CONGRESSIONAL.

[Report of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1847.

SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, appeared in his seat.

On motion of Mr. Atherton it was agreed to go into election of standing committees on Monday next.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to a branch mint in the city of New York.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution to print ten thousand additional copies of the documents accompanying the President's message; and it was adopted.

Mr. Hannegan having given notice, introduced a bill in favor of the heirs of John Paul Jones. It was read by special leave, and passed. [This bill was passed by both Houses last session, but was mislaid and not signed by the President.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Henly, to re-consider the resolution, adopting the rule, (that the one hour rule might be restored) was indefinitely postponed, for the reason that the whole subject will come up on the third Monday of December.

The resolution of Mr. Evans, to draw for seats was taken up.

Mr. Simms, of S. C., moved to amend, making it apply to the Congress, instead of the session; and the motion was lost.

The election of Sergeant-at-arms, etc., was postponed by general consent.

The resolution to select seats, as originally submitted, was adopted. The members vacated all the seats, and assembled in the area of the House; and as the clerk drew the pieces of paper, on which were written their names, they selected their seats. No one took that of the Hon J. Q. Adams; it was left for the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The House proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms, and on the first ballot, the vote was: Whole number of votes 224; necessary to a choice 113; of which N. Sargeant received 116, N. Lane, (the present incumbent) 96; Chas. Whitney 12.

Mr. Sargeant was therefore declared elected and being conducted to the chair of the speaker by Mr. Lane, the obligation of the office was administered.

The House proceeded to vote for a Door keeper, and the result was: Whole number of votes 224; necessary to a choice 113; of which Robert E. Horner received 117; C. A Whitney 107.

Mr. Horner was declared elected, and was accompanied by the former incumbent (Mr. Whitney) to the chair of the speaker, where the oath of office was administered.

Mr. Johnson, the present democratic incumbent, was elected postmaster over his whig competitor, Mr. McCormick, by a majority of one.

And at four o'clock the house adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1847.

SENATE.

Messrs. Breese, Sturgeon, Clarke Niles, Douglass, Dickinson and Pearce, presented petitions.

On motion of Mr. Breese, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it stand adjourned until Monday next. Mr. Niles announced the death of the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, his late colleague from the State of New Hampshire, who departed this life during the past summer, and passed a eulogy upon his many virtues as a jurist, legislator, statesman, and Christian. He concluded by offering the usual resolutions of respect, which were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Jameson, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it be to Monday next.

Mr. Pillsbury, of Texas, appeared, and qualified.

A joint resolution was offered, that the two Houses select Chaplains of different denominations, who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Henly offered a resolution, that the standing committees be now appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Fries moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether the gas fixtures ought not to be removed, the gas was not promotive of the health of members.

But before action was taken on the resolution, the House adjourned until Monday.

[Correspondent of the American.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1847.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was used for another than working day purposes yesterday. Bishop Hughes, of N. Y., preached a sermon upon the invitation of John Quincy Adams, and several of the most distinguished members of the House. The audience was numerously large—more so, with one exception, than any I remember ever to have seen at the capitol. The sermon was in excellent taste, and upon the subject of the social, political and religious improvement of mankind, and the great good conferred upon the human family in all these particulars by the doctrines and example of the Saviour. It is nearly a score of years since a Catholic prelate has preached in the Hall of the House, and none since the Rev. Chas. Constantine Pise, now of New York, was made Chaplain.

There was a marked interest manifested in the appointment of Committees this morning in the House. You have them in another form. I believe they give general satisfaction, though there are of course some few personal disappointments.

Mr. Vinton's selection as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is peculiarly appropriate. Mr. V. is one of the oldest members of the House, one of the most national, one of the most liberal, and one of the most experienced. Andrew Stewart is very happily placed at the head of the Committee on Manufactures; an interest which he has defended with marked interest and ability. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, at the head of the Judiciary Committee, will confer honor upon the place. It is one of the most important Committees of the body, and every day growing more and more important from the amount of legal business accumulating in the country.

Truman Smith, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is an excellent appointment. He is an old member, and one of the most sterling of the House. Mr. Schenck of Ohio, at the head of the Committee on Roads and Canals; Mr. Thompson of Ia., over the Committe on Contested Elections; Mr. Caleb B. Smith, Chairman of the Territorial Committee, and Mr. Botts, at the head of the Military Committee, are all excellent appointments.

So also is that of Mr. King of Geo. at the head of the Naval Committee in which, as a subordinate officer, he has done good service. Mr. Hunt of N. Y., Chairman of the Committe on Commerce, has been for several years a member of the House, and is ably sustained by his fellow members.

Upon the whole, with so many new members, more than one half of the whole number, and all these, except by reputation, strangers to Mr. Winthrop, the Speaker, he has done well and afforded a high degree of satisfaction to those who have placed him where he is.

The announcement of the death of the late Senator Huntington, of Conn., an able man, an excellent Senator, and a good citizen, by his former colleague, Mr. Rockwell, closed the services of the day in the House. Now comes the bustle of organization by Committees, and of a better personal acquaintance among members.

The Senate have progressed only to the election of Chairmen of Committees with an incidental order to increase the number on the Naval committee to seven members. The old officers of the body are all re-elected, as was expected, and this will keep all quiet in the subordinate places.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer was made Chaplain of the Senate, for the fifth time, I believe, in which he has been honored with an election.

The Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Senate are as follows, as agreed on in caucus.

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sevier.
Finance.—Mr. Atherton.
Commerce.—Mr. Dix.
Manufactures.—Mr. Dickinson.
Agriculture.—Mr. Sturgeon.
Military affairs.—Mr. Cass.
Militia.—Mr. Rusk.
Naval Affairs.—Mr. Fairfield.
Public Lands.—Mr. Breese.
Private Land Claims.—Mr. Yulee.
Indian Affairs.—Mr. Atchison.
Claims.—Mr. Mason.
Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Bright.
Judiciary.—Mr. Ashley.
The Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Niles.
Roads and Canals.—Mr. Hannegan.
Pensions.—Mr. Johnson of La.
District of Columbia.—Mr. Cameron.
Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. Westcott.
Retrenchment.—Mr. Turney.
Territories.—Mr. Douglass.
Public Buildings.—Mr. Hunter.
Contingent Expenses.—Mr. Felch.
Printing.—Mr. Bradbury.
Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Downs.
Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Rusk.
Joint Committee on the Library.—Mr. Pearce.

These are all the choice of the Caucus which has resolved itself into the choice of the Senate.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1847.

SENATE.

Messrs. Bell, Benton and Yulee appeared in their seats to day.

Mr. Turney presented the credentials of Mr. Bell, which were read, and Mr. B. then took the oath of office.

On motion by Mr. Sevier it was resolved that during the present session the Military Committee consist of seven members.

On motion by Mr. Mangum it was resolved that during the present session the Naval Committee consists of seven members.

Mr. Bradbury presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in favor of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean.

On Mr. Sevier's motion the Senate proceeded to the Election of Officers.

Mr. Dickins was re-elected Secretary, receiving 46 out of 48 votes.

Mr. Beale was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, receiving 37 out of 49 votes.

Mr. Holland was re-elected Door-keeper receiving 49 out of 50 votes.

Mr. Slicer was re-elected Chaplain, receiving 31 out of 46 votes.

The vice President presented the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of which 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed; also the report of the General Land office.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk read the Journal of Thursday's proceedings and the names of the members composing the Standing Committees of the House, appointed by the Speaker, agreeably to the resolution on the subject adopted on Thursday.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the order of that body in relation to the death of the late Senator Huntington of Connecticut.

Whereupon Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut pronounced a manly tribute to the virtues, private and public of the departed Senator and offered the customary mourning resolutions.

And then the House adjourned

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1847.

SENATE.

Numerous petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

The Senate proceeded to the election of the remaining members of the several Standing Committees. The list was read by the Secretary and agreed to as follows:

The Vice President presented the annual report of the Treasury Department upon the subject of Commerce and Navigation, of which 5000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale at his own request was excused from serving upon any of the Committees.

Mr. Dickinson submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the U. S. to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end and can be justly obtained—so that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, nor in any conditions be constitutionally imposed or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing territorial government for territory belonging to the United States, the principle of self government upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted—the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

A number of bills were introduced, read twice, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Cameron offered the usual resolution to furnish new Senators with books, which, after considerable debate, was referred to the Committee on the Library, and The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings being read Mr. Barringer asked that his colleague, Mr. Sheppard, who is suffering from illness, of a chronic disease not likely to be speedily remedied, might be excused from serving on the Committee on Agriculture. The request was granted by the House.

Mr. Linn Boyd observed that the Speaker had done him the honor to place him upon two committees, and he respectfully asked to be excused from serving on one of them—the Committee on Accounts.—The House granted his request.

Mr. Giddings obtained the leave of the House to make a statement personal to himself; whereupon he sent to the Clerk's desk the National Whig of a recent date, and had read a part of a communication and an editorial article in said paper, censuring himself and Messrs. Tuck and Palfrey, calling them "putrid carcasses," &c., for their votes in the elections of the officers of the House.

[illegible] reading the article, Giddings gave [illegible] that he understood the history of the National Whig [illegible] editor, after which he read to the House a prepared definition of his own political position.

Mr. Henly submitted a joint resolution to repeal a part of the newspaper postage law passed in March last

Mr. Tallmadge presented the Memorial of James Monroe contesting the seat of David S. Jackson, of New York city.

Mr. Levin offered a resolution requiring the Postmaster of the House to keep an open account with the members for their wrapping paper and envelopes, subject to inspection.

After some remarks from Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, upon the abuses which he said had been practiced in this business, the resolution was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Accounts, in order that the matter might be inquired into.

On Mr. Pollock's motion, the House now proceeded to elect a Chaplain.

Mr. Levin nominated R. W. Cushman, Baptist.

Mr. Ashman nominated Orville Dewey, Congregationalist.

Mr. McLane nominated John N. McJilton, Episcopalian Methodist.

Mr. Adams nominated Royal R. Gurley, Presbyterian.

Mr. Stanton nominated Levi R. Reese, Protestant Methodist.

The first call stood as follows: Whole number of votes 209. Necessary to a choice, 105. Mr. Gurley, received 44; Mr. Cushman, 60; Mr. McJilton 30; Mr. Dewy 29; Mr. Reese 16.

There being no choice, a second call was ordered. Mr. McLane withdrew the name of Mr. McJilton.

The vote on the second call stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 207.—Necessary to a choice, 104. Mr. Gurley received 94: Mr. Cushman 87: Mr. Reese 6: Mr. McJilton 1.

There being no choice a third call was made and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 200; Necessary to a choice 101. Mr. Gurley had 102, Mr. Cushman, 100. The former was declared elected.

The bill from the Senate, for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, was taken up, and, after a few remarks in relation to it, by Messrs. Pollock, Bowlin and Barringer, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Jacob Thompson the House adjourned.

Reported for the Balt. Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1847.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House that Mr. Gurley had been elected Chaplain on their part; and also that the House had appointed Messrs. James G. Hampton and John L. Robinson, on the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The Vice President presented the annual report of the Superintendant of the Coast Survey, which was ordered to be printed together with 1,250 extra copies.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That to conquer and hold Mexico, either as a province or incorporating it into the Union, is inconsistent with the avowed object of the war, contrary to the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and, in the end, must be subversive of all our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the farther prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. Downs offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a military hospital for disabled volunteers at New Orleans.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution which was adopted, admitting the heads of the different bureaux in the several departments to the floor of the Senate.

After some other business of no general interest, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chaplain elect, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, made a fervent and appropriate prayer.

Mr. Smith of Illinois, asked leave to submit a resolution, but the Speaker replied that the first business in order would be the unfinished business of yesterday, to wit: the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vinton) for a new standing committee, and the amendment offered to the same by the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Houston.)

A long debate upon this resolution ensued, during which a message from the President was received, which contained his objections at great length to the River and Harbor Bill, passed at the last session, and, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who remarked that it treated on the subject under discussion, was ordered to be read. After some further discussion, Mr. Shenck moved that the House adjourn, but gave way to Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, who submitted a preamble and resolutions as a basis of a free-trade treaty of peace with Mexico, which were read for the information of members, and then the House adjourned.

From the New Orleans Times, of Dec. 4.

Reception of Gen. Taylor.

THE FESTIVITIES OF YESTERDAY.

As we anticipated, a splendid day broke forth on our city yesterday, the sky being serene and the sun glowing with unwonted brilliancy. At an early hour, all who were to take a conspicious part in the pageant prepared in honor of General Taylor, of which the Hero himself was destined to become the principal ornament, were moving about the city in busy preparation for the coming ceremony. The civil and military authorities had, with much tact, arranged every thing so well, that, although the whole population was out of doors during a great part of the day, nothing like unseemly confusion appeared in any part. A detailed account of all that occurred during this eventful day, would fill our columns, to the exclusion of all other matter; necessity, therefore, obliges us to be succinct in our narration.

Everything, then, being prepared yesterday, the Mary Kingsland left the wharf at half past 9, with the Committee of Arrangements and Lehmann's brass band, and proceeded down the river to the Barracks. A considerable number of steamboats followed in her wake. On the arrival of the Committee at the temporary residence of the General, they found him at the door, when the usual reciprocation of warm sentiments took place. Gen. Taylor, as may be expected, found many familiar faces among the crowd of gentlemen forming the deputation, with whom he conversed in his usual free and easy—*Rough and Ready*, we were going to say—style, evincing the deep interest he takes in our commercial, industrial and social affairs. He intimated his desire to leave the city for his home on Sunday, intending, as we learn, to make a few hours' stay at Donaldsonville.

The Embarkation.—The city's Guest shortly after embarked for the city on the *Mary Kingsland*, amid shouts that seemed to rend the sky, the band giving, in their usual fine style, the National air, "Hail Columbia." Up the stream went the steamer, with a numerous retinue of sister craft following in her train, all decorated in the gayest syle with flags and streamers. Thus accompanied, and heralded by expectant eyes and hands and voices, along the magnificent shores of the Father of Waters, the Mary Kingsland, with her precious freight, proceeded by the Levee, close in shore, to Lafayette, and then returned—every accessible point of view on land being occupied by our overjoyed citizens.

The Landing.—A little after twelve, the company landed in front of the Place d'Armes amid a salvo of artillery, strains of patriotic music from the bands, and shouts of welcome again and again reiterated, so that the air seemed in continual vibration with the echo of vocal sound.

Triumphal Arch.—The Committee of Arrangements, with a taste that really brought forth one burst of admiration from all who contemplated their work, had caused to be constructed, in honor of the occasion, a Triumphal Arch in the middle of the Place d'Armes, seemingly on the model of those far-famed Arches of Antiquity, the monuments of the glory, the taste, and the science of past ages; and of dimensions, as we judge, equal to the colossal structure of the same kind at Paris, at the *Barriere de l'Etoile*. The summit was crowned with an Eagle, richly gilt; in front and rear, just under the entablature, extending the whole length, was the word "*Welcome!*" and, on the other parts, the names of the great battles which General Taylor had won, from the opening of the present war. The American Flag, of course, floated from the summit; a profusion of brush, or evergreen, gave it a beautifully verdant appearance; and some young pines were placed erect on the top, flanking the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes.—Through the central arch, the Hero was conveyed to the Cathedral, modestly expressing his deep sense of the attachment of his fellow-citizens, thus so conspicuously evinced.

Tek City Address.—Immediately beneath the Arch, Mayor Crossman, with the other city authorities, was in attendance to receive the General; and, on the appearance of the latter, the following address and response were delivered:

General—In behalf of the city of New Orleans, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, it is my pleasing office to welcome your happy return to your country and your home, and in behalf of the Municipal Councils I tender to you the hospitality of this city whilst it is your pleasure to remain among us.

No circumstance could have filled our hearts with more joy than we now feel in having the opportunity to express to you our gratitude for the distinguished services you have rendered your country.—The brilliant achievements performed in Mexico by the fearless and daring band that you have led on from victory to victory, have inspired us with feelings which no language is sufficiently powerful to convey. For such achievements, General, every true American heart, from one extremity to the other of this Republic, is filled with gratitude and admiration.—Wherever you direct your steps, upon any spot where the star-spangled banner triumphantly expands its folds to the breeze, you will find a nation's love to greet you—you will hear a whole people's spontaneous applause, to extol the splendor of your deeds, which your modesty would in vain endeavor to weaken in your own eyes.

Again, General, I bid you a hearty welcome in the name of the citizens of New Orleans.

The following is the General's reply:

Mr. Mayor—The welcome which I meet this day from the people of New Orleans, announced by you their honored representative, overwhelms me with feelings which no words can express.

You have been pleased to qualify, with terms of the highest approbation, the services of the army which I have had the honor to command in Mexico. Could those brave officers and soldiers whose gallantry achieved the successes to which you refer be present on this occasion, and witness the grand outpouring of gratitude which their devotion has elicited, the measure of my satisfaction would be complete. For them, and for myself, I thank, from my heart, the people of N. Orleans, and accept, Mr. Mayor, the offer of their hospitality.

The Te Deum.—At the ancient Episcopal Church of St. Louis the General was received by Bishop Blanc, at the head of his clergy, when a *Te Deum* was sung in the usual impressive style of religious display of gratitude to God, for signal favors received through the instrumentality of man. The venerable ecclesiastic, at the termination of the solemnity, addressed a few complimentary words to the glorious old soldier, on the auspicious occasion, which elicited the usual acknowledgments. The sacred edifice was crowded almost to suffocation.

The Procession.—Gen. Taylor left the Cathedral by one of the side entrances, where his celebrated white charger stood, caparisoned to his hand. He mounted amid vociferous cheers, when the procession began to move. A glance at the programme suffices to show its composition; all our resident corporate bodies, the Governor of the State, Mayor Crossman, the deputations for the Municipalities, &c., &c., &c., fell into rank and paraded their gay uniforms and splendid badges, through all the principal streets of the city. Every house through the line of the procession was crowded, and yet the streets seemed compact. The ladies waved their scarfs and handkerchiefs, gentlemen cheered, while the *Old Man Brave*, bare-headed, amidst a forest of nodding plumes, right and left, bent low in modest token of his sense of the honor done him.

Arrival at the St. Charles Hotel.—At about 4 o'clock the procession reached the St. Charles Hotel, where the *Hero* alighted, and, accompanied by the city authorities, took post between the columns on the Portico, the military giving a grand salute, and the several bodies that followed, filed past, cheering him as they successively caught sight of his revered figure. He was then conducted into the interior of that most magnificent of our public buildings.

The Dinner.—At six o'clock, P. M. the Corporation of the City of New Orleans gave a grand dinner to their distinguished Guest, to which were invited all the most eminent of our citizens, for wealth, for political influence, and for individual talent. Of course, the *Press*, that great moral engine to which we are indebted for all that regenerated society possesses of precious—the great diffuser of light, the intellectual *Sun* of the globe of the earth—was not forgotten; it had its representatives, peering, with curious eye, through the masses. The viands, with their due accompainments, the wines liquors, were all that the most fastidious could desire.—The Guest was the observed of all observers, being seated conspicuously at a round table, at one end of the grand dining room. At the repast, during which order and decorum held sovereign sway many excellent toasts were drunk:

Visit to the Theatres.—Gen. Taylor, accompanied by a considerable number of friends, including his staff, members of the committees, &c., visited successively, the St. Charles, the American, and the Orleans Theatres where he was enthusiastically received by crowded audiences. The Orchestra at each place of amusement played the national airs. The ladies, for here they are in their appropriate places, in point of display, for grace and the thousand nameless charms incident to beauty in full costume, dispensed their applause without stint, on the veteran champion of their clime and race.

The Illumination.—The whole of that beautiful structure, the St. Charles Hotel, was splendidly illuminated. Each window was profusely furnished with lights, and at the West end, between two transparent shields representing the armorial bearings of the Republic, each occupying an entire window, was placed a full length portrait of the *Hero*.

The Fire Works.—At night, in each square of the three municipalities, a grand exhibition of fireworks took place, which attracted thousands of our fellow-citizens of both sexes, affording an apt conclusion to a most brilliant day, such as a *Free People*, proud in the conciousness of its *Sovereignty*, is ever happy to accord to a Public Benefactor.

From the N. O. Times, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The honored Guest of the city left yesterday for his home, *via* Donaldsonville, where he stops a few hours, on that splendid boat, the *Missouri*. He was conducted to the river side by Mayor Crossman, with other members of the Corporation; Gov. Johnson and staff, officers of the militia, &c., with thousands of the population.—Major Gally's battalion of artillery had the honor of escorting the Hero to the boat. The mutual farewell which was taken by the distinguished Guest and his multitudinous Hosts was exceedingly impressive—nay affecting even. The Old man brave was scarcely able to give expression to his sentiments of acknowledgment, for the honors which had been so profusely showered on him during his brief stay here. Salvos of artillery announced his embarkation and the departure of the boat, which took place about 10 A. M.

Sword Presentation.—The beautiful sword procured for Gen. Taylor, by the State of Louisiana, was presented to him by Gov. Johnson, in an eloquent address, on the 4th inst. The reply of Gen. Taylor was brief, but very neat and appropriate.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following just remarks upon Mr. Clay's Great Speech, from the *Albany Evening Journal*, jump so completely in unison with our own opinions upon it, that we adopt them as our own in every particular. In a few days we shall have occasion to descant more at large upon this wonderful production of the most extraordinary man of the age:—*National Whig.*

"Mr. Clay's Speech.—We rose from the perusal of Mr. Clay's speech more deeply than ever impressed with regard and veneration for the statesman who possesses the frankness and the courage, in a crisis like this, to freely declare his whole thoughts upon the momentous question which claims the attention of the American people. It is the just, truthful, and clear, exposition of the origin, character, and consequences of the Mexican war.—And it is as commendable in tone and temper, [illegible] in sentiment and argument. No intelligent, right-minded American can read this speech, whatever may have been his opinions or propositions, without assenting to the truth and justice of most of its positions. And most men will be carried along with the speaker, by the force of his reasoning and the power of his appeals, from his premises to his conclusions.

"This speech was made for the people. It is the voice of a statesman who enjoys the benefit of forty years experience, in their service, to his countrymen. It is the appeal of a patriot in whose favor nearly half of the votes of the Republic were cast, in 1844, for President, against the Administration of his successful competitor.

"Three years ago, in a letter from Raleigh, North Carolina, Mr. Clay warned the Republic of the consequences of the then scheme of Texas Annexation. That letter was prophetic. But the prophesy and prophet were rejected. The people preferred James K. Polk, with slavery, war, and national debt, to Henry Clay, with peace, prosperity, and happiness. The apprehensions, therefore, of 1844, constitute the history of 1847.

"If the American people, with their sad experience of the last three years, were now enabled, by the deposit of a ballot, to place the country where it stood in 1844, how many would refuse to do it? Or, if the contest of 1844 were to be reviewed to-morrow, and the success of Mr. Clay would wipe out all the memories and retrive all blunders of the present Administration, how many votes would be given for James K. Polk?

"We have our own crude thoughts regarding the course which ought to be pursued, by the Whg party, in relation to the war, but we will not now set them up against the well-considered and deliberate judgment of an enlightened, experienced, and devoted statesman and patriot. Mr. Clay has uttered the honest sentiments and convictions of his head and heart. He has done this that his countrymen may know, now that they are about to elect a President, upon what principles he could administer the Government. It remans for the people to say whether these views are in accordance with their own."

Mr. Gallatin.—A friend who frequently sees Mr. Gallatin, calling on him at noon on Thanksgiving day, found the venerable statesman asleep in his library. On awaking he said the day was a holliday for him as well as for others and that he felt like a school boy just relieved from his task. The writing of his pamphlet on the Mexican war had been a great exertion to him and the day previous, when dictating the closing part to his amanuensis, he fell asleep, in his chair. Having been occupied ten days in writing, and in haste to finish his remarks before the meeting of Congress he had performed too severe a task, and felt greatly fatigued in consequence.—Thanksgiving day, therefore, he determined to rest,—and was quietly passing the day without mental labor, an unusual thing for him, for, with the exception of the Sabbath, he had occupied himself daily either in writing himself or in dictating to an amanuensis.—*Providence R. I. Tran.*

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