make them perfectly tight; but to protect them from fire, and the action of the elements, bricks are laid over the whole, bedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints, and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, and looks like our best side walks, but smoother and with smaller joints. The bricks were made for the purpose, about one and a quarter inch thick."

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

From the report of the Postmaster General, accompanying the President's Message, we have compiled the following facts for the information of our readers:—*Constitution.*

Extent in miles of post roads mails were transported on	over which	30th June, 1845 143,844
Amount of transportation during the year ending do.		35,634,269
On horseback and in sulkeys		11.225,631
By stages and coaches		17,924,046
By steamboats and railroads		6,484,592
Which cost	$2,905,504	
On horseback & in sulkeys	548,482	
By stages and coaches	1,476,079	
By railroad and steamboats	843,430	
For local & mail agents & messengers incidental to railroads & steamboats	37,513	
Number of contractors employed by the Department, 30th June, 1845		3,277
do mail agents		30
do do messengers		114
do local agents		13
The amount in miles of transportation *exceeded* last year by		321,645
The cost was *less* by		$ 12,791
Number of post offices 30th June 1845		14,183
do do established preceding year		352
do do discontinued do		269
do do this day		14,003
do postmasters appointed during the year		3,033
On account of deaths or resignations		1,897
do change of site of post office		17
do removals		753
do commissions expired & not re-appointed		14
do establishment of new post offices		352
516 contractors have been fined to the extent of		$10,521 50
The revenue of the department was		4,289,841 80
The expenditures		4,320,731 99
The nett revenue, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and contingent and incidental expenses		2,942,217 27

Estimates falling off from change in rates of postage at 45 per cent. Assumin this to be correct, and that the savings on contracts let and to be let will equal the expenses of new routes and improved service, there will be a diminution of means $1,323,907.

The reduction of cost of transportation of mails in New England States and New York for the year ending 30 June *next*, while the same amount of service will be performed as last year, will be $252,732.

The letting of new routes in the above states will amount to $36,200.

Of 67 railroad contracts in those States only 35 have been adjudged in consequence of exorbitant demands. The railroad Service performed is *one-tenth* part of the whole, the pay they receive is *one-fifth* part.

Should there be a similar saving in the other divisions in letting the new contracts there will be a further saving—

In the Western section in year ending 30th of June, 1847, of $335,000;

Southern section in year ending 30th June, 1848, of $238000.

Middle section in year ending 30th June, 1849, of $180,000;

The compensation to postmasters and expenses of offices for the year ending 30th June, 1845, $1,409.875 18.

The resignations consequent upon the new law previous to the issuing of the circular giving the postmasters the same compensation as last year, amount to over 2,000.

Alludes to the frauds committed under the weight system, one envelope which accidentally broke, and was marked postpaid $1.60 contained 100 letters, which were liable to $10,00 postage.

Recommends, if the weight system is to be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single postage.

In 1838, the weight of the mails for one week in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington & Richmond, was tested, and the whole weight amounted to 55,241 lbs.

The newspapers weighed,	44,468 "
Periodicals do	8,857 "
Letters free & taxable, do	1,916 "

At present, he believes the printed matter is *nine*-tenths of the weight conveyed, and that it pays only *one*-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 50 miles.

10 cents for a single letter over 50 and under 300 miles.

15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also a limitation of the number of exchange papers which editors may send and receive free of postage instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspapers establishments as proof of the abuse which may be practised under the law as at present. Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in the employ of Government, had the privilege of receiving letters free; should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically the making the *payment of all postage imperative upon the senders.* The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and, during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage on which is lost to the government; as well as an immense amount printed matter which is never taken out of the offices. The magnetic telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost between the 1st April and 1st October, $3,-244 99, (including Prof. Morse's salary,) and the receipts have been $413 44.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We copy from the Union the following synopsis, presenting the leading features of the Report of the Secretary of War—one of the documents accompanying the President's Message:

It exhibits, in the first instance, the organization, strength, and constitution of the regular army. The rank and file—embracing every arm of the service—does not exceed 6,500 men. At this time there is stationed but a single regiment on the whole northern frontier from Maine to Lake Superior—an extent of two thousand miles; and on the whole line from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans, (fifteen hundred miles,) only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The artillery regiments—reduced by detatchments of four companies from each—now garrison the fortifications of the seaboard from Newport to New Orleans. The remaining and larger proportion of the army is now stationed in Texas. The report gives an interesting account of the political reasons which have induced the government to give them this destination. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove the troops from this position until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more decidedly amicable character. In the event of there being any necessity to increase the army, he proposes to build upon the basis of the regiments, by adding to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. This necessity may be found in the course of Mexico, or in the conduct of the Cumanches, or of the Indians that are found in Oregon, or that may interrupt the increasing current of emigration to the Rocky mountains. By the proposed arrangement of filling up the infantry companies to sixty eight men, and the dragoons to sixty, the privates are increased without a corresponding augmentation of the officers.

The report suggests that, besides this increase of the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of to the extending our post to the Rocky mountains.

It states that, though the concentration of so large a propotion of the army on the frontier of Texas may have, in some measure, enlarged the expenditures, (certainly in the article of transportation,) yet it has in some degree, been compensated by the improvement which has taken place in the discipline of the troops. It renews the recommendation for establishing a corps of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to assist, among other things, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. One hundred men will be sufficient for the purpose.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Colonel Kearney's expedition during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains; the impressions it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2.325 men, woman and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Colonel Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Summer, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met with on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of the half-breeds of the Red river of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo. The had even solicited permission to reside in the U. States.

The Secretary refers to the considerations which had prompted General Gaines to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the camp of General Taylor. Ample justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is invited to make appropriation for their compensation. General Taylor had also accepted the service of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months.

The estimates of the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other, (the President's message suggests to the land office.)

It calls the attention of Congress to the forty-eight forts in process of construction, and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points. Among these, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the narrows at Staten Island and at Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Sollers' Point, for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortification on the Florida reefs.

The Secretary speaks with great consideration of the school at West Point, and proposes some improvements. He calls special attention to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers—to the improvements of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Captain Fremont and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioners—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—the Pottawotomies, the Choctaws, and particular the Cherokees. He lays before the President some highly interesting communications from our Indian sub agent in the terrritory of Oregon.

He dedicates the conclusion of his comprehensive and very interesting report to a subject which is of so profound an importance in a free government, viz: the organization the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of eighteen years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCES

The Secretary of the Treasury communicated this interesting document to both Houses of Congress on Wednesday. We make the following abstract of its contents:

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs	$27,528,112 70
Sales of public lands	2,077,022 30
Miscellaneous sources	163,998 56
Total receipts	$29,769,133 56
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1844	7,857,379 64
Total means	$37,626,513 20
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounted to	29,968,206 98
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1845	$7,658,306 22

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, are as follows:

RECEIPTS, VIZ:

From customs, 1st quarter, actual returns,	$6,861,932 14
2d 3d & 4th quarters estimated	17,638,067 86
Total am't of customs	24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,200,000 00
Miscellaneous and Incidental	120,000 00
	26,820,000 00
Add balance in Treasury 1st July	7,658,306 22
Total receipts,	$34,478,306 22

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

Actual expenditures for 1st quarter ending September 30th	$8,463,092 41
Estimated for three ensuing quarters—Civil list of foreign intercourse, &c.	6,730,211 06
Army proper	2,594,735 06
Fortifications, ordn'ce, arming militia &c.	2,346,778 82
Indian Department	1,649,791 94
Pensions	1,356,555 02
Interest on public debt and Treasury Notes	856,976 48
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841	29,300 00
Treasury Notes outstanding	687,764 18
Naval establishment	4,902,845 93
	29,627,051 20
Which deduct from the means before stated leaves in the Treasury, July 1, 1846	$4,851,254 32

This balance of course subjected to any additional appropriation made by Congress.

The sum of $1,548.997 for supplying deficiency of revenue for postage, and $300,000 for postages of Congress and of the Executive offices are included in the above sum of $29,627,051 90

PEACE OR WAR.—The New York Courier says—It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, that puplic opinion is by the force of circumstances turned to the consideration of this momentous issue—and that extreme anxiety is evinced to ascertain the probabilities in either event.

After quoting from the Washington papers on this subject, the Courier adds—

Meantime we feel bound to say, that our advices from Washington tend to this result—that the measures proposed by the President, in regard to Oregon, will not meet with serious opposition in either House. If this be so, they will of course prevail, and our readers must then judge for themselves, what the propable effect on England of such legislation would be.—We have said before that of themselves no one of these proposed measures—nor all of them together—would be in violation of our Convention with England; but if adopted with the avowed design, at the end of the twelve months, of then extending our laws and asserting our claim over the whole of Oregon up to 54 40 they may provoke immediate resistance on the part of England.

We have seen many private letters by the Cambria, all of which speak more or less of Oregon, and all evince anxiety as to the tenor of the President's Message.

There are expressions in that message which will produce exasperation in England: particularly this very unnecessary paragraph:—

"At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights to Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interests, is too clear to admit of doubt."

This look so like defiance, as—judging from what we feel would be the effect of like language addressed to us—to render us not a litile solicitous about its effects upon a people not less high-spirited than ourselves.

We have thus presented the actual aspect of this most important question—such at least as we view it—and having done so, we leave it to the meditation of our readers.

CONGRESS.

[Reported for the American Republican]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. Levy, by leave, introduced a bill for establishing courts in Florida, which was twice read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Also, submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate what number of agents were employed in protecting the timber lands of the U. S.; and of what fund they were paid, &c. &c.

Mr. J. M. Clayton presented resolutions of the Delaware Legislature, in reference to a completion of the Delaware Breakwater. Also, submitted a resolution relative to a reduction in the prices of public printing which lies over.

Mr. Lewis, by leave, introduced a bill for the admission of Texas into the Union remarking at the same time upon the necessity of early action upon it, because there was a large quantity of goods in the N. Y market, designed for that of Texas, which could not be transmitted by reason of the duties. This bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hanegan introduced a bill for continuing the Cumberland Road, which was read, and referred to the committee on Roads and Canals.

Leave was granted to withdraw private papers from the files in several cases.

Mr. Speight submitted a resolution that to morrow the Senate will proceed to elect its printer—he asked its immediate consideration, but this was objected to, and it lies over.

The Senate then proceeded with the unfinished business of yesterday—the balloting for chairman of standing committees. Below is the result:

On P. O. and Post Roads—Barrow 16 Niles 27.

On Roads and Canals—Corwin 17 Hanegan 27.

Pensions—Upham 42.

District of Columbia—Miller 16 Haywood 26.

Patents & Pat. office—Johnson, Md: 16 Cameron 27.

Conting't Expenses Senate—Green 16 Niles 24

On Public Buildings—Dayton 15 Cameron 27.

On Printing—Upham 14 Atherton 25.

Retrenchment—Morehead 15 Lewis 25.

Territories—Westcott 27 Bagby 7.

Engrossed Bills—Lewis 4 Chalmers 25.

At this point the Senate were called upon to prepare their ballots for filling up the several committees. The first on the list was that on Foreign Relations, and all the members of each committee were ballotted for on one ticket.

On Foreign Relations were added, Messrs. Cass, Sevier, Archer and Atherton.

On Finance some conversation ensued as to the order in which these gentlemen should rank in the committee.

Finally Mr. Sevier moved that Mr. Cass should be second and Mr. Archer third, which was agreed to.

On Finance were added, Messrs. Benton, Evans, Lewis and Jenness.

Mr. Sevier here moved that Mr. Lewis should be second and Mr. Evans third.

Mr. Westcott, with considerable warmth objected entirely to this mode of proceeding. He would not recognise this matter of rank—this law of primogeniture, &c.—With a view to greater harmony, the Senate suspended the business and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The only important business in the house to day was a report which, by general consent, Mr. Douglass, of Ill., was permitted to make. Mr. D. reported the Constitution of Texas, together with a joint resolution which declared the "State of Texas to be one of the States of the Union." It was made the order of the day for Tuesday next, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of Chaplains, against which Mr. Petit, of Ia., made his usual demonstration, to no purpose.

The States were again called upon for petitions, and Mr. Adams had commenced when Mr. Harmanson, of La., rose and announced the death of Mr. Dawson, member elect from that State, and the House, in conformity with custom, at once adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1845.

SENATE

Mr. Webster appeared in his seat.

After the journal was despatched, memorials were called for.

The only memorial of public character was presented by Mr. Dix in behalf of citizens of New York, who desire the establishment of a Branch Mint in their city.—Mr. D. said the signers were for the most part gentlemen connected with the city Banks, and he recognized among them the the names of many who, in the pecuniary revulsions of '37 rendered effective service in bringing back the Banks of the State to a sound currency. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

A message from the House announced the order taken by that body in testimony of respect for the memory of a deceased member, Mr. Dawson, of La.

The customary resolutions were adopted.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams corrected the journal in some slight particular in reference to the proceedings of yesterday.

The call for memorials, by States, was proceeded with, an Mr. A. presented a mass of petitions, of both public and private interest, upon a great variety of subjects.

Mr. Culver, of New York, presented a memorial from citizens of Saratoga county, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

A motion was made to lay this memorial on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were called, and stood ayes 109, noes 60.

The States were called through for petitions, and all sorts of subjects were referred to all sorts of committees, but as these details would be extremely dry, we omit them.

At half-past 2 the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Also a report from the Secretary of War, which were laid on the table.

Mr. J. M. Clayton presented a memorial in reference to French Spoliations prior to 1800; referred.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Dr. White, who was robbed on his way from Oregon here, by a party of Pawnee Indians, a tribe with which the U. S. have friendly treaties.

Mr. Archer presented a remonstrance from citizens of Woodbury, N. J., against the annexation of Texas; laid on the table.

Mr. Cass called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him, relative to the condition of the Army and Navy. These resolutions having been read, Mr. C. rose and delivered a set speech in reference to the Oregon difficulties, upholding the attitude taken by the President, and giving his convictions of the probable result. The following were some of Mr. C's. chief points.

We could not submit to arbitration, for an arbitrator would have to be selected from among the crowned heads of Europe all of them jealous of Republics and overawed by our enemy. If the last proposition made by England was indeed her ultimatum, it was her firm conviction that war must ensue; her most liberal concession, and our most moderate claim, keep us assunder by more than seven degrees of latitude. It is better to fight for the first inch than the last—for the door-sill than the hearth-stone. There were national questions that might be kept in abeyance, but such was not the nature of the Oregon question. This government had not the power, if it had the disposition, to stem the human tide setting towards Oregon; our citizens there claim protection.

Mr. C. enlarged upon the difficulties that existed under a double-headed government. He read extracts of a debate in Parliament reported in the London Morning Chronicle of April 5th, in which Lord John Russell speaks of our territorial aggrandizement &c. &c.

Mr. Mangum regretted extremely the introduction of these resolutions in the manner in which they had been pressed. He thought the gentleman from Michigan had a strange way of manifesting coincidence opinion with the Executive. For his own part, he had read the Message on this point with much satisfaction, finding it characterized by far more moderation than the printed organs of the government had given the country reason to anticipate. He opposed the passage of the resolutions as superogatory—it was already the duty of the committees to inform themselves on the points named in the resolutions. He was free to say, for one, that he was willing frankly to confide this whole question to the Executive. He believed in the personal integrity of the President; but he opposed all vituperation, all crimination—such things were not necessary to arouse the people of this country. If war is inevitable, if it must come, he could assure the Hon. Senator that there would be no anti-war man on this continent. We should be a united people.

Mr. M. Spoke in this strain at some length and ended by moving a postponement of the resolution for the present—at any rate, until the Senate committees were chosen.—The motion to postpone, upon division, was lost.

Mr. Allen then took the floor and advocated the passage of the resolutions with his usual vehemence.

Mr. Archer took the same views as were taken by Mr. Mangum. He, too, was willing to confide in the President. He thought it was rediculous for us to be making all this splutter, in order that some gentlemen might make a display of their sublimated patriotism to Great Britain and the world. He deprecated the effect that this discussion would have upon the country, &c.

A message was announced from the President. A message also came from the House, on the subject of the decease of Mr. Peyton, of Tenn., to which Mr. Jarnagin made an appropriate response.

Thereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reception of petitions, memorials, &c. has been the order of the day in the House, and little else received its attention.

In the memorials, &c., presented, the call having been gone through with, there were none of any general interest. Massachusetts State resolutions, presented by Mr. Adams, against the annexation of Texas, were laid on the table, yeas 83, nays 5; also resolutions from the same State relating to South Carolina and Louisiana, by yeas 90, nays 68.

Mr. Winthrop presented the resolutions of the Mass. Legislature, relative to the Naturalization laws.

Mr. McConnell moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Winthrop thought it unusual so to deal with the resolutions of a State.

Mr. Levin moved their reference to a select committee of five, and gave notice of his intention to debate them—so they were laid over.

At half-past 2 the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a joint resolution advising the President of the U. S. to notify Great Britain that this Government desires to terminate the conventional agreement with regard to Oregon.

Messrs. Huntington, Dix, and Upham, severally presented remonstrances against the annexation of Texas; laid on the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual Report of the Coast Survey, which was ordered to be printed.

Leave was granted in numerous cases to withdraw private papers from the files of the Senate.

After some unimportant business, the Chair announced the unfinished business, the resolutions of Mr. Cass, as being in order.

Mr. Niles expressed his regret that the resolutions had been so hastily introduced and especially as they had been accompanied with a debate of somewhat warlike character. True, he should vote for the resolutions, but he was bound in candour say, that they had a more formidable aspect than he could have wished, and he feared an unfavorable effect from them upon the country. He differed from the Senator from N. C. in saying that this question could be left with the Executive—it was no longer with him—it was with us. Mr. N. went on to give his views generally upon the question, and said that to terminate the joint occupancy, and prepare ourselves for defence, were both peace measures. He urged unanimity of action as the surest preventive of war.

Mr. Crittenden saw nothing objectionable in these resolutions themselves, and he should vote for them. In the remotest probability of war it was right to look to our defences But if the opinion of the Hon. Senator from Mich. was correct, war was inevitable; such was his declaration.

[Mr. Cass here rose to explain, and several questions and replies passed between him and Mr. C.]

Mr. C. resumed & said he preferred greatly the explanation of the Senator to-day to his speech yesterday. Now, he understood him to say that *if* the notice was given, and *if* Great Britian persisted in her claim to the *whole* of Oregon, then shall we have war. Very well said Mr. C. as all these pre-requisites will not be supplied, we shall have no war. He had never been able to realize that war would grow out of this controversy. What are your diplomatists worth if they cannot settle such a question as this? We should have no war unless we blundered into one. But after all, if war must come, let us not rush recklessly into it, but move firm-paced and slow. Instead of giving one year's notice, like an angry landlord to a tenant, let us extend the notice to two years, and thus show our preference for peace; we shall not less show our determination to maintain our rights. In conclusion, Mr. C. expressed his gratification that the Senator from Michigan had so much qualified his ominous remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Webster briefly gave his concurrence with the Senator from Ky. He deprecated the effect of all false alarms upon the business of the country. There were two ways in which we might proceed—he left it to all to say which was the wiser: we might cause alarm without making any preparation, or we might quietly prepare for any event without creating unnecessary alarm. It did not appear to him that the President saw any immediate prospect of war.

Mr. Sevier agreed entirely with Mr. Cass. In his (Mr. S.'s) humble opinion war was almost inevitable.

Mr. Berrien spoke at some length, and declared his conviction that negotiation was not closed—no such inference could be made from the President's Message.

Mr. Allen went into an elaborate argument upon the whole subject. What opportunities for negotiation remained unexhausted he would not undertake to say; that was a matter for England to look to. Our duty was to prepare the hearts of the people, &c.

Mr J. M. Clayton reminded some of the old Senators, particularly Mr. Benton, the Father of the Senate, how often we had had these war excitements and speeches. He spoke of the long neglected defences of the country. He protested against the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, that it was our duty to prepare the hearts of the people for war.

Mr. Allen here asked Mr. C. if he would have the government go into a war without the approbation of the people?

Mr. C. No—but I would have the people dictate to the government in this matter, and not the government to them.—I protest against all efforts to lash the people into a war excitement.

Mr. Woodbrige should unhesitatingly vote for the resolutions of his colleague. The inquiry was a very proper one. In his section of the Country they had nothing but nakedness to oppose to a magnificent state of preparation on the other side. Certainly he should vote for the inquiries, and could not see why the question was debated. Here question, question was called.

Mr. Hannegan demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Speight said, let the resolutions declare "unanimously resolved," there is no opposition.

Mr. H. insisted upon the yeas and nays and they were taken, and stood: Yeas 42, nays none.

A message came from the House announcing the passage of joint Resolutions declaring Texas a State of the Union; these were read and referred.

The Senate adjourned.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0790.jpg