SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

Without Concealment....Without Compromise.

EDMUND QUINCY,
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Selections.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH
ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.

SENATE....Monday, July 22, 1850.

The Compromise Bill coming up, Mr. Foote submitted an amendment restricting the limits of California by the line of 35° 30', and providing a Government for the territory thus cut from the present limits of California. Upon this amendment, and upon the bill itself, Mr. CLAY then addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I hope that this amendment will not be pressed at this moment, but that we shall have some time for its consideration. It is known to the Senate that it has been my hope and expectation that we should be able to get rid of all the amendments either proposed or to be proposed to the bill, and that upon the question of its ingrossment, I intended, with the permission of the Senate, to occupy some portion of its time in taking a rapid review of some of the objections that have been made to the adoption of the measure under consideration, and then to submit it into their hands, in which by the Constitution of the country the responsibility is placed.—The events of the last few weeks, the Senate has possess information derived us of the opportunity of employing that day in the consideration of those amendments which were intended to be submitted or were yet before the Senate. But as some gentlemen yesterday intimated, I have been informed to arrive at the conclusion of this important subject, an anxiety in which to come to a decision, I share with them. I have been this morning to perform a duty toward the Committee and to the subject, which my position prompted me to endeavor to execute.

I say some impatience has been manifested. I do not mean it in any unkind sense. The Hon. Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) yesterday at his on my left, has upon two occasions moved to lay this bill upon the table; and his motion was made with all the consciousness of power, and he felt impelledly secure not merely of the general result, but in his being co-operated with by all the opponents of the bill. It is from the Senator from New Hampshire that I have the most generously condescended to withdraw his motion to lay the bill upon the table, at my instance, for which I am profoundly grateful. But as I do not desire again to place myself in an attitude of resistance of general tranquility, that has been drawn upon both sides of the Senate. I am no alarmist, nor, I think God, at the advanced age which I have attained, I am pleased to allow me to trench, I am not very easily alarmed by any human events. But I totally misread the signs of the times if there be that cause profound peace and quiet, that absence of all just cause for apprehension of future danger to this Confederacy, which appears to be entertained by some other senators. I, Mr. President, will be impelledly the times, I lament to say, are toward disputeuts, if not more fatal consequences. When before in the midst of profound peace with all the nations of the earth, have we seen a Convention, representing a considerable portion of one great part of the Republic, meet together for deliberation, and for measures of future safety in connection with great interests of that quarter of the country? When before have we seen, not one, but two, of the great parties in Legislature solemnly resolving that if any one of three measures—the admission of California, the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, or the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—should be adopted by Congress, measures of an extreme character for the safety of the great interests to which I refer, in the particular section of the country, would be resorted to? For years, this subject of the abolition of Slavery, even within the District of Columbia, small as is the number of the slaves, has been a source of constant irritation and disquiet.—So of the subject of fugitive slaves who have escaped from their bondage, and fled to our border country, as has been supposed—although there, undoubtedly, it has given rise to more irritation than in other portions of the country, yet the agitation which the slave-holding country it has been felt as a great evil—a great wrong, which required the intervention of Congressional power. But these subjects, unpleasant as they are, and the agitation to which they have given rise, are nothing in comparison to those which have sprung out of the acquisition of territory made from the Republic of Mexico. Sir, there are not only great and leading causes of just apprehension as respects the future, but all the minor circumstances of the first indicate danger and fear, never may be the final issue and consequence. The establishment of a paper in this city, a sectional paper—(and I wish I could express my dissent) of propagated truth with more attention than in a particular instance it has done)—a sectional paper is established here to espouse not the interests of the entire Union, but the interests of a particular section. The allusion which I made with regard to a departure from the truth which has been attributed some to my speech, was called forth by an assertion recently made that in the State of Kentucky there was great difference and diversity of opinion upon the subject of the adoption of this measure, and that the Constitutional Convention of that State had unanimously, or nearly unanimously rejected a proposition in favor of the Compromise. Why, directly the reverse is the fact. I should not have noticed it at all, had I not observed on yesterday that it was an error, I, of course, supposed, I had spoken of an undoubted fact, that even in the State of Kentucky there jews great division on the subject of the Compromise. I, Sir, say that I should not, on my authority which appertains to my position, that for fifty years I have never known so much unanimity upon any question in Kentucky. It is a State from Kentucky I received a letter from a gentlemen formerly a democratic member of Congress—known very well to my friend from Indiana, now in my eye, from the extreme south of, one of the most populous counties in that State, in which there is a majority of democratic voters—and of which majority of 1,900 votes—this gentleman, a democratic gentleman, I am proud to say, though I differ from him in politics, says that, as far as he knows or believes, there is not a solitary political to oppose it; and the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, instead of opposing, by a unanimous vote of the body, expressed its approbation of this pending measure.

One of the misfortunes of the times is the difficulty of penetrating the Northern mind with truth—to make it sensible to the dangers which are ahead—to make it comprehend the consequences which are to result from this or that course—to make it give a just appreciation to all the events which are occurring, or are occurring, or which inevitably must occur. I said minor as well as major circumstances and events were all tending rapidly, as I fear, to a fatal issue of the matters in controversy between the different portions of the Union.

I have seen a pamphlet—and it has been circulated with great industry—containing an exposition of Political Economy, in a style so well fitted to circulated to strike the mind of the masses, but full of error and exaggeration from one end of it to the other, and yet, I fear, it will go forth in the strongest terms the supposed disadvantages resulting from the existence of this Union to the Southern portion of the Confederacy, and represent the most fatal results as the inevitable which would result from separating and setting up for themselves.

Mr. President, I will not now dwell upon other concomitant causes, all having the same tendency and all well calculated to awaken, in arouse us—if, as I hope the fact is, we are all of us sincerely desirous of preserving this Confederacy—some to us dangers which actually exist, without underrating them upon the one hand nor magnifying them upon the other.

Sir, it was in this stage or state rather of the Republic, that my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foote,) something more than four months ago, made a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen. Unlike what occurred at an analogous period of the Republic, when it was my duty to move a similar motion, I was then seated in the Capitol, and when, on account of the benefits which might result from the reconciliation of a distracted country the proposition was unanimously adopted in the present occasion, unlike what occurred at that historical period, the proposition of the Honorable Senator from Mississippi was resisted from day to day, from week to week, for four or five weeks: —an experiment to restore the harmony of the country met with the most determined and settled resistance, as if the measure which the Committee might report, whatever might be its character, would not still be under the power and control of the Senate, to be disposed of by it according to its own best judgment. Finally, however, the motion prevailed. A majority of the Senate ordered the Committee to be appointed. The Committee approaches which were brought forward against that appointment of the Committee by the Senator from Massachusetts, now in my eye, (Mr. Davis) it was stated that it was organized and created by only a bare majority of the Senate. Sir, does such a reproach as that lie in the mouth of the Senator or of others who acted with him? A sense of my duty in this body, or in any other body of which I am a member, prevents me from respecting the opinion of the majority of the Senate, and to conform to it so far as is consistent with my views, and when not so to record my vote along with the minority. But in this case, upon the constitution of the Committee, but about 30 or 31 Members voted at all, because the Honorable Senator and others who concurred with him in opposing the Committee chose to sit in sullen silence, although members of the body—a minority of the body, it is true—without giving a single vote, or a single word, in the discussion of the important subject, an anxiety in which to come to a decision, I share with them. I have been this morning to perform a duty toward the Committee and to the subject, which my position prompted me to endeavor to execute.

I say some impatience has been manifested. I do not mean it in any unkind sense. The Hon. Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) yesterday at his on my left, has upon two occasions moved to lay this bill upon the table; and his motion was made with all the consciousness of power, and he felt impelledly secure not merely of the general result, but in his being co-operated with by all the opponents of the bill. It is from the Senator from New Hampshire that I have the most generously condescended to withdraw his motion to lay the bill upon the table, at my instance, for which I am profoundly grateful. But as I do not desire again to place myself in an attitude of resistance of general tranquility, that has been drawn upon both sides of the Senate. I am no alarmist, nor, I think God, at the advanced age which I have attained, I am pleased to allow me to trench, I am not very easily alarmed by any human events. But I totally misread the signs of the times if there be that cause profound peace and quiet, that absence of all just cause for apprehension of future danger to this Confederacy, which appears to be entertained by some other senators. I, Mr. President, will be impelledly the times, I lament to say, are toward disputeuts, if not more fatal consequences. When before in the midst of profound peace with all the nations of the earth, have we seen a Convention, representing a considerable portion of one great part of the Republic, meet together for deliberation, and for measures of future safety in connection with great interests of that quarter of the country? When before have we seen, not one, but two, of the great parties in Legislature solemnly resolving that if any one of three measures—the admission of California, the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, or the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—should be adopted by Congress, measures of an extreme character for the safety of the great interests to which I refer, in the particular section of the country, would be resorted to? For years, this subject of the abolition of Slavery, even within the District of Columbia, small as is the number of the slaves, has been a source of constant irritation and disquiet.—So of the subject of fugitive slaves who have escaped from their bondage, and fled to our border country, as has been supposed—although there, undoubtedly, it has given rise to more irritation than in other portions of the country, yet the agitation which the slave-holding country it has been felt as a great evil—a great wrong, which required the intervention of Congressional power. But these subjects, unpleasant as they are, and the agitation to which they have given rise, are nothing in comparison to those which have sprung out of the acquisition made from the Republic of Mexico. Sir, there are not only great and leading causes of just apprehension as respects the future, but all the minor circumstances of the first indicate danger and fear, never may be the final issue and consequence. The establishment of a paper in this city, a sectional paper—(and I wish I could express my dissent) of propagated truth with more attention than in a particular instance it has done)—a sectional paper is established here to espouse not the interests of the entire Union, but the interests of a particular section. The allusion which I made with regard to a departure from the truth which has been attributed some to my speech, was called forth by an assertion recently made that in the State of Kentucky there was great difference and diversity of opinion upon the subject of the adoption of this measure, and that the Constitutional Convention of that State had unanimously, or nearly unanimously rejected a proposition in favor of the Compromise. Why, directly the reverse is the fact. I should not have noticed it at all, had I not observed on yesterday that it was an error, I, of course, supposed, I had spoken of an undoubted fact, that even in the State of Kentucky there jews great division on the subject of the Compromise. I, Sir, say that I should not, on my authority which appertains to my position, that for fifty years I have never known so much unanimity upon any question in Kentucky. It is a State from Kentucky I received a letter from a gentlemen formerly a democratic member of Congress—known very well to my friend from Indiana, now in my eye, from the extreme south of, one of the most populous counties in that State, in which there is a majority of democratic voters—and of which majority of 1,900 votes—this gentleman, a democratic gentleman, I am proud to say, though I differ from him in politics, says that, as far as he knows or believes, there is not a solitary political to oppose it; and the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, instead of opposing, by a unanimous vote of the body, expressed its approbation of this pending measure.

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biting the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, he will find, if he will refer to that resolution, that it contains a prohibition of importing slaves into here for the purpose of being transported elsewhere. If that prohibition to transport them elsewhere should not be accompanied by his slaves held in order to be disposed of, and deposited him here, while on his way home, or that of the man who should be accompanied by his slaves held in order to be disposed of, and deposited him here, while on his way home, or that of the man who should be accompanied by his slaves held in emigrating to another country, I do not know what language could be framed that would do so. I have not the resolutions by me, or I would read the provision.

Mr. CLAY.—I am pretty sure that the honorable Senator is mistaken, and that it will be found upon the reading of the bill. He speaks of resolutions. I put it to the candor of the Senate, whether the honorable Senator should go back to resolutions offered prior to the commencement of the session. The question is not with regard to them, or whether they be compatible or not with the measures reported by the Committee, but with respect to the bill, which differs in several important particulars from my resolutions. The Committee presented such measures as were practicable, in their judgment, with respect to the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, it was their intention simply to revive the law of Maryland, which was in force at the time of the introduction of slaves into the District as merchandise.

Mr. HUNTER.—The Senator will pardon me; when I speak in the plural, "I" means I, I mean the bill, and I find on examination, that the bill is as I have stated.

Mr. CLAY.—Very well. With regard to the intention, that is as I have stated; if the language does not effect that intention, we should all be very willing to give it a form acceptable to the Senate. The Committee, I repeat, was only designed to prohibit the Slave Trade, which consists of purchasing and bringing slaves into the District of Columbia, and that with respect to the bill, which differs in several important particulars from my resolutions. The Committee presented such measures as were practicable, in their judgment, with respect to the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, it was their intention simply to revive the law of Maryland, which was in force at the time of the introduction of slaves into the District as merchandise.

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commerce—cotton, sugar, hemp, tobacco and rice. Slave labor has been found, according to American experience, to be utterly valueless, or at least to a great extent, valueless, in those States where these staple articles are not cultivated. Does not experience prove that the soil of New Mexico or Utah is adapted to the culture of these articles? Do we not all know that if it were adopted, and the climate and soil would allow of their being cultivated, the expense of transportation from New Mexico or Utah either to the Pacific on one hand, or to the Gulf of Mexico on the other, would be so great as to perhaps ten times the value at home of any of these articles? But the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Davis) has found out a new kind of Ipecacuanha in respect to slaves in New Mexico. He has employed an expression which filled all of us with profound regret, on account of the delicacy, the high station which he occupies, the high stations which he has occupied. He spoke of New Mexico being adopted to the breeding of slaves. He has had the good taste to omit the expression in his printed speech, and to substitute for it the "traffic" in slaves.

Mr. DAVIS. [In his seat] I believe I did not use that expression.

Mr. CLAY—The Senator did employ it, for it was heard and noticed by more than myself.

Mr. DAVIS—You cannot always remember precisely the language he uses in the hurry of debate.

Mr. CLAY—I remember it well, and I have no doubt can only say I have no recollection of the word "breeding" and I think, if the reporters notes are preserved and referred to, the word will not there be found. I shall have the curiosity to look for it. If it is not, according to the rule of my recollection, I spoke of the capacity of the country for "traffic" in Slaves.

Mr. CLAY—That is the language of the gentleman's speech as printed; but the word "breeding" was used by the gentleman, or I never heard a word of the speech. Several Senators took note of it, and we expressed how much we were shocked and surprised at it. It was one of the principal topics of the Senator's speech; to talk about the breeding of slaves in the north and the breeding of slaves. Now if the Senator had put it on the ground of a *lapsus linguæ* from the heat of debate, I, the regarded character of debate, I should not insist upon attributing it to him, but the expression was used by him and I remarked it; it was fixed on my memory, and yet my recollection of it has made use of it. This talk, sir, about the cotton power, the lords of the loom and the breeding of slaves, will do for the hot-house of cotton-spinners, but I had hoped or expected to hear upon the floor of the Senate such epithets applied to the great manufactures of the North or cotton-growers of the South. We have struggled with the honorable Senator side by side, and I think he might have been disposed to do some little justice to those States which have built up North in the great measure of Protection to American Industry. There were Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia generally stood by the principle of Protection to Northern interests. And among the more Southern States, Georgia, I believe, from what I have seen of recent manifestations of opinion of her representatives, was always ready to come up to the support and protection of our own domestic interests. And does not the Senator know that it was not the South—the unsided South—(for what could the South do alone in protesting the principle of Protection!)—but it was the North and the South combined, and was Pennsylvania unintentionally, and New York, and Indiana, and Illinois, and Maine, and New Hampshire, and other free States, that defeated the miserable contest of '44, and, combined with portions of the South, repealed the act of '42 by the passage of the act of '46, and protected the principle of Protection? And although, as I have said, I am a former occasion, the South may be said in some sense to have had the general sway in the political affairs of this country for a long period of time, and although the Presidential office has been filled for the most part with her citizens, perhaps it would be no near the truth of history to say that the North itself has governed the country through the South. And is the honorable Senator from Massachusetts sure that if the calculation of the consequences of the Union were to take place, and the North exclusively had the power of pussing upon the principle of Protection, it would be now established? Unquestionably, without the concurrence and support of the South, none of those great measures, which are charged to the account of Southern domination—the "slave power" or the cotton power, could be carried. Sir, if my honorable friend (for so I wish still to regard him) wishes ever to see a moderate tariff established in this country, which will afford protection, to some extent, he will not doit by throwing out taunts such as he had done toward the Southern portion of the country in respect to the cotton power," or slave-breeding interest. The charge upon the slaveholding States, of breeding slaves for market, is utterly false and groundless. I repeat the purpose ever enters, I believe, into the mind of any slaveholder. He takes care of the slaves; he fosters them and treats them with care, for they are property, his own children. They multiply on his lands, he cannot find employment for them, and he is ultimately, but most reluctantly and painfully compelled to part with some of them, because of the excess of numbers and the want of occupation. But to say that it is the purpose, design or object of the slaveholder to breed slaves for the purpose of selling them as a foreign market, is untrue in fact, and unkind to be imputed or ever intimated by any one. And it is not by such epithets as "cotton power" or "lords of the loom," "lords of the plantation," the "slave power," and the "money power," that this country is to be harmonized, especially when we are discussing such things great measures which are essential to its onward progress, and to its present and future prosperity.

Mr. President, it is one of the peculiar coincidences attending my present position, as I remarked on a former occasion, that I am generally called upon to vindicate the measures proposed by the South, and those whom we have regarded, as its friends, as well as those who are considered as open, avowed opponents of the measure. I anticipated the other day, somewhat in the spirit in which I have, I hope, been advert to now. I think, among our Southern friends two or three great errors are occasionally committed. They interpret the Constitution according to their judgment; they engraft their exposition upon it; and instead of listening to, or giving due weight to the opposite interpretation, they reject the opposite opinion, which is as honestly believed by the opposite interpreters as they believe on their side, they proclaim their own exposition of the Constitution, and say, "*All* we want is the Constitution." In the composition and expression of opposite opinions, infallibility is not the lot of mortal man. I believe, only to him who raises the destinies of the world, and for one section, or any set of gentlemen to rise up, and say—"the Constitution means so and so, and he who says otherwise violates the Constitution," is to be intolerant, and without that mutual forbearance and respect which is due to the conflicting opinions honestly entertained by all who are sincere and who arrive at the truth. Now, I said the other day that the Wilmot Proviso, as proposed to be enacted by Congress and incorporated in the Territorial Bills, was a question totally distinct from the insertion of the restriction in a constitution formed by a newly organized State.

It is the opinion of the opponents of the bill, and the opinion, too, of some of its friends—although it is not my opinion—that the Constitution confers no authority upon Congress to impose a restriction upon the subject of Slavery in Territorial Governments. Very well; if Congress has no power to enacte such a restriction, nevertheless, does exercise such a power, it is usurpation, it is assumption of illegal authority, it is wrong in any view of the case, it is unjustifiable, it is morally wrong. But when a State which is about to enter into the Union, and which is deliberating concerning a Constitution which she is about to promulge for her interests and happiness, chooses to consider whether she shall admit or exclude Slavery, and decides to exclude it, can such an act be considered an usurpation of part of the State, a conceded power, be confounded with the unconstitutional exercise of it by Congress? Now, do not the Southern friends who oppose this bill upon the ground that there is an interdiction to the introduction of Slavery in the California Constitution, and that it is equivalent to an interdiction exercised unlawfully by Congress according to their views—do they not mingle truth and falsehood, and which, things totally dissimilar? Is it of no consequence what effect the one or the other measure may produce. That is a different question. The question is one of power, and I say the exercise of such a power, which they regard as a usurpation by Congress, is totally distinct from the lawful exercise of a similar power, by a State forming for herself and her own government a Constitution; three years ago, two years ago, one year ago, one short year ago, the great complaint on the part of the slaveholding States of this Union was the apprehended infliction upon their interests of a restriction called the Wilmot Proviso.

Well, we have met together; there has been a change of public opinion; a modification of public opinion, at the South. And allow me to say that, in regard to the North, the great portion of our Union, its north-western section, no man is more entitled to the honor and gratitude of this salutary change than the Hon. Senator in my eye (Mr. Case) who represents Michigan. He came here with his hands tied and bound by a restriction, which gave him no power to represent the sentiments of the conscientious convictions of duty, or a resignation of his seat into the hands of those who sent him here. Discussion ensued, and the light of truth, which, I believe, in the press—they ran through the North, and Michigan, nobly released and united the hands of Northern Senators, and they began to pursue their own best judgment to promote the interests of their country. And allow me to say, this is the feeling of all the North West. There was the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Dodge, of Wis.) whose grave and Roman-like deportment in this body has filled me with admiration. Wherever in our country, there a Senator covered with laurels by his military deeds in the field of battle; and, if he will allow me to address him, representing a State in the prime of life, I would say to him that there is nothing wanting to a consummation of his assignment to a more conspicuous position than the exercise of those qualities of mind, wanting but to clap the climax of renown by contributing to carry triumphantly through, this important measure of California.

I, for one, at one moment, assuming the passage of the various measures which complete the system reported by the Committee of Thirteen, and, in the end, that California be admitted into the two sections of the Union—what has been gained and lost for each. The North gains the admission of California as a Free State, and the high probability of New Mexico remaining or becoming Free Territory; avoids any introduction of Slavery by the authority of Congress into the Territories of Utah and Texas with a high degree of probability—from the nature of the climate and the character of the soil, and from other considerations, that Slavery will not, and cannot, ever become also a Free State; and secures the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. And what do the South gain? Nothing, I think, to satisfy any moderate, rational Northern wishes. And what will the South gain? The South avoids the interdiction by Congress of the disposition of slavery regard it, contained in the Wilmot Proviso; places beyond controversy 900 miles of the Territory of New Mexico, and, perhaps, in the end, may gain an efficient Fugitive Slave bill, and silences the agitation in this District about the abolition of Slavery. Sir, it may happen, and I am not going to dispute, that there may be considerable probability of the fact that the South will get no Territory in New-Mexico, Utah, or California, adapted to Slave Labor, and that Slavery will not be introduced. But that is not the fault of Congress. It is Congressional power, Congressional usurpation, Congressional assumption of an authority which, I have stated, I believe, in my very, against which the South raises her voice in protestation. If she cannot get Slave Territory in California, New Mexico, and Utah, where shall she? She cannot blame Congress, but must upbraid nature's law and nature's God.

In human affairs yet to be attained, there are four conditions, namely, the desirable, the practicable, the certain, the probable, the possible, and the impossible. The certain requires no effort; the possible may be rendered probable by perseverance, and the probable by perseverence in pursuit of it. But as to that which is impossible, no human exertion, no human ingenuity, no religion, and all the guides which are given to us by the blessings of God, inculcate on us the duty of submission to it. It is the impossible which we are about to apply. Now it is inevitable, in my opinion, that Southern Slavery is excluded from the possession of any portion of California. Is it probable? I say it is probable. Will it so, why contend for it? Now what is it that distracts the public mind? A mere abstraction. We look back to the past and we see that the people of California, in consideration of witchcraft that some two hundred years since occurred in the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Two hundred years hence, if not much sooner, posterity will read the history of the present generation, and, in regard to what we are about to do, will as much astonishment as we pore over the leaves of the history, in which he recounts the witchcraft of the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And what, I ask, is the great question which agitates the public mind? Shall a slave be allowed to be carried by her—my, I go further, although this contingency I am about to state is less likely to happen—shall a slave be allowed to be carried to venture to say that in some thirty, forty or fifty years there will be no Slave State in the limits of Texas at all. Slaves are now carried there by their owners. The population upon the upper part of the Rio Grande and perhaps upon the lower Rio Grande, will in process of time, and I believe it will be, outnumber the population upon the Gulf and the lower waters of Texas; and a majority will be found to be adverse to the introduction of Slavery, and it will either be abolished or its limits effectually circumscribed. This is no new opinion with me. I wrote it years ago from Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, and that I, two, three or four years before the annexation of Texas, by reason of Free States. And I say the probability is very great of all Texas becoming as free as Massachusetts, and, perhaps, extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande to its source, or even limited by El Paso.

Now, I say, that if it be so, and it appears to me that it is the interest and duty, and should be the inclination of the South to look at facts and nature as they exist, and to accommodate themselves to what is inevitable and impossible—to reconcile themselves to the fact that it is impossible—however desirable it may be to the interests of them and their children, that the countries which I have described.

Mr. President, I have made a proposition which I have made, as to what is gained by either section of the Union, in consequence of this arrangement of the compromise. I have stated what the South gains, and which the South can justly complain? The fault of Congress cannot be cited as depriving them of the opportunity of carrying Slavery into Texas, New Mexico and California, but we have put before them the grounds of this belief that the people are left free to do as they choose. There is, indeed, one provision which I have not stated in my recapitulation, and which is contained in the Texas bill. It is quite unreasonable for any gentleman from the South to complain of the fact that the title of Texas to this country is indisputable—that it is as clear as the title of any other State to any portion of the Union. I, for one, have no disposition; and I share myself in the doubt of the validity of the claim of Texas from the mouth of the Rio Grande to its source, and I believe that there are opposite opinions, honestly and sincerely entertained by both parties. What is to be done in such a case? You refuse to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. You disown any jurisdiction which can settle the question. Is it not a dangerous question to undertaken, by force of arms, to enforce her claim upon New Mexico.

How is the question to be settled? Can it be done otherwise than by compromise, and by the compromise proposed by the Bill? Texas, in the bill, gets 900 miles of the best part of the country bordering upon the Rio Grande put out of the controversy as to the introduction of Slavery, and, by the bill, she gets the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, an extent of territory on the Rio Grande, and she gets a fugitive slave bill, and, I trust, she will be satisfied with the bill as also gets, as I trust I shall be able to show, in the progress of my remarks, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. What more can the South ask? Congress can do nothing to her injury. Is there an injury? I am offered as much as it can; and says, that if any new State shall come here, it shall be admitted with or without Slavery as the people shall choose. What more, let me say, can the South demand?

Sir, I repeat, that the South does not gain the sanction of her right to carry slaves into the new acquisitions, it is because, according to her own doctrine, Congress has no constitutional authority to confer such a privilege; and because California, exercising her undoubted power, has excluded Slavery from her limits; and because, in the limits of Utah and New Mexico, the laws of Nature and of Nature's God exclude Slavery. Now let me, at this point of the case, stop a moment to compare the system of measures recommended by the Committee, with what has been contended for by some of the Southern Senators during the progress of the bill—viz: the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to be run to the Pacific, to ent that much off, of course, from the State of California. Let us consider that question under two aspects—first, without a provision that slavery shall be prohibited north of the line, and, secondly, with such a provision. If a line is run within a declaration that Slavery shall be on one side or the other, you might as well run a line upon the sands, upon the ocean, or in the air; it would be equally interfered with the laws of what is the first bilow. I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that, in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry Slavery into South of that line already exists, and that of course those who maintain that opinion want no other security for the enjoyment of their rights than what they claim from the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion avowed, I should have regarded it as a mere idle, visionary, fanciful exercise of power, and the most indefensible position that was ever taken by man. The Constitution has not conferred, nor can it confer, Slavery. Slavery existed independent of the Constitution, and antecedent to the Constitution, and it was dependent for its existence on the will of the States, and upon the law of the respective States. The Constitution is silent and passive upon the subject of the institution of Slavery; or rather it does, with the fact as it has not that exists, without having created, continued, or being responsible for it in the slaveholding States, which I do know. There are but three provisions in the Constitution which relate to the subject of Slavery. There is the provision which gives representation to Slaves, which makes a component part in the estimation of the population in fixing the ratio of representation, and the provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That is the whole extent of the Constitutional provisions which relate to the subject of Slavery. Congress is not responsible for its continuance or its protection for a moment while it remains within the limits of the States, and, in the Territories, the protection of any other personal property, depending for protection upon the State and not upon Congress, is, I think, a fact. The law of the land upon the high seas is vessel, of whose cargo slaves compose a part, would be seized by the officers of the United States and the Government of the United States. So it would be upon the Ocean—and why? Because there is no separate jurisdiction, no separate sovereignty, but that there is a common jurisdiction, common to all nations—and the flag which floats at the mast-head of the ship carries with it the laws of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

But the moment the vessel gets out into that jurisdiction, the moment she enters into a separate jurisdiction, the flag and the ship and the cargo become subject to the territorial jurisdiction, and are no longer under the protection of the laws of the United States. Why, Sir, that is not only true of the Slave States, but it is true of the Free States. Thus, if a vessel leaves for the port of Charleston with a cargo of slaves and enters into the port of Charleston, the flag of the United States ceases upon within the harbor, the moment she comes within the territorial jurisdiction of the laws of Massachusetts or New York, those laws will take hold of the slaves and determine their actual condition. I speak of course of those who are born in the slaveholding States. But if they are carried there without the consent of the owner, they may of course be pursued under the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the Fugitives. But if they are voluntarily carried, the instant they quit the wide ocean and come within the territorial jurisdiction of a State subject to the laws of that territorial jurisdiction.

If you were to carry a cargo of slaves into the port of Liverpool or Havre, you may man pretend that the flag of the United States would protect them, after they entered into the territorial jurisdiction of England or France? No such thing. Nor is it like the case which has often been cited in argument, of the slaves which were cast upon the public highway, which occurred some years ago. That was involuntary loss of property consequent upon the act of God, in that case upon British soil, and, I believe, if, in that Justice, in that case, to surrender those slaves, or to make ample indemnity for the loss, which was the consequence of an involuntary and inevitable misfortune that if slaves are carried into such a jurisdiction, their owners must submit to have them become free, emancipated and liberated from their bondage.

But I have said that this is not only the general law, and that it is not only the law of the Slave States of the Union, but it is the law of the Slave States themselves. The law in Louisiana is now repealed, but some years since, I recollect that there was a law prohibiting the exportation of slaves from other States, and if then you had gone with a cargo of slaves into the port of New Orleans and your property would have been free, the owner would have become subjected to a heavy penalty, according to the enactment of that State. And there is a law in the State of Mississippi, I think, that Mississippi which is not repealed, (one of the Southern States of Mississippi) which I believe that in the case of Mississippi, the slave does not become free, but that the party importing him is subjected to a heavy penalty. I believe that is the state of the law, I believe, at this time, in the State of Virginia. I know it was the law of Virginia, in the Southern States, but it is true of the States composing this Union, that the moment a slave enters the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Texas, the laws of Texas will determine his condition, and not the laws nor the flag of the ship in which he is transported there. On the ocean, the laws of nations, and the jurisdiction for the ocean I have assigned, but the moment they come within the territorial jurisdiction of a State, the laws of that State at that moment they become amenable to, and are liable to be dealt with according to the laws of that country. If the Constitution of the United States conferred authority attributed to it, the laws of even the free States of the Union would yield to that paramount authority. If, however, it be true that the Constitution of the United States is a mere nullity, and that the laws of the Free States of the Union would yield to that paramount authority. If, however, it be true that the Constitution of the United States is a passive and neutral upon the subject as the Constitution or Government of any other country, and

tism,—the victory of discord and agitation over peace and tranquility;—and I pray Almighty God, that it may not, in consequence of this inauspicious result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to our beloved country. [Applause.]

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment——Without Compromise.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850.

ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of that glorious day, when Eight Hundred Thousand of our fellow-beings in the West Indies had their souls set free from a degrading state of chattel Slavery to Freedom, manhood, and participation in the rights and blessings which God designed for all, was celebrated by the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in the City of Worcester.

Every preparation had been made for a large and efficient meeting; and, notwithstanding the rain of the early morning, and the prospect of its continuance through the day, a large, harmonious, and (as we have reason to believe) a very effective meeting was the result.

The spacious City Hall was well filled at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.; and, soon after, the meeting was called to order by FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, the President of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

Prayer, commenced by REV. JOHN T. EVERETT, and Cyrus M. Burleigh, were chosen a Committee to report upon the organization of the meeting. This Committee recommended that the meeting be organized by the appointment of the following officers:

For President,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston.

Vice Presidents.

Edmund Quincy,	..... of	Dedham;
Francis Jackson,	"	Boston;
Ellingham L. Capron,	"	Worcester;
George S. Pike,	"	Fitchburg;
E. D. Draper,	"	Milford;
Alfred Wyman,	"	Westminster;
James B. Whitcomb,	"	Brooklyn, Ct.

Secretaries.

Samuel May, Jr.	..... of	Leicester;
Benjamin Snow, Jr.,	"	Fitchburg.

Committee on Finance.

Joshua T. Everett,	..... of	Princeton;
James N. Buffum,	"	Lynn;
Lewis Ford,	"	Abington;
Nathaniel B. Spooner,	"	Plymouth;
Martin Stowell,	"	Worcester.

The report was accepted, and the persons therein named duly elected.

Mr. GARRISON, on taking the chair, made some introductory remarks touching the anniversary we have come together to celebrate. He spoke of that sublime act of national justice, the gift of freedom to near one million human beings. It was a peaceful event. None had perished therefore in the conflict they caused. No master's blood was shed, no plantation destroyed, no acts of violence or preying one upon another. Where now are those prophets who prophesied so falsely?

The first hymn on the printed sheet was then sung in full chorus:

"Our grateful hearts with joy o'erflow."

S. MAY, JR., after some explanatory remarks in connection with the accompanying resolutions, recommending this meeting, read a letter addressed to the meeting by twenty-seven gentlemen, ministers, church officers and members, in the towns of Seyhrook and Windham, Conn., expressive of their interest in the Emancipation, and delivering one of their number, Rev. Ezekiel Rich, to attend as their representative. Mr. MAY then proceeded to speak of the condition of things at present found in Jamaica and the other British West Indies, as learned from the oral statement of Mr. Jeo. W. Alexander, an English gentleman just returned from a year's extensive tour of inspection in those islands. The account given by Mr. Alexander, a brief summary of which was laid before the meeting by Mr May, was very encouraging, and decidedly favorable in respect to the physical, moral and social condition of the emancipated Negro. Our limits do not allow of a repetition of the facts presented. A full report of Mr. Alexander's visit will doubtless soon be published.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH followed with a luminous and eloquent exposition of the practical working of West India emancipation, ably answered objections, and refuted the pro-slavery fallacies which have been so industriously circulated, and in an especial manner exposed the heartless policy recommended of late by Thomas Carlyle.

The second hymn was then sung, one of the Rev. J. Pierpont's:

"Where Britania's emerald isles
Gem the Carribean sea"—

The President then said it was to be remembered that it was *British* emancipation on which we had met to-day to commemorate; he had great pleasure, therefore, in introducing to the meeting an English gentleman, who had kindly accepted an invitation to be present—one whose name would be an introduction for him here, and who, as a British subject, had reason to be proud of the event celebrated to-day. He wished he could say it was *American* emancipation also that we celebrated. He then introduced the REV. RUSSELL LANT CARPENTER, of Bristol, England, who was received with a hearty welcome.

Mr. CARPENTER said it was if ever an Englishman had reason to rejoice in his native land, it was when he remembered the event of which this anniversary reminds us. He reviewed the successive steps by which West India emancipation had been gained. At first, the demand was for a gradual emancipation; it was thought the slaves should be prepared for freedom, and that they should be educated, in order that they should discharge properly the duties of freemen. And I too think, said Mr. C., that they ought to have been thus educated. But how shall the world do it? Who undertook to educate and prepare them? Teachers were rebuffed; missionaries were insulted and driven off; and as for the masters, they had, unfortunately, but one instrument of education in their hands, to wit, the lash ["beneficent whip," as Mr. Carlyle calls it].

I had my objections, said Mr. C., to the payment of the twenty millions pounds sterling [about $100,000,000] to the West India planters for the liberation of their slaves; but the practical result has been the great blessing of the West India people. I was not in favor of the Apprenticeship system, but I was willing to take it in the result, and dared to do right. The hour came and passed in peace. For there is a bond stronger than force, a power greater than that of armies—it is gratitude. England has taught us a lesson, on a broad scale, in her West India emancipation.

Mr. Phillips been referred to the early and cautious movements in England against the Slave Trade and Slavery. Gradual emancipation, preparation for freedom, apprenticeship, &c.—these were the only terms proposed or asked; and the cause was carried along doubtfully and nearly alive. Then, amidst all the doubt, uncertainty, and perplexity, arose Elizabeth Heyrick, and declared, as by an innate power of truth, that Slavery *ought to cease at once*—that whether property was safe or not, whether the West Indies produced sugar or nothing, whether the planter was rich or a bankrupt; whether he lived in peace, or his blood flowed over his hearth-stone, the negro had a right to his freedom, as given to him by God, and no man, or nation, or human power had a right to keep it from him. [Great and prolonged applause.]

Some of our friends have alluded to the difference in the position of the English and American Abolitionists. This is a question I care very little to consider. I know that Clarkson, and Sharpe, and Wilberforce and George Thompson, have understood their own work well, and have done it. So must we. But if a parallel to our own position is to be looked after, I think we shall find a more just one in looking to the missionaries Knibb and Smith in Jamaica. The entire English Church in Jamaica, with its powerful party, was pledged to Slavery. Knibb and Smith went to Jamaica, and said, "Christianity demands that these souls be instructed, and we claim a right as Christian ministers to instruct them" "If this be Christianity," said the West India planters, "away with it; we prefer our system as it is." So they murdered Smith, the whitest assessor of the first Christian martyrs that the world has seen, and would have treated Knibb in like manner, but that the Dissenting Interest in England backed him up too strongly. Now the American church and the American Abolitionists occupy the same position; and the Abolitionists hold the relative position of the Baptist missionaries there. And if any man would learn aright the character of the American Anti-Slavery movement and its spirit, if he would know the bitterness of its foes, the violence of Slavery, and the determination of its friends, let him go to the grave of Smith, the martyr of Demerara.

Our American Church is a weather cock, denoting with exactness the tone and level of the public sentiment around it. The American spirit is that of Pilate. What the pews make it. I am not *attacking* the ministers, but I am telling what they are, and what the people make them. Your minister is not chosen to build up your moral and intellectual strength; if so, he would be chosen by you. He is chosen to make Unitarians, or Orthodox, or Baptists, or Methodists, as the case may be. The voluntary system is beautiful to a certain extent, but it can never be a reformatory system. It will always cast its anchor where the popular current sets, and it will be moored there from motives of respectability. Christianity, like the lava from the burning volcano, while it is warm, moves on resistless; but when it grows cold, it stops, it takes shapes, and forms itself into organized bodies, into churches—and becomes the servant of the Prince of the Power of the Air, unless it can mold the world. There is a truth in it now.

No Christian now can be respectable in the entire community where he dwells.

Daniel Webster once said that New Hampshire was a mountain of ice, and that it must and then leave. So the Church of the land and the day is a glorious body to grow up in, and then come out from! It is like the shell of the egg, which the bird will always break, when it has got strength enough to fly.

Can the people of this Government as it is; they did the best they could; so they thought; God bless them. They were few, they were poor, and weak. They felt they must stand together, or lose all they had won so dearly. And if they, in that difficult and dark hour, yielded to the demands of the slave power, and made concessions to Slavery, much may be pardoned to them. But not so with us, now! We are twenty millions strong, rich, covering a vast area of country, spreading ourselves proudly; we shrink from no labor, or hazard, or sacrifice, and we engage at will the free States every child thus is born and educated. And can we not grapple with this question; if not, we have learned but poorly, and have cost away the benefit of our fathers' experience. They could not give us a free Constitution, they could not give us power to do ourselves. Now, instead of being a light, and guide, a blessing to the nations, we are a curse and a reproach. We are the mildew, blighting and blasting our brother's ears. Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo. It is England now, not America, that is teaching the world lessons of liberty. Let us take up the question which move and stir to noble deeds. Shame on us! that we have allowed England to outstrip us in the race for freedom. Still less as all, whom the voice of God has summoned to this work, move on undaunted; until the whole nation shall be purified and redeemed from the sin of Slavery.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

Will continue with meetings at the following named places:

UXBRIDGE (Worcester Co.),

Saturday Evening and Sunday, August 10 and 11.

[This Convention will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.]

BARRE (Worcester Co.),

Saturday Evening and Sunday, August 17 and 18.

[This Convention will be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by W. L. GARRISON, STEPHEN FOSTER, and SAMUEL MAY, JR.]

FELTONVILLE (Middlesex Co.),

Saturday and Sunday, August 24 and 25.

[This Convention will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, and will be attended by W. L. GARRISON, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and others.]

Mr. Hale moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, which was rejected—yeas 27, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Sewell, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, Yulee.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis., Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Whitcomb.

Mr Chase moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Lost, 14 to 37.

Mr. Sabastian moved to adjourn. Lost, 14 to 42.

The question being then taken on Mr. Pearce's amendment as amended, it was rejected—25 to 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Whitcomb.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mass., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Sewards, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Walker, Yulee and Winthrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dodge, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Whitcomb.

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Mr. Sabastian moved to adjourn. Lost, 14 to 42.

The question being then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was agreed to—yeas, 32, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis., Downs, Felch, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Norton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, Whitcomb.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Pearce, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

CONGRESS—THE OMNIBUS BILL.

THE final fate of the Compromise Bill is probably news now to nobody. We copy, however, the report of the last debate and the various votes on amendments which led to its defeat:

SENATE, July 31, 1850.

Nothing of importance was done during the morning hour. The Compromise bill was taken up at 12, the question pending being on Mr. Norris's amendment (Pearce's).

Mr Davis, of Mississippi, declared that he had no fear of civil war. The American could not be insulted with the much-abused epithet of traitor. The patriot General Scott, whose blood had been a free offering upon every field for so many years, who had so long and so much honored the flag when his sword in behalf of the Union, would break that sword a thousand times before he would draw it against his brethren of Texas. This was the feeling of the army generally. He could not, in his conscience, vote for marking that he was then in the army, and amongst those who anticipated being ordered to Charleston; great I said, he could not, when the contingency as much as he desired to remain in the army, that commission would have been torn in tatters the moment he was ordered to pull trigger against his brethren of Texas. This was now the sentiment of the people. Where would volunteers be obtained to fight against Texas? Not from the South, not from the North; not a Swiss corps, whose presence in such a cause would draw every patriotic son of America to the aid of Texas. After some Remarks by Mr Dodge of Iowa, Mr Ewing and Mason, the amendment was rejected—yeas 32, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Clay, Cass, Clarke, Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Green, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Winthrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Soulé, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb, Yulee.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the bill by striking out all in relation to New Mexico. His reason was, that the Senate proposed to compel the people to the establishment of a territorial government in New Mexico by adopting an amendment providing "that the Territorial Government do not go into operation on the east side of the Rio Grande, pending the action of the Board of Commissioners on the boundary of Texas."

Mr. Clay appealed to Mr. Pearce to withdraw his amendment for the reason that the design of his far amendments which would relieve the bill of the difficulties which the Senator had alluded to.

Mr. Pearce said he would not alter the bill but or the provision for the settlement of the Texas boundary question. He designed, if his pending motion should be lopped off, to follow it by a motion to restore that which was stricken out yesterday on motion of the Senator from Georgia, and to move an amendment providing that the territorial government of New Mexico should not go into operation before the 4th of March, 1851. He could not vote for the bill if the provision for the settlement of Texas should be corrected in voting for it, because certain others could not have it passed in exact compliance with their demand. If the bill could be so, he could not help it; he was determined to maintain, to some extent at least, the independence of his own judgment. After some conversation, Mr. Pearce varied the form, but not the effect, of his amendment, striking out all that relates to New Mexico, and then reinstating the whole of it, except the amendment moved yesterday by Mr. Dawson, which he offered in a proviso. "that the territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into effect until the 4th of March next."

Mr. Rusk opposed the amendment, saying that if justice was done to Texas in the bill, it would receive his support.

Mr. Shields said he, yesterday, gave his vote for Mr. Bradbury's amendment as amended by Mr. Dawson, a vote which, upon reflection, he did not defend here or elsewhere, and he was glad of the opportunity now afforded to him to retrieve that vote. He would now vote in favor of Mr. Pearce's proposition.

Mr. Dawson defended his amendment.

Mr. Yulee requested Mr. Pearce to divide his amendment, and allow the question to be first taken upon a motion to strike out.

Mr. Pearce assented.

Mr. Benton submitted some further remarks, to show that not only California, but Texas would be delayed by the combination of incongruous measures. In commenting upon Mr. Dawson's amendment, he said, "Suppose, if you do, that upon the bill, he compared the latter to the play of "Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out." The bill is present form established a territorial government with the government left out, because, as he showed by reference to the map, the inhabitants of New Mexico were all east of the Rio Grande, and there is not a single Mexican east of that stream." Another say Senator had ever heard of, and he challenged any Senator to mention the name of a single place upon that side. He considered the Senate demanded at some length, assuming that it contains a most flagrant dereliction of duty in providing that the treaty of peace with Mexico should be ratified, because that treaty made it the duty of Congress to extend a government to the people of New Mexico. After debate by Mr. Pearce, Mr. Dodge of Iowa, the question being taken on Mr. Pearce's motion to strike out, it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 22.

Mr. Pearce then moved to amend the bill by restoring all that portion which had just been stricken out, except Mr Dawson's amendment of yesterday, the effect of which he proposed to obviate, providing that the territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into operation until the 4th of March next."

Mr. Douglass moved to amend the amendment, by striking out Mr. Pearce's provision, "that the Board of Commissioners on the Texas boundary shall report by a time stated, and that their action should be presented to Congress during its next session, suspending the operation of the territorial government of New Mexico until after the commissioners shall have agreed upon terms; and that in the meantime the rights of both the United States and Texas shall remain unchanged and unaffected." This amendment was rejected—yeas 24, nays 33.

Mr. Hale moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, which was rejected—yeas 27, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Sewell, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, Yulee.

NAYS—Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Yulee.

NAYS—Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb.

Mr. Clemens moved to adjourn, and to postpone final action until the first Monday in December next. Lost.

The question being then taken upon striking California from the bill, it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sewards, Smith, Soulé, Turney, Upham, Winthrop, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Whitcomb.

Messrs. Berrien, Foote, and Dawson, made unsuccessful efforts to secure adjournment.

Mr. Benton said that a Roman Senator wrote of a certain woman, who every night unravelled what she wove during the day, he must have been mistaken. He must have had in his mind and seen the course of the United States voting on a compromise bill. (Great laughter.)

After various unsuccessful efforts to fix the southern boundary of Utah at 33 degrees 30 minutes, 35 and 38, it was finally carried at 37.

Mr. Soulé moved to amend the bill by adding a provision "restoring to the Territorial Legislature from passing any laws establishing or prohibiting Slavery, but leaving them power to pass laws necessary for the protection of slave property." It was rejected.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the bill on the table—lost, 20 to 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Miller, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Turney, Upham, Walker, Winthrop.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Downs, Felch, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Norton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb.

The question being then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was agred to—yeas, 32, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis., Downs, Felch, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Norton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sprunance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, Whitcomb.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Pearce, Seward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop.

The Senate then adjourned.

CONVENTIONS.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

Will continue with meetings at the following named places:

UXBRIDGE (Worcester Co.),

Saturday Evening and Sunday, August 10 and 11.

[This Convention will be attended by WM. LLOYD GARRISON and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.]

BARRE (Worcester Co.),

Saturday Evening and Sunday, August 17 and 18.

[This Convention will be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by W. L. GARRISON, STEPHEN FOSTER, and SAMUEL MAY, JR.]

FELTONVILLE (Middlesex Co.),

Saturday and Sunday, August 24 and 25.

[This Convention will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, and will be attended by W. L. GARRISON, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and others.]

Poetry.

THE CHAPEL.

[From Browning's new Poem, "Christmas-Eve and Easter-Day."]

"Out of the little chapel I have
Into the fresh night-air at last
I had waited a good five minutes first
In the door-way, to escape the rain
That drove in gusts down the common's centre,
At the edge of which the chapel stands,
Before I plucked up heart to start so late,
Heaven knows how many sorts of hands
Reached past me, groping for the latch
Of the inner door that hung on catch,
More obstinate the more they fumbled,
Till, giving way at last with a wild wind
Of the creaky hinge, in-squeezed or tumbled
One sheep more to the rest in fold,
And left me irresolute, standing sentry
In the sheep-fold's lath-and-plaster-entry
Four feet long by two deep at most,
Partitioned off from the vast inside—
I blocked up half of it at least.
No remedy; the rain kept driving:
They eyed me much as some wild beast,
That congregation, all startled,
Some of them by the main road, white
A long way past me into the night,
Skirting the common, then diverging;
Not a few suddenly emerging
From the common's self through the paling-gaps
They home in the gravel-pits perhaps,
Where the road stops short with its safeguard border
Of lamps, as tired of such disorder;
But the most turned in yet more abruptly
From a certain quadril iner of streets
Where the town's bad blood once slept corruptly,
Which now the little chapel rallies
And leads into day again—its priestlines
Lending itself to hide their beastlines
So cleverly (thanks in part to the season)
And putting so cheery a white-washed face on
Those neophytes too much in lack of it,
That, where you cross the common as I did,
And meet the party thus presided,
"Mount Zion," with Love-lane at the back of it,
They front you as little disconcerted,
As bound for the hills, her fate averted
And her wicked people made to mind him,
Lot might have marched with Gomorrah behind him.

II.

Well, from the road, the lanes or the common,
In came the flock: and the fat weary woman,
Panting and bewildered, down-clapping
Her umbrella with a mighty report,
Grounded it by me, wry and dripping,
A wreck of whalebones; then, with a snort,
Like a startled horse, at the interloper
Who humbly knew himself improper,
But could not shrink up small enough,
Bound to the door, and in—the gruff
Hinge's invariable scold
Making your very blood run cold.
Prompt in the wake of her, up-pettered
On broken clogs, the many-tattered
Little old-faced, peaking sister-tinsed-mother
Of the sickly babe she tried to smother
Somehow up with its spotted face,
From the cold, on her breast, the one warm place;
She too must stop, wring the poor suds dry
Of a draggled shawl, and add thereby
Her tribute to the door-mat, dripping
Already from my own clothes' dropping,
Which yet she seemed to grudge I should stand on:
Then stooping down to take off her pattens,
She here them defiantly, in each hand one,
Planted together before her breast
And in the hubs, as good as a brace in rest.
Close on her heels, the dingy satins
Of a female something, past me fitted,
With lips as much too white, as a streak
Lay far too red on each hollow cheek;
And it seemed the very door-knob grinned
All that was left of a woman once,
Holding at least its tongue for the nonce.
Then a tall yellow man, like the Penitent Thief,
With his jaw bound up in a handkerchief,
And eyelids screwed together tight,
Led himself in by some inner light.
And, except from him, from each that entered,
I had the same interrogation:
"What, you, the alien, you have ventured
To take with us, elect, your station?
"A career for none of it, a Gallio?"
Thus, plain as prim, I read y glance
At a common prey, in each countenance,
As of hantaman giving his hounds the tallyho:
And, when the door's cry drowned their wonder,
The draught, it always seemed in shutting,
Made the frame of the single tallow candle
In the cracked square lanthorn I stood under,
Shoot its blue lip at me, rebutting,
As it were, the inclkiss coase of scandal:
I verily thought the zealous light
(In the chapel's secret, too) for spite,
Would shudder itself clean off the wick,
With the airs of a St. John's Candlestick.
There was no standing it much longer.
"Good Man," said I, as respect grew stronger,
"This way you perform the Grand-Inquisitor,
"When the weather sends you a chance visitor?
"You are the men and wisdom shall die with you,
"And none of the old Seven Churches vie with you
"But still, despite the pretty perfection
"To which you carry your trick of exclusiveness,
"And, taking God's word under wise protection,
"Correct its tendency to diffusiveness,
"Bidding me reach it over hot plongshares,—
"Still, as I say, though you've found salvation,
"If I should choose to cry—as now—"Shame!"
"See if the best of you have not the wrong fashion!"
"Because I prefer for my expounder
"Of the laws of the feast, the feast's own Founder:
"Mine's the same right with your poorest and sickliest,
"Starving I don the marriage-vestment—
"So, shut your month, and open your Testament,
"And carve me my portion at your quicklicst."
Accordingly, as a shoemaker's lad
With wizened face in want of soap,
And wet apron wound round his waist like a rope,
After stopping outside, for the cold was bad,
To get the fit over, poor gentle creature,
And so avoid disturbing the preacher,
Passed in, I sent my elbow spikewise
At the shutting door, and entered likewise,—
Received the hinge's accustomed greeting,
Crossed the threshold's magic pentacle,
And found myself in full conventicle,
—To wit, in Zion Chapel Meeting,
On the Christmas-Eve of Forty-nine,
Which calling its flock to their special cover
Found them assembled and one sheep over,
Whose lot, as the weather pleased, was mine.

III.

I very soon had enough of it.
The hot smell and the human noises,
And my neighbor's coat, the greasy cuff of it,
Were a pebble-stone that a child's hand poises,
Compared with the pig-of-lead-like pressure
Of the preaching-man's immense stupidity,
As he poured his doctrine forth, full measure,
To meet his audience's avidity.
You needed not the wit of the Sybil
To guess the cause of it all in a twinkling—
No sooner had our friend an inkling
Of treasure hid in the Holy Bible,
(Whenever it was the thought first struck him
How Death, at unawares, might duck him
Deeper than the grave, and quench
The gin-shop's light in Hell's grim drench)
That he handled it so in fine irreverence.
As to hug the Book of books to pieces:
And, a patchwork of chapters and texts in severance,
Not improved by the private dog's-ears and creases,
Having clothed his own soul with, he'd fain see
Equip yours.
So tossed you again your Holy Scriptures.
And you picked them up, in a sense, no doubt:
Nay had but a single face of my neighbors
Appeared to suggest the presence of tabors
Where help which the world could be saved without,
'Tis odds but I had borne in quiet
A qualm or two at my spiritual diet;
Or, who can tell? had even mustered
Somewhat to urge in behalf of the sermon
But the flock sate on, divinely flustered,
Sniffling, methought, its dew of Hermon
With such content in every snuffle,
As the devil inside us loves to ruffle.
My old is always purred with pleasure,
And thumb round thumb went twirling faster,
While she to his periods keeping measure,
Maternally devoured the pastor.
The man with the handkerchief, untied it,
Showed us a horrible face indeed,
Live as eyelids yet another screwing,
And rocked himself as the other was doing.
The shoemaker's lad, discreetly choking,
Dent down his cough. "Texas too provoking!
My gorge rose at the sermon and out of it,
And saying like Eve when she plucked the apple,
"I wanted a taste, and now there's enough of it,"
I flung out of the little Chapel."

Miscellany.

THE BELGIAN LACE-MAKERS.

The indefatigable, patient, invincible, inquisitive, sometimes tedious, but almost always amusing German traveller, Herr Kohl, has recently been spending his vacation in a tour through the Belgium. His book on the Netherlands* has just been issued, and we shall translate, with abridgments, one of its most instructive and agreeable chapters—that relating to Lace-making.

The practical acquaintance of our female readers with that elegant ornament, lace, is chiefly confined to wearing it, and admiring it as a most delicate tissue, and prize. A few minutes' attention to Mr. Kohl will enlighten them on other subjects connected with this, which is more interesting than lace is associated with recollections of mediæval history, and with the palmy days of the Flemish schools of painting. More than one of the celebrated masters of that school have selected, from among his laborious countrywomen, the lace-makers (or, as they are called in Flanders, *spedsters*) who are by subjects for the exercise of his pencil. The plump, hair-haired Flemish girl, bending earnestly over her lace-work, whilst her fingers nimbly ply the incessantly-moving bobbins, figure in many of those highly esteemed representations of homely life and manners, which have found their way from the Netherlands into all the principal picture-galleries of Europe.

Our German friend makes it his practice, whether he is treating of the geology of the soil, or of the manufacture of Brussels sprouts, to begin at the very beginning. He therefore commences the history of lace-making, which, he says, is like embroidery, an art of very ancient origin, but, like a multitude of other origins, "in the darkness of by-gone ages." It may, with truth, be said that it is the national occupation of the women of the Low Countries, and one to which they have steadily adhered from very remote times. During the long civil and foreign wars waged by the people of the Netherlands, while subject to Spanish dominion, other branches of Belgic industry either dwindled to decay, or were transplanted to foreign countries; but lace-making remained faithful to the land which had fostered and brought it to perfection, though it received tempting offers from abroad, and had to struggle with many difficulties at home. This Mr. Kohl explains by the fact, that lace-making is a branch of industry chiefly confined to female hands, and, as women are less disposed to roll than men in all arts and handicrafts exclusively pursued by women have a local and enduring character.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming supply of imitations which modern manufactures have created, *real Brussels lace* has maintained its value, like the precious metals and the precious stones. In the palmy terms of his best reign, the Emperor Charles, fashion is less marked than in most other branches of industry; indeed, she has adhered with wonderful pertinacity to the patterns which did patterns for lace. These are copied and reproduced with that scrupulous uniformity which characterizes the figures in the Persian and Indian shawls. Frequent experiments have been tried to improve these old patterns, by the introduction of slight and tasteful modifications, but these innovations have not succeeded, and a very skilful and experienced lace-worker assured Mr. Kohl, that the antiquated designs, with all their formality, are preferred to those in which the most elegant changes have been effected.

Each of the lace-making towns of Belgium excels in the production of one particular description of lace; it does not, however, make that lace its own exclusive own point. The French word *point*, in the ordinary language of needlework, signifies simply *stitch*; but in technical language it signifies, in the word is sometimes used to designate the pattern of the lace, and sometimes the ground of the lace itself. Hence the distinction between *Point de Bruxelles*, *Malines*, *point de Valenciennes*, &c. In England we distinguish by the name of Point, a peculiarly rich and curiously wrought lace, formerly very fashionable, but its manufacture has now given place to Coat-costume. In this sort of lace the pattern is, we believe, worked with the needle, after the ground has been made with the bobbins. In other towns the prevail certain modes of working, and certain patterns which have been transmitted from mother to daughter unchanged, for several generations. Many of the lace-workers live and die in the same houses in which they were born; and most of them understand and practise only the stitches which their mothers and grandmothers worked before them. The consequence has been, that certain *points* have become unchangeably fixed in particular towns or districts. Fashion has assigned to each its particular place and purpose; for example: the *point de Malines* (Mechlin lace) is used chiefly for trimming pocket-handkerchiefs, collars, coverlets, &c. The *point de Valenciennes* (Valenciennes lace) is employed for ordinary wear or negligé; but the more rich and costly point of Brussels (Brussels lace) is reserved for bridal and ball-dresses, and for the robes of queens and courtly ladies.

As the different sorts of lace, from the narrowest and plainest to the broadest and richest, are innumerable, so the division of labor among the lace-workers is infinite. In the town of Belgium there are as many different kinds of lace-workers. There are varieties of spiders in Nature. It is not, therefore, surprising that in the several departments of this branch of industry there should be different technical terms and phrases as would make up a small dictionary. In their origin, these expressions were all Flemish; but French words have changed, now spoken in Belgium, they have been translated into French, and the designations applied to some of the principal classifications of lace-workers are, "those who make only the ground, are called *Drockelauses*. The design or pattern, which adorns this ground, is distinguished by the general term "the Flowers;" though it would be difficult to guess what flowers are intended to be portrayed by the fantastic arabesque of these lace-patterns. In Brussels, the ornaments of the lace are made separately, and afterwards worked into the lace-ground: in other places the ground and the patterns are worked conjointly. The Flemish word for lace is *Kant*, or *Kantwerk*; and the *Faiseuses de point à l'aiguille* work the figures and the ground together. The *Strippers* is the worker who makes the lace in strips. The *Passeur* works her figures by piercing holes or cutting out pieces of the ground.

The spinning of the thread used for lace-making in the Netherlands, is an operation demanding so high a degree of minute care and vigilant attention, that it is impossible it can ever be taken from human hands by machinery. None but Belgian fingers are skilled in this art. The very finest sort of this thread is made in Brussels, in damp underground cellars; for it is so extremely delicate, that it is liable to break by contact with the dry air above ground; and it is obtained in good condition only, when made and kept in a humid subterraneous atmosphere. There are numbers of old Belgian thread-makers who, like spiders, have passed the best part of their lives spinning in cellars. This sort of occupation naturally has an injurious effect on the health, and therefore, to induce people to follow it, very great bounties are paid.

To form an accurate idea of this operation, it is necessary to see a Brabant Thread-spinner at her work. Her employer delivers the yarn, thread, watching it closely as she draws it off the distaff; and that she may see it the more distinctly, a piece of black cloth is placed behind the operative's face for the flax. Whenever the spinner notices the least unevenness, she stops the evolution of her wheel, breaks off the fleecy fibre, and then resumes her agreeable spinning. This fine flax being as costly as gold, the pieces thus broken off are carefully laid aside to be used in other ways. All this could never be done by machinery. It is different in the spinning of cotton, silk, or wool, in which the original threads are almost all of uniform thickness. The invention of the Dogish Flax-spinning Machine, therefore, can never supersede the work of the Belgian Fine Thread Spinners, any more than the Bobbin-Net Machine can ever rival the lace of the Brussels lace-makers, or render their delicate work superfluous.

The prices current of the Brabant spinners usually include a list of prices for thread suited to lace-making, varying from 60 francs to 1800 francs per pound. Instances have occurred, in which a maid at 10,000 francs has been paid for a pound of this fine yarn. So high a price has never been attained by the best spun silk; though a pound of silk, in its raw state, is incomparably more valuable than a pound of flax. In like manner, a pound of iron may, by dint of human labor and ingenuity, be rendered more valuable than a pound of gold.

Lace-making, in regard to the health of the operatives, has one great advantage. It is a business which is carried on without the necessity of assembling great numbers of workpeople in one place, or of taking women from their homes, and thereby breaking up the ties of family union. It is, moreover, an occupation which affords those employed in it a great degree of freedom. The spinning-wheel is easily carried from place to place, and the work may be done with equal convenience in the house, in the garden, or at the street-door. The lace-maker, if she prefer to work in a place, is the spot, the eye of the traveler is continually treated with pictures of happy industry, attended by all the charms of domestic tranquillity. The costliness of the material employed in the work, viz. the fine flax thread, fosters the observance of order and economy, as well as habits of neatness, are firmly engrafted among the people. Much manual dexterity, quickness of eye, and judgment are required in lace-making; and, from the attention, which it demands and taste; so that, unlike other occupations merely manual, it tends to rouse rather than to dull the mind. It is, moreover, unaccompanied by any disagreeable and harrassing noise; for the humming of the spinning-wheel, and the regular tapping of the little bobbins, are sounds not in themselves unpleasant, or sufficiently loud to disturb conversation, or to interrupt the social song.

In Belgium, female industry presents itself under aspects alike interesting to the painter, the poet, and the philanthropist. Here and there may be seen a happy-looking girl, seated at an open window, turning her spinning-wheel or working at her lace-pillow, whilst at intervals she indulges in the relaxation of a curious gaze at the passers-by in the street. Another *Spedewerkster*, more sentimentally disposed, will retire into the garden, seating herself in an umbrageous arbor, or under a flowering tree, and there ply her work, but her thoughts apparently divided between it and some object nearer to her heart. At a doorway sits a mother, surrounded by her children, who are seen playing round the little table or wooden settle on which her lace-pillow rests. Whilst the mother's busy fingers are thus employed, her eyes are ever on the movements of her little ones, and she can as the same time spare an attentive thought for some one of her humble household duties.

Dressmakers, milliners, and other females employed in the various occupations which minister to the comfort and adornment of fashionable drawing rooms, surrounded by masses of silk, muslin, &c. They are debarred the healthful practice of working in the open air, and are compelled to confine themselves to a close room, where a drop of rain or a puff of wind may be fatal to their work and its materials. The lace-maker, on the contrary, when not in inquires only her thread and her fingers, is not disturbed by a refreshing breeze or a light shower, and does not be inconvenienced by strangers. She prefers sitting at her street-door or in her garden, where she enjoys a brighter light than within doors.

In most of the principal towns of the Netherlands there is one particular locality which is the focus of lace-making industry; and there, in the summer evenings, it is attended by the presence of the busy work-women. In each of these districts there is usually one wide open street which the *Spedewerkster* prefer to all others, and in which they assemble, and form themselves into the most picturesque groups imaginable. It is curious to observe them, pouring out of narrow lanes and alleys, carrying with them their chairs and lace-pillows, to take their places in the wide open street, where they can enjoy more of bright light and fresh air than in their own cottages or dwellings.

"I could not help contrasting," says Kohl, "the pleasing aspect of these streets with those and other manufacturing towns of cotton manufactories. There the workpeople are all separated and classified according to age and sex, and marshalled like the wheels in a machine. Family ties are really broken. There chance or exigency separates the young factory girl from her favorite companions, and leaves her to association with strangers. These social conversation and the merry song are drowned in that stunning din of machinery, which in the end paralyzes even the spirit of the singer.

The German friend is a little hard upon factory life. Though not so picturesque, it does not, if candidly viewed, offer so very unfavorable a contrast to the quiet life of the Belgian Lace Workers.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

WEEDS.

It is remarkable that these troublesome plants have followed the emigrants from the Old World; they do not belong here, but, following the steps of the white man, they have crossed the ocean with him. A very beautiful and the most common weed in our fields and gardens, and about our buildings, are strangers to the soil. It will be easy to name a number of these: such, for instance, as the dock and the hundred-leaved, which every barn and outbuilding; the common plantains and mallows—regular patti-weeds; the groundsel, parsiane, pigweed, goose-foot, and lamb's-quarter, which lurkers, so troublesome in gardens; the chickweed, growing everywhere; the pimpernel, celandine, and planet; the ladyslipper, the lady's-thistle, the common nettles and tansel; wild flax, sticklesed, fennel, deadweed; all the mullenes; the most pestilent and thistles, of which there are many sort and that which is erroneously called the Canada thistle; the sow thistles; the chess, corn-cockle, tares, buglose, or blue-weed, and the pigeon-weed of the grain-fields; the darnel, which, growing only in the wheat, is called wild garlick, the acrid buttercup, and the acrid St. John's-wort of the meadows; the nightshades, Jerusalem cherry, wild and cultivated tobacco, or charlock, the poison hemlock, the henbane—yes, even the very dandelion, a plant which we tread under foot as we walk. Others still might be added to the list, which were entirely unknown to the red man, having been introduced by the European races, and are now choking up all our way-sides, forming the chief feature of our fence-rows. Some of these have come from a great distance, yielding round the world. The shepherd's-purse, with other plants, comes from China, on the most eastern coast of Asia. One kind of mallows belongs to the Cape of Good Hope; another to the coast of the Mediterranean. The plantain, or ribwort, is an Abyssinian plant, and the Nicandra came from Peru. It is supposed that the amaranths or green weeds, so very common everywhere, also been introduced, though possibly only from the more southern parts of our own country.

Some few American plants have been also carried to Europe, where they have become naturalized; but the number is very small. The evening primrose, and the silkweed, among others, have sowed ported, no doubt, with the tobacco, and maize, and potato, which are now so widely diffused over the Eastern continents, in the very heart of Asia. But weeds is small when compared with the thousands brought from the Old World. The wild cucumber, very troublesome plant, the great white convolvulus, the dodder, the field sorrel, the pokeweed, the silkweed, with one or two plantains and thistles, of the rarer kinds, are among the most important of those whose origin is doubtful, or belonging to this continent. It is also singular, that among those tribes which are of a divided nature, some being natives, others being introduced, the last are generally the most numerous; for instance, the native chickweeds, and plantains, and thistles, are less common here than the European species.

There are other naturalized plants frequent in neglected spots, about farm-houses, and along roadsides, which have already become naturalized; the weeds; the pot-herbs and medicinal herbs, used for by the good wives of England and Holland, were early brought over, and have very generally become naturalized—catnip, mint, horehound, tansy, wormwood, spearmint, &c. &c.—immediately take root, spreading far and wide wherever they are allowed to grow. It is remarkable, how soon they are generally established in a new settlement; we often observe them in this new country apart from any dwelling. At times we find them growing in the garden or house. The ... is of naturalized plants seen, in many cases, to have floated across our lake upon the waters, or have been carried by the wind, and catnip growing with the blue gentian immediately on the banks where the woods spread around in every direction for some miles.

The word weed varies much with circumstances; at times, we even apply it to the beautiful flower of the garden, as, for instance, the weed, because it is noxious, or fatal, or unsightly, or troublesome, but it is rare indeed that all these faults are united in one individual. Many are useful, some are ornamental, or fatal, or even the poisonous plant, is useful, or it may be interesting from some peculiarity; and, on the other hand, many are troublesome, and their numbers, bear pleasing flowers, taken singly. Upon the whole, it is not so much a natural defect which marks the weed, as a perverse disposition of character in these plants; a want of modesty, a habit of showing themselves forward upon ground where they are not wanted, and intruding where they are unbidden, for better things, for plants more useful, more beautiful. Thus the corn-cockle bears a fine flower, unlike the common thistle, or the dandelion, but then it springs up among the precious wheat, taking the place of the grain, and it is a weed; the flower of the thistle is beautiful, but it is a weed, because it is pushes forward in throngs by the way-side until we are weary of seeing it, and everybody makes war upon it; the dandelion, in its early spring, has a pretty yellow blossom, and it has its uses also as a simple, but it is injurious to the cattle, and yet it is so obstinately tenacious of life, and so ready to spread, that it is a pest in every meadow, and we quarrel with it as a weed."

These noxious plants have come unbidden to us with the rains and genialness of the Old World, the evil with the good, as usual in this world of probation—the wheat and tares together. The useful plants produce a healthful and nutritious food; the noxious, but the weed is also there, ever accompanying the steps, to teach him a lesson of humility. Certain plants of this nature are hard, hard to root out, &c.—when they attempt to attach themselves especially to the path of man; in widely different soils and climates, they are still found at his door. Some are of a nature so fatal, so full of the evil within bounds, and it seems doubtful whether it lies with the reach of human means entirely to remove from the field of cultivation, or to check the evil of their nature, much less all their varieties. Has any one, even of the more noxious sorts, ever been entirely destroyed? Agriculture, in the hands of a people of science, now at her command, has apparently accomplished but little in this way. Egypt and China are said to be countries in which weeds are comparatively rare; but these countries have long been in a high state of cultivation, filled to overflowing with a hungry population, which neglects scarce a spot of the soil, and in one, at least, upon the banks of the Nile, where the crops succeed each other without any interval throughout the whole year, leaving no time for weeds to grow, and where, in ancient times, these noxious plants are not unknown; and the moment the soil is abandoned, only for a season, they return in all their vigor.

In this new country, with a fresh soil, and a thin, sparse population, we have not only weeds innumerable, but the weeds, in many instances, have had time and space to acquire double strength in the neighborhood of man; we meet them in the primitive forest, here and there, but they line our roads, and appear where man has in some instance failed to make ready for cultivation, than they spring up in profusion; the first natural produce of the soil. But in this world kingdom, the weed is ever gratiously tempered with a blessing; many a grateful fruit, and some of our most delightful flowers, grow among thorns and briers, and the wheat is ever ready to overwhelm the man of sweets as well as the toils of his task. The sweet brier, more especially, with its simple flower and its fragrance, is a pleasant emblem of the sweetness, but moving onward by the side of the plough-man, would seem, of all others, the husbandman's blossom.—*Rural Hours.*

THE MIRACULOUS PICTURE AT RIMINI.

The Holy Coat of Treves, which caused so great a stir a few years back, is likely to be quite outdone by a miracle which has lately been the occasion of an exhibition which has just been set on foot at Rimini in the states of the Church. Certainly the Papal system, in spite of the changes which, like other institutions, it has undergone since the Reformation, preserves it identity in a remarkable manner. Nothing else which has come down to us from the middle ages has so little lost by a new and wonderful age. Curious as it may seem, there is a decided tendency in the present age to return to the principles, practices, and even to the superstitions of Popery, rather than to adopt Catholicism by any rational, ing concessions to the Protestant mind. From the time of the Reformation, until the end of the last century, the Popes and the enlightened Catholic Divines to disclaim many of the most popular usages as having no necessary connexion with their faith, and to allow of a great latitude of interpretation, as they were to be held in any way responsible for the legends and marvels of monkish history. But now nothing of the kind is thought of, and the Popes, in the ardor of Catholic belief. The Catholicism w hich has become fashionable is not that of Pascal or Gerson, or of the great men who represented Rome at the Council of Trent, but the narrow and grovelling superstition of the most ignorant ages to which learning and refinement lend the weight of their influence. Pilgrimages are the most common thing. Mary and the Saints, are obtaining votaries as fervent as ever were the Theresas and Dominicks, and, what is more, the enough-going of these are to be found amongst the converts from Anglicanism and Protestantism. Under other circumstances, we might imagine that the narrative to which we are about to refer, was invented by the Jesuits, and that it was intended to submit his mind to the Roman Catholic system; but, when we see the relish with which Protestants receive the marvellous tale, we are not sure that the miraculous picture of Rimini may not have the effect of expediting a few more travellers on the way from Oxford to Rome.

The story is simple enough, and is a very marvellous manifestation of the most devoted belief, in a leading article, by the *Tablet*, the chief organ of the Roman Catholics in this country.

"On the evening of Saturday, May 11th, 1850, the miracle to which we allude was first noticed in a chapel of the little Church of St. Clare, belonging to the Fathers Missioners of the precious Blood at Rimini. A very beautiful picture of the blessed Virgin, honored under the title of Mother of Mercy, had moved its eyes. The picture is an oil painting, and was painted some time ago on wood, glued and enclosed in a frame. Not very much attention was paid to the rumor that evening, but the next morning, the Fathers, on their concourse having assembled in the church, the miraculous occurrence was again observed. *La Madonna muove gli occhi!* The eyes move!" exclaimed several persons; the whole assembled, fell on their knees, and in an instant every one rushed into the little chapel, which was thronged the whole day by the Faithful witnessing the miracle with astonishment, joy, gratitude, and humiliation. The eyes of the picture moved, opened and shut. Many thousands of persons saw this fact, and the crowd kept increasing; an armed force was required to keep order. The Bishop was then absent from Rimini, on a visitation of his diocese, was sent for; he returned and, as we shall presently state, was a witness of the miracle. The glass and frame were removed from the picture, so that the canvas was left exposed, but the miraculous movement were seen as before, and under all atmospheric changes. By this time the whole neighboring population were crowding into Rimini to see this wonderful event with their own eyes; the streets and squares were thronged with people. Multitudes kept pouring in from all parts, Pesaro, Cesena, Forli, Faenza, Ravenna, &c., to behold the pictured face of the blessed Virgin opening, shutting, raising, and lowering her eyes every moment, in the gaze of the assembled thousands, to Rimini, and was convened express from Bologna to Rimini, and was convened express from Bologna to Rimini. The Austrian officer of the military of the marvel. The Austrian officer, inclined at first to ask, in infidelity, obtained leave of the Bishop to take the picture in their hands, and carefully lifted and examined it, "the Madonna looked at them in such sort, they fell upon their knees, and tearing of their decorations, offered them as an offerings to the Blessed Virgin."

"This is not all. The Bishop of Rimini wont to satisfy himself. The Madonna looked at him, and he experienced such emotion that he fainted away! A neighboring priest, one of his Canons to investigate the matter. The Canon doubtless wanted faith, for he could see nothing. The Bishop, however, went himself to the chapel, the full benefit of the ever, went himself to the chapel, the full benefit of the miracle. The Virgin raised her eyes, and "for five minutes he was able to contemplate the serene and celestial Virgin," until he could endure the beatific vision of Paradise," and "he fell down in a trance, and remained in it for the space of an hour. The result was, that the Bishop, with marvellous zeal, and in the spirit of Elias, "ordered a pilgrimage to Rimini and the Madonna." A pilgrimage to Rimini! Why, the Virgin raised her eyes, and "for five minutes he was able to contemplate the serene and celestial Virgin," until he could endure the beatific vision of Paradise." It need scarcely be said that, short of a miracle, no pilgrimage to Rimini, or any other place, might very well excite the veneration of simple-minded believers. But now, when we have daily experience of the wonderful miracles of steam and electricity, when the ingenuities of mechanism are so cheap and common that every child's toll can do as much as the Dædalus of old, it is a wonderful to see even poor contrivances employed in the service of any system of religion.

That they are used however, and used with considerable success, may inspire us with some wholesome doubts as to the reality and extent of our much-boasted intellectual progress. We know far more of the exact sciences than our forefathers, but moral and religious feelings have not made an equal advance. Ignorance and credulity still have a vast hold upon the minds of men, and still resist or neutralize the powerful of Christ's gospel, which it was designed to be promulgated. Those who cherish that gospel as the manifestation of God's power for the moral improvement of the human family, will be delighted to find it against every sort of opponents whose extravagances support and countenance each other. We cannot wonder that Infidelity, in every form, should be quite at home in an age of confidence, where exhibitions like that of Rimini are identified with the Christian faith; and on the other hand, we cannot be quite sure it is a cause for rejoicing, that such superstitions when we know how often minds of devout tendency and their impulses rudely shocked and repressed by hard unsympathizing reasoners, which treats many of the more delicate workings of the religious faculty as symptoms of childishness and folly. For such evils there is no remedy, but the cultivation of faithful preaching of pure Christianity. Religion must satisfy the wants both of the intellect and of the soul. Every faculty that man possesses must have its sphere in the sphere in which his whole being is to rest. Whatever element of human nature is excluded becomes a source of disorder. The obligations of the Christian religion are upon those whose views are truly harmonious and comprehensive, to labor by word and act to make them known to the world in their integrity.—*London Inquirer.*

THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.

Her Majesty's steam sloop Meda has just arrived at Portsmouth, with a freight more precious, in nominal value, than was ever carried from Peru to Cadiz. Major Pedder, the gallant and distinguished officer, brings with him that famous diamond of the East called, in the fondness of Asiatic hyperbole, the Koh-i-noor, or Pyramid of Light, which has been mentioned in the revolutions of ten generations by its passage from one conqueror to another, comes now, in the third centenary of its discovery, to adorn the Queen of Britain, Victoria, and the prize of Saxon valor, to the distant shores of England.

It was in the year 1550, before the Mogul dynasty had been established by the prowess of the great Akbar, that this marvellous stone was first brought to light in the celebrated mines of Golconda. The Koh-i-noor was then discovered by one of the five Mahometan States which, toward the close of the XVth century, had been formed in the Deccan.—The mines in question, which have reported to us, are situated at some distance to the east of the capital city, near the present station of Hyderabad, and are, we believe, exhausted, though they have long ceased to reward or invite the labors of treasure-seekers. When the Mogul Princes extended their protestions to the sovereignty of the Deccan, Beejah King of Golconda, was the famous Meer Jumba, a statesman who, to political abilities of unusual excellence, added a singular knowledge of precious stones. He had, in fact, made it his study to be well informed, and was therefore peculiarly competent to appreciate the treasures of Golconda. It happened, too, that Shah Jehan, the Emperor, was then the lover of rare and skill, insomuch that when, at a later period, he had been dethroned and imprisoned by his father, and a price had been created respecting the value of a certain rich jewel, the Emperor, in his prison, was actually transmitted to the deposed Prince for his inspection and decision. Two such characters were, at the time, in the immediate vicinity of Golconda. Jehan took up the cause of Neer Jumla against his Sovereign, and the Koh-i-noor passed from Golconda to Delhi.

While the kingdoms of the Deccan were successively absorbed in the culminating dominion of the Moguls, the Koh-i-noor rested among the treasures of the Imperial Delhi. It was there, in the year 1665, it was seen by the French traveller Tavernier, who, by the extraordinary indulgence of Aurungzebe, was permitted to see, examine and weigh the jewel, and to report the result to Europe, a European who had ever enjoyed such a privilege.—The Great Mogul sat on his throne of state, while the chief of the jewels of his treasury was brought for inspection on two golden dishes. The magnificence of the collection was inescrutable, but conspicuous above all the rest was the Koh-i-noor. Sometimes worn on the person of the Mogul, sometimes adorning the famous peacock throne, this inestimable gem was safely preserved in Delhi, until the year 1739, when it received its fatal blow from the invasion of Nadir Shah. Among the spoils of conquest which the Persian warrior carried with him in his triumph to Khorassan, and which have been variously estimated as worth from 30 to 90 millions sterling, the Koh-i-noor was the most precious trophy; but it was destined to be the cause of his death, for it was discovered in a premeajy in virtue of which it had been acquired Nadir Shah had entrusted in his service a body of Afghan guards, who had been under the leadership of Ahmed Shah, who also served in the capacity of treasurer, and when the Persian Conqueror was assassinated by his subjects, the Afghans, with Ahmed, who was their chief, at their head, fought their way to their own frontiers, though only 4,000 strong, through the hosts of the Persian Chiefs, who had conspired against their master. Ahmed Shah carried off with him the treasures in his possession, and was probably aided by these means, as well as by his own value, in consolidating the new State which, under the Afghan Ahmed, and the Doorannee Empire, he speedily created in Cabul. It seemed as if the Koh-i-noor carried with it the sovereignty of Delhi, and the Afghan Ahmed, in ... med were as decisive as those of Nadir, and it was by his nomination and patronage that the last Emperor ascended the throne of the Moguls.

At the beginning of the present century the treasures and power of Ahmed were vested in the person of Zemaun Shah, subject to the incessant assaults of his brothers, who, for a long time, proved successful, and in the year 1800 Zemaun Shah found himself a prisoner at the disposal of his brother Shah Shujah, a mere puppet, 40 years later, of our famous Cabul expedition, so the Koh-i-noor brought down to modern times and characters.—Shah Shujah presently ascended the throne of his brother, but the treasury of Cabul was wanting in its most precious ornament, till at length, ingeniously secreted in the wall of Zemaun Shah's prison was discovered the Koh-i-noor. Four eight years after this, while the Doorannee monarchy was still formidable enough to inspire the powers of the East with uneasiness, that Mr. Elphinstone, accredited by Lord Minto to the Afghan Prince, betook himself to what was then the Ultima Thule of Cabul, Peshawar, where, at his state reception, the Koh-i-noor of Peshawar, after an interval of so many years, upon the dazzled eyes of a European. Shah Shujs, afterward the client of Lord Auckland, the East India Company, was dressed on this occasion in a green velvet tunic, fitting closely to his body, and seamed with gold and precious stones. In the breast was a mass of diamonds shaped like two flattened *fleur-de-lis*, and in a bracelet on his right arm blazed the priceless jewel of Golconda. The Prince gave the Koh-i-noor, in allegiance to the Ahmed family, Mr. Elphinstone retired, but the Koh-i-noor was not fated long to continue in the divided and tottering family of Ahmed. Shah Shujah, Abdallee, Nadir, Rumjeet Singh was fully competent either to the defence or the restoration of the fugitive, but he knew and respected the value of the Koh-i-noor, and his mind was bent upon acquiring it. He, too, the Shah under strict surveillance, and made a prisoner, demanded the jewel, and the Prince, prevaricated, temporized, and employed all arrifices of Oriental diplomacy, but in vain.—Runjeet redoubled the stringency of his measures, and in the year 1813, he obtained the jewel, on the day when the great diamond of the Moguls should be surrendered by the Abdalee Chief to the ascendant Lion of the Sikhs. The Koh-i-noor, in a room appointed for the purpose, and taken their seats on the ground. A solemn silence succeeded which continued unbroken for an hour. At length Runjeet, impatience overcame the reserve of Asiatic decorum, and he whispered to an attendant to quicken the memory of the Shah. The exhortation was repeated, and the Shah, in a voice equal with his eyes to a eunuch in attendance, who retiring for a moment, returned with a small roll which he laid before the Shah, who opened it by the aid of two chiefs. Again a pause followed, when at a sign from Runjeet the roll was unfolded, and there in its matchless and unspeakable brilliancy glittered the Koh-i-noor.

In this way did the "Mountain of light" pass in the train of conquest and as the emblem of dominion, from Golconda to Delhi, from Delhi to Mushed, from Mushed to Cabul, from Cabul to Lahore, verifying by the esteem which it everywhere commanded the perspicacity and judgment of Meer Jumla (who is the Marco Polo of Oriental travels) and the Prince Shah Jehan. Excepting the uncertain and doubtful claims of the Brazilian stone among the Crown jewels of Portugal, the Koh-i-noor is the largest and most valuable of the Gems of the East. Prior to Shah Jehan it was still uncut, weighing, it is said, in that rough state, nearly 800 carats, which were reduced by the Lapidary Hortensio Borgis, to its present weight. It was cut by Hortensio Borgis, a Venetian, who instead of receiving a remuneration for his labor, was fined 10,000 rupees for his unexpected temerity. The Koh-i-noor is a "rose-cut"—that is to say, it is cut to a point in a series of small faces or "facets," without any tubular surface. It is nearly an oval form, and of its shape and size by conceiving it as the point ed half of a small hen's egg, though it is said not to have risen more than half an inch from the gold setting in which it was found in Runjeet's Crown. It is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling has been mentioned as a justifiable price if acquired by the Government of India in the East. The Pitt diamond, brought over from Madras by the grand father of Lord Chatham, and sold to the Regent Orleans in 1717 for 125,000 weights scarcely inferior; but the Koh-i-noor, if it should be purchased by the Eagle on the summit of the Russian sceptre weigh as much as 200. Such is the extraordinary jewel which, after a long and eventful career, was at last passed into the possession of England. It was prudently secured among the few remaining valuables of the Lahore Treasury at the commencement of our last Sikh war, and, though it is not in the national value would be inadequate compensation for the cost of the Sikh wars, we may look upon its acquisition as a fitting symbol of that ascendancy which we have so fairly won.—*London Times.*

Glennings from Foreign Publications.

General Garibaldi.—We mentioned in our last that General Garibaldi, the celebrated defender of Rome, arrived in Liverpool on Sunday last, from Gibraltar, in the steam ship Ocean Queen, of the Waterloo Hotel; but his evenings were spent at the houses of some of our principal merchants. He