

A BRILLIANT NAVAL FEAT!

An Account of the Bombardment of the Town of Guaymas, and the cutting out of the Mexican brig Condor, by the U. S. Sloop-of-War Cyane, Com. Du Ponte.

The Union contains a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Com. Du Ponte, engaged in the blockade of the Mexican ports on the Pacific, giving an account of the bombardment of Guaymas, and the cutting out of the Mexican brig Condor, from under the artillery and musketry of the enemy, on the 7th of October last. The Mexican account of this affair, published recently, represented that our forces were ingloriously driven off.

It appears from the letter, that the Cyane anchored a mile from the town on 3d of October, when it was discovered that two Mexican gunboats, which she had been in search of, were lying in front of the town dismantled, and their guns landed. The Mexicans were busy hauling them up in front of the town, and were also dismantling the Brig Condor, which was hauled close in. A large concourse of citizens and soldiers assembled in front of the town to watch the Cyane, and resist her landing.

Com. Du Ponte informed the neutral vessels of the blockade, of whom he learned 500 well disciplined soldiers were awaiting his attack; and that they had compelled the American Consul to leave three days previous.

On the 6th, Com. Du Ponte sent a flag of truce ashore, demanding the delivery of the two gun-boats. The Mexican commandant was given three hours to answer when he refused to comply with their demand, "as not comporting with their military or national character." He was then told that if the military did not evacuate the town, and the boats were not given up by ten o'clock the next day, the town would be fired on and the boats taken by force. On the morning of the 7th, the Cyane hauled up to within 1100 yards of the town, being as near as she could get at high tide, and soon after a reply to Com. Du Ponte's last communication was received, being a peremptory refusal to comply with demand and gasconade.

Com. Du Ponte was then waited on by four persons, representing themselves as neutral merchants, who requested that hostilities might not be commenced for three days, to allow them to remove their effects. They stated that not a woman or child remained in the place, that 500 men were under arms; and that to defer hostilities would not enable the Mexicans to throw up batteries or receive reinforcements, which turned out to be untrue, as the next day 300 armed Indians, mounted, arrived, being the advance of a body of 700 to arrive on the subsequent day. Com. Du Ponte refused the request of the four men, as he suspected they were colleagues with the Mexicans. He gave them an hour, however, but no sooner had they returned to the shore than both the gunboats were discovered with the Mexican flag flying and no fire much to the regret of our men. The writer then details what occurred as follows.

We at once fired two Paixhans at them, which dispersed those that were firing them. It was soon evident that they were thoroughly fired and we considered so much of our work as done—work, too, which we thought hazardous, as the gunboats were hauled up and the shore was lined with buildings and walls that gave protection to their men, and within fifty yards of them; besides, we could see that they had prepared entrenchments to cover them, and had also the two guns taken from the gun-boats, and several pieces of field ordnance. We felt they had yielded to our ability to take them, which was actually striking to seventy-five men—the most that we could have landed, and with these they could have come to a hand-and-hand conflict in two feet water. Our ship's company was very much reduced in number, all of our marine guard, with the lieutenant of marines, having been left to garrison the town of Los Angeles, Upper California. We had officered and manned the prize schooner Julia with one lieutenant, one midshipman and twelve men, which, together with our sick list, left our effective force greatly reduced.

The writer then states the Com. Du Ponte, in answer to the Spanish Consul, replied that he would not open his fire again, unless some offensive act was committed by the inhabitants, who were at liberty to return to their avocations; that he had accomplished all he desired, and convinced the Mexicans that his previous forbearance arose from a desire to protect the property of neutrals.

A captain of a neutral vessel, who was on shore during the bombardment, reports that the enemy had expressed themselves confidently, that they could beat off any force that might attempt to cut out the Condor, and that our fire had been most destructive to the buildings; that it was most fortunately directed to cover our boats; that our Paixhan shells had exploded in the inside of a house and turned it inside out, and that so great was the force of our 32-pound shot, that one had gone through five house walls, and buried itself in the sixth; and that six persons were wounded. As far as he could ascertain, none were killed. It was reported subsequently, that several of the enemy were killed. The Cyane left the harbour on the 9th, without molestation.

We now set manfully at our remaining work, which was to cut out the only Mexican vessel lying in the harbor, (the neutrals had hauled out, as they were directed.) This was the brig Condor, anchored within pistol-shot of the town, and within short musket range of the troops concentrated behind the hill I have before mentioned. She evidently was not burned when the gun-boats were, on account of her being more completely covered by their combined forces, lying in a cove so far behind this hill that they could fire upon her from their protected position, without exposing themselves to the ship's guns. Our launch, with her gun—a 12-pound carronade—mounted in her bows, and the third cutter, were called away, with their crews armed and equipped. Lieut. G. W. Harrison in command of the expedition in the launch, with Midshipman N. H. Crabb and acting Boatwain James Collins. The third cutter with Lieut. Edward Higgins

and Midshipman R. F. R. Lewis, with some extra small-arm men, shoved off at half-past eleven. Lying on their oars a few minutes, alongside, they were addressed by Captain DuPont in a few pertinent remarks, setting forth the necessity of his sending them upon so hazardous an expedition, wishing them to show the enemy, by the manner of bringing out the brig from her more exposed position, how they would have handled the gun-boats. The officers and men in the boats—evidently all on board, for such was the enthusiasm, that every man was disappointed that was not selected for the expedition—gave way, and pulled directly for the brig. We at once opened the fire from the ship upon the town with round and shell shot, concentrating the fire upon the government buildings, which, fortunately, formed a space between this hill, behind which the military lay, and where the Condor was lying. Our fire had the effect to make the troops withdraw a little to find greater security behind the highest part of the hill; we soon saw that our shot and shells were doing fearful execution by the holes in the walls of the houses. As the enemy did not open upon our boats immediately, our fire was slackened for fear that our shells might burst before reaching the shore, and do injury to our own people.

When our boats boarded the Condor, the enemy, with three cheers, opened upon them with volleys of musketry and an 18 pounder charged with grape and round shot; and a culverine situated within musket range of them. Our fire from the ship was at once fiercely resumed, and so well directed, that it prevented the enemy from approaching the Condor, confining them behind the hill, as the whole space was swept by our shot and shells. Their fire was also warmly returned by our launch's gun and the small armed men drawn up on the deck of the brig. Her cable, though of iron, was soon cut with an axe, and our men were heaving cheerily upon the hawser, running to the ledge anchor, which they had dropped as they approached the brig, with "off she goes, and off she must go."

In the meantime, the enemy's fire became so hot, that Lieut. Harrison ordered the brig to be fired, fearing the boats might be disabled. This work was done under showers of balls, as they were receiving the fire of at least five hundred muskets. When she was warped up in the kedgce, she was taken in tow by the boats; it was at this moment that the enemy had some exultation, seeing the boats pulling away from the brig, and not observing the hawser which was slack, they thought the boats were beaten off, but they soon saw the hawser tighten and the brig follow the boats; the 1st cutter was sent to assist in towing in charge of Acting Master J. F. Stenson.

The brig was soon out of range of the enemy's musketry, the fire was far ignited, she was towed to leeward of us, and the boats cast off—we ceased firing, our officers and men were joyously received—not a man was injured, which seemed miraculous—the brig's side and masts were full of shot, and one of our launch's oars was broken by a grape shot, the only injury done us. It seems quite as strange and fabulous to me, an eye witness, when written, as it must to you, that two boats, containing about fifty men, should be exposed to so great a fire for from twenty to thirty minutes, without sustaining injury; but such is the whole truth. I believe you may search naval records in vain for a better planned or more completely executed expedition. Its entire success without loss is the highest evidence of its just conception and its gallant execution. The spirit that lighted the fires at Tripoli is still alive in our navy. The old spirit is not buried, but raised up.

It must be recollected this cutting out was made at mid-day, and previous notice given. The truth is, the enemy did not open their fire upon our boats until they boarded the brig, when, with three cheers they opened upon them, believing that they had every man bagged that was in reach of their shot. There can be no doubt they felt that they had them trapped, from their exultation. Never did a set of men behave better than ours did.

Mexico.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 3d Jan., says:—"We have seen letters of 7th January, from the city of Mexico, and from parties having access to high sources of information, which express, in decided terms, the belief that the difference between the two nations will very speedily be amicably and honorably settled."

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

We deem the last intelligence from Mexico of the highest importance, although the report of the assassination of Santa Anna should not be confirmed. The loss of the only man in Mexico capable of leading her armies would be an irreparable blow. But the intelligence in other respects, significant of the distracted state of public affairs, and is the prelude to a change of public opinion in that country, leading to the speedy ascendancy of the Peace party. The attempt to confiscate the property of the Church, the only means of replenishing the Mexican war-chest, is producing such a reaction of sentiment against the war, which cannot be prosecuted unless by spoliation of the ecclesiastical revenues, that the public councils must soon feel the influence of this popular impulse.

But if to this is added those dissuasive to the continuance of the war, which the concentration of our military forces, preparatory to an attack on Vera Cruz by sea and land, present, the conclusion is irresistible that negotiations will soon succeed these important occurrences. Santa Anna has not been able to prevent the junction of those detached portions of the American forces as had been separated by long distances, and their occupation of such positions as will give efficiency to our military operations. When this is taken in connexion with the remarks of Mr. Sevier in the Senate of the United States, these impressions with regard to peace are greatly strengthened. Although we do not suppose, as before expressed by us, that there has been any official communication between our Government and that of Mexico, in relation to an accommodation of difference between the State Department at Washington and persons in Mexico well acquainted with the state of

public sentiment there. The remarks of Mr. Sevier have no other influence on the mind. We should not be surprised, therefore, if in less than one month negotiations are resumed.—Chas. Eve. News.

Correspondence of the Chars. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1847. The Senate, to-day, became involved in a long discussion of the Joint Resolutions from the House, presenting the thanks of Congress to General Z. Taylor, and the army under his command, both regulars and volunteers, for their gallant conduct in storming Monterey. These were accompanied by the House with a dissertation on the character of the war, and with a reservation of Congressional thanks for Gen. Taylor's conduct, so far as the terms of the armistice and of the capitulation were concerned.

Mr. Speight, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the proviso in regard to the capitulation.

Mr. Bagby spoke several times in defence of the proviso. He was out and out opposed to the terms of the capitulation.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., spoke very eloquently in support of presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, in a gracious and universal manner.

Mr. Calhoun maintained the same view. The exception, he said, was inconsistent with the thanks bestowed for the conduct of Gen. Taylor and his army in storming Monterey. If the capitulation was a subject unconnected with the battle, then it was improper to introduce it.

Mr. Webster objected to another part of the resolutions characterizing the war. He would prefer a direct, unembarrassed resolution of thanks. Gen. Taylor had a right to an investigation by a Court of Inquiry before he could be censured.

Mr. Speight's motion to strike out the proviso was agreed to, 25 to 23.

Mr. Webster moved a substitute for the resolution in the form of the resolutions of thanks adopted at the late session, in reference to the operations of the Rio Grande. This was agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were passed unanimously—yeas 42, nays none—though two or three remained silent.

So it was resolved that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise and courage displayed by them in the military operations of Monterey.—The resolution goes to the House for concurrence.

February 4. I learn that Mr. Calhoun intends to take some part in the discussion of the bill making appropriations to bring the war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable close. The debate will be one of high interest. It was expected to come on to-day, but did not, for the reason that Mr. Berrien, of Geo., who had the floor, was unable to speak to-day.

The supplement to the Sub-Treasury act reported last evening, is found to modify and relax the system in some respects. The Government will be enabled by it to purchase foreign gold and silver coins with Treasury notes and drafts, at a rate not beyond their commercial value. This will be a convenience to the Government. The commercial value of the Mexican doubloons is ten or twelve per cent beyond their mint value, and the Government can obtain them in exchange for Treasury notes or drafts.

The provision for the deposit of money in the Sub-Treasury vaults and the reception of checks on the same at the Custom Houses, is one of much importance in reference to the convenience of the public and of the Government. It was promised and proposed as a part of the bill at the late session, but failed. It will prevent all the carting and counting of money that the Sub-Treasury plan now requires.

Feb. 5. The great question of the Session is now under discussion—the Bill giving the President the power to bring Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion. Many of our greatest statesmen are supposed to hesitate in regard to their course on this subject. The House have been supposed to be resolved and determined to connect with it Wilmot's proviso. But it is now a matter of doubt whether that proviso can be carried, even in the House. The danger in which it would involve the democratic party is a strong argument against it, and it has been urged with such effect, that the Northern democrats will probably waive it until the conclusion of the war.

The Senate have the Bill under consideration, and to-day, Mr. Berrien, of Ga., made a speech of nearly three hours upon it, which commanded much attention. Mr. Berrien supported the views which are expressed in his amendment, to wit—that the war is not to be prosecuted with any view to the dismemberment or conquest of Mexico; that this government is always ready to enter upon negotiations to terminate the present unhappy conflict; and that, in order to restore amicable relations, the boundary of Texas should be amicably settled, and provision made for the adjustment of the just claims of our citizens.

necessarily to the establishment of a military despotism. Mr. Calhoun was an attentive listener to the whole of Mr. Berrien's speech, no one seemed to be desirous to take the floor, and on the motion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, after Mr. Cass had declined speaking at present the Senate adjourned.

The Southern whigs are extremely desirous to evade the slavery question—which must arise upon the question of annexing foreign territory. If evaded now, it will again spring up. The effort is to prescribe terms to the Executive which will prevent the acquisition of territory, except as an extension of the territory of Texas, where slavery already exists and has been recognized by Congress.

If Mexican territory be acquired in any other way, the North will, it is supposed, insist that slavery shall be excluded from it. The South must then resist, or give another evidence of their attachment to the Union by submission.

February 6. There is reason to believe that Mr. Calhoun holds more power at this moment, than he ever did at any former time. He holds the balance in the Senate, upon all questions. He has used his power at this session only to defeat the appointment of a Lieutenant General; and to defeat the exceedingly injudicious qualification attached by the House to the resolutions giving the thanks of Congress to General Taylor. He can now use it with more effect, and upon a question of vastly greater importance. It is in his power to control the conduct and objects of the war, and even to force the adoption of such measures as will bring it to a speedy termination. Mr. Calhoun's intentions and views on this subject are not well known even to his friends around him. But I imagine that he will not take side with either party, but carve out a course which one or the other, and more probably the whig party will follow. I doubt whether he will support Mr. Berrien's amendment. I am sure that he would scorn Mr. Cass's. I am inclined to believe that he will not support Mr. Sevier's bill as it is. He will probably offer some amendment to the bill, declaratory of the opinion of Congress as to the objects of the war, and the terms of peace, and the proper mode of obtaining peace. I should doubt whether he will give his assent to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, beyond the Rio Grande, or whatever may be the boundary of Texas ultimately agreed upon; unless it be some port or ports on the Pacific, for the benefit of our commerce. But we shall soon see.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Dix presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, declaring that it is the duty of the citizens to sustain the war with Mexico till terminated by a favorable peace; that no peace can be regarded as honorable which does not secure indemnity for aggressions on the part of our citizens; that in any territory hereafter to be annexed or acquired, slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever excluded, by a fundamental and unalterable provision in the act by which said territory is acquired or annexed. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The resolutions produced much sensation. Mr. Bagby, who said he had never before heard resolutions instructing the Senators from New York on this subject, and considered them of such import as to require immediate notice, offered a resolution on the subject, which was read and lies over.

Mr. Bagby's resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that the resolutions of the New York Legislature concerning slavery, (citing it) "is a derogation of the Constitution of the U. States and at war with the rights and interests of the States in which slavery exists."—This is the beginning of this business.—Where the end of it will be, no one can tell.

I have had means to learn the opinion of Senators on the subject of Wilmot's proviso, and I do not think that, at this session, it can be carried. But it comes so near to it, that there would be a tie vote in full Senate, if Mr. Semple, of Indiana, were here. But as he will not be here, the vote in full Senate—supposing of course that the Iowa Senators will not be here—will be yeas 27, nays 23. Last year, Mr. Semple had very nearly been the cause of defeating the tariff of 1846, by going away. He had taken his seat in the cars, when friends of the administration persuaded him to return, though his baggage went to Baltimore. This year his absence is a subject of gratulation amongst the friends of the Administration, for he would probably be compelled to vote in favor of the proviso. Upon what trifling circumstances the greatest events depend!

But I doubt whether the proviso of Mr. Wilmot will be carried in the House at this session. There are some 20 Northern democrats who are of the opinion that the time has not come to act on this subject, and will vote against the proviso. This will settle the question for the present.—But it will spring up with fresh vigor the next Congress.

February 8. The Ten Regiment Bill is in some danger of being entirely lost. We shall know its fate to-morrow. The conference between the Committees of the two Houses, resulted in a proposition that the Senate recedes from their amendment, preventing the President from appointing the officers of those Regiments during the recess of the Senate, so far as to permit the company officers to be appointed during the recess. The House adopted the report, and the Senate rejected the report as to the nominations. The Senate adopted the report as to the salaries of the Chaplains, which is fixed at 750 dollars, and the land bounty for those men who have been, or shall be discharged before they performed twelve months service, which is reduced from eighty to forty acres.

Mr. Calhoun was very earnest in his opposition to the report of the Committee. He resisted the proposition to give the President the appointment of the officers, without the assent of the Senate, first obtained, and unconstitutional and inexpedient. Mr. Berrien, Mr. Badger and others, took the same course. Mr. Cass was of opinion that, without this power, the President could not fill up the officers. Mr. Badger, in alluding to this, said that the President could detain the Senate for the purpose of completing the appointments.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Mason and Mr. Yulee, voted with Mr. Calhoun on this subject.—The House may recede from their disagreement to the Senate amendment, or ask a further conference. But Mr. Benton will, to-morrow, bring forward some new project. He says that the bill will have to be begun over again. The defeat of the bill will be a sore disappointment to the many young men here who are waiting for commissions. I doubt whether the Ten Regiments will go to Mexico at all.

The three million Bill was taken up, and Mr. J. C. Ingersoll explained and defended it. Its object was as its terms expressed, to enable the President to bring the war to a close. Mr. Ingersoll being pressed by a whig member from Penn., for a more distinct statement of the object, said that it was to buy California and New Mexico—where, he was happy to inform his colleague, slaves could not be had. Mr. Ingersoll opposed the anti-slavery proviso offered by his colleague, (Mr. Wilmot,) as untimely, out of place, and unwise.

Feb. 9. Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Mexican war is, perhaps, one of his greatest triumphs. It was delivered under circumstances that attracted to it much public interest, and it fully met public expectation. It is now the sole topic of conversation. I have heard various opinions expressed in regard to it, but none that do not seem to recognize the practicability and propriety of his views. Some of the more prominent Democrats say that they fear Mr. Calhoun's views, to which they are opposed, will be adopted, if not by Congress, by the Executive. One member, whose opinions are worthy to be noted, said that Mr. Calhoun had impressed Mr. Polk with his own views of the Oregon question, and might do the same as to the Mexican question. Moreover, it is certain that whatever may be the policy of Congress and the Executive as to the war, the operations of the present campaign will be limited by necessity.

From the Baltimore American.

ABSTRACT OF MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH, On the 3,000,000 Bill, in the U. S. Senate.

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Calhoun commenced his remarks. He said that never since our country has been upon the verge of secession have we been placed in a more critical position. We were in the midst of a war and there was also a question of great domestic inquietude. He hoped there would be the fullest discussion upon both topics before the close of the session, short as it was. The important question was how should this war be prosecuted? There were two ways—the one to push on in the hostile country, and the other to take a defensive position.—Which was the best?

Mr. C. said it was a grave question, and one to which he had given his most deliberate attention. His judgment was that the defensive position was the best,—the best to bring the war to a certain and successful end. This would result in most economy, and most honor. If he rightfully understood the objects of the war this was consistent. The causes for which this war was commenced were three:—

To repel invasion. To establish the Rio Grande as a boundary. To secure indemnity due to our citizens. The two first were first considered. The President did not ask Congress to declare war. He asked Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and he assumed that there was invasion because the Mexicans had crossed the Rio del Norte.

The President and Congress had regarded the primary objects of the war, the establishment of Boundary. Congress has avowed no other object than this. Being in the war, however, it was recommended that it be prosecuted for the payment of our claims. The two objects of the war had been maintained—Invasion repelled, the Rio Grande secured, and we could safely act upon the defensive.

Mr. Calhoun went on to state what the character of this defence should be. It ought to be near our supplies—in proximity to our country, convenient, &c. Towards Mexico we ought to be most liberal, not only because she was our neighbor and a sister republic, but a great power upon our Continent. More than this, Mexico was one of the greatest problems connected with our foreign relations.—There was a mysterious connection between her and us. She was as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own.

Mr. Calhoun defined what he thought a good boundary defence. Beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continue to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and it would strike the head of the Gulf.

This he would defend. It would give us the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, and he had consulted military men who said that three forts and four regiments would be sufficient for all purposes, as follows: One fort at the mouth of the Del Norte. One near Camargo. One at Pass del Norte.

From the waters which separate the Del Norte from entering the Gulf of California one more might be placed. Hence five regiments and a small Naval Peace establishment, could successfully defend the boundary. This country was of little importance to Mexico, but of great importance to us. It had only 100,000 people, and these were spread over 600,000 square miles. An open uninhabited country was the best for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico, farther from her than from Washington. For the first time the savages were making great inroads upon the Europeans. This was not because the Spaniards were not

brave, but because they were disarmed by the Federal authorities of Mexico. This country he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation; and so he would say to Mexico. He would deal with her liberally, and do so from the first. Until such Peace should be made, he would hold all the ports in Mexico which could be held without too great a sacrifice of men and money. He would impose a low rate of duty, not exceeding ten per cent, and this would yield a sufficient Revenue to ensure the payment of the defence which would not cost more than between two and three millions of dollars.

The effect of this policy would be no more taxes, a reduction of fifteen millions, and the great measures which he and his friends (free trade) held so much at heart, saved. He did not think that Mexico would hold out under such a state of fact. She would see that we were resolute, and yet meaning her no harm. She was now maddened, excited, bold and determined. Under a different policy she would see an honorable peace ahead.—Supposing this not to be the case, we should not suffer. We should have war without the cost, and without hazard of any kind.

Mr. Calhoun went on to show his opposition to an offensive war. He was opposed to it because there was no certainty that it would end the war, and if it did it would lose us men, money and national reputation. The real and true object of carrying on such a war, we were told, was not conquest, and we might so presume because in the defensive line he had marked out it was not avowed. To conquer peace was to make war, and how could peace be obtained but by treaty? A treaty was our object, not a treaty that would suit Mexico, but one that would suit us.

Mr. C. appealed to the humanity of men if such a sacrifice could be made. But this only touched the shell of the case. There was no certainty that we could reach the city of Mexico, and going there the presumption was that we meant to despoil the country, or a portion of it, larger than all the land between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. And how could we hold this country in an offensive war? It would take still more men and a still greater sacrifice of life.

Mr. C. said the natural obstacles were many. There was the hot country very extended, and eight months, and not unfrequently ten months were most unhealthy. March was a doubtful month. April an unhealthy month. Had we no force enough to march to Mexico, encountering the vomito? If we could not, Mexico would be encouraged; and if we got to Mexico who had we to deal with? A proud and an obstinate people—full of delay, renowned for their disposition to hold out.

Mr. C. said if we failed there would be a third campaign, and if we had a third campaign, could we raise the men and money? and if we went on we should have a guerilla war like that between France and Algeria—between Russia and the Caucasus. The spirit of volunteering was now gone—men were returning sickly and diseased.—It would be necessary to recruit 20,000 men. Could we raise them, and if we could whence would come the money to pay them?

Many of the States were oppressed with onerous debts, and could not bear additional taxation. And if the taxes could be raised, was there any thing like zeal or unanimity in carrying on the war? There were many who believed the war could have been avoided, and ought to be avoided. Many believed it unconstitutional and unjust. Many believed it ought to be prosecuted further. He would like to give his opinion upon all those topics, but could not consistently now.

But there was another tremendous question remaining, to whom should this territory belong if we obtained it? The North had come to the conclusion that there should be no slavery there. If this was a feeling in the free States, with how much force did it come home to the people of the Slave States? Sternness would be met with sternness, and he could assure gentlemen of that. But he would go into this subject further.

Mr. C. said he only alluded to it to show that there could be no unanimity in such a war, and if the South should see subject in this light, there would not be one man here in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. There had been sixteen campaigns in Africa, many in Russia—but the war continued with us, and would be with us if we were not wise. Mr. C. asked how many campaigns should we be compelled to have with a powerful Priesthood in Mexico, and great natural obstacles? All our efforts would be to carry on a war to get that which we now hold. Go on, and you will sacrifice a hundred thousand valuable lives, and spend three hundred millions of money. Free trade would also be destroyed. Nor could the people of Mexico be annexed to us. They were not homogenous. They were unlike us, and men would hereafter regret it to the latest day of their lives.

He should vote against the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, and reserve himself for other questions hereafter.

South Carolina Rail Road.—The following is a statement from the books of this Company, showing the unprecedented increase of nearly one hundred per cent in the receipts of the Road for the month of January, 1847, over that of the corresponding month in 1846: January, '46, the receipts were \$32,761 92 " '47, " " 65,372 66 An increase of \$32,520 64, being within a fraction of 100 per cent.—To the above must be added the monthly mail receipts of 3,330 33

Murder.—A most revolting murder was committed in the lower part of this District, on Friday last, by Wm. Gaffney on the body of one of his male slaves. Gaffney, we learn, has since absconded.—This is his second offence, and we trust he may be arrested and added to suffer the penalty of the law.—Columbia Chronicle. Miss Drummond, the Quaker Preacheress, was asked whether the spirit ever inspired her with the thought of getting married? "No, friend," said she, "but the flesh has."