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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

For the National Era.

"EUREKA"—I HAVE FOUND IT.

(THE SEAL MOTTO OF CALIFORNIA.)

BY IRENE.

Long years ago, when the New World lay unmolested in its wild grandeur, an Indian king held rude but firm sway over the tribes beyond the golden mountains. Kinaulu was a fierce warrior, with dauntless soul, just and brave, gigant, athletic frame that towered in proud dignity so far above the dark forms around him. None dared question his authority—none dared incur his fearful anger. The flash of his fiery eye never softened but in the presence of Monita, the beautiful and gentle Indian girl whom he loved. No wonder that even his iron heart was entangled in the bewildering meshes of love, for Monita was very beautiful.

But the maiden looked with cold eyes upon the great chieftain; and while he yet wooed, a strange, new sound echoed among the mountains. With eager haste and silent wonder, Kinaulu, with a score of chiefs, began the ascent of the rugged rocks. On and on they bounded, leaping among the awful chasms, or balancing on some dizzy height; yet ever up and on. Louder and nearer rang the mysterious voice, and now, with clear distinctness, came the shout: "Eureka! Eureka!"

Once moment more, and the savage band reached a broad, flat roof, where a novel sight filled them with awe and fear.

There stood a group of pale men, in Spanish garb, from beyond the seas. One prominent, manly figure, with uncovered head, and beaming face, gazed far away upon the Pacific, that lay in majestic grandeur below them. With glistening eyes, and proud enthusiasm swelling his heart, exactly repeat "Eureka!" burst from his burning lips, and echoed and reechoed among the rocks, and then rolled down the mountain sides in thundering tones. Months of weary toil and suffering were repaid in this hour of joy, while beholding the long-sought waters; and, with pious zeal, Vasco de Balboa and his sturdy band knelt in gratitude before the newly-erected cross.

The dusky warriors looked on in motionless surprise, till assured they beheld mortals like themselves; then with silent footsteps retraced their way down the mountain defiles to the dark wilderness below. Kinaulu liked not the resounding "Eureka," though the strange intruders came with the mission of peace and promised the protection of their gods.

The timid Monita beheld the mysterious comers with awe and admiration. Vasco saw the wild flower, and in enthusiastic language vowed to transplant it to his native soil. His noble beauty and princely bearing won the maiden's heart, and she fled with him to Castile.

With threatening vengeance flew the swift-footed Kinaulu in pursuit of his lost Monita. Over the rocks and up the mountain heights he bounded in unrivaled speed. With a sweep, he strode the giant chieftain, till from the topmost pinnacle he looked down upon the fugitives, who clambered among the passes in anxious haste. One moment his flashing eyes were fixed upon them, and then, with unerring aim, a quivering arrow sped to the heart of Monita. Silently he saw her fall, but ange glanced fiercely in his swarthy features as he raised his proud height, and, with uplifted arm, cursed the white man with a bitter curse: "May the spirit of Monita ever wander here, and lead astray the footsteps of the white stranger; and may the Great Spirit bring sorrow and suffering to the palefaces who enter Eureka!" from the mountain-tops of the land of my fathers!"

He was avenged; and in mournful silence the gaunt and stricken warrior returned to his people.

Years have numbered those Indian hosts with the dead. Their heavy slumbers are unbroken by the din of the hunter, the war-whoop, or the stealthy tread of the white man's march. Cities spring up as in the days of magic, and the will exciting cry, "Eureka!" again resounds among the mountains and echoes in every valley and plain. But the curse of the Indian chieftain hangs like a cloud over that doomed region. "Sorrow and suffering" have fallen in every valley, and fathers, brothers, and sons, are sleeping in nameless graves, while yearning hearts wait their return to distant firesides. The rest struggle heavily on, now exulting, a wistful, longing glance towards the far-off home; then, with fresh courage, seek the glittering dust so eagerly gathered. The miner comes down with his booty, but the wily gambler robs him of it, and without cultivated and mental training. But her first productions were so well received, that a strong temptation was created to write for public gratification; and there is no doubt that she wrote more from pleasure writing was a pleasure to her, besides which there were other laudable motives tending to the same direction. She, however, made amends for her error at a later period, and became a diligent student of the best authors in the language, besides becoming well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, without which no true scholar and literary critic can be found. But the best German authors, from some of which she has made many excellent translations. Her earlier productions appeared in the "Universalist and Ladies' Repository," a religious and literary magazine, of which she afterwards became a regular contributor. Among the most popular of her tales were "Amanda Lyle," "Ellen Ray," and "Ellen Clifford, or the Genius of Reform." The latter two were published in book form, and, in addition to her additional volumes, entitled "Spring Flowers" and the "Poetry of Woman."

But it was to the "Rose of Sharon," a religious and literary souvenir, which she edited through ten successive volumes, that she devoted her best powers. The first volume of this work was published in 1840, and continued under her editorial management up to the year of her death, since which it has been edited by her husband, a gifted and talented editress, Mrs. C. M. Sawyer. It has always maintained its place among the first class of literary souvenirs, and perhaps ranks the best productions of her pen. During the last few years of her life she attained to a high standard of literary merit, and many of the faults of her earlier productions were entirely obliterated from her writings. She now enjoyed the society of a number of gifted and highly cultivated minds, and was doubtless much improved by the sympathy and friendly criticism of her husband, to whom she was married in 1847, and who is distinguished as well for his literary attainments as for his labors in the department of Christian morals. Much credit is also due to her publisher, Mr. Abel Tompkins, of Boston, for his encouragement and friendly patronage during the whole of her literary career. The pride he felt in her growing reputation, the sincerity of his friendship, sparing no pains to give her works all the advantages of the typographic art, are so honorable to his character as they were advantageous to her, in the communion she sought with the public mind.

The Selections from her writings contained in this volume are judiciously made. They are arranged so as to exhibit the growth and improvement of her mind, beginning with her first productions, and ending with those which last came from her pen. Her translations from the German are said to evince a fine appreciation of the beauties of German literature. The Selections contain several from Goethe, Müller, Uhland, and others, which certainly are very beautiful. Of her original poems, "Udulo" is regarded as one of the best. It is written in the ballad style, and glows with true poetic fire. The poems entitled "Stanzas on the Death of Mrs. J. H. Scott," "My Father," "The Last Lay," "Autumn Musings," "The Supremacy of God," "The Retrospect," "The Ferry," "The Beggar's Death Scene," though not among her very latest productions, and some of them among the earliest, are full of true poetry, in various measure, and exhibit great felicity in the use of language and the art of rhyme. The more finished of her poems are "Lella Grey," "Udulo," "The Lord Be Remembered," "Is Old Glory Dead?" and "The Church Bell." The first of these, a ballad, we quote entire, as affording a fair specimen of her powers in that style of composition.

"LELLA GREY.

"The tassels wave upon the birch,
The maple blushes o'er the stream,
And through the oriel of the church,
I see the light streaming upon them.

Oh here, upon this moss grown wall,
Another year, another May,
I saw her sweet young maiden hall
On me and Lella Grey!

"Cold lay her languid hand in mine,
Pale, pale her face beside me shone;
Sweet Lella Grey, as I am thine
Say, one word to the book contains 423 pages,
She smiled—she sighed—'Behold,' she said,
'Where, from the church tower darkly thrown,
The shadow of the cross lies spread
Fly you separation!'

"'There, ere the May-moon comes again,
The hand that presses shine will lie;
Before the reaper cuts the grain,
The death mist will overlound my eye.
But oh, dear Willie, do not weep,
For I am weary, weary here!
And fain beneath yon cross would sleep,
Before another year!

"'But when another May returns,
And through the oriel of the church,
The golden moonlight dimly burns,
And lights the tassels of the birch;
When yonder maple by the tower,
Stands blushing in the virgin bride,
Oh, come, dear Willie, at this hour,
And seat thee by my side!'

"Sweet Lella, I obey thy call;
The May moon lights the tasselled birch,
And I, upon the moss-grown wall,
Am sitting near the gray old church;
The shadow of the cross is thrown,
Where gleams a solitary tomb now—
'Twas all the same twelve months agone—
But, Lella, where art thou?"

The concluding stanzas of "The Beggar's Death Scene" are touchingly beautiful. The poem represents the dying moments of a beggar, who we presume had seen better days, and who dies alone in a piece of woodland, where he had been accustomed to rest his weary limbs, under the shade of a spreading tree. It is represented as the silent moon above him is the only witness of the scene. A vision of one who had shared his earthly lot, ascended him to the spirit world, fills his closing eight.

"A vision blessed him! Through his silver hair
He felt the touch of fingers soft and fair,
And over him shone the glory of an eye,
Outshining all the blessed light of day.
'Sweet sainted One! and dost thou love me yet?
I knew, I knew thou could'st not quite forget!
Know, I have sought this wilderness of sorrow
To kiss my lips and tell me all is past!'

"A glow of transport lit his closing eye;
He raised his arms exulting toward the sky;
A rosy tint, like morning's earliest streak,
Flushed, for a moment, his cold cheek, which
Then paled away; the sunbeam, too, that shone
Upon his reverend head, had so lily gone.
Then stooped the vision, clasped him to her breast,
And bore his spirit to the realms of rest."

"There was no telling of church bells that hour;
No funeral banner waved from hill or tower;
Far in the forest loneliness sway,
Unwept of mortal, the meek pilgrim lay.
O, what would all earth's pageantries avail
The spirit whom the harps of angels hail!
The solemn dirge, the dismal knell, were vain
To him who had passed the portals of pain!

"That night the stars were watchers of the dead!
That night a snowy shroud of flowers was spread
By the soft breezes o'er his still, cold breast.
No heraldry echo disturbed the sleeper's rest.
O, who will mourn the departed, who will weep
Some save the winds and stars; though at some hearth
Some voice may say, 'I have not seen of late
The old gray Beggar standing at our gate?'"

The following poem, entitled "The Church Bell," is all that we can quote additional from "Selections." It illustrates the varied character of her powers, and is equal to, and resembles, some of the best productions of that remarkable genius, Edgar A. Poe.

"THE CHURCH BELL.

"Merrily rings the pealing bell,
Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding!
Cheerily sweep it through the dell,
Up in the tower, down in the well,
Ding-a-dong! ding!
High through the welkin it leads and rings,
Low in the valley, and the springs,
Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding!

"Through the bonghs of the graceful birch,
Ding-a-ding! ding!
Gleams the door of the lofty porch,
Gladness is in the pealing stone church;
Ding-a-dong! ding!
There the bride, with an eye as bright
As the early star of an autumn night,
Standeth ready her vows to plight—
Ding-a-ding! dong!

"Slowly tolls the brazen bell—
Ding! dong! ding!
Hark! its heavy sounds swelling swell
Roseneth through the hollow dell,
Ding! ding! dong!
Now it shakes the rock and ground,
Now it quivers with deep sound,
Dying 'mid the wood profound—
Ding! dong! ding!

"Who on you black hearse is borne?
Ding-a-ding! ding!
Some old pilgrim, tired and worn?
Nay, the bride of last year's morn!
Ding! ding! dong!
Let the pall-bearers bell-bearer bey,
Let the willow tree weep o'er her—
He she loved hath gone before her—
Ding! dong! ding!"

The volume also contains selections from her prose writings, which are entitled "Debby Lincoln," and "Lydia Vernon," are evidently among the most happily-conceived of the numerous tales she has written. Her heroes are generally of the romantic character of fancy as we suppose she would have most admired in actual life. They are generally left unexplored in the volume, that the sentimentalism, and chosen from that period of life when this excess is perfectly natural, besides being acted out in a natural way, and associated with the purest and most elevated feelings and heart. Her characters are mostly drawn from country and village life, and real goodness and moral worth appear to the best advantage, while the artificial conventionalities and fashionable follies are set off in the most unfavorable contrast. The incidents of her stories are natural, and brought out in a manner to excite the deep sympathies and excite the tenderest emotions of the reader. Her characters act and speak for themselves, are never dull, and the conversations are conducted in an animated and lively manner that secures a delightful interest. A pure tone of virtuous and beautiful sentiment pervades all her tales. Those of a late date exhibit a great improvement in this kind of composition, and show that she was capable of cultivating it with success, though her friends seem to regard this portion of her writings as much inferior to her poetry. "THE GOSSIPINGS OF IDLE HOURS," are thought to be the best specimen of prose composition she has written, though the writer of this does not concur in this opinion.

In closing this notice, we cannot help expressing a regret that one whose efforts promised so much for her future usefulness and eminence in the world of letters should have been called away from her earthly labors before she had attained the full maturity of her powers. In estimating her merits as a writer, we are to consider that she had but lent entered upon her literary life, most of her productions having been written at an age when no one expects an exhibition of the highest intellectual powers. Her last years were more extensively known to the world at large was owing to the fact that most of her writings have resolved the public eye through the press of the religious denomination to which she belonged, and, as is usual in such cases, her readers were mostly confined to that denomination. She obtained, however, an enviable reputation, and, in a work of this kind, it is proper to mention as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdiction, to establish a depot or places of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

The following sections have been added to the bill on motion of Mr. Pearce.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any free person or persons, within the District of Columbia, shall entice, or induce, or attempt, by persuasion or other means, to entice or induce any slave or slaves to run away or leave his, her, or their owner or lawful possessor, or shall in any manner aid, abet, or assist any slave or slaves in running away or escaping from the owner or lawful possessor of such slave or slaves, or shall harbor any slave or slaves with the intent to assist him, her, or them, to escape from the service of such owner or possessor, such person or persons, shall be indicted in the criminal court of the District of Columbia; and upon conviction, by verdict, confession, or otherwise, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten nor less than two years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any free slave or slaves be indicted, persuaded, or enticed to run away, or assisted in running away, or harbored with the intent to assist him, her, or them, in running away, or escaping from service, shall actually run away and escape from the service of the lawful owner or owners, any person convicted as aforesaid of such enticing, persuading, assisting, or harboring, shall also be sentenced by the said court to pay to the owner or owners of such slave or slaves the value of the said slave or slaves, to be assessed and determined by the said court, to be recovered by execution, as in cases of other judgments.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Corporations and the said levy court, respectively, shall be and they are hereby invested with the power to prohibit the coming of free negroes to reside within their respective jurisdictional limits, and to remove therefrom all free negroes residing, or coming to reside therein, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the laws and ordinances made or to be made touching such residence, or the prohibition thereof; and to enforce such removal or a compliance with such regulations, by fine and imprisonment at labor, or either, at their discretion.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the bill by striking from it the first two sections, so as to leave the bill nothing but what had been added thereto by the motion of Mr. Pearce.

Messrs. Mason, Clay, Pearce, and Underwood, debated the amendment.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the first section of the bill by striking out the following concluding words: "Such slave shall upon conviction thereof, be sold and free," and insert in lieu thereof:

"Such owner or the agent of such owner shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, one half to the informer and the other half to the corporation within whose limits the offence may be committed, and in every such case it shall be required, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The amendment was debated, and was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bright, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Underwood, and Yulee—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—26.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Mason to strike out the first two sections.

Mr. Underwood asked a division of the question, and it was first taken on striking out the first section, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bright, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

The question being put on striking out the second section, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bright, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

The question being put on striking out the first section, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bright, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. Mason asked if the rules did not require every section to vote?

The President replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Bright said he was in a very low ebb to choose—the amendment or the bill. The one proposed to do a thing directly and openly, the other indirectly. The one proposed to out the whole cord; the other to cut the sinews.

Mr. Chase said that gentlemen were correct in supposing that the bill now before the Senate was a step towards the abolition of slavery in the District; and they must not deceive themselves in supposing it to be the last step. He would have been willing to have supported the bill as it came from the Committee, but, owing to the amendments which had been made, he could not now vote for it. When principles were involved, he never hesitated to incur the reproach of a vote. When a proposition came before him involving a principle which he avowed, he was ready to vote for it at any time and under any circumstances. The amendment of the Senator from New York was preferable to the bill, and he was prepared to vote for it. It had been said that this proposition was an effort by a party composed of men who could never attain respectability and reputation in either of the two great parties. He saw men in all parties who were highly respectable, and had great influence; and he was sorry to see men in all parties who were not distinguished either for their respectability or talents. He would vote for the amendment of the Senator from New York, because he believed its object was a just one.

Mr. Butler said that he saw but little difference in the principle of the two propositions—the bill or the proposed substitute.

Mr. Foote said that he could not but regret that the present amendment was calculated to do injury to the peace of the Union of the country. He considered it virtually a proposition to dissolve the Union. The mover of it, and every other man who voted for it, knew the present situation and excited state of the Southern States, the adoption of such an amendment as this now offered by the Senator from New York would have no other effect than to dissolve the ties of the Union. He had intended to have voted for the bill; but, owing to the course pursued by some, and to the fact that the bill had been so grossly misrepresented in the South, and particularly in the resigning politicians, he would not vote for it. The South had been agitated by false representations of the object and tendency of the bill.

Mr. Winthrop said that if he voted against this amendment, it would not be because he believed its effect would be a dissolution of the Union. He could not see how the emancipation of six hundred slaves in a territory less that six miles square could have the effect of dissolving the Union of these States. He could not imagine why gentlemen could suppose that the emancipation of the slaves in a territory of a mere handkerchief extent could produce such a result. Nor if he should vote against the proposition, would it be because he did not believe Congress has the power to do the act contemplated by it. He had no idea of knowing that he could on a proposition was to have been introduced in the Senate, but it so happened that he had now before him some memorandums of authorities upon the subject of the power of Congress over this District, and while he was up he would refer to them. Mr. W. then read from the authority of George Mason, Patrick Henry, Madison, and others, to show that the fathers of the Constitution understood the powers of Congress over this District were exclusive and unrestricted over every subject and matter.

He also read from the Journals of the House, and from reports of Committees of the House, to show that the power was considered to be in Congress. Also, the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1789, ceding to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that Congress should never abolish slavery in the District without the consent of the inhabitants, and of the States of Maryland and Virginia.

He then examined the amendment, and opposed it. It begins by a declaration that the "slavery shall forever cease in the District," while it goes on and allows slavery to continue if the election to be held six months hence shall so decide. It also provides compensation to masters for such damage as they might sustain, but made no provision for the slaves who were thus to be turned loose. What was to become of them, and what was to support them? The amendment made no provision on this point at all. He considered the introduction of the proposition now as indiscreet.

Mr. Badger said that he considered the Senator from Massachusetts as most extraordinarily lucky. He had introduced a bill into the Senator, not having the least idea that this proposition was to be introduced, should have the luck and the good fortune to have on his desk the most apt and appropriate amendment that could be made.

Mr. Winthrop explained that the memoranda he had used were brought by him to the Senate because of their applicability to the bill before it; he knew nothing of the intention of the Senator from New York to introduce the amendment. One portion of the references collected by him had been prepared for the House of Representatives years ago, and had not been examined till a few days ago, when this bill for the suppression of the slave trade had been called up.

He felt that he was in good fortune of the Senator had been made more manifest by his explanation. The Senator not only has the good fortune of having his authorities and references so carefully prepared by him, ready for one bill, but, without his knowledge, the Senator from New York introduces a proposition to which the gentleman's notes expressly apply, and he then ascribes extending back for nine years are so remarkably fitted with a case.

The Senator from Massachusetts seemed to treat the suggestion that the adoption of the amendment—the emancipation of six hundred slaves in what he termed a pocket handkerchief territory—would dissolve this Union, as something absurd. It was the principle which that emancipation involved, and not the number of slaves, nor the extent of territory, which was the foundation of the suggestion. Did the ancestors of the Senator consider the quantity of tea in the harbor of Boston when they resisted its introduction? Did they say, if the mother country sends over here a dozen boxes of tea, we will submit to it, then we will resist, but as there is now only a small quantity, a mere handkerchief full, we will submit? They then resisted the principle involved in the landing of that tea, and a similar feeling would now make the South look on the emancipation by Congress of even an inconsiderable number of slaves as cause for alarm, resentment, if not resistance.

Mr. B. pointed out the danger which would be likely to follow the adoption of the amendment, and the just grounds for believing that its adoption might tend to break up the bonds of the Union. He expressed himself still favorable to the passage of the bill, and hoped his colleague would reconsider his determination to oppose it.

Mr. Rusk moved, and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

Mr. Bright presented, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and required, upon equitable principles, to settle the claim of the American Colonization Society for the support and maintenance, in Liberia, of the Africans recaptured on board the bark Pons, and for all supplies furnished to them, of every description, for their education, for medical attention, and for lands given them, and to pay the amount which he may find so to be due to the said Society, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided the same shall not exceed fifty dollars per head.

Messrs. Underwood and Douglas supported the bill, and Mr. Turney opposed it.

Mr. Underwood moved, and the words for "their education," and "for lands given them," were stricken out of the bill. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee were concurred in.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee.—16.

Mr. Fremont, pursuant to notice, introduced the following bills, which were appropriately referred:

A bill to preserve peace among the Indian tribes of Texas, by providing for the extinction of their territorial claims in the gold mine districts;

A bill to provide for extending the laws and jurisdiction of the United States to the State of California;

A bill to provide for the appointment of a surveyor general in the State of California, and for the survey of public lands.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being a bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hamlin was about to state the reasons why he would vote against the amendment, when he yielded the floor to

Mr. Mason, who stated that he was in favor of the bill as it had been originally reported by the Committee, and it was not till that bill had been amended in such a manner he could not support it, that he had determined to vote against the amendment. But now, with a hope that the amendments which have been made to the bill may be stricken out, and the bill restored to a shape that would enable him to support it, he would, with the consent of the Senate, withdraw for the present his amendment.

Mr. Atchison objected.

Mr. Dawson said that, as the withdrawal was only for the present, he would object to it.

Mr. Hamlin said that the bill in the form of the bill as it was originally reported by the Committee of Thirteen, and would have voted for it. But, because of the amendments made to the bill on the motion of the Senator from Maryland, he would not be able to give it his support.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment. He explained the reasons which had induced him to offer it. He expressed the hope that when the bill should be reported to the Senate, the amendments already made would not be concurred in, and the bill, as originally reported, would be passed.

Mr. Seward replied to the various objections urged against his amendment, maintaining that they were not consistent with the appearing on the face. He examined the many objections made to the introduction of the resolution, and to its details. He said that he found himself, since he had been in the Senate, called upon to do a great many for slaves. He could not think that his duty would have been discharged, were he not to make one effort at least to ameliorate their condition.

Mr. Butler opposed both propositions—the bill and the proposed substitute.

Mr. Foote depressed further debate on this amendment. He thought it a proposition unworthy of notice.

Mr. Dickinson said that he was opposed to the amendment of his colleague. He would vote against it, not for the reasons stated by others, but because he believed it was wrong—wrong now and wrong hereafter; and because it was against the spirit, and the letter, and the good-sense construction of the Constitution.

Mr. Winthrop replied to the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward). He vindicated the remarks made yesterday by him, and the positions taken by him, in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Foote and Mr. Winthrop continued the debate.

Mr. Ewing said the Senator from New York had offered two hours ago to withdraw his amendment. The proposition was one which in reality had been before the Senate. It was useless to discuss it further, or why not allow it to be withdrawn, that the Senate might proceed with the public business?

Mr. Hale referred to the resolutions heretofore passed by the Legislature of his State, in which they were instructed to oppose slavery as a wrong and evil. He advocated the amendment of the Senator from New York, as a measure better and more acceptable than the bill as it now stood before the Senate.

Messrs. Hunter, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, and Downs, continued the debate, principally upon the police regulations of the city of Charleston, and the necessity of preserving the right to the imprisonment of free negroes who arrive there as seamen.

Mr. Pearce moved the Senate adjourn, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 18.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

Mr. Mason presented the petition of a number of citizens of the District of Columbia, praying the incorporation of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. King presented the memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, praying legislation by Congress in behalf of the people of New Mexico, and the extension of the State Government recently established there.

Mr. Seward called for the reading of the memorial, and after it had been read, he moved that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Mason moved that it be laid on the table.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered.

And the question being taken, the memorial was not laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote, Hamlin, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Yulee—19.

NAYS—Messrs Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Fetch, Fremont, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Seward, Smith, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—19.

Mr. Yulee said that he could not see what was the object of this proposed reference, unless it were for the purpose that it might result in action contrary to the act by Congress establishing a Territorial Government.

Mr. Dickinson said he was indifferent as to what course was pursued with regard to this memorial. There were but a few days of the session now left, and there was a vast amount of business yet to be disposed of. He was opposed to the admission of New Mexico as a State, and was also opposed to the consumption of any of the remaining time of the session, by raising a tempest in a teapot on this subject. He moved that the motion to refer be laid on the table.

Mr. Seward called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—15.

Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill from the House making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the pay and mileage of members of Congress, with amendments.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to set apart and sell to Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Public Lands for the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan or the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Senator elect from the State of California, which were read.

Mr. Barnwell presented the credentials of the Hon. John Gray Fremont, Senator elect from the State of California.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved the reference of these credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report the law and the facts.

Mr. Douglas said that all the precedents were in favor of the reference to the Senators.

Mr. Foote said that he would vote against the reference of these credentials.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi modified his motion so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of William M. Gwin and John C. Fremont, presenting themselves as Senators elect from the State of California, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report on the law and the facts.

And the question being taken thereon, the motion was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soulé, and Turney—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Green, Hamlin, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—26.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Mason to strike out the first two sections.

Mr. Underwood asked a division of the question, and it was first taken on striking out the first section, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 30—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Bright, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

The question being put on striking out the second section, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 31.

Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert as follows:

SEC. 1. Slavery shall forever cease within the District of Columbia, and all personsheld in bondage therein shall be free. The Secretary of the Interior shall forbid the entry of any person holding slaves within the District at the time this act takes effect, such damages as they shall suffer by the passage thereof; and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry this act into execution, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. A vote shall be held in the District of Columbia to ascertain whether this bill is approved by the people thereof. Those who approve the act shall express their approbation by a ballot containing the words, "Against emancipation in the District." All persons entitled to vote at a municipal election in the District, and all citizens of the United States residing within the District permanently, shall be deemed qualified to vote at such election. If emancipation be held within six months from the passage of this act, and on public notice of not less than three months, to be given by the Marshal of the District. If a majority of the votes given at such election shall be in favor of this act, it shall go into effect immediately. If a majority of the votes shall be against the same, this act shall be void and of none effect.

Mr. Baldwin said that the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, which he had presented to the Senate at a short time since, contained a recommendation in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, with a proper compensation to the owners. So far, the amendment now in contemplation was unobjectionable. But he was not prepared to vote for the proposition of the Senator from New York, as an amendment to this bill. He said that its effect would be to embarrass the bill, even if it should succeed in the suppression of the slave trade in the District. The bill, it was true, was now in a shape that would enable him to support it, but should the amendments added to it would be stricken out by the House, and that when it came back it would pass the Senate. This amendment would prevent the passage of the bill in its present form. It would be because he did not believe Congress has the power to do the act contemplated by it. He had no idea of knowing that he could on a proposition was to have been introduced in the Senate, but it so happened that he had now before him some memorandums of authorities upon the subject of the power of Congress over this District, and while he was up he would refer to them. Mr. W. then read from the authority of George Mason, Patrick Henry, Madison, and others, to show that the fathers of the Constitution understood the powers of Congress over this District were exclusive and unrestricted over every subject and matter.

He also read from the Journals of the House, and from reports of Committees of the House, to show that the power was considered to be in Congress. Also, the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1789, ceding to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that Congress should never abolish slavery in the District without the consent of the inhabitants, and of the States of Maryland and Virginia.

He then examined the amendment, and opposed it. It begins by a declaration that the "slavery shall forever cease in the District," while it goes on and allows slavery to continue if the election to be held six months hence shall so decide. It also provides compensation to masters for such damage as they might sustain, but made no provision for the slaves who were thus to be turned loose. What was to become of them, and what was to support them? The amendment made no provision on this point at all. He considered the introduction of the proposition now as indiscreet.

Mr. Badger said that he considered the Senator from Massachusetts as most extraordinarily lucky. He had introduced into the Senator, not having the least idea that this proposition was to be introduced, should have the luck and the good fortune to have on his desk the most apt and appropriate amendment that could be made.

Mr. Winthrop explained that the memoranda he had used were brought by him to the Senate because of their applicability to the bill before it; he knew nothing of the intention of the Senator from New York to introduce the amendment. One portion of the references collected by him had been prepared for the House of Representatives years ago, and had not been examined till a few days ago, when this bill for the suppression of the slave trade had been called up.

He felt that he was in good fortune of the Senator had been made more manifest by his explanation. The Senator not only has the good fortune of having his authorities and references so carefully prepared by him, ready for one bill, but, without his knowledge, the Senator from New York introduces a proposition to which the gentleman's notes expressly apply, and he then ascribes extending back for nine years are so remarkably fitted with a case.

The Senator from Massachusetts seemed to treat the suggestion that the adoption of the amendment—the emancipation of six hundred slaves in what he termed a pocket handkerchief territory—would dissolve this Union, as something absurd. It was the principle which that emancipation involved, and not the number of slaves, nor the extent of territory, which was the foundation of the suggestion. Did the ancestors of the Senator consider the quantity of tea in the harbor of Boston when they resisted its introduction? Did they say, if the mother country sends over here a dozen boxes of tea, we will submit to it, then we will resist, but as there is now only a small quantity,

The bill for the relief of the American Colonization Society, yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was taken up. The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Davis of Mississippi called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—14.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Soulé alluded to the debate which took place yesterday upon the laws alleged to be in force in the Southern cities, regulating the entrance of free negroes in those cities, and their detention in prison during their stay there. He also adverted to the letter written by a shipmaster of Boston, and read yesterday by Mr. Winthrop, in which the practice under the laws of those cities was stated. He pronounced the statements made in that letter, both of the law of Louisiana and the practice pursued under that law in New Orleans, to be wholly and entirely false, from beginning to end.

Mr. Berrien made a passing allusion to the letter, and the statements made in it, with regard to the laws of Georgia, and the practice pursued at Savannah, with respect to the arrest and imprisonment of free negroes. He had not heard the statements, so far as they referred to Savannah and the laws of Georgia, to be false.

Mr. Winthrop replied, and Mr. Berrien resumed—the point in debate being how far the Senator from Massachusetts was responsible for the statements in the letter—he having avowed, both yesterday and to-day, that he could not and did not vouch for the contents of the letter.

Mr. Ewing said that he thought the letter was matter of but small consequence. He did not think the Senator from Massachusetts had done anything which called for the severe animadversions made upon his conduct in so doing. He then alluded to a letter which had taken place some time since on the California bill, during which the Senator from Georgia had read a letter commenting upon the conduct of the late Administration, and making statements which he (Mr. E) then and now pronounced to be false. Yet the Senator published that letter in his published speech.

Mr. Berrien explained that circumstance. He read the letter, and stated at the time that it was addressed by a gentleman to a Senator, and that that Senator was prepared to vouch for the respectability of the writer.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Berrien continued the debate.

Messrs. Butler, Davis of Massachusetts, Winthrop, Soulé, and Douglas, continued the debate on the subject of the laws relating to free negroes, both in the Southern and in the free States.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and it was rejected—yeas 5, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Hale, Seward, and Upham—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop, and Yulee—46.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question was on concurring with the amendments made in Committee of the Whole; the amendments being to the third, fourth, and fifth sections, added to the bill on motion of Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Clay said that he hoped that the Senate would not concur in the amendments made in Committee. He thought that they would place, of the passage of another of those bills which formed a part of the general system of peace measures. This bill, now before the Senate, was the last in that system. He thought it was the only one now remaining unacted upon. If the amendments prevailed, he thought it would defeat the passage of any bill. But if they should be rejected, and should be presented as a separate bill, he thought it likely they would both pass at this session.

Mr. Dickinson moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, with a view to take up the bill from the House to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the pay and mileage of members of Congress, which he was impertunt should be passed to-day.

The bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were agreed to.

An item in the bill as it came from the House appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of books, for those members of the present House, who have heretofore not received them. The Committee on Finance in the Senate amended this by striking out the bill, and inserting another in lieu thereof, appropriating the same amount, but adding it to the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Hamlin moved to add to this provision a proviso, to the effect that after this session it shall not be lawful for either House to order the purchase of books without a specific appropriation therefor by Congress.

This proviso was, after a long debate, rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnwell, Benton, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, King, Mason, Pratt, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, and Yulee—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Douglas, Ewing, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soulé, Sprunance, Wales, and Winthrop—20.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend that part of the bill relating to the mileage of the Senators and Representatives from California, by adding thereto the following:

"And the per diem of said Senators and Representatives for this session shall commence from the day on which the Constitution of California was first communicated to the two Houses of Congress, respectively."

And the same was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

The debate on the Slave Trade bill was continued with great animation. Mr. Pearce's amendments were rejected, and the bill as reported originally by the Compromise Committee was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 19. Next week we shall present an abstract of the debate, and the yeas and nays on the amendments and the bill.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850.

The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia was passed—yeas 33, nays 19

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill making provision for the punishment of persons enticing slaves from the District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

Mr. Otis, from the Select Committee heretofore appointed, made the following report:

The Select Committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives "to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department," with power to send for persons and papers, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report.

The committee have called before them the person in this city who were supposed to be able to give information on the subject referred to in the resolution, and it appeared from their testimony that papers relating to the appointment and removal of the postmaster at Oberlin had been improperly abstracted from the files of the Post Office Department. Authority was sent to Ohio to take the depositions of those who had received any of the abstracted papers, and of any others who could give information touching this matter. These depositions, the minutes of testimony, and such of the abstracted papers as have been returned, are herewith submitted. Neither from the examination of witnesses, nor from the depositions, were they able to ascertain with certainty by whom the papers were abstracted.

The committee are however, unanimous in the opinion that there is no proof that Mr. Giddings abstracted the papers; that they were transmitted to Ohio by him, or under his frank; or that he was in any way concerned with the transaction.

They therefore submit, for the adoption of the House, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed "to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department," be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Boyd said that the Representatives from California were in attendance, and wished to be sworn in.

Mr. Venable raised the question as to their right, denying that they were entitled to seats, because they had not been chosen in accordance with any rule prescribed by the Legislature, the action of Congress taken place before the organization of that body.

A long debate sprung up; pending which, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

Mr. Venable had moved to refer the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, California Representatives, to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Robinson of Indiana had moved a substitute, directing the Speaker to seat them in his chair, the operation of the previous question, the substitute was adopted—yeas 109, nays 59.

The Representatives then took the oath.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, in favor of the title of Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania to his seat, was agreed to, the report of the minority against him having been rejected by a vote of 110 to 56.

The report of the Ewing Investigating Committee was discussed, and the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850.

After a discussion of the same report during the morning hour, the House took up the Fugitive Slave bill from the Senate. It was read a second and third time, when Mr. Thomas of Pennsylvania obtained the floor. He advocated the bill, spoke of its humanity, (?) and of the duty of fulfilling constitutional obligations. He closed by moving the previous question. He was repeatedly solicited to withdraw the demand, but would not. It was seconded—yeas 87, nays 69. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania called for the yeas and nays on the table. Rejected—yeas 66, nays 113. It was ordered to a third reading—yeas 105, nays 73. A call of the House was moved by Mr. Root, but refused—yeas 40, nays 106. The bill was then passed—yeas 109, nays 75.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850.

The death of the Honorable Henry Nes, member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced. Both Houses, after passing the usual resolutions, adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

Mr. Richardson concluded his remarks on the subject of the report of the Ewing committee.

Mr. Vinton introduced the usual five resolutions of the committee, providing, that as no crime had been imputed to the Secretary of the Interior by the resolution appointing the committee, and only asking for a mere decision of the Department upon a question involving private rights, the object of the resolutions ought not to be concurred in; which was adopted.

The committees were called on for reports, and various reports were made.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported bills in favor of the execution of custom-houses at Cincinnati and St. Louis, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Toombs, from the same committee, reported a resolution adverse to any alteration of the tariff laws, and declaring it to be inexpedient now to take up any other tariff bill.

Mr. Vinton offered a substitute instructing the Committee to bring in a bill requiring the appraisers, in appraising all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported thirty days after the passage of this act, into any port of the United States, to adopt the average market value of similar articles in the principal ports of the United States, during the year ending 30th of June, 1846, under such general regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall prevent frauds and undervaluations, and secure a uniform valuation throughout the United States.

Mr. Phelps moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table, which was lost—yeas 93, nays 94.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute of Mr. Vinton, which was lost—yeas 93, nays 96.

The question was then taken upon the resolution of Mr. Toombs, declaring it inexpedient to take any action upon the subject, and decided in the negative—yeas 93, nays 95.

Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider, with a view of introducing a resolution, which he sent to the Clerk's table to be read. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of five, to sit during the recess of Congress, and gather information in relation to the operations of the tariff with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried—yeas 93, nays 92.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850.

Mr. Hall, under a suspension of the rules, introduced the following bill in relation to the claims of Virginia officers, &c.

Be it enacted, &c., That the proper officers of this Government, in adjudicating claims for half pay of the officers of the State of Virginia, under the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, approved July 5, 1832," shall in no case allow commutation, or commutation and half pay, but half pay.

After strong opposition from Mr. Bayly of Virginia, it was put through all the necessary stages, and passed.

Mr. McWillie, from the Committee on Printing, made a report, recommending the release of W. M. Belt from his contract for printing, and the employment of Messrs. Ritchie and Gales & Seaton, in preference to Mr. Blair, who was referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

A bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would be leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Polk.

A bill to alter and amend the existing revenue laws, so as to afford reasonable protection and encouragement to domestic industry.

A bill to abolish slavery in the Territory of Utah;

A bill to repeal so much of the acts establishing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah as recognised slavery in said Territories, and as pledged the nation to admit new slave States into the Union;

A bill to repeal and annul the Fugitive Slave law, passed September 14, 1850.

For the National Era.

LINES—TO DORA.

BY S. H. LLOYD.

Child of a sunny brow,
Whose glossy hair
Is of the golden hue
Our Autumns wear.

So full of innocence
Thy looks beamed,
The angels' breath seems still
Upon thy cheek.

Thy eye reveals its home,
As dost the dew,
For its sweet Heaven is seen
Within its blue.

Thy heart is like a stream,
(So pure thy days,)
On whose transluscent breast
Thy light plays.

How near is Heaven to thee!
Sweet child of ours!
As near the budding stems
Are to the flowers!

☞ In our advertising columns will be found a Circular of the Fall and Winter sessions of Gandry's Commercial College, Cincinnati. To the citizens of that place that institution is well known, and its reputation established through the West. To those not acquainted with it we may say that it is conducted on a most comprehensive plan, giving full instruction in the theory and practical details of Book-Keeping in its various departments. The young man who goes through a full course in this College feels himself "at a home" in all the information most essential to the merchant, and he is with the knowledge necessary for commencing and conducting business with success. Mr. Gandry's public examinations have given most satisfactory evidence of the proficiency of his pupils, reflecting the highest credit on themselves and their instructor. Those who have attended them, among whom are merchants, editors, lawyers, &c., have borne testimony to the *thoroughness* of the instruction given by Mr. Gandry. Such institutions as this are demanded by the intelligent mercantile spirit of the age, and should be established in all our cities and larger towns.

OAK HALL.

The largest and most splendid stock of ready-made Clothing to be found in Boston can be seen at *George W. Simmons's, OAK HALL.* Business at this establishment has been truly wonderful. The proprietors have adopted a correct system in doing business, and they have been richly rewarded by the patronage of a generous public. No person, in visiting Boston, should fail to witness the rich display of goods, and make their purchases.

THE NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

EDITORIAL REFLECTIONS.

Returning to our post, we find on hand several communications, animadverting on the article from the pen of our *pro tem.* editor in the *Era* of the 26th ult. These authors seem to have forgotten that we were absent when that article appeared; that it was not written by us, and that the sentiments to which they object had never received countenance in the editorial columns of the *Era*. They might have known that the editor would take the earliest opportunity to set himself right, and place the *Era* in its true position. We do not expect to be treated implicitly; but we have written so much, and begs so long before our readers, that, should anything appear editorially in our paper, in direct contradiction to its uniform course, a little trust and patient waiting on their part for an explanation, is hardly too much to ask from them.

A cotemporary comments at great length on the obnoxious article, as if it were ours, when he might have read the announcement in the *Era*, a week before, of our absence—and, besides, he has known us intimately for twelve years.

Others make it the occasion of serious remarks on the deplorable social influences of Washington, the editor of the *Era* being mourned over as another victim of temptation!

One subscriber denounces us as the utterer of atrocious sentiments, stops his paper, delicately reminding us, that as his subscription has not yet quite run out, we shall gain something pecuniarily by his stoppage.

Editors have need of a good deal of philosophy. One of the first letters we opened on our return, was from an old friend, whom we have numbered among our patrons the last fifteen years. With many expressions of the most friendly feeling, he discontinues his paper, and—for what? Because, some weeks ago, we published in our miscellany a statement from the *Home Journal*, of the results of an investigation by certain literary gentlemen in New York, into the "Mysterious Knockings" which have lately attracted so much attention. We gave it as an item of intelligence, expressing no opinion respecting it; but our friend held that its tendency was to promote infidelity, and so stopped the paper. He was almost as reasonable as a reverend gentleman who once discontinued the *Era* because his name was mis-spelt on the wrapper.

Enough!

These are specimens of the little annoyances to which editors are liable; but we have so many good natured, large-souled subscribers, our equanimity is likely to continue unruffled.

For the National Era.

SPRAY FROM THE TEAR-FOUNTAIN.

BY MARY IRVING.

What wakest the young child weep?
He hath broken his glittering toy;
And a little cloud will burst in rain
On the cheek of a freelhearne boy;
The shadow of sorrow, under morning's sky,
That shrink to our step when the noon is high.

What maketh the maiden weep?—
The child of a few more years,
With the sunshine of girlhood's warriment
Sparkling upon her tears!
She hath plucked a thorn among Life's spring flowers;
She hath found a *care* in this world of cares.

What maketh the woman weep?—
The glorious—the proud—the gifted!
'Tis a mortal Heaven within her breast
Where its lightning-pinions have been rifted!
It hath cleft in her heart a sounding cave,
Hollow and deep, for A Sacrificed grave.

What maketh the mother weep?
Oh! do not ask the mother!
For a sweet, low voice is hushed in death—
And she heeds not any other!
The dew to the broken sod is given,
And the broken heart shall be blessed of Heaven!

What maketh the strong man weep?
Tears were not made for him;
And the life-drops from the heart are wrung,
His lightning-pinions are dim!
When He saith, "Pass under the rod!"
Leave the heart alone with its God!

What maketh the old man weep?—
To hid the world! Good night!
Is it, then, a bitter and dreary thing
To bail Heaven's dawning light!
Ah! there are records of Time gone by,
Those tears would blot from Eternity!

THE REPUBLIC NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Hall of Tennessee has retired from the editorship of the Washington *Republic*, and is succeeded by J. O. Sargent, one of the former editors of that journal.

Under the auspices of Mr. Hall, a citizen of a slaveholding State, the *Republic* was distinguished for its moderation, its liberality, and nationality. It ably supported the policy of the Tayler Administration, and faithfully reflected its spirit, avoiding sectionalism and proscription. Mr. Sargent, a citizen of a free State, retired from the *Republic* because he and his colleague could not concur in leading measures of General Taylor. He resumes its editorship, because he believes Mr. Fillmore's Administration fairly and fully represents the opinions and wishes of the National Whig Party. "In that belief," he adds, "we shall give them our earnest and cordial support, persuaded that it is by a broad, liberal, and national policy alone that the interests of this vast Republic can be protected and this happy Union of States preserved."

It seems that, in the judgment of the new editor, the policy of the present, is different from that of the late, Administration.

While under the control of Mr. Hall, the *Republic* was marked by courtesy towards every class of politicians in its party, and towards all sections of the Union. It recognised a country north of Mason & Dixon's line, and the responsibility of the opponents as well as of the supporters of Slavery; insisting upon the amplest toleration of opinion in relation to the question of Slavery, and steadily disapproving of all attempts to establish sectional tests. In this respect, as in others, it doubtless fairly represented the late Administration.

Under the control of the new editor, the paper has resumed the pro-slavery character with which it was invested by its founders. It acknowledges its fealty to the Slave Power by fierce abuse of its opponents. In tone and general sentiment on the Slavery Question, it ranks with the Washington *Union*, affiliating in this respect with that paper, as kindly as Webster fraternized with Cass. It is a doleful echo of this Dunnivrate. It is penetrated with profound apprehension for the integrity of our glorious Confederacy of States; its abhorrence of agitators knows no bounds. Concession, Compromise, and Harmony; Harmony, Compromise, and Concession, are the Alpha and Omega of all its incubrations; and it talks as flippantly of Seward, Chase, & Co., as if it had been vommitting to memory the *Union* editorials of the last six months.

We will not be so unjust as to suppose that the *Republic* is the exponent of the feelings of the Administration, but it speaks the sentiments and breathes the spirit of Daniel Webster—fit representative of a man saved from political execution only through Executive clemency.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The present system of reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress by telegraph sometimes works more harm than good. It is almost impossible to obtain in this way anything like a correct idea of what is said or done. We do not wonder at the inadequate or mistaken views of the doings of Congress, common in our large cities, or the indifference with which its acts of greatest importance are often regarded by their inhabitants. Few of them read anything but telegraphic despatches, and these announce the course of business in Congress and results so obscurely or so imperfectly, that their true nature, bearings, and magnitude, cannot be comprehended. While near Lynn, Massachusetts, we had an opportunity of observing the effects of telegraphic reporting on our own mind. We read despatches disposing of the proceedings of the House in relation to the Texan Boundary bill, in a few skeleton paragraphs, which conveyed no idea of what had been done, and awakened very little feeling. Familiar as we are with the tactics of the House, we could not, from the meagre details by telegraph, understand its movements on this occasion; and as for ascertaining where responsibility lay, that was totally out of the question. Now, when it is recollected that a majority of the People in cities know nothing of the doings of Congress except from these meager despatches, can we wonder at the indifference with which they regard the success of such an enormity as Texas Boundary bill, the base abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, the outrages of their Representatives against the cause of Freedom, and the facility with which they credit the gross misrepresentations of their party papers, that put just such constructions upon Congressional proceedings as suit party purposes?

The true remedy for the evil is for the People to subscribe for papers in which they can find a fair and satisfactory record of the proceedings of Congress, whatever may be the consequences, as will enable them to understand their philosophy, and hold their Representatives to a proper accountability.

ORIGINAL CEMETERY CONSECRATION HYMN.

BY MISS ANNA H. PHILLIPS.

Our Father, all Thy glorious earth
Is consecrated ground,
For everywhere, on land and sea,
Thy life and love are found;
Yet, by Thy special blessing, Lord,
To us may hallowed be,
This place of sleep for our beloved,
Whose spirits rest with Thee!

Hallow to us the sunny light
Thou sendest on this dell,
And let it emblem evermore
The presence of our God;
Unseal the spirit's ear, to hear
Thy voice upon the breeze;
And hallow to the inward sight,
All that the outward sees!

And, Father, guarded by Thy love,
And hallowed, be each grave,
O'er which the snows of winter fall,
Or summer's blossoms wave;
And let Thy tenderness enfold
The mourners Thou hast chastened—
Then, who dost number all our woes,
And every tear we shed!

Oh, teach the bowed and stricken heart,
How beautiful is death—
Teach it that parting for our life
Succeeding mortal breath;
Reveal that "many-mansioned" home,
Whose gates shut out all pain—
"Here we, in Thee our refuge light,
Shall know our loved again!

HUNKERSM TRIUMPHANT IN NEW YORK.

What we have long apprehended has come to pass. Radical Democracy in New York has passed under the yoke of Hunkerism. The Union State Convention of Democrats met at Syracuse, on the 10th. For the proceedings in detail we have no room. It is enough to know that the Hunkers, or that body of the Democracy which supported General Cass in 1848, being a minority, as the regular party, have completely controlled the organization and action of this Convention. The result of the proceedings we shall give in the *New York Evening Post:*

The Telegraph, of this morning, reported the nominations made at the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, as follows:

For Governor—Horatio Seymour, Oneida Co.
For Lt. Governor—Sanford E. Church, Orleans.
Canal Commissioner—John C. Mather, Rensselaer.
Clerk of Appeals—Charles S. Benton, Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector—Wm. G. Angell, Cattaraugus.

Two of these persons, Seymour and Mather, belong to what is known as the Old Hunker division of the party, while the other three, Benton, Church, and Angell, are Radicals or Barnburners, as they are called. The nomination of Seymour we not supposed.

No address was adopted by the Convention; but the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. O'Connor was Chairman, are represented by the Telegraph to have made the following report:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party of New York are proud to avow their fraternity with and their devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party of the Union, as declared at the National Democratic Conventions of 1840 and 1848, and they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in 1852.

2. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the settlement by Congress of many of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the State of New York, regarding the Union as the bond of territory, and concord, standing upon their ancient principles, present their candidates with a cordial assurance that they will receive the cordial support of their principles in the State and National Counsels.

4. *Resolved*, That though we urge no factious war against the constitutional liberties, and as American citizens will stand firmly by our country, by whomsoever its Government may be administered—we regard the action of the Whig National Convention, in the last, as the exhibitions of its proscriptive and intolerant course to the climax of the Galphin claim, as worthy of the blue presbyterian blood that flows in their veins, and of professions which have been invariably violated.

5. *Resolved*, That the Whig administration of this State is the re-incarnation of the series of extravagances in the public expenditures, of evasions and violation of the Constitution, and of an unsound and lawless policy, which have signalized the course of the party which, aided by dissensions in the Democratic ranks, brought that administration into power; and that the interests of the People and the honor of the State demand a speedy return to the wise, safe, and approved policy of the Democratic administrations.

6. *Resolved*, That devoted to the principles and the Union of the Confederacy, over which the blessings it has secured to ourselves and to mankind, and regarding the citizens of all sections of our common country as brothers and fellow-citizens, we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political covenant, and that we deprecate all sectional agitation, at the North or South, calculated to shake the sacred obligations or to threaten its perpetuity.

These resolutions are said to have been carried by a vote of 93 to 27.

Among the great principles declared by the National Democratic Convention in 1840 and 1848, we find the following:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to *interfere with questions of Slavery or to take incipient steps in relation thereto*, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have the inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any political Democrat."

Against this resolution the Barnburners of New York protested—on it they took issue with the supporters of General Cass—and against him they supported Martin Van Buren, as the express representative of the principle, that Congress had a right and was bound to interfere with the question of Slavery, wherever it lay within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and that every consideration of humanity, morality, and policy, required its positive interference to exclude slavery from the Territories. The Syracuse Union Convention reaffirms the Baltimore Platform, the Cass principle, and thus passes sentence of condemnation upon the one hundred and twenty thousand Democratic electors who voted for Martin Van Buren against General Cass, and that too, notwithstanding the agents in this apostate movement, we find leading Barnburners, who not long since grew hoarse in declaiming against slavery. A more shameless, profligate abandonment of principle, is not on record.

Will the honest Democracy of New York sanction such apostacy? Where are the old Liberty men, who lay under the ranks of the radical Democracy. Will they suffer themselves to be sold?

It is not too late to strike for independence. Schisms is better than apostacy. A separate political organization would teach political hacks that honesty is the best policy. Let them have the infamy without the reward of Treason.

The Convention has adopted the Baltimore Platform. It is not too late to rally for the Buffalo Platform. Let all who are sincerely opposed to the extension of slavery by the annexation of Cuba, and the increase of slave States, and in favor of the divorce of the Federal Government from slavery, meet in Mass Convention, and nominate a clean ticket, or, if this be deemed unadvisable, bend all their energies in every district of the State, to defeat every candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself explicitly upon the issues named.

A MINNESOTA PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The Minnesota Pioneer—a spirited and well-conducted newspaper published at St. Paul—of the 15th ultimo, contains a long account of an excursion up the Minnesota river, undertaken by a select party of gentlemen and ladies, which seems to have afforded them many pleasures of a summer pic-nic and the adventure and excitement of a voyage of discovery.

St. Paul, the capital of the Territory of Minnesota, lies, as most of our readers doubtless know, just below the junction of the Minnesota or St. Peter's river and the Mississippi. It has a rival in the enterprising town which has grown up as by magic, just above, at the great Falls of St. Anthony, whose roar, echoed by distance, may be heard even at St. Paul. The denizens of St. Anthony having opened steam navigation to the Sauk Rapids, and demonstrated the practicability of running small boats six hundred miles above, to the upper falls of the Father of Waters, their neighbors of St. Paul, unwilling to be outdone in enterprise, have been exploring the hitherto unknown region above them, navigable for Minnesota. A small steamboat, named appropriately enough the Yankee, with a stern wheel, and light of draft, was procured, and a company of ladies and gentlemen, the elite of the new settlement, embarked on board of her on the afternoon of the 22d of the 7th month last. Touching at Fort Snelling, six miles above St. Paul, they took on board a part of the musical band of the sixth regiment, and, leaving the Mississippi, entered the Minnesota channel. At midnight, they tied up the boat near the Rapids and the Sixes village of Indians. On the early morrow the voyage was resumed. The scenery on the river grew more beautiful—a varied landscape of woodlands and rolling prairie—the river itself a broad equal stream, without sand-banks or tributaries, meandering fantastically through the rich table-lands, with occasionally an open space and logs in the short bends. At length the missionary post of Traverse des Sioux appeared—three white mission-houses, flanked by Indian huts and lodges on the swell of a prairie—amidst fields of corn, beans, and potatoes, and heavy sheaves of newly reaped wheat. On the further and opposite side of the river, on the level bottom, were the unfenced Indian corn-fields—the hills closely planted—a solid mass and bright green, contrasting strikingly with the coming from its countless spindles. In the back ground of this rich valley rose a circle of hills heavy with forest. Across a peninsula formed by an abrupt bend in the river, some painted Sioux horsemen came galloping to the bank and claimed tribute. They were satisfied by the present of some corn.

The second evening found the adventurers at the upper end of a high prairie. The boat was secured, and the company, disembarking under the light of a glorious sunset, made their way to the top of the bluff, overlooking a vast expanse of prairie, belted and fringed with woodlands stretching far to the south. A moonlight as clear and serene as that which Moore sung of in his "Evenings in Greece," succeeded the brilliant summer day, and the gay exploring party danced on the greensward in the moonlight. The guests had from Fort Snelling and the musquitoes from the adjacent "timber." At sunrise they were again in motion. Passing through dense forests and vast cavannas, a high bluff or mound, looming across the prairie level, announced, at length, their approach to the confluence of the Blue Earth river and the Minnesota. The tributary is nearly half as wide as the main river—shallow, rapid, and in capabled of navigation. The opening presented a delightful valley to the view of the voyagers, up which about six miles were the ruins of the trading post of the French adventurer La Coeur, erected in 1698. They found raspberries and other fruits in abundance, in the wild region into which they were now penetrating—the Great Woods, an immense belt of timber, twenty or thirty miles wide, stretching from Crow Wing, on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles, in a southerly direction, across the track of the Minnesota. The heat in the woods was almost insupportable. The supply of ice failed, dry fuel began to be scarce, some of the ladies were greatly depressed by the intolerable heat, and the next morning a majority of the party voted in favor of returning. They had nearly reached the Cotton-Wood river, above which they had been told that the country became exceedingly beautiful, the river itself wheeling into view. The hundred miles above, and, as they believed, accessible by steam navigation, was the famous Lac qui Parle. But the extreme heat, the lack of ice and dry fuel, and the fear of sickness among the women and children, were deemed conclusive reasons against a farther prosecution of the voyage. The boat's head was accordingly turned down stream. Preparations were made for the return of the laden called "canal," were discovered on their return. At an Indian village which they passed, the chief and a hundred of his tribe came on board. Little Six, for that was the name of the forest dignitary, made a long speech. He demanded presents for wharfage; he must be paid for having his cornfields trodden down, although he admitted that his corn was not very valuable, damaged as it was by the freshets, which, however, now had were judgments sent upon them by the Great Spirit, on account of steamboats coming up the river. They reached St. Paul on the evening of the 27th, having been absent five days.

The distance traversed in this expedition was about 300 miles. The historian of it in the Pioneer speaks of the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the timber in strong terms, and with the enthusiasm for the enthusiasm of a traveller, who while writing his narrative seems to have been still under the influence of the pleasurable excitement which such a voyage could not fail to awaken, it may be safe to believe that the new Territory of the Northwest is scarcely inferior to Illinois and Wisconsin in agricultural promise, Nicolet says of the region: "The whole country embraced by the lower St. Peter and the Undine region, the valley of the Blue Earth or Mankato river) exceeds any land of the Mississippi above the Wisconsin river, as well in the quantity and quality of its timber as the fertility of its soil."

The dryness of the summer, as compared with that of the Atlantic States, and the early period in the autumn at which severe frosts are often experienced, may possibly present serious obstacles to the successful cultivation of the northern portion of the Territory. The cold of mid-winter is intense, the mercury falling lower than in Vermont or in the hill country of New Hampshire, although the stillness of the air renders it more endurable than a temperature many degrees less cold, in connection with a high wind. From all we know of the country, we should prefer it as a place of residence to any of the older States in the Mississippi and its tributaries. It has yet but few inhabitants; and its capital, St. Paul, although occupying a picturesque site, and boasting of many respectable buildings, public and private, is as yet magnificent only in the eyes of Sioux visitants or the drivers of the dog-caravans from Pembina, five hundred miles north. It is now what Chicago was twenty years ago, or Milwaukie at a still later period, but with its advantageous location midway between St. Louis and the head of steam navigation, it will ere long rival these new-risen and populous cities of the West. That it has energetic and enterprising inhabitants, who know how to combine the useful with the agreeable, their late pleasure voyage of discovery is a sufficient evidence. J. G. W.

TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING.

A few remarks suggested by our recent journeyings eastwardly may be of service to some who have had but little experience in travelling.

In visiting watering-places, or bathing places, never be satisfied with ascertaining simply what is the price of board. Be sure to inquire about the *extras*, and make a bargain which shall include all expenses, or you will find yourself charged twice as much as you expected.

Generally, we are afraid of Temperance Hotels, as their keepers too often seem disposed to speculate upon a good principle. Some of them indeed furnish their tables as if they thought the principle of Total Abstinence as applicable to eating as drinking. But, there are exceptions. The Adams House in Boston, once famous for its generous liquors, now distinguished for its temperance, is one of the best hotels we have seen. Its table is good, its accommodations are liberal, its waiters prompt and obliging, its proprietors attentive and gentlemanly, and a honeyed quiet pervades all its arrangements. Family worship is daily held in the drawing-room in which those who choose are at liberty to participate.

Do not be imposed on by hackmen. Never take them on trust, but always make your bargain beforehand. In travelling with a family and its luggage, if this advice be disregarded, you will find your hack hire in cities, from depot to hotel, from one hotel to another, amounting to almost as much as your entire fare by railroad or steamboat from city to city.

The controlling principle of corporations is devotion to their own interest. Railroad companies will provide for the accommodation of travellers, so far as such attention may minister to their profits. We always hate to travel between New York and Philadelphia. At New York we took upon ourselves our luggage delivered together, and yet at Philadelphia, we were obliged to wait one hour for it, as it had been carelessly, without any reason at all, distributed among three crates. On all the lines from Washington to New York, but especially from Philadelphia to New York, the comforts of ladies and families are often disregarded. The nurses' room is sometimes taken up by young ladies who would consider themselves as at home themselves elsewhere; and boorish men are very apt to crowd the ladies' car, in gross disregard of their rights. For all this the conductors or companies are responsible. It is their business to protect the rights and comforts of all the passengers; and a little consideration would show them the expediency of providing one car or more, for the exclusive convenience of families. It could be done without any pecuniary loss.

One of the greatest annoyances in travelling, is, the absence of any provision for the transfer of passengers from one line to another. A traveller wishes to proceed without delay from Washington to New York. He takes passage first for Baltimore, where he must get out his baggage, pay porterage to have it carried nearly a mile to another depot, pay hack hire, or omnibus fare, look after his baggage again and secure tickets for Philadelphia. Here he is turned adrift once more. His baggage must again be tumbled out, searched for, portered to another depot; book hire again paid; checks and tickets again secured; and he is thus subjected continually to anxieties, expenses, and impositions, which could easily be obviated by some arrangement of the different railroad companies for taking care of passengers and their baggage from the way through from Washington to New York.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TEXAN BOUNDARY AND TERRITORIAL BILLS.

[PRESERVE THIS RECORD.]

The brief record of the action of the House of Representatives on the Senate bills for the adjustment of the Texan boundary, the admission of California, and the organization of Territorial Governments, which was published in the *Era* during our absence, does not present such a view of proceedings as the People require to enable them to understand their nature, and hold to a just responsibility those engaged in them. At the risk of being tedious we shall review the entire action of the House on the subjects mentioned.

Wednesday, August 28th, on motion of Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, the Senate bill for the establishment of Territorial Government in Utah was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—a reference rendered necessary by the fact that the bill contained provision for an appropriation of money.

Next on the Speaker's table was the Texan Boundary bill, which was taken up and read once, when the question was stated to be on its second reading, Mr. Inge of Alabama having objected. The South understood that there was a decided majority in favor of the bill, and the movement was made to compel the opposition to the amount of this majority, so that the slaveholders might know what to concede, what to exact, how far they might safely oppose, how far they might be obliged to support, the bill.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama made an earnest appeal in behalf of the measure.

The question being taken—"shall the bill be rejected?" it was decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 108—only fifteen Southern men voting to reject.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky moved to amend by adding the bills for the organization of Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, omitting the provisions making appropriations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The amendment excluded the Wilmot Proviso, and the design of moving it was to form an omnibus

Mr. Daniel of North Carolina moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Root's instructions:

"With instructions to report with said bill, a provision extending the Constitution and general laws of the United States to all territory belonging to the United States acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and to extend the principle of non-intervention to said territory."

He spoke in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. McDowell of Virginia, who delivered a speech in opposition generally to the principle of slavery-restriction, and by Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, who occupied his time in philosophizing on the condition of the capital of the North and the labor of the South.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee rose with a view to move the previous question, but yielded for a moment to Mr. McClernand, who withdrew his motion to commit. Of course, the instructions moved by Messrs. Root and Daniel fell with this withdrawal. Mr. Williams, a friend of the bill, then demanded the previous question. The Speaker explained, in reply to a parliamentary inquiry, that if this were sustained, the House would be brought to a direct vote, first upon the amendments of Messrs. Clingman and Boyd, then upon the engrossment of the bill, other amendments being excluded. Mr. Carter moved an adjournment, but the motion failed—yeas 49, nays 132. A motion for a call of the House was lost. The question then being put on the demand for the previous question, it was sustained—yeas 76, nays 52. It was evident that the House was not yet prepared to come to a vote upon the bill, but its friends took care to keep it under their own control. Mr. McLane of Maryland moved an adjournment, then withdrew the motion, and moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, demanding on this motion the previous question. Now, if the previous question could have been sustained to the motion to commit, it would doubtless have been sustained, and the bill would have been referred; but such was not the purpose of the mover. In answer to an inquiry by Preston King, the Speaker said—

"If the previous question is sustained, it will bring the House to a vote, first upon the motion to refer; if the House should decline to commit the bill, the previous question will not be exhausted until the House shall have voted upon the pending amendments, and upon the bill."

Tellers were demanded on the second for the previous question, but pending this, the House adjourned—yeas 91, nays 78.

Wednesday, (September 4th,) the subject was continued. Mr. McLane, who had closed his speech yesterday, by moving the previous question, this morning withdrew it, began another speech, and had proceeded some time, when Mr. Root objected to it as out of order, on the ground that he had no right to speak twice on the same subject till all who desired had spoken. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Mr. Root took an appeal, but it was laid upon the table. Mr. McLane renewed his demand for the previous question—tellers were ordered—the demand was seconded—yeas 99, nays 96. Mr. Schenck said that, desiring to have it appear that he was not one of those who were forcing the bill to a vote, and yet not smothering every fair effort to amend or modify and make it better or more acceptable, he would ask for the yeas and nays on this question—"Shall the main question be now put?" Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania had already asked the yeas and nays, and they were now ordered. Mr. Gable of Ohio moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion failed—yeas 39, nays 112. Only seven Southern men voted in the affirmative on this motion, which had it prevailed, would have been the death of the bill. The Northern members who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Cable, Doty, Durkee, Giddings, Harlan, Julian, Preston King, Olds, Root—Free-Soilers and Democrats; and Messrs. Baker, Bennett, Campbell, Clarke, Cole, Hall, Matteson, Sackett, Schoolcraft, and Thaddeus Stevens—Whigs.

The question being now upon ordering the main question, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 133, nays 68. To make it impossible for the House to retrace its steps, Mr. Gorman of Indiana moved a reconsideration, and then to lay that motion on the table—and it was so ordered. The main question was first on referring the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 100. The friends of the measure, the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso, and all those who were hostile to any further amendments, voted against the reference. Those who voted for the reference included the advocates of further amendments, the unrelenting enemies of the bill, and the real Wilmot Provisoists. It was therefore a close vote, and a very close one, as a change of one vote to the minority would have insured the defeat of the reference. Analysing it, we find the following results:

YEAS—WHIGS.	YEAS—DEMOCRATS.
Alexander of N. Y.	Ashe of N. Carolina.
Baker of Illinois.	Averett of Virginia.
Bennett of New York.	Bingham of Michigan.
Burrows of New York.	Booth of Connecticut.
Butler of Connecticut.	Bowdon of Alabama.
Calvin of Pennsylvania.	Brown of Mississippi.
Campbell of Ohio.	Burt of South Carolina
Chandler of Pa.	Cable of Ohio.
Clark of New York.	Colcock of S. C.
Cole of Wisconsin.	Daniel of N. C.
Cougor of New York.	Disney of Ohio.
Cowin of Ohio.	Doty of Wisconsin.
Crowell of Ohio.	Edmundson of Va.
Dixon of R. I.	Featherston of Miss.
Dunoan of Mass.	Fitch of Indiana.
Evans of Ohio.	Harlson of Georgia.
Fowler of Mass.	Harlan of Indiana.
Gott of New York.	Harris of Tennessee.
Gould of New York.	Hebard of Virginia.
Halloway of New York.	Hubbard of Alabama.
Hebard of Vermont.	Inge of Alabama.
Henry of Vermont.	Jackson of Georgia.
Howe of Pa.	P. King of New York.
Hunter of Ohio.	La Sere of Louisiana.
Jackson of New York.	McGueen of S. C.
King of Pennsylvania.	McWillie Miss.
King of New York.	Meade of Virginia.
King of New Jersey.	Millson of Virginia.
Mann of Mass.	Morris of Ohio.
Mattoson of New York.	Morse of Louisiana.
McKissock of N. York.	Orr of South Carolina.
Moore of Penn.	Peck of Vermont.
Newell of N. J.	Phelps of Missouri.
Ogle of Pennsylvania.	Powell of Virginia.
Otis of Maine.	Sawtelle of Maine.
Putnam of New York.	Seldon of Virginia.
Reed of Pennsylvania.	Steson of Maine.
Rockwell of Mass	Sweetser of Ohio.
Rumsey of New York.	Venable of N. C.
Sackett of New York.	Walden of New York.
Schenck of Ohio.	Waldo of Connecticut.
Schermerhorn of N. Y.	Wallace of S. C.
Schoolcraft of N. Y.	Wentworth of Illinois.
Silvester of New York.	Woodward of S. C.
Sprague of Michigan.	
Stevens of Pa.	
Taylor of Ohio.	
Underhill of New York.	
Van Dyke of N. J.	
Vinton of Ohio.	
White of New York.	

	W.	Dem.	F. S.
Free States - -	51	16	6
Slave States - -	0	28	0
Total	51	44	6
Total from free States	-	-	73
Total from slave States	-	-	28
Total	-	-	101

NAYS—WHIGS.	NAYS—DEMOCRATS.
Alston of Alabama.	Albertson of Indiana.
Anderson of Tennessee.	Bay of Missouri.
Andrews of New York.	Boyly of Virginia.
Bokee of New York.	Beale of Virginia.
Breck of Kentucky.	Bowlin of Missouri.
Briggs of New York.	Boyd of Kentucky.
Brooks of New York.	Brown of Indiana.
Butler of Pennsylvania.	Buel of Michigan.
Cabell of Florida.	Caldwell of Kentucky.
Caldwell of N. Carolina.	Cobb of Alabama.
Casey of Pennsylvania.	Dimmick of Pa.
Clingman of N. C.	Dunham of Indiana.
Doherty of N. Carolina.	Ewing of Illinois.
Durer of New York.	Fuller of Maine.
Eliot of Mass.	Gerry of Maine.
Freedley of Penn.	Gilmore of Pa.
Genter of Pennsylvania.	Gorman of Indiana.
Grinnell of Mass.	Green of Missouri.
Haymond of Virginia.	Hall of Missouri.
Hillhard of Alabama.	Hammond of Maryland.
Houston of N Delaware.	Ewing of Illinois.
Duer of New York.	Harris of Illinois.

Kerr of Maryland.	Hibbard of N. H.
Levin (S. A.) of Pa.	Hoagland of Ohio.
Marshall of Kentucky.	Howard of Texas.
McGaughey of Indiana.	Johnson of Tennessee.
McLean of Kentucky.	Johnson of Arkansas.
Meacham of Vermont.	Jones of Tennessee.
Morehead of Kentucky.	Kaufman of Texas.
Morton of Virginia.	Leffler of Iowa.
Nelson of New York.	Littlefield of Maine
Outlaw of N. Carolina.	Mann of Pennsylvania.
Owen of Georgia.	Mason of Kentucky.
Phoenix of New York.	McClernand of Illinois.
Pitman of Pennsylvania.	McDonald of Indiana.
Reynolds of New York	McDowell of Virginia.
Rose of New York.	McLane of Maryland.
Shepperd of N. C.	McMullen of Virginia.
Stanly of N. Carolina.	Parker of Virginia.
Thompson of Kentucky.	Peaslee of N. H.
Thurman of N. Y.	Richardson of Illinois.
Toombs of Georgia.	Robbins of Pa.
Watkins of Tennessee.	Robinson of Indiana.
Williams of Tenn.	Ross of Pennsylvania.
Wilson of N. H.	Savage of Tennessee.
	Stanton of Tennessee.
	Stanton of Kentucky.
	Strong of Pennsylvania.
	Thomas of Tennessee.
	Thompson of Penn.
	Thompson of Miss.
	Wellhorn of Georgia.
	Whitney of Ohio.
	Wildrick of N. J.
	Young of Illinois.

YEAS—FREE SOILERS.

Allen of Mass.	Julian of Indiana.
Foster of Wisconsin.	Root of Ohio.
Giddings of Ohio.	Tuck of N. H.

	W.	Dem.
Free States - -	20	27
Slave States - -	25	28
Total	45	55
Total from free States	-	47
Total from slave States	-	53
Total nays	-	100

The free States thus gave 73 votes for the reference, and 47 against it—the slave States 28 for reference, 53 against it. The inference from this vote as well as from all the others is irresistible—that the Wilmot Proviso accompanying amendments were Southern measures.

The Whigs of the free States, to their honor, gave 51 votes for reference, and only 20 against it, while the Democrats of the free States, to their discredit, gave but 16 for reference, 27 against it! That Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Duer, and Whigs of that stamp, should vote against the reference of these measures, thereby precluding all hope of amending them, was to be expected from the constituents of Messrs. Eliot, Freedley, Grinnell, McGaughey, Meacham, and Wilson, will be surprised to find them in such company. Among the Democrats, we observe Buel, Hibbard, McDonald, Peaslee, Strong, Robinson, and Whitney, representing anti-slavery constituencies, sustaining a movement designed to defeat the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Walden of New York moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill and amendments had been referred, and Mr. Root moved to lay this motion on the table. The vote on this stood, yeas 103, nays 102—the Speaker voted in the negative, making the vote a tie—so the motion was lost: that is to say, the House refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the reference had been made. Had it voted to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider, it would have been open to a fair and full consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. How was this result prevented?

Mr. Dickey of Pennsylvania, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, and Mr. Olds of Ohio, who had not voted on the motion to refer, voted to fasten this reference by laying on the table the motion to reconsider. Mr. Freedley of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason and Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, who voted against the reference, voted against the motion to reconsider on the table. These six votes, added to the 101 for the reference, would make 107—which would have been the number of votes against reconsideration, had the majority stood firm. But, there was defection. Haralson and Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted for reference, voted now on the motion to reconsider in other words, for reconsideration—thus reducing the majority to 103. Had Mr. Wentworth stood firm, reconsideration would have failed. The ayes on this motion were the same as those on the vote on reference, with the following exceptions: Bowlin of Maryland and Carter of Ohio, who did not vote on the motion to refer, voted *nay* on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. In this motion Messrs. Campbell and Schoolcraft, who were recorded in the negative the names of Haralson of Georgia, Inge of Alabama, Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted to refer: that is, they were in favor of retracing this step. On the other hand, Freedley of Pennsylvania, and Stanton of Kentucky, who had voted against reference, also voted against reconsideration, while Thomas of Tennessee, who had voted with them at first, did not vote on this last motion. The votes of Messrs. Carter and Wentworth secured the reconsideration of the motion by which the bill and its amendments had been referred, and, as the previous question was still in operation, precluded any chance of making the bills acceptable to the friends of freedom. So it seems to us. We hope they may be able to show satisfactory reasons for their votes.

The question was now put, shall the main motion to reconsider, and it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—MESSRS.	NAYS—MESSRS.
Albertson of Indiana.	Bokee of New York.
Brown of Indiana.	Briggs of New York.
Buel of Michigan.	Brooks of New York.
Dimmick of Penn.	Butler of Penn.
Dunham of Indiana.	Cascy of Penn.
Fuller of Maine.	Chandler of Penn.
Gerry of Maine.	Duer of New York.
Gilmore of Penn.	Eliot of Massachusetts.
Gorman of Indiana.	Levin of Pennsylvania.
Hibbard of N. H.	McGaughey of Indiana.
Hoagland of Ohio.	Phœnix of New York.
Leffler of Iowa.	Pitman of Penn.
Littlefield of Maine.	Rose of New York.
Mann of Pennsylvania.	Wilson of N. H.—14.
McClernand of Illinois.	
McDonald of Indiana.	
Richardson of Illinois.	
Robbins of Penn.	
Robinson of Indiana.	
Ross of Pennsylvania.	
Strong of Penn.	
Walden of New York.	
Young of Illinois—23.	

While the fact of voting for the amendment fully convicts the members from the free States supporting it, either of hostility to the Wilmot Proviso, or apostacy from it, it does not follow that voting against it is any evidence of real intention to sustain that policy.

A motion to reconsider, and then to lay that motion on the table, was made, withdrawn, and renewed; pending which, a motion to adjourn failed—yeas 71, nays 128. The motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the question being taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, it was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 126—as follows:

YEAS—MESSRS.	NAYS—MESSRS.
Albertson of Indiana.	Bokee of New York.
Brown of Indiana.	Briggs of New York.
Buel of Michigan.	Brooks of New York.
Dimmick of Penn.	Butler of Penn.
Dunham of Indiana.	Cascy of Penn.
Fuller of Maine.	Chandler of Penn.
Gerry of Maine.	Duer of New York.
Gilmore of Penn.	Eliot of Massachusetts.
Gorman of Indiana.	Levin of Pennsylvania.
Hibbard of N. H.	McGaughey of Indiana.
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Leffler of Iowa.	Pitman of Penn.
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Robinson of Indiana.	
Ross of Pennsylvania.	
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Walden of New York.	
Young of Illinois—23.	

Those who voted in the affirmative—that is, in favor of reconsideration—were the same as those who voted against the reference, and those who voted against reconsideration were the same as those who voted for the reference, with the following exceptions: Freedley of Pennsylvania, and Johnson of Arkansas, who had voted against reference, now voted against reconsideration: Haralson and Jackson of Georgia, Taylor of Ohio, Underhill and Walden of New York, who had voted for reference, now voted for reconsideration, Andrews of New York and Thompson of Pennsylvania, who had voted against reference, did not vote. Dickey of Pennsylvania, Holmes of South Carolina, and Olds of Ohio, who were absent on the first vote, now voted against reconsideration. Baker of Illinois and Chandler of Pennsylvania, who voted for reference, were now absent. The question recurred—"Shall the bill and amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?" And it was decided in the negative—yeas 101, nays 103. The effect of this vote was, to shut out all further amendments, and bring the House to a direct vote, first on the amendments of Clingman and Boyd, then, on the engrossment of the bill—in other words, to take these measures, or nothing. Let us see who were in favor of this gag-policy: those who voted for it were—

Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashe, Averett, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Bowdon, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Congar, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dimsy, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Edmundson, Nathan Evans, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, S. W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, William T. Jackson, E. W. Johnson, Julian, George G. King, John A. King, Preston King, La Sere, Horace Mann, Marshall, Mason, Matteson, McDonald, McGaughey, Finis E. McLean, McLean, McWillie, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Morris, Morse, Nelson, Newell, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peck, Phelps, Putnam, Reed, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seldon, Silvester, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Tuck, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth, White, and Woodward—101.

Against it:

Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bokee, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Buel, Cabell, Chester Butler, E. C. Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Doherty, Dimmick, Duer, Dunham, Eliot, Ewing, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grinnell, Hall, Hammond, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hibbard, Hillhard, Hoagland, Howard, Houston, A. Johnson, J. L. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, J. Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey, McKissock, McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, Meacham, Morehead, Morrison, Nelson, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phœnix, Pitman, Potter, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Walden, Watkins, Wilcox, Wilburn, White, Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and Young—103.

The vote this time was the same on the first one on the motion to refer, with the following exceptions: Dickey of Pennsylvania and Holmes of South Carolina, who did not vote before, voted now to refer. Haralson of Georgia, Underhill and Walden of New York, who voted before to refer, now reversed their votes. Freedley of Pennsylvania and Johnson of Arkansas, who before were against reference, now went for it. Bowie of Maryland, Carter and Potter of Ohio, absent on the first vote, voted against reference on the last. Powell of Virginia, who at first voted *yea*, and Andrews of New York, who had voted *nay*, did not vote at all this time.

Mr. Clingman's amendment was then rejected—yeas 69, nays 130—all the *yeas* from the South.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion failed—yeas 61, nays 141. Of the yeas, some twenty were from the South; the rest consisted chiefly of Whig and Free-Soil votes from the North. The Democrats who voted against the motion to lay the subject on the table were—Bingham of Michigan, Booth of Connecticut, Cable and Olds of Ohio, Doty of Wisconsin, Harlan and Julian of Indiana, Preston King of New York, and Peck of Vermont.

The question then was on the amendment of Mr. Boyd, incorporating with the bill, that for the organization of a Territorial Government in New Mexico, the provisions of the Nebraska act, with the following exceptions: Freedley of Pennsylvania, and Carter of Ohio, who did not vote before, voted now against the motion to reconsider on the table. This six votes, added to the 101 for the reference, would make 107—which would have been the number of votes against reconsideration, had the majority stood firm. But, there was defection. Haralson and Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted for reference, voted now on the motion to reconsider in other words, for reconsideration—thus reducing the majority to 103. Had Mr. Wentworth stood firm, reconsideration would have failed. The ayes on this motion were the same as those on the vote on reference, with the following exceptions: Bowlin of Maryland and Carter of Ohio, who did not vote on the motion to refer, voted *nay* on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. In this motion Messrs. Campbell and Schoolcraft, who were recorded in the negative the names of Haralson of Georgia, Inge of Alabama, Jackson of Georgia, Walden of New York, and Wentworth of Illinois, who had voted to refer: that is, they were in favor of retracing this step. On the other hand, Freedley of Pennsylvania, and Stanton of Kentucky, who had voted against reference, also voted against reconsideration, while Thomas of Tennessee, who had voted with them at first, did not vote on this last motion. The votes of Messrs. Carter and Wentworth secured the reconsideration of the motion by which the bill and its amendments had been referred, and, as the previous question was still in operation, precluded any chance of making the bills acceptable to the friends of freedom. So it seems to us. We hope they may be able to show satisfactory reasons for their votes.

The question was now put, shall the main motion to reconsider, and it was carried by the following vote:

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Brown of Indiana.	Briggs of New York.
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NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Ashe, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Burt, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Clark, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Congar, Corwin, Crowell, Daniel, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Durkee, N. Evans, Featherston, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, William T. Jackson, Robert W. Johnson, Julian, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, McGaughey, Finis E. McLean, McLean, McWillie, McQueen, Meade, Millson, Morris, Morse, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Robinson, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Seldon, Silvester, Sprague, Fred. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Tuck, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth, Whitlesey, and Woodward—101.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.

WORDS.

BY JOHN S. ADAMS.

Words! words! O, give me these,
Words befitting what I feel—
That I may on every breeze
Waft to those whose eyes steel
Letters souls and children bleed
Born to be as free as air,
Yet, crushed and cramped by Slavery's bands—
Words that have an influence there.

Words! words! give me to write,
Such as touch the inner heart;
Not mere fitting forms of light,
That please the ear and then depart
But burning words, that reach the soul,
That bring the shrieks of Error out,
That with resistless power do roll,
Aut put the hosts of Wrong to rout.

Let others tune their lyres and sing
Illusive dreams or fancied joys;
But say naught—its every string—
Shall find in truth enough employ.
It shall not breathe of Freedom here,
While millions toil in the pitiless chain,
Or e'en one slave doth bow in fear,
Within our country's broad domain.

Go where the slave-gang trembling stands,
Herded with every stalks at sh;
Woman with infant on her back,
And infants on the au tion block;
See! as she bends, how fear her tears;
Hark! how her bosom throbs and sighs;
Then hear the oths, the threats, the jeers,
Of men who lash her as she cries.

* * * * * * *

O, men who have the gift to move,
In poetry's web, strong, searching thought,
Be truth thy aim—benefactory, leave
The lyre too much of sent other fanciful.
O me up, and let the works you write
Be those that every chain would break,
And every sentence you indite
Be pledged to *Truth for Freedom's* sake.

Boston.

From the Union.

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO BILL.

It may be interesting to our readers to have an analysis of the votes which were given in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, upon one of the most important questions which have ever been discussed and decided in Congress. We shall present the results in two respective tables—one embracing the names of the members who voted on the bill, alphabetically arranged, distinguishing yeas and nays according to their politics and their States; the other a table of the States and description of the votes of each member who voted.

The votes of the House, when it is full, amount to 231; of these, 140 are from non-slaveholding States, and 91 from slaveholding States.

YEAS—WHIGS.—Messrs. Abbott, Abercrombie, Alston of Alabama, Anderson of Tennessee, Andrews of New York, Bokee of New York, Bowie of Maryland, Brent of Kentucky, Briggs of New York, Brooks of New York, Butler of Pennsylvania, Cabell of Florida, Caldwell of N. Carolina, Chandler of Pennsylvania, Chandler of N. Carolina, Deberry of N Carolina, Duer of New York, Dunoan of Mass, Elliot of Mass, Gentry of Tennessee, Grinnell of Mass, Haymond of Virginia, Hilliard of Alabama, Houston of Delaware, Johnson of Kentucky, Kerr of Maryland, King of Rhode Island, Levin (v. s.) of Pa, Marshall of Kentucky, McKissock of N. York, McLean of Kentucky, Morehead of Kentucky, Morton of Virginia, Nelson of New York, Outlaw of N. Carolina, Owen of Georgia, Phoenix of New York, Pitman of Pennsylvania, Ross of New York, Schermerhorn of N. Y. Shepperd of N. C. Stanly of N. Carolina, Taylor of Ohio, Thompson of Kentucky, Thurman of N. Y. Toombs of Georgia, Underhill of New York, Watkins of Tennessee, White of New York, Williams of Tenn, Wilson of N. H.

WHIGS—Messrs. Alexander of N. Y. Allen* of Mass. Baker of Illinois Bennett of New York Burrows of New York Butler of Connecticut Calvin of Pennsylvania. Campbell of Ohio, Clark of New York. Clingman of N.C. Cole of Wisconsin. Conger of New York. Corwin of Ohio. Crowell of Ohio. Dickey of Pennsylvania. Dixon of R. I. Evans of Ohio. Fowler of Mass. Giddings of Ohio. Gott of New York. Halloway of New York. Hebard of Vermont. Henry of Vermont. Howe* of Pa. Hunter of Ohio. Jackson of New York J. G. King of N. J J. A. King of N. Y. Mann of Mass. Matteson of New York. McGaughey of Indiana. Meacham of Vermont. Newell of N. J. Ogle of Pennsylvania. Otis of Maine. Putnam of New York Reed of Pennsylvania. Reynolds of New York Rockwell of Mass. Rose* of Ohio. Rumsey of New York. Saokett of New York. Schenck of Ohio. Schoolcraft of N. Y. Silvester of New York. Sprague of Michigan. Stevens of Pa. Tuck* of N.H. Van Dyke of N. J. Vinton of Ohio.

* Free-Soilers.

Whigs from free States (including Free-Soilers) - - - 50
Whigs from slave States - - - 51

Democrats from free States (including Free-Soilers) - - - 17
Democrats from slave States - - - 29 46

STATES.

MAINE.

Democrats.—Yes: Messrs. Fuller, Gerry, and Littlefield. *Whigs.*—Nay: Messrs. Sawtelle and Stetson. *Whig.*—Nay: Mr. Otis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democrats.—Yes: Messrs. Hibbard and Peaslee. *Whigs.*—Yes: Mr. Wilson. Nay: Mr. Tuck, (v. s)

VERMONT.

Democrat.—Nay: Mr. Peck.
Whigs.—Nays: Messrs. Hebard, Henry, and Meacham.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Duncan, Eliot, and Grinnell. Nays: Messrs. Allen, Fowler, Mann, and Rockwell.

RHODE ISLAND.

Whig.—Nay: Mr. Dixon.

CONNECTICUT.

Democrats.—Nays: Messrs. Booth (v. s) and Waldo.

NEW YORK

Democrats.—Yea: Mr. Walden. Nay: Mr. Preston King. (v. s)
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Andrews, Bokee, Briggs, Brooks, Duer, McKissock, Nelson, Phoenix, Rose, Thurman, Underhill, and White. Nays: Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Chandler, Conger, Gott, Halloway, Jackson, J. A. King, Matteson, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockwell, Sackett, Schoolcraft, and Silvester.

NEW JERSEY

Democrat.—Yea: Mr. Wildrick.
Whigs.—Nays: Messrs. King, Newell, and Van Dyke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats—Yeas: Messrs. Dimmick, Gilmore, Mann, McLanahan, Robbins, Ross, Strong, and Thompson.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Butler, Casey, Chandler, Levin, and Pitman. Nays: Messrs. Calvin, Dickey, Howe, (v. s.) Ogle, Reed, and Stevens.

DELAWARE.

Whig.—Yea: Mr. Houston.

MARYLAND.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Hammond and McLane.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs Bowie and Kerr.

VIRGINIA.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Bayly, Beale, Edmondson, McDowell, McMullen, and Parker. Nays: Messrs. Bedinger, Holladay, Meade, Millson, Powell, and Seddon.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Haymond and Morton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Democrats.—Nays: Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Venable.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs Caldwell, Deberry, Outlaw, Shepperd, and Stanly. Nay: Mr. Clingman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats. — Nays: Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Holmes, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, and Woodward.

GEORGIA.

Democrats.—Yea: Mr. Wellborn. Nays: Messrs. Haralson and Jackson.
Whigs—Yeas: Messrs Owen and Toombs.

FLORIDA.

Whig.—Yea: Mr. Cabell.

ALABAMA.

Democrats.—Yea: Mr. Cobb. Nays: Messrs. Bowdon, Harris, Hubbard, and Inge.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Alston and Hilliard.

MICHIGAN.

Democrats.—Yea: Mr. Duel. Nay: Mr. Bingham, (v. s)
Whig.—Nay: Mr. Sprague.

INDIANA.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Albertson, Brown, Dunham, Fitch, Gorman, McDonald, and Robinson. Nays: Messrs. Harlan and Julian, (v. s)
Whig.—Nay: Mr. McGaughey.

ILLINOIS.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Harris, McClernand, Richardson, and Young. Nay: Mr. Wentworth.
Whig.—Nay: Mr. Baker.

IOWA.

Democrat.—Yea: Mr. Dodge.

WISCONSIN.

Democrats—Nays: Messrs. Doty, (v. s) and Durkee, (v. s)
Whig.—Nay: Mr. Cole.

MISSOURI.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Bowlin, Bay, Green, and Hall. Nay: Mr. Phelps.

KENTUCKY.

Democrats. —Yeas: Messrs. Boyd, Caldwell, Mason, and Stanton.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Breck, Johnson, Marshall, McLean, and Morehead.

TENNESSEE.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Ewing, Harris, Johnson, Jones, Stanton, and Thomas.
Whigs.—Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Gentry, Watkins, and Williams.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democrats.—Nays: Messrs. Brown, Featherston, McWillie, and Thompson.

ARKANSAS.

Democrat.—Nay: Mr. Johnson.

LOUISIANA.

Democrats.—Nays: Messrs. La Sere and Morse

TEXAS.

Democrats.—Yeas: Messrs. Howard and Kaufman.

Summary.	Yeas.
Democrats from free States	32
" from slave States	27
	59
Whigs from free States	24
" from slave States	25
	49
Democrats from free States	32
Democrats from slave States	27
	58
	51
	108

NAYS—WHIGS.	NAYS—DEMOCRATS.
Alexander of N. Y.	Ashe of N. Carolina.
Allen* of Mass.	Averett of Virginia.
Baker of Illinois	Bingham* of Michigan.
Bennett of New York	Booth of Connecticut.
Burrows of New York	Durkee of Wisconsin.
Butler of Connecticut	Brown of Mississippi.
Calvin of Pennsylvania.	Burt of South Carolina.
Campbell of Ohio.	Cable of Ohio.
Clark of New York.	Carter of Ohio.
Clingman of N.C.	Colcock of S. C.
Cole of Wisconsin.	Daniel of N.C.
Conger of New York.	Doty of Wisconsin.
Corwin of Ohio.	Durkee* of Wisc nsin.
Crowell of Ohio.	Featherston of Miss.
Dickey of Pennsylvania.	Harlason of Georgia.
Dixon of R. I.	Harlan of Indiana.
Evans of Ohio.	Harris of Alabama.
Fowler of Mass.	Holladay of Virginia.
Giddings of Ohio.	Holmes of S. Carolina
Gott of New York.	Hubbard of Alabama.
Halloway of New York.	Inge of Alabama.
Hebard of Vermont.	Jackson of Georgia.
Henry of Vermont.	Johnson of Arkansas.
Howe* of Pa.	Julian* of Indiana.
Hunter of Ohio.	P. King* of New York.
Jackson of New York	La Sere of Louisiana.
J. G. King of N. J	McQueen of S C.
J. A. King of N. Y.	McWillie of Miss.
Mann of Mass.	Meade of Virginia.
Matteson of New York.	Millson of Virginia.
McGaughey of Indiana.	Morris of Ohio.
Meacham of Vermont.	Morse of Louisiana.
Newell of N. J.	Otis of Ohio.
Ogle of Pennsylvania.	Orr of South Carolina.
Otis of Maine.	Peck of Vermont.
Putnam of New York	Phelps of Missouri.
Reed of Pennsylvania.	Powell of Virginia.
Reynolds of New York	Sawtelle of Maine.
Rockwell of Mass.	Seddon of Virginia.
Rose* of Ohio.	Stetson of Maine.
Rumsey of New York.	Sweetser of Ohio.
Saokett of New York.	Thompson of Miss.
Schenck of Ohio.	Venable of N. C.
Schoolcraft of N. Y.	Waldo of Connecticut.
Silvester of New York.	Wallace of S. C.
Sprague of Michigan.	Wentworth of Illinois.
Stevens of Pa.	Woodward of S. C.
Tuck* of N.H.	
Van Dyke of N. J.	
Vinton of Ohio.	

* Free-Soilers.

Members who did not vote.	
Maine,	absent 1 Whig.
Massachusetts,	" 1 Whig, (2 vacancies.)
Rhode Island,	" 1 Whig.
Connecticut,	" 1 Democrat, (v. s)
New York,	" 4 Whigs.
New Jersey,	" 1 Whig.
Pennsylvania,	" 4 Whigs and 1 Dem. (v. s.)
Maryland,	" 1 Whig and 1 Democrat.
Virginia,	" 1 Democrat.
Georgia,	" 1 Whig and 1 Democrat, (Speaker not voting, but favorable to the bill)
Ohio,	" 1 Democrat.
Illinois,	" 1 Democrat.
Iowa,	" 1 vacancy.
Louisiana,	" 1 Democrat.
Texas	" 2 Democrats.

These marked *v. s.* Free Soilers, are those who made slavery a test in the organization of the House.

RESULTS.

Of *the slaveholding States*, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas, gave a unanimous vote *for* the bill.

South Carolina and Mississippi were unanimous *against* it.

Virginia gave a majority for the bill—eight to six. Of the eight, five are Whigs.

North Carolina gave a majority for it—five to four. All five were Whigs; and of the four, one was a Whig.

Georgia cast three to two for the bill. Two of the three were Whigs; the rest were Democrats.

Alabama was three for the bill—two of them Whigs. The other four Representatives, who were nays, are Democrats.

Missouri, four for the bill—all Democrats; one member (Mr. Phelps) against it.

Of the non-slaveholding States, Maine gave three for the bill, three against it. Of the last, one was a Whig.

New Hampshire, three for the bill—all Democrats; one (Free-Soiler) against it.

Connecticut, three against the bill—one of them a Whig.

Rhode Island, one and one—both Whigs.

New York, fourteen for the bill, eighteen against it—all Whigs except Mr. Walden, (a Democrat) yea, and Mr. Preston King, (Free-Soiler) nay.

New Jersey, one (Democrat) yes, three nays, (Whigs.)

Pennsylvania, thirteen for the bill—three of them Whigs, and Mr. Levin, (Native American.) and five against, (all Whigs) and Howe, (Free-Soiler)

Michigan, one yea, (a Democrat,) and three nays—one Whig, two Free-Soilers.

Ohio, five yeas, (all Democrats but one) and fourteen nays. Of these, five are Democrats, four are Whigs, and five Free-Soilers.

Indiana, seven yeas—all Democrats. Nays three, viz: one Democrat, one Whig, and one Free-Soiler.

Illinois, four yeas (all Democrats) and two nays—one Democrat and one Free-Soiler.

But one Whig from the West voted for the bill, (Mr. Taylor from Ohio,) and sixteen Democrats; and against it, sixteen Western Whigs, and nine Western Democrats.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—This distinguished divine has returned from his trip to Europe, with his health much improved. He came passenger in the Asia.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN ADAMS.

We have been permitted, through the indulgence of the publishers of this important work, to lay before our readers several extracts from it of engrossing interest, but more in the real than mere pleasure than the following. It is taken from the Diary, and written in Mr. Adams's thirty-ninth year.—*Evening Post.*

"*Appointment of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.*

"This measure of imbecility, the second petition to the King, embarrassed every exertion of Congress; it occasioned motions and debates without end, for coupling expressions, to do, in a declaration of the causes, motives, and objects of taking arms, with a view to obtain decisive declarations against independency, &c. In the mean time the New England army investing Boston, the New England Legislatures, Congresses, and Conventions, and the whole body of the People, were left without instructions of any, without arms, clothing, pay, or even countenance and encouragement. Every post brought me letters from my friends, Dr. Whitherspoon, Governor Livingston, Warren, and sometimes from General Ward and his aids, and General Heath and many others, urging in pathetic terms the impossibility of keeping their men together without the assistance of Congress. I was daily urging all these things; but we were embarrassed with more than one difficulty, not only in the party in favor of the petition to the King, and the party who were jealous of independence, but a third party, which was a Southern party against a Northern, and a jealousy against a New England army under the command of a New England general. Whether this jealousy was sincere, or whether it was mere pride and a haughty notion of furnishing a Southern general to command the Northern army, I cannot say. But the intention was very visible to me, that Colonel Washington was their object, and so, many of our moderate men were the plan that we could carry nothing without conceding to it.

"Another embarrassment which was never publicly known, and which was carefully concealed by those who knew it, the Massachusetts and other New England delegates were divided. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Cushing hung back; Mr. Paine did not come forward; and even Samuel Adams was irresolute. Mr. Hancock himself had had an ambition to be appointed commander-in-chief* Whether he thought an election a compliment due to him, and intended to have the honor of declining it, or whether he would have accepted, I know not. To the completeness of his some pretensions, for, at that time, his exertions, sacrifices, and general merits in the cause of his country, had been conspicuously greater than those of Colonel Washington. But the delicacy of his health, and his entire want of experience in actual service, though an excellent militia officer, were decisive reasons, in my mind, to my mind. In canvassing this subject, out of doors, I found, too, that even among the delegates of Virginia there were some jealousies. The aristocratical reasonings among themselves, which should be grounded on not less energetic among the saints of the ancient dominions than they were among us of New England. I myself conversed with Colonel Washington on the subject, and I found he was not ignorant of the appointment of Washington, and particularly Mr. Pendleton was very sanguine and full of anxiety and apprehension concerning these confusions, and apprehending daily that we should hear very distressing news from Boston, I walked with Mr. Samuel Adams in the State House one day for a little exercise and fresh air, before the hour of Congress, and there represented to him the various dangers that surrounded us, and the necessity of doing all, but "What shall we do?" I answered him, that he knew I had taken great pains to get our colleagues to agree upon some plan, that we might be unanimous; but to tell the truth, I could not pledge themselves to nothing; but I was determined to take a step which should compel them and all the other members of Congress to declare themselves for or against something. "I am determined this morning to make a direct motion that Congress should adopt the army before Boston, and appoint Colonel Washington commander of it." Mr. Adams seemed to think very seriously of it, but said nothing.

"Accordingly, when Congress had assembled, I rose in my place, and, in as short a speech as the subject would admit, represented the state of the Colonies, the uncertainty in the minds of the people, their great expectations from Congress, the distresses of the army, the danger of its dissolution, the difficulty of collecting another, and the probability that the ministerial army would take advantage of our delays, march out of Boston, and spread desolation as far as they could go. I concluded with a motion, in form, that Congress would adopt the army at Cambridge, and appoint a General; that though this was not the proper time to nominate a General, yet as I had reason to believe that there was but one in the present difficulty, I had no hesitation to declare that I had but one gentleman in my mind for that important command, and that was a gentleman from Virginia, the first in rank among us, and very well known to all of us, a gentleman whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and universal character, would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the Colonies better than any other person in the Union.

"Mr. Washington, who happened to sit near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room. Mr. Lynch—who was in the Chair, which gave me an opportunity to observe his countenance while I was speaking on the state of the Colonies, the army, and the danger, and the necessity of me with visible pleasure; but when I came to describe Washington for the commander, I never remarked a more sudden and striking change of countenance. Modesty and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them. Mr. Samuel Adams seconded the motion, and he did not rise from his chair, but physiogony at all.? The subject came under debate, and several of the gentlemen declared themselves against the appointment of Mr. Washington, not on account of any objections against him, but because the army was all from New England, had a General of their own, appeared to be satisfied with him, and had formed themselves able to imprison the British army in Boston, which was all they expected or desired at that time. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, and others were for keeping their opinion; Mr. Cushing and several others more faintly expressed their opposition and their fears of offending the Northern part of New England. Mr. Paine expressed a great opinion of General Ward and a strong friendship for him, having been his classmate at college, or at least in commencement, but gave no opinion upon the question. The subject was postponed to a future day. In the mean time, pains were taken out of doors to dissuade the Southern gentlemen from generally so clearly in favor of Washington, that the dissentient members were persuaded to withdraw their opposition, and Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army adopted.

"The next question was, who should be the second officer. General Lee was nominated and most strenuously urged by many, particularly Mr. Mifflin, who said that General Lee would very cheerfully resign the Generalship, but considering his rank, character, and experience, could not be expected to serve under any other. That Lee must be the second officer, and that he, Mr. M. strenuously objected, that it would be a great deal to expect of General Ward that he should serve under any man, but that under a stranger he ought not to be expected to serve. Many things in opinion of General Lee's learning, general information, and especially of his science and experience in war, were urged. General Ward must humiliate himself and his country so far as to serve under him. General Ward was elected the second, and Lee the third; Gates and Mifflin, I believe, had some opportunities, and General Washington took with him Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, a lawyer of some eminence, for his private secretary, and Mr. Lee went off for the camp. They had not proceeded twenty miles from Philadelphia before they met a courier with the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the death of General Warren, the slaughter among the British officers and men, as well as among ours, and the burning of Charlestown."

* This will scarcely surprise those who know that Mr. Cushing's ambitious rivalry with Mr. Hancock for the chair, in election. But the writer never was among those disposed on this account to depreciate the merit of this gentleman's services to the Revolution.

† The emotion was smothered enough by the second day to be visible in writing to Mr. Gerry in Massachusetts, to call Washington a "fine man." But there can be little doubt that his feelings were now what *was ever afterwards* cordial towards him. Mr. Adams's letters of the same date will be found in his published *Life of Gerry*, p. 82.

‡ Mr. Adams was one of the committee of three (Mr. Henry and Mr. Lynch) appointed to wait upon General Lee to inform him of his appointment, and request his answer, whether he would accept it, which he gave without any hesitation, immediately his words of acceptance.—[*Journals of Congress, June 16th, 1775.*]

AMSTERDAM.—Like a toad, the city sits squat upon the water, with its feet and its tentacles in the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and eit quietly down to smoke. Ships come from India, and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from sea through the pathways they have opened in the sand, and unloading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs. Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead water of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges or slops of the tidy housewives. I have sometimes thought the savage, chant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal sweeps through the centre, full of every kind of craft, and the dairy women land their milk from their barges on the quay in front of the very proudest doors. The houses and half of the canals are shaded with deep-leaved linden, and the carriages ride under them, with the leaf-hid houses on one side and the waters on the other. Nowhere are girls' faces prettier than in Holland; complexions nearly white, with just enough red to give them a healthier bloom, and their hands are as fair, soft, and tapering, as their eyes are full of mirth, witchery, and fire.

Beatty's Miscellany.

For the National Era.

SONNET.

TO MISSES ALICE AND PHEBE CAREY.

Fair lyrists! I have listened to your lays—
So sweetly chiming on the ravished ear,
And falling still in cadences so clear
Till admiration kindles into praise.
But tale were my fond desires to raise
A quiet tribute to your poesy—
You little need the "boast of heraldry,"
Whose songs with such inherent lustre blaze:
Along your verse, enlivening fancy plays,
And imagery's bright pinions add a glow:
A mystic beauty sheds its mellow rays,
Which melt and mingle in the liquid flow
Of thought, in harmony's sweet numbers flow
Till listening auditors all bless your heaven-strung lyres.

A. CURTIS.

Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Aug. 8, 1850.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 16th of 7th month, at the residence of her father, Cincinnati, Ohio, ANNA, daughter of Lewis and Catharine Coffin, aged 19 years, nearly 11 years. This dear child had been suffering from a severe attack of whooping-cough, which had not been entirely overcome, when she was seized with a violent attack of cholera. Her enfeebled constitution proved unequal to conflict with this disease, and notwithstanding the diligent application of medicine, she sunk gently and calmly under its power. The consolation of her parents arises from a trust in the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, whose divine grace often works secretly in the young and tender heart, leading to aspirations after holiness, and dedication of heart to that Redeemer who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," and who now, as ever, seeks to gather his lambs into the fold of rest. The bereaved parents are comforted in their afflictions by the hope of their child's protecting arms, and delight to cherish and beautify. Like guardian angels, its literary and benevolent institutions cluster around it: in the western environs are situated Illinois College, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; about one quarter of a mile south of the village, the State Hospital for the Insane; and about half a mile to the south, but in not among shareholders, lest their sons and daughters stand forth and call us Abolitionists. Not many weeks since, I spent half a day in visiting the institutions above mentioned, and conducted to their school-room, where there was a public examination, it being the last day of the term; and I can truly say it was a high privilege to teacher and pupils. They were beginners, just timidly taking their first step in the literary highway, but their answers were prompt and correct; and when the teacher called upon the pupils to ask, will you have school to-morrow or a holiday, every pupil answered, school. All were then invited to partake of refreshments, and refreshments had been prepared for the occasion. An elegant and tasteful arrangement characterized the tables, the viands were rich and tempting as the most refined epicure could wish. After leaving the refreshment room, I strolled through their village; their homes were invariably neat, and in most instances there was displayed much taste in the arrangement of yards and gardens. They not only cultivate the culinary vegetables, but their home ones also surrounded by shrubs and flowers, which are so admirably adapted to the fostering of the finer sensibilities of the mind. With such home associations to influence them, it is not strange that these colored children appear as the equals, in intellect and morals, of the neighboring white children. And methought, if a schoolhouse could spend a few days in their village, he would think it was Eden, if he had ever closed them with brutes, to be bought and sold as suited his pleasure.

SPECTATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

A meeting will be held in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 23d and 24th of October next, agreeably to appointment of the last preliminary meeting, held at Boston on the 30th of May last. The men and women of our country who feel sufficient interest in the great question of Woman's Rights, duties, and relations in the social system, to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its rightful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference, and to speak and hear speak.

The upward-tending spirit of the age, hung in a hundred different forms of effort for the world's redemption from the evils and suffering which oppress it, has brought this question into prominence and urgency, into distinguished prominence.

One half of the race are its immediate objects, and the other half are as deeply involved by that absolute unity of interest and destiny which has ever made the sympathy between them. The neighbor is near enough to invoke every human right in a general equality of rights and community of interests; but men and women, in their reciprocal ties of love and duty, are one flesh and one blood; mother, sister, wife, and daughter, come so near the heart and mind of every man, that they must be either his blessing or his curse.

Where there is such mutuality of interests, such interlinking of life, there can be no real antagonisme of position and action: the sexes should not for any reason be arranged in hostile lines to each other, either in the apprehension or amendment of the wrongs which exist: in their necessary relations, they should be harmonious in opinion and cooperate in effort, for the reason that they must unite in the ultimate achievement of the desired reformation.

Of the many questions now undergoing discussion and demanding a just settlement, the general question of woman's rights and relations comprehends much as—*woman, in her relations, social, and artistic*—her *avocations, industrial, commercial, and professional*—her interest, *pecuniary, civil, and political*—in a word, her rights as an individual, and her functions as a member of a social harmonious whole. The subject was postponed to a future day. In the mean time, pains were taken out of doors to dissuade the Southern gentlemen from generally so clearly in favor of Washington, that the dissentient members were persuaded to withdraw their opposition, and Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army adopted.

"The next question was, who should be the second officer. General Lee was nominated and most strenuously urged by many, particularly Mr. Mifflin, who said that General Lee would very cheerfully resign the Generalship, but considering his rank, character, and experience, could not be expected to serve under any other. That Lee must be the second officer, and that he, Mr. M. strenuously objected, that it would be a great deal to expect of General Ward that he should serve under any man, but that under a stranger he ought not to be expected to serve. Many things in opinion of General Lee's learning, general information, and especially of his science and experience in war, were urged. General Ward must humiliate himself and his country so far as to serve under him. General Ward was elected the second, and Lee the third; Gates and Mifflin, I believe, had some opportunities, and General Washington took with him Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, a lawyer of some eminence, for his private secretary, and Mr. Lee went off for the camp. They had not proceeded twenty miles from Philadelphia before they met a courier with the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the death of General Warren, the slaughter among the British officers and men, as well as among ours, and the burning of Charlestown."

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‡ Mr. Adams was one of the committee of three (Mr. Henry and Mr. Lynch) appointed to wait upon General Lee to inform him of his appointment, and request his answer, whether he would accept it, which he gave without any hesitation, immediately his words of acceptance.—[*Journals of Congress, June 16th, 1775.*]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LONG & RYER, No. 202 Baltimore street, corner of Liberty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of—
Cloths—white, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors.
Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored.
Fillet Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentle blue.
Cassimeres—fancy and black.
Doeskins—superior style and finish.
Alpacas—plain and figured, black, mode, changeable, and fancy figured.
Mohair Lustrings—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.
Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
Linsey, Flannel, and Linen Goods.
Green Baizes of various widths and qualities.
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Crates of various brands, and a great variety of other goods; all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.
Aug 8—3m

THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
Of Louisville, Kentucky.

THE General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the following Faculty:

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, *J. H. JORDAN, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be appointed.

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany, *C. J. CHILDS & J. L.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, *J. GILMAN, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, and Clinical Medicine, *J. BLEAKMAN, M. D.* Ticket, $15.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, *A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D.* Ticket $15.

Professor of Physiological and Pathological History, *H. W. WALTERS, M. D.* Ticket $15.

Demonstrator of Anatomy and Prosector, to be appointed. Ticket, $5.

Matriculation fee, $5. Graduating fee, $25.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in November next, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observed that the attendance upon this College will cost students far considerably lower than that of most other medical schools.

Those who may desire further information will address (postpaid) *A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D.* Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky; or *Prof. J. H. JORDAN*, Dayton, Ohio; or *Prof. C. J. CHILDS*, Madison, Indiana.
Aug. 26—5t

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,
At Northampton, Massachusetts.

THIS Establishment is situated in Northampton, the west bank of Mill river, two and a half miles from the Northampton Depot of the Western Rail Road from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, is one of the pleasantest places of New England, surrounded with wood grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water. The air is perfectly healthy, and the climate delightfully mild. The new and exclusive buildings offer all the convenience for water-cure purposes, such as large steam baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate and well furnished for ladies. The doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz now living, and having an experience of twenty years, and being the author of writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every Kurpeyan hydropath, hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations in the cure of the patients placed in the care of those enterprises who may confide themselves to him. He, as well as his wife and family, will do their best to render to their patients every comfort compatible with the other requirements of the water cure treatment.

Terms—For board and treatment, $10 per week. Ladies will certainly accompanying patients, $5 per week.
July 25—1m CHARLES MUNDE, M. D.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGER AGENCY,
179 Broadway, New York.

IS the Agency through which persons at a distance procure a impartial information and the selection of berths and passage tickets, and secure accommodations, conveyance on the most favorable terms. Information circulars gratis. Everybody is invited to call or write for information, free of charge, on the mutual system. Address, postage paid,

ALBERT TILTON & CO.

For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personally unknown, we refer to the following members of Congress:
Hon. John Davis, Mass. Hon. Thomas Corwin, Ohio.
James Meacham, Vt. S. P. Chase, Ohio.
John P. Hale, N. H. Nath'l Albertson, in.
Horace Mann, Mass. Hon. Chas. Stewart, Mich.
Loren P. Waldo, Conn. John Wentworth, Ill.
Hon. J. Strong, N. Y. Hon. Thos. Ewing, Ohio.
Hon. Thomas Corwin *Secretary U. S. Treasury.*
Aug. 29—1y

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that these rooms have been fitted special at great expense, and are now the most elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which for clearness and exactness of outline and shade can hardly be surpassed by competent judges fully equal to any specimen of the art ever before offered to the public. Cases in the United States.

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Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.
July 1—1y N. S. BENNETT.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
BOSTON.

JAMES F. FOSTER respectfully begs to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES at his new stand, No. 407 Washington street, opposite the Old Washington street, that his residence and business being both in the same building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time, day or evening, to wait upon those who may be unacquainted for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also, *ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS* for prolapsus uteri, trusses for prolapsus ani, cumpensory bags, knee caps, back bowels, shoulder braces, Shaker Suspenders, Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber would respectfully inform himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty years, that he knows his business in all cases that may come to him.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Lathrop; trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having neither springs nor steel; Spiral springs, Dr. Hull's, Dr. Sherman's, Dr. Rose's, Sherman's patent French d.; Bateman's do; double and single; Wheeler's, Mott's, Dr. Hull's, *TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN* of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marsh's truss, Dr. Hull's, Dr. Hull's improved truss, Dr. Rose's, Dr. Chase's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

Also, *Whispering Tubes* and *Ear Trumpets*, that will make a person to converse with a friend who has lost the hearing.

All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in this business.

JAMES F. FOSTER.

Boston, 1850. June 6—1y

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