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ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANU'Y 23, 1846.

THE MAILS, WEATHER, &c.

The snow storm of Tuesday night has obstructed the progress of the mails. We received, yesterday, nothing north of Philadelphia.

Sleighing, in this neighborhood is very fine, and advantage is taken of the opportunity, for sleigh riding.

The public are now anxiously waiting for the arrival of the steamer from England, and the news is expected daily.

MR. GALLATIN ON OREGON. The venerable Albert Gallatin has commenced a series of papers in the National Intelligencer on the subject of Oregon. We shall notice these papers more at large hereafter.

WEST POINT.

these graduates have resigned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond and Ohio Rail Road Bill came up vesterday on its passage, and Mr. Denison made an ineffectual motion to lay it on the table: Messrs. Bocock, Yerby, McRae, Cocke, McPherson and Rice, sustained the bill, principally because it asked for no money from the State, and thereby saved the Treasury from invasion. The vote on its passage was a very decided one-71 to insincerity of his party in contending for "the ing it. 39. There has been no means of judging as to its whole," or their ignorance in asserting such a title; All will readily perceive, though without un fate in the Senate .- Richmond Whig.

DIVISION OF FAUQUIER COUNTY.

The Committee to whom this matter was referred, we understand, have determined to report in favor of the line by Bragg's Tavern, that indignation of the Locofocos would have been made by the violinists with his fingers; and it is being the nearest to this place. What will be illimitable. But having been made by Mr. Polk, the exquisite delicacy of ear, and long-practised the action of the Legislature upon the report, we (and I regret its non-acceptance) it is of course accuracy of judgment, in pressing precisely the cannot tell .- Warrenton Times.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO. Strenuous exertions are making by the people resident in the neighborhood to obtain from Congress an act of incorporation for a company to construct a bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling. It remains a question whether, if the act was granted, a bridge could be so constructed as not to impede the navigation of this great pub- held at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th of lic highway.

FREE GOODS.

Now is the time to ascertain why certain articles have been admitted free of duty, and if at fully concur with their Democratic friends of the time there was reason for this admission, the the county of Loudoun, that it is highly importenquiry now is, does it exist at the present mo- ant to keep the party "organized," and to have ment. The value of free goods admitted in the United States for the last year is \$22,147,840; principles of the Democratic party; therefore, paying ad valorem \$60,191,962, and specific dutwo millions of free goods, a fair duty might be imposed without any injury to trade or consumer, and if we are about reducing the Tariff to the revenue standard, we must include goods now admitted free on which at least five millions revenue can be annually collected .- N Y. Sun. be filled with twenty-four.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE. We learn from the Boston Atlas, that Reuben sachusetts, of \$28,000, and told the story about McNerhany, A. Core, J. L. D. Montanya, Samuel afternoon last, he had leave to go out to take the air, promising to return in due season, but at the Wilcoxen and Wm. B. Day.

LARD FOR LONDON. Happening in at Hastings's lard oil factory on Friday, we found them putting putting up lard in hogs' bladders, for the English market, pursuant to an order from an English dealer. This is the fashionable form of the article of the best quality, in that market, where it brings fifteen cents a pound. The cases come from Ohio are well cleaned, and when filled and cold, appear as white and as hard as an ostrich's egg.field Republican.

last accounts he had not been heard of.

THE CONCERT ROOM.

cert in Boston, is thus noticed by the Transcript: "Has he spoken of the knot of loungers who keep the door slamming, and the aisles creaking, during the greater part of the evening, to favor of the motion. the infinite annoyance of martyrs who occupy back seats? Or has he referred to the outrageous beating, during the performance, of that A man really fond of music, is content to leave jority, without debate. the leading of the orchestra to the conductor, and, in the meanwhile, sits with perfect stillness, in difficult passages. Oh! ye heads void of mu- ticed. sical appreciation, if ye would have your ignorance make known, essay to beat time!"

THE MILITIA.

The following resolution in the form of an amendment to another resolution, is before the Legislature of New York.

"Resolved, That in time of peace it is inexpedient for Congress to provide for any thing more than an enrollment and classification of the militia. But that in case of the militia being required to perform company and field duty each year, they should be paid a reasonable compensation."

out exercise, will have upon the military charac- for the support of Government"-passed 13th ter of men, how much zeal it will inspire, how much knowledge it will impart, but we suppose something of the kind is necessary, that the government, in case of need, may know where to make a demand upon the services of citizens .-But the whole dependence must be upon the volunteers; and in order to give efficacy to that sys- subpæna. tem, to insure effective discipline, and a general mixture of all classes, they must be recognized specially by the State government, and placed in some position in which that recognition shall be apparent, and in which their enrollment, their Interest, Money loaned, 13 per cent-on income, whole discipline and sacrifice, shall be regarded 1 per cent. as a public service. There is a spirit of patriotism in the young men of our country. They are every \$100. willing to submit to labor and cost, to acquire military knowledge, but they have a right, if they thus supply a most important want to the gov- \$5 each. erment, to claim to be recognized as an important auxiliary to the government .- U. S. Gaz.

Communications.

FORT WASHINGTON. fautor etiam, commendatorque contingat."

I have just read the editorial in the Alexandria Gazette of the 10th instant, in which you express the belief that Fort Washington was planned under the direction of the late Gen. Bernard. You are mistaken. Whilst Gen. Swift was at the head of the Engineer corps, Fort Washington was planned by the late Gen. Walker K. Armistead-who superintended its erection, until, at the resignation of Gen. Swift, he was made Chief of the Engineer Corps.

Gen. Bernard was the intimate friend of Gen. Armistead, and would not have taken a leaf from the laurels he gained in the service of his country. But the admirers of the brilliant Frenchman, have given him the credit of having planned Fortress Monroe, also,-this is likewise a mistake. accompanied by the cash, or by a responsible Bernard's plan was adopted, but after it was commenced, the Fortress was built on the plan projected by Armistead. Bernard had omitted fortifying the sand beach, &c.

Gen. Armistead was a brave officer, with pride the same. equalled only by his modesty, and to his per- Amount interest on the debt as sonal friends alone did he speak of his services; and I deem it due to his memory not to let the opportunity pass, without saying that the Less income, leavcredit of saving Norfolk during the last war is due to him. For Gen. Taylor had ordered Craney Island to be evacuated, and only through the remonstrances of Armistead was the order delayed, until at a council of war held on the 21st of June, 1813, at night, he got it revoked. JUSTICE.

Virginia, Jan. 17, 1846.

OREGON.

"The whole of Oregon or none," having been the Locofoco watchword, pending the election for President, it doubtless astounded many of that party, when informed by a President elected to carry out the views of his party, and who had himself declared our title to be "clear and unquestionable," that he had not only consented but proposed to yield about one half of "the whole," Since the foundation of this institution twelve to be made secure in the possession of the re-A WHIG. of national policy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

At a Democratic meeting of Fairfax County, preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the Democratic party of Fairfax

candidates who will support the "time honored" Resolved. That delegates be appointed by ties, \$34,914,862. On nearly all of the twenty- the Chairman of this meeting, to meet the Loudoun delegation at Ira Gunnell's Tavern, in

Dranesville, on the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., in Convention, to nominate a Democratic candidate for this Senatorial district. Resolved, That the blank in the first resolution The Chairman then appointed the following

gentlemer, delegates to said convention:-Dr. Ira Williams, S. L. Lewis, Thos. George, Rowley, of Wrentham, the man who said he was William Barker, John Gunnell, J. T. J. Jackson, robbed last fall, on board of the steamboat Mas- Col. George Minor, William Walker, Edward eating a part of a peach, which so stupified him, Catts, George M. Millan, John R. Dale, F. C. has been confined in the State Lunatic Hospital, Davis, Daniel Kincheloe, Wm. F. Halley, James at Worcester, for some time past. On Friday Adams, J. M P. Newby, George W. Hunter, Jr., A. B. Williams, Henry Bricksher, Wm. D.

> Resolved, That we pledge our support to the nominee of the convention, let him come from what end of the district he may.

> Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Alexandria Gazette, the Providence Chronicle, and Leesburg Washingto-

> And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned. SILAS BURKE, Chairman. JOHN POWELL, Secretary.

RETROCESSION.

A critic who has something to say upon a con- to recede to Virginia and Maryland, the territory by the said States ceded to the United States

On the 17th of March, 1804, Mr. Dawson renewed the subject. Result-On the 23d March. beautiful and familiar march, by those who 1804, the House refused to go into Committee of have not the slightest idea of time in their heads? the Whole, and the same rejected by a large ma-

On the 12th of February, 1806, Mr. Smilie conscious of Schmidt's capacity, and moreover made a similar move. Referred to a Committee without any fear that his services will be needed of the whole House, -but it was never after no-

> moved to recede, as others had done before him -but the House refused to consider his resolu-

and debated in this community, and the results for the western district of Virginia, in the place defence; but he desired that the whole subject That is my opinion. But what will be her course

laid before Congress without effect. ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Alexandria, Jan. 21.

VIRGINIA TARIFF OF TAXES FOR 1845, We do not know what effect enrollment, with- under the act entitled "An Act, imposing Taxes February, 1845. Extracts from the said act :-

Rents, \$2 40 on each \$100. Houses and lots, annual value, the same. Carriages, 11 per cent. on their real value.

All deeds, 50 cents each.

Watches, gold \$1, silver 50 cents-gold or silver plate 11 per cent. of the value, used or not. Dividends on Joint Stock, 13 per cent-on

On money on hand or on deposite, 10 cents on routes are closed, and that the department is en-On all fees, 1 per cent.

Lawyers who practice in the Court of Appeals from \$10 to \$20.

Collateral Inheritances, 2 per cent on every \$100, value of the estate. Probate of Wills, 50 Brokers, \$300-no license for less than a year. est, ut passit emergere; nisi illi materia, occasio, Vendors of Lottery Tickets, \$1000-no license particular day for its consideration. for less than a year. Insurance Offices, \$100 each. Vendue Masters, from \$75 to \$500, according to sales, but for the first year that they

> begin, \$150 only. Merchants, from \$10 to \$100, according to ordinary course upon the calendar. sales-but shopkeepers who retail ardent liquors,

Taverns, \$20, and in addition 71 per cent, on the rent, or annual value, over and above \$200 - opposed to it as a peace measure. He was op- sure which would lead to a continuance of ne- that is, after all, but one out of fifty-four. I aso that a house renting for \$1000, would have to posed to it on the ground that, in case of war, it gotiations; a measure not leading to war, but gain ask, if we do nothing in reference to the pay a tax of \$80, besides the County levy \$12,50 was inadequate, insufficient; and, in case of having a tendency to prevent war. The honora-subject, if we wait the movements of Great and the Corporation tax of \$27, if I am not mis- peace, it was unnecessary. If we are to have ble Senator and himself in all probability enter- Britain, if we go on our knees and beg her Maitaken, making \$119,50.

I am not informed upon the subject. There are many other things not here noticed, but the above may interest those concerned.

If ever the vulgar maxim, of "look before you leap" applied, it does in the present case. was mistaken in the amount of the Corporation expenses-and I have with pleasure corrected

stated - - -An'l. expense about \$15,312 00

ing out Mr. Gregory's five thousand dollars, which expires in 2 years

more - - \$4,420 00 \$10,892

Add Virginia Tax, supposed 20,000

\$63,435 instead of \$70,573 as stated. FREEHOLDER. Alexandria, D. C., January 21, 1846.

A VIRGINIA INVENTION.

We had the pleasure on Monday of examining one of the curious inventions to which even this fertile age has given rise. It is the Piano Violino, or a union of the piano and violin, invented hundred Cadets have completed, and double that mainder. The pretence that such an offer was by Mr. James S. Wood, of Buchanan, Va. This an important measure, and should be passed than ever. As far as the notice is concerned, I tions relating to Oregon. number have commenced their collegiate educa- made, because his predecessors had made a like instrument was in this city some time since, in a tion, at the expense of Government; one-third of concession, was clearly a mere fetch; inasmuch state less approaching to perfection than it now as the President could hardly have been ignorant is. The gentlemen who have charge of it inof such offer having been made, at the time his tend to exhibit it to the public, with the hope of party made "the whole of Oregon or none," one of | being encouraged to embark in the manufacture. the questions by which to defeat the more moder. We earnestly urge upon all who either have a sideration to the same day that had been appoint hands of that man of mighty mind and iron will An- man of the Committee on Foreign Relations that ate pretensions of the Whigs upon that question; a curiosity to gratify, or take a praiseworthy pride ed for the discussion of the Oregon question, drew Jackson, the cry was, we must hold back; and a masterly inactivity would not lead to a war, and moderation fully justified by the practice of Mr. in the productive talent of Virginia, to seize the Polk in his offer of compromise. This course of occasion of inspecting this wonderful achievethe President certainly demonstrates either the ment of art, and of aiding its inventor in perfect- bill was to organize a steam navy with a view to ate foreign interference—now, in the face of all demands.

> whilst its subsequent withdrawal and the re-as- derstanding the theory of music, that the violin sertion of "a right to every foot of Oregon," is, presents greater difficulties than any other instruas I humbly conceive, both ridiculous and incon- ment for adaptation to the piano. There being sistent. Had Mr. Clay been elected and have no frets, or fixed stops, to make the different made the offer that Mr. Polk did, the expressed notes upon the strings of the violin, they are not objected to by them. This whole affair proper part of the string, which chiefly constitends to show how adverse the practice of a party tutes the merit of the performer. It never, we may be from its pretensions, in regard to questions presume, occurred to any one, except Mr. Wood, that machinery might be made to accomplish this nice operation. He has, however, wonderfully

> His instrument has four bows-one for each string of the violin-which are moved backward and forward by a crank turned by a pedal. Each key of the piano, when pressed down by the fin-January, 1846, pursuant to notice, the following | ger, causes an artificial finger to press upon the proper point of one of the strings of the violin, and at the same instant causes one of the bows (all of which are constantly in motion during the performance,) to press upon the string near the bridge. The length of the note depends upon the time the key is pressed down, the bow leaving the string the instant the finger is raised from the key.

The effect of this arrangement is, in some tunes, very striking. The rapid performance which musicians call staccato, on this instrument is very different, in distinctness and quick succession of sounds, from any thing the ordinary violinist can effect. Moreover, the art of sounding all the strings together, which is reached by none but the most eminent performers, may be achieved with the four bows of the piano violino by the smallest child that can play on the piano

The additional machinery for the attachment of the violin occupies very little space, and, we understand, does not cost more than \$25 or \$30. Rich. Compiler.

A GOOD PLAN.

From the United States Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1816.

Jos. R. Chandler, Esq.—Dear Sir: Permit me to suggest to you some observations, respecting a plan which is generally adopted in every counting house in Paris, and which would certainly be a great saving of time to every business man here. It is this: One day of the week is exclusively set aside for the payment of cash bills; on but that the Senator from Arkansas would with- to a war between the two countries. I say the this day, (bills having been presented beforehand draw his motion and allow the earlier day to be introduction of this measure, and of the proposifor examination) the creditor can readily depend upon receiving the amount due to him, as the wrongfully of peace or war.

Ition for giving notice to Great Britain, has given rise to the agitation of the question, whether right-Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Dayton, Dicking the amount due to him, as the control of the creditor can readily depend rise to the agitation of the question, whether right-Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Dayton, Dicking the creditor can readily depend rise to the agitation of the question, whether right-Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Dayton, Dicking the creditor can readily depend rise to the agitation of the question, whether right-Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Dayton, Dicking the creditor can readily depend rise to the agitation of the question of the q debtor, by having made his own regulation, will very clearly the course of the Senator on the fully or wrongfully, of peace or war. On the 8th of February, 1803, Mr. Bacon, of have time to prepare to meet all demands. By other side, (Mr Sevier.) At an early day in the Mr Mangum rose to a question of order.— Mass., in the lower House of Congress, moved an arrangement of this kind, persons presenting last month the honorable Senator from Arkan- Without intending to find fault with the Senator bills would know exactly what to depend upon, sas, if he had rightly understood the Senator, from Ohio, he submitted to the Chair whether so and without doubt it would be a great saving of had told them that he believed war with England | wide a range of debate were admissible upon a time both to debtor and creditor-preventing was inevitable. Here was a proposition to pre- mere question of postponement. The vote of the House was 66 against, to 26 in calls when not convenient—and greatly interfer- pare for war, and the honorable Senator from ing with other leading and more important busi-

> APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. John Slidell, of Louisiana, to be envoy extra-

Mexican republic. be inspector-general in the army, with the rank of colonel, to take rank from June 25, 1841, the for the defence of the country, without reference ponement date of his former commission.

Charles W. Rand, to be collector of the cus-On the 8th of January, 1820, Mr. Darlington toms for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, vice William R. Easton, whose com- hill. mission has expired.

John W. Brockenbrough, of Virginia, to be Since all this, this subject has been considered judge of the district court of the United States of Isaac S. Pennybacker, resigned. George H. Lee, to be attorney of the United

States for the western district of Virginia, in the place of Moses C. Good, removed. DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.

We learn from Captain Hollingshead, of steamtimore, that the ship Lotos, Capt. Franks, lying likely that they would have to go home as they over the territory, and the measure now proposat Bermuda Hundreds, (in this district,) was came, leaving the President unseconded and un- ed for making the preparation necessary to meet tos was loading for Amsterdam with tobacco and millions for an increase of the navy in a time of notice—are proper subjects to be considered at consumed by fire on Sunday evening. The Loflour, and was nearly ready for sea. The ship profound peace? If gentlemen declined voting one and the same time. Some Senators may, the cars. But the Barnburners had passed Law process, 50 to 75 cents on each writ or and cargo will be almost a total loss, as she was thirty feet water. The cargo was insured prin- He wanted the whole matter to be considered to- war, and yet they may be willing to vote five or question but to adjourn sine die, the business cipally in Amsterdam and New York-the ship gether, and adopted or rejected together. in Salem, Mass., where she belongs .- Rich Enq.

LINE OF STEAMERS.

We understand that the bids for the various gaged in summing up the various propositions .-Bids have been made for Bremen, Antwerp, Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and Lawyers, Havre, and even Marseilles. The Postmaster General will scarcely be able to announce his selection of the route before the 1st February .-

NAVAL EXTENSION. cents Tolls, 13 per cent on the amount of tolls sired that the bill which had been reported by pass the notice. The Senator had put the ques- fence of the country? I presume no Senator received. Printing Presses, not more than \$10. him from the Committee on Naval Affairs should tion whether he would sustian the notice? He will say so. Then I ask, suppose nothing be

have to pay \$15 in addition to the \$10-making as a measure of very great importance. He was for peace; and the only view which would in- propriation under such circumstances? for which no one else would oppose it. He was he should consider it a pacific measure; a meathe bill as a peace measure.

had come before the Senate? been reported from the Committee on Naval Af- his opinion were changed, it was only because sir. Well, if you do not pass the Oregon bill, Note. Since writing the above, I find that I fairs, and, on motion of the Senator from Maine, he found that the Senator, had not walked up to do gentleman want, without a prospect of war. (Mr. Fairfield,) it had been read, with a view to the mark. When he made the remarks the other to saddle upon the country an expense of millions appointing a day for its consideration.

> take up the bill, it was his intention to propose him had changed. to some distant day. To this he was unwilling would walk up to the notice. [A laugh.] to accede; and, believing that it would have a bet- Mr. HANNEGAN said he was happy to express leaving our rights unasserted and our citizens declined to make any motion regarding it.

ing irregularly before the Senate at this time. negatived: yeas 12, nays 23.

whether we were to have war or not.

it was exceedingly proper to bring forward.

able on the score of economy. They would re- why should we hesitate? But we are told we Has he proposed no barren declaration? Sir, quire no repairs, and might be laid by for any must not go on, as if it were not intended that will vote for the notice, and I will vote for such length of time without fear of decaying or being | we should get ready to act. damaged. He trusted the Senate would permit | Sir, I say again, the notice is a peace measure earthly feeling, than we have given security the bill to take its ordinary course, or if it be de- - the most efficient and undoubted peace meas our fellow-citizens; so that when they lie down sired, let an early day be appointed for its con- ure that can possibly be adopted. Let the at night, even if the clouds of war are hovering

as neither a war nor a peace measure. This was signal for the onset. the vessel should be devoted.

ne would most assuredly endanger its success. Britain should be passed, he would vote for the

Mr. WETTCOTT objected to the appointment

Arkansas, though believing that war is inevita- as not going into the question of war or peace, nor field's motion, appointing Tuesday next, at ration. He would inquire of the honorable Sen- now before the Senate. I am naming certain cirator believed war to be inevitable, why was he day for its consideration. unwilling to prepare for it? Why delay the very | The Presiding Officer stated that he had ordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the first step for putting the country in a state of pre- considered the debate as taking too large a paration? In any event the bill should have his range, but he had not thought it necessary to Sylvester Churchill, late inspector-general, to support. He did not view it as a war measure, interpose. He hoped, however, that Senators but as a very important measure, nevertheless, would confine themselves to the question of postto any circumstances now existing. But if the gentleman on the other side still entertained the opinion, and I believe I may safely say that every

had undergone no change, and he would go as

being inevitable, but that it depended on whether Congress would or would not pass the notice. Was this what the Senator intended to be under- to prepare for every contingency that may arise. part for or against either of the high contents stood as saying?

Mr. Sevier assented.

opposed to the bill, however, for reasons perhaps duce him to vote for the notice would be in case [Mr Hannegan. I would] should have his cordial support.

that Tuesday next be named as the time for its Mr. CLAYTON said he was sure that the gentle- possibly lead to a necessity for appropriations, consideration by the Senate. Upon consulting man could not point out any change as having I want the measures in reference to Oregon to some of the Senators about him, however, he taken place on his part. The gentleman would precede the appropriations. I do not want to found a strong inclination existed to postpone it see when the question was presented whether he go home and say I voted for an appropriation of

ter chance for consideration at an early day if his entire concurrence in the views expressed by unprotected, and leaving Great Britain to enjoy lest to take its place upon the calendar, he had the honorable Senator from Delaware. He dis- the benefits of our "masterly inactivity." agreed entirely with the opinions of the gentle- Mr. FAIRFIELD said he did not rise to partici-Some conversation ensued as to the matter be- man from Arkansas who (said Mr. H.) apprehends pate in the discussion, but simply to make one that the notice cannot pass. I apprehend an en- remark. The Senator from Ohio seemed to ar. The motion was then taken on Mr. Speight's tirely different result from the demonstrations gue as though five and a half millions were to be motion to lay the bill on the table; and it was which we have witnessed on both sides of the unconditionally appropriated by this bill, to be Senate. The Senator regards the notice (and I expended under any circumstances, and at all Mr. Sevien then moved that the consideration | do not intend to discuss the merits of the ques- events. There were not two millions to be so of the bill be postponed until the 10th day of Feb- tion now) as a measure which will be productive expended! the rest was to be left to the discretion of war. I hold it to be a great peace measure, of the President, and he was not required to Mr. WESTCOTT said he hoped the chairman of the only peace measure. Sir, if the notice be make the expenditure unless it were demanded the Committee on Navel Affairs would be per- not given, I can see but one result, and that is, by the exigencies of the case. He made this remitted to assign the day for its consideration .- that England will become more arrogant, more mark merely to show that the bill was entirely He was himself in favor of an early day. It was domineering, and more insatiable in her demands separate, distinct, and independent of the quesregard it not as a war but a peace measure.

actions during the last twelve years only, since I peace. The Senator and himself he found differ-Mr. YULEE desired permission to remark that have been a member of this Legislature? At the ed only as to the means by which peace was it had been distinctly understood by the commit- time when we expected difficulty with France, be secured. He hoped the difference between tee that it was no war measure. It seemed to the cry was, we must hold back. Though the them would yet be still further narrowed down him, therefore, that the postponement of its con- destinies of the country were at that time in the He was also very happy to hear from the Chairwould be entirely unnecessary, and, indeed, inex- now, when there is a probability of a war-when that the course he recommends will. pedient; because it had no connexion whatever the President has sent forth the declaration to Mr. Allen said undoubtedly no war will oc. with that subject. The main purpose of the the civilized world that America will not toler- cur so long as we give up all that our adversary home defence, and especially to be employed in these things, with difficulties staring us in the Mr. HANNEGAN said the Senator from Ohio the Gulf of Mexico. There was, to be sure, face, gentlemen are unwilling to go on and ap- supposes that I am the only one out of fifty-four one clause in the bill giving power to the Presi- propriate one dollar for the purpose of putting Senators who would vote for the augmentation dent to have in readiness, on the stocks or other- the country in a state of preparation; though we of the navy were there no Oregon. wise, a number of vessels, to be fitted out in case are warned that the homes, the persons, and the Mr. J. M. CLAYTON. Here is another. of emergency. If Senators were of the opinion property of our citizens on the seaboard are sub- Mr. Hannegan. Yes, and my life on it there no such emergency was likely to arise, and that no ject to devastation at the very moment the first is a majority of this Senate in favor of the meanecessity existed for this clause, it would be an sound of the trumpet is given. If we do not sure. Sir, it sometimes happens in the affairs easy matter to move that it be stricken out. But now prepare, when will we do it? We have an this world that parents love no children but ther the proposition for an increase of the navy, overflowing Treasury, upwards of seven millions own, can see no beauty in any but their own.building steam vessels of iron, suited to the navof dollars now in hand and unemployed, and we The Senator from Ohio takes us to task here igation of the Western waters and the shoals in are in a state of prosperity unparalleled in the his- regularly for acting upon matters which he the Gulf, for home defence, it seemed to him tory of nations. With difficulties abroad star- pleased at times to term barren, and at other was one which, in any condition of the country, ing us in the face, and this state of prosperity at times destitute of substance. Does he consider home, with no other legitimate and proper ob- it a barren proceeding to place ourselves in a st The building of this class of vessels was advis- jects to which to appropriate our surplus means, uation to resent insult, and to return a blow -

world see we are prepared to repel any attack, over their habitations, they may rest in the for Mr. FAIRFIELD said he deemed all discusssion come from what quarter it may; and, my word assurance that Congress with its strong arm was upon the merits of the bill to be out of place and for it, it will be the surest guaranty of peace. protect them. I am sick of the word "war," improper at this time, and he would, therefore, I am for following this sound and excellent max- constantly reiterated in Congress. I would abstain from making any remarks in relation to im, "Let not the trumpet be sounded until the the country in a state of preparation for war it, further than to say, that he differed soemwhat sword is drawn;" for wo to him who sounds the and have fewer speeches made on the subject from the views entertained by the other mem- trumpet before he draws the sword. Let us be war, looking to the succession to the Presidence bers of the committee. He considered the bill ready, sword in hand, and then we may give the I am looking to the country's welfare, to

the reason why no report had been laid before Mr. ALLEN next addressed the Senate as fol- this Senate, regarding it as I do the most aug the Senate accompanying the bill, but each mem- lows: The question before the Senate (said Mr. assembly in its constitution and practice that ber of the committee was at liberty to place his ALLEN) is not whether this bill shall become a world ever saw, I shall devote myself to the support of the measure upon any ground he law, but it is on what day will the Senate pro- interests of the country, looking not only to thought proper. Nor was there in committee ceed to consider the question. A bill is intro- present interests, but to what will be the effective the committee ceed to consider the question. any designation of the particular service to which the vessel should be devoted.

duced which proposes to appropriate five and a of our acts upon posterity; a word almost forgether the vessel should be devoted.

half millions of dollars for certain purposes in ten, I believe, while our vision is bounded by Mr. Sevier remarked that if it were a peace connexion with the public defences. It is pro- term of four years. That is all I have to say measure, there was no occasion to be in a hurry: posed at a time when a question of peace or war Mr. Simmons said he believed the only and he would say to his friend, the Senator from is discussed in the two houses of Congress .- tion now pending was as to what day should Maine, that if he pressed the adoption of the Whether wisely or unwisely, the discussion of named for the consideration of this bill. measure at so early a day as he seemed to desire, the question of peace or war has arisen out of a only objection that he entertained to fixing up measure which has been introduced relative to the 10th of February was, that that day was For his own part, in case the notice to Great the extension of the laws of the United States ready incumbered with important questions

States on the coast of the Pacific ocean. It is in this discussion that the question of war of the same day for the consideration of this bill or peace has been agitated: whether rightfully or as had been named for the discussion of the di- wrongfully, the measure has given rise to this plomatic questions touching Oregon. He could discussion. Some Senators argue that the adopnot perceive with what propriety the two ques- tion of the measure must necessarily lead to war: tions could be discussed together, as they were other Senators doubt this fact. The measure entirely separate and distinct from each other .- has been opposed by some Senators on the He trusted they would not be mixed up together, ground that its adoption would necessarily lead tion for giving notice to Great Britain, has given Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Turney-

Mr. Allen. The Senator will understand me

ble, appeared to be anxious to postpone the prepa- into a discussion of the merits of the measure was agreed to. ator if he had changed his opinion? If the Sen- cumstances in order to induce the Senate to fix a

Mr. Allen proceeded. Now, sir, I am of

same opinion he did a month ago, he ought Senator on this floor is of opinion, that the pasmost clearly to be in favor of the passage of this sage of the notice, and the passage of the bill which is proposed to the consideration of the Mr. Sevier said his convictions on that subject | Senate, will give no rightful cause of warthat there will be nothing found in these measfar as any one, in putting the country in a state of ures to justify Great Britain in declaring war .should be considered together. He had some of conduct on the passage of these measures will doubts as to whether the notice was going to be be another question, and one on which Senators passed. Could he depend on the vote of his friend are divided in opinion. But what I set out with from Delaware in favor of the notice? He had a design of saying is this: that, inasmuch as the seen certain propositions of his friend, the Sena- question of peace or war has arisen upon the tor from Ohio, voted down by yeas and nays, and presentation of these measures relating to Oreif he were to form an opinion from what he wit- gon, it seems to me that the whole subject-the er Pocahontas, who arrived yesterday from Bal- nessed daily, it certainly seemed to him very giving of the notice, the extension of the laws supported. Did the Senator expect him to vote the contingencies which may arise on giving the for the notice, they must not expect his vote for and probably do, imagine that the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they thought the good of the passage of resolutions as they are the good of the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions are the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions are the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions are the passage of resolutions as the passage of resolutions are the an expenditure of money in useless preparation. these measures constitute no just grounds of required, and the chairman refused to put a hundred millions of dollars for preparations the Convention having been harmoniously Mr. CLAYTON said it appeared then that the o- for defence, the notice being given, who would pleted. pinions of the honorable Senator, so positively not vote a farthing, notice being refused Yet The Old Hunkers, however, assembled, expressed last month, had undergone a change, these Senators may sincerely believe that the their officers, and passed sundry resolutions and that the Senator no longer regarded war as passage of the notice gives Great Britain no just neither set of resolutions have reached cause of war. But she may think otherwise; and, ty, so far as 1 am advised, I can say not therefore, on the passage of the notice, we ought of their character. As I do not intend

think all these measures are parts and par- parties, it is proper that I should state the cels of the same thing; and I ask Senators to put information is from the camp of the Old In Mr. CLAYTON. The position of the Senator to themselves the question whether if there were ers, and if injustice is done to the Young then was somewhat different from what it had no Oregon question they would be disposed to racy, it is only a family affair .- Corr. of .

been a month ago. War was not now inevita- | burden the Treasury with an expense of five and In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. FAIRFIELD de- ble; but it depended on whether Congress would a half millions of dollars in preparing for the debe now read, with a view to appointing some would tell the honorable Senator, when the ques- done and Great Britain be allowed to rean all tion should be presented, what his course would the advantages to be derived from our "masterly be; he desired to do that first which first demand- inactivity," what will then be our position? She Mr. FAIRFIELD observed that upon reflection ed attention; he did not at present mean to inti- will be well content to let things stand as they he would forbear moving for the appointment of mate whether he would support the notice or are. Then, wherefore make the appropriation any particular day, but would let the bill take its not: this much he would say, if he supposed it of five millions of dollars to meet an unchanged would have the effect of producing war, he would state of affairs-to meet a contingency which Mr. Speight observed that he regarded this not vote for it. He assured the Senator he was will not arrise? Would any one vote for an an-

Then you would throw away the money, and war, said Mr. S., let us go the whole hog. If we tained different views as to which effect the no- esty's pardon for daring to entertain an opinion. On every tytheable \$1, and there are about are to have war, I am for voting ample supplies; tice would produce. He would be ready to ex- if we leave unprotected our citizens upon the 2000 in the Town and County of Alexandria- but let us first know whether we are to have press his views when the proper time arrived; Pacific coast, what use shall we have for the five war. I am perfectly willing that the bill shall for the present, it was enough to say that he was millions? Sir, there is no danger of an attack Bank Dividends, 2 per cent on the amount .- be postponed until the first of March, or some in favor of this bill, and was decidedly opposed from Great Britain if we let her have the bene-The bonus of 1 per cent. may be in addition, but other future day; but I am altogether opposed to to putting off its consideration until the 10th of fit of our "masterly inactivity." She will have February. He hoped that next Tuesday would the whole of Oregon. She has already extended Mr. Evans inquired in what manner the bill be the day assigned, and when it came up it her jurisdiction over the territory; we have none there. If you let the convention stand, think you The Presiding Officer remarked that it had Mr. Sevier desired to say a single word. If that she will give notice to terminate it? No. day respecting the probability of war, he was of dollars? There was a measure introduced at Mr. Speight moved that the bill be laid upon under the belief that every man would stand up the beginning of the session by a distinguished to the notice; and if his views had changed at Senator not now in his seat (Mr. Cass) on the Mr. FAIRFIELD said that, when he moved to all, it was only because he found those around assumed basis that Congress would do something in reference to the Oregon matter that might five or ten millions of dollars, and came away

Mr. Calhoun said he was happy to hear from Mr. FAIRFIELD moved that it be postponed un- What has been the past history of these trans- the ardent Senator from Indiana that he was for

measures as will produce the proudest hoast of

over a territory rightfully belonging to the United discussion, and he would prefer therefore some other day should be named.

The debate was further continued by Mr. LEN, Mr. WESTCOTT, and Mr. YULEE. And the question being first taken on Mr. VIER's motion, appointing the 10th day of Fel ary for the consideration of the bill, it was de ded in the negative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, by, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Call Cameron, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Jenn Dix, Fairfield, Greene, Hannegan, Hunting Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of isiana, Lewis, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simme Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Westcott, We

bridge, Yulee-26. The question was next taken upon Mr.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

NEW YORK, January 20, 184 The Locofoco party throughout the seem to be in great difficulty. What is to b result of these internal throes and agonies. man can foretell. Judging from appearant out great sacrifices of one or the other faction The Barnburners, if they are not a more no ous faction than the Old Hunkers, are evide wider awake than their rivals. Take this

which has just transpired in Oneida county-A County Convention was called-the signed by both factions—the place of meeting be the court-house at Rome-the day the January at eleven o'clock, as stated in the no The Barnburners left Utica in sleighs ear the morning, and arrived at Rome before o'clock. Between nine and ten o'clock the ganized by choosing CHARLES A. MANN! dent and JOHN E. HINMAN and others Vice! ident,. Hinman is one of the Young Democ I have known him personally for some more than thirty years, and, let me add, he derstands these rapid movements, and is,"no upon a march."

A few minutes before eleven o'clock the Hunkers arrived, about five hundred of thes