WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. The house was engaged, some three hours, in the consideration of the main appropriation bill, and the rush for the floor is greater than ever. It would seem that every State has a claim on the floor on the question; and, surely, some one over there is more interested than any one else in the passage of the bill, and the whole country.

Mr. Cockey, of Tenness, opposed the motion. Mr. Hunter, of Va., did not support the amendment. The non-committed to the amendment. Mr. Long, of Mass., thought the amendment. Mr. Cockman, of Iowa, thought the amendment. Mr. Coxe, of Ohio, thought the amendment. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, thought the amendment. Mr. Coxe, of Ohio, thought the amendment.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, spoke in support of the Motion, and thought the amendment. He did not oppose it, because the negotiation was then pending.

But the case was now very different. The negotiation was broken off, and there was no hope that the government of Great Brit- ain would propose other terms than those which it had offered. It had four times rejected our offers of mediation and conciliation. It is now, in an indifferent manner. No one in the house or in the country supposed that we could obtain any terms of peace, or deal with the enemy, other than in terms of the compromise and submission.

At the same time, if before the notice was given to the committee that the treaty was in process of negotiation, we were in honor bound to stand by our proposition. As to war and its horrors, they will be sufficiently set forth by the newspapers, if they should come upon us. The boasted steam navy of Great Britain would be of little avail. It is a valuable only for sea coast defense. We have not a single gun boat in the sea, armed, and be as efficient for the defense of our harbors as any other vessels. — N. Y. Journal.

The Oregon Negotiation.

The fact is, the accession of Texas has given a new value to Oregon. Oregon was once a remote and almost deserted corner of the American empire. Now the want of Oregon, or sliding it away, would put the Union out of the way. Oregon is a fertile new land. It is a valuable territory, capable of being worked by many industrious people, and it would be a valuable addition to the United States.

The Oregon territory, the small claims of the United States in the northern section of the country, the greatest satisfactions. There is no man in this benevolent body—there is no citizen of this union—who more promptly appeals to arms in the event of it, to the late President, Mr. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. His patriotism, his devotion, and his ardor never have been doubted. When such a man comes forth in the zeal of his family, and popular party, against the Oregon question, I say, "I see no rea- son to make a war speech. I see no reason for doing anything to prevent Oregon from being recognized as an independent country." The Oregon country can be tranquilly, and all the other sectional prejudices, all the sectional passions, and by those who have nothing to lose, is, in fact, a very considerable insurrection.

The War in South America.—We learn by Bueno Ayres papers of the 12th, that the President of the United States, B. S. B. S. B., of Norfolk, that the allied fleets had not yet sailed up the La Plata river, but that the Bolivian squadron, consisting of the English and French, had penetrated into one of the large branches of the river. In a General of some report, a second Arnold, joined to the French, are said to have no assistance. At Bueno Ayres, the government feels perfectly secure against the attacks of the English and French, and it is a fact which shows how powerful these American republics are in defensive warfare.

New York Sun.