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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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fifth copy gratis for one year.

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or three requests to have the direction of pape
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The We invite the attention of those who are

TWe invite the attention of these who are remitting moneys to the following table, show ing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We carnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Residue ao said One Maryland Vasahington, D. C. Par. Maryland Vagatia, Par. Philadelphia Par. Philadelphia Par. Ohio 2 New York State 3 dis. Indiana 2 2 New York State 3 dis. Indiana 2 2 New York State 3 dis. Indiana 2 2 Residue 2 New England 1 2 dis. Kentunky 2 Residue 2 New York State 3 dis. Indiana 3 2 Residue 2 New York State 3 dis. Indiana 3 2 Residue 2 New York State 3 dis. Illichigas 3 3 Residue 2 New York State 3 dis. 3 Nichtigas 3 3 Residue 2 Nichtigas 3 3 Residue 2 Nichtigas 3 3 Residue 2 Nichtigas 3 3 Nichtigas 3 3 Residue 2 Nichtigas 3 3 Nichtigas 3 Ni

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 12, 1849.

SPEECH OF MR. DIX, OF NEW YORK,

UNITED STATES SENATE, FEBRUARY 28, 1849

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bi having hoen reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, and the questic being on concurring in the amendment of M. Walker in relation to the Territories acquire from Maxico—

from Muxico—
Mn. Dix said: I regret to be under the necessity
of saking the indulgence of the Senate at this late
period of the session; but I feel it my duty to make
some remarks upon the amendment offered by the
special embedded to the session to the session of the session

dently of this objection, I have considered it from the beginning a measurer of to great importance to the beginning a measurer of the great importance to proposition of the Senator from Tennessee, Bill [30], also in the form of an amendment to this bill, was a shoot ruled out of this body, upon the thin the senator of the senator form of the senation of the senator of the senator from Tennessee, The amendment equally irrelevant and mispinoe. The amendment of the Senator from Tennessee into the Union as a State. The mendment of the Senator from Wisconsin errors these Territ with extraordinary powers to govern those Territ the general purposes of the bill upon which they were proposed to be engended, I see no difference the general purposes of the bill upon which they were proposed to be engended, I see no difference the general purposes of the bill upon which they were proposed to be engended, I see no difference the general purposes of the bill upon which they were proposed to be engended, I see no difference that the properties of the proposition of the conduction t

sidered his argument not very happilly adjusted, the conclusion it amod to enforce yet I must so that I doubted by refer his proposed to the conclusion is proposed to the conclusion of the proposed to the conclusion of the Concl

The proposition of the Senator from Teameses is disposed of, and Inwe therefore not a word to appear to a long to the property of the property

which they are presented. But I hold a Torritorial Government the only proper ont to be croated for these Territories, under a system like ours, "The object of the amendment of the Sansfor from Wisconsin is more than temporary, whatever its language may import. It has no limitation in point of time. The potential of the properties ident, I am constrained to say, with all deference to the majority of the Senate, that I consider it the, goat objectionable proposition I have been

Prejections have been exist to sustain that of the control of the present of the

Am I mistaken?
Mr. Dayron. Two years.
Mr. Dayron. Two years.
Mr. Dix. The Territorial Government of Florida, as I have stated, was established on the 36th March, 1822, one year and twenty-seve days after the passage of the last act authorizin the Precident to take possession of the Territor

on the 20th of October, 1903. An act was passe on the 31st of the same month, eleven days after sion of the Territory, and this act was to expire at the close of the same session of Congree On the 20th of March, 1904, a Territorial Gov ernment was established, to take offer on the 1st October of the same session of Congrees of the elevent of the control of the control of the certain the consultation of the control of the control of the certain of the control of the certain period. The want of each of the same the ensuing assion of Congress. The power conferred were to expire at a certain period. The want of each a provision in this amendment on seven this omission size in the integritionace, when compared with the magnitude of the powers which the amendment confers.

I cannot believe this amendment can receive all the constitutional cancilors necessary to give it the validity of law. I shall, therefore, proceed to examine the other perpositions before the Senate, as we may be called upon to set on them when it is for a very chort time, of the privilege which has been taken by other Senators, of speaking npon the different propositions before us.

Constitution of the United States was framed, analyzing of the States was not convened and analyzing of the States was not convened and analyzing of the States was not convened and the United States was not convened and the United States was not considered to the States and the Control of t

of their acquisition.

The debates in the Federal Convention, while seem to have had an exclusive reforeace to the admission of new States from territory we the admission of new States from territory we then with the state of the state of the cardinal seem of the proposed system, so as to include new members, was deemed a matter of the unions tellicacy and importance, not only as affect to the moral influence of such extension upon the character of the whole. This disposition in the original States to surround the cystem with all the continuous control of the control of

oreign States.

Sir, I hold to this prudence and caution in th
founders of this Republic. I believe it to be du
to curselvee, to the institutione they framed, an
to the future millione whose dectiny for good o
for ovil is in some degree to be wrought out i

our political action.

I desince, then, free the organization of the Covernment, this practical principle, which I hold Covernment, this practical principle, which I hold mitted into the Union which has not been prepared by a familiar knowledge of the theory and practice of our political eystem, and by such is training, in the discipline of free institutions as to render its participation in the administration of the general concerns an all and an advantage, not an enharmsement and an obstacle, to the steady

This requirement, which I consider absolute, in not fulfilled by the condition of California. The bill reported by the select committee admits the Territory into the Union at once as a sovereign ment of the Semator from Tennessee, though is embraced New Mexico also. This proposition is directly opposed to all the practical rules an usages of the Expublic, from the foundation to the principle I have ctated as inhorent in the organization of the Federal Government. It diseard all the prudential considerations which susteress the control of the control of the control of the union of the Potential Covernment. It diseard all the prudential considerations which sustersation of the Federal Government. It diseard

system.

Let me etate some of the leading objections it, as they relate to the condition of California:

1. Ite present inhabitants are, to a considerable extent, Indians or Mexicans of mixed blood.

business of self-government.

4. They do not even speak our lauguage.

5. They would not come into the Union wan enlightened understanding of the princip

American elitica as to reader them eaft participants in the administration of the Government.

I need not enlarge upon these positions. Those who are familiar with the condition of Collifornia, and the character of the people, will assent to their truth. I hold these oligoritons to the irread of the control of the colling of the control of the colling of the colli

the attributes of self-government. In the uniform process of the Government 1, 10 m nilcen law have always prescribed a period of probation for individuals who come among us for a permanent abode, and to mite their fortunes to its discussion of the common of the comparison of the c

Louisians was sequired in 1803. The inhabit tants made repseted applications for admission into the Union; they protested against the tardy action of Congress; they appealed to the treaty in vindication of their right to such admission 70 ct Congress retrued to admit Louisians into the deemed necessary to prepare the inhabitants for the exercise of the highest political rights, though there was a strong infusion of our own citizen among them.

I Florida was acquired in 1830; and, in the stream with Spini, there was a stipulation near beauty with Spini, there was a stipulation near the state of the stat

tice of our political institutions.
But, even with our own Territories and or own peeply, we have dealt with the same cautio with the same caution which an admission into the Union confers. It stead of curtailing the period of prohation, where Congress had a discretion, we have rather bed disposed to insist on a rigid fulfilment of the presented conditions, both in respect to numbers an

the Cordinance of 1:55, by which the division of the Territory Northwest of the Other two facts of the Other through the Other

people. The settlers came from the old States. They were nurtured in the love of liberty, and trained to the excresion of political rights. All trained to the excresion of political rights. All them seff depositaries of the profess treasure of Freedom. Yet they were subjected to a protracted production. They were held in political reactions of the process of the p

The bill diseaseds all these considerations California has not yet been acquired a single year; nits months upo it was foreign territory, the property of the property of the property of the tions, sauges, laws, and institution, are, in some degree, allen to our own. The people of not even speke our language; they cannot read the property of the property of the constitution that the property to the property of the constitution that the property to the property of the property of the original States, and to give it a weight in the hoty equal to that of Wrighting, or Pennaylhaps, of twenty thousand souls, it is to wield here an influence equal to that of New York, with

independent membership in the Union of the States. I believe it to be unjust to the presen members of the Union, hazardous to the stability of the Government, a departure from a wise an well-considered policy, and unjust, as I chall en deavor to show, to California herself.

Her physical and social condition is as unsuited to the independent management of her own concerns as her intellicetal and moral. Her own concerns as her intellicetal and moral. Her own concerns as her intellicetal and moral. Her intelligence where the property of the p

upon Congress to establish a temporary Government for n Territory, to provide for its wants, give direction to its setion, and to sustain it the collective wisdom and strength of the whocommunity, until it shall have passed through the period of probastion to which all our Terri reis have been subjected—a period render dombly perilons there by the prevailing diserge zation—that Coossion is presented in the com-

tion of California, on of a Territorial Government of the control of the contro

own want of constancy and courage.

The objections I have stated to thie bill are insuperable; they are fundamental, and there fore not to be obvisted. There are objections of detail, which might be remedied; but I will mere by state, without enlarging upon, dem—as no variation in the details can reconcile into to the general purpose of the hill—the immediate and

Or these objections, I consider the disseased would keep that Turnivoy as its ustall the agree of population and the growth of improvement and the control of the control o

Let us loave statistical divisions to be fixed by events. The movement of population, physical development, social progress, and their incidents—these are the great causes which mark out permanent boundaries between separate States. Let us leave California to be filled up, and the races which occupy it can better determine than we

The disposition which the bill makes of New Maxica, I condedict, If possible, still more object. Maxica, I condedict, If possible, still more object to the control of the Mexica Condedication under the constitutive act in con Condedication of the control control control of the control c

bered nor merged in a more extended organization. Sulpetion by conquest is the greatest has the control of the control of the control of the magnanismity of the conquerors should spare the subjugated State the further humiliation of dissubjugated State the further humiliation constant in a nucleas extension. I will neither consent to the Holy Alliance towards Poland, or the part of the Holy Alliance towards Genoa. I will neither agree that she shall be divided nor swalform disamebrament. I am for exercising our power over her with humanity as well as forbearness—for conforming, as far as we can, to the consent of the control of the co

the result.

But it is not quite clear, from the language, this bill, what is to be the fast of New Mexicothis bill, what is to be the fast of New Mexicothe state—and I suppose this to be the intention. The control of the committee—and suppose that to be the intention. The control of the committee—and suppose that to be the intention of the committee—and suppose that to be the intention of the committee—and suppose that to be the intention of the committee—and in suppose that to be bounded on the sast by the summit of the Roch Mexico. I am not suppose that the New Mexico created by the bill is to be bounded on the sast by the summit of the Roch Mexico. I am not sure whether they would not the mere and the size of the Mexico. I am not sure whether they would not be meregol in Texas by the mere designation of a houndary line. The bill seems to me, by the thin of the mere and the sure three designation of a houndary line. The bill seems to me, by the time of the mere and the sure of the

atogether a free agent in this matter. Durin the last three years, resolutions have been many times passed by the Legislature of Ne York, and presented here by myself, dealerint that in any territories acquired from Mexic slavery ought to be prohibited. I have endess cover to the instructions by which the resolutions were accompanied. I have done with the more cheerfulness, because, apart free all obligation of obedience, I believe them just.

ought to be organized for Cultivaria and New Mexico, and that these establishing them should contain a prohibition of alavery. I believe there never was an occasion in which such a prohibit never was an occasion in which such a prohibit property of the present in the present

Shavery, I believe, was never originally cetabish of the property of the property of the protice of the property of the property of

merce of the colony of Virginia was thrown ope for recompetition of slave into that colony wa one of the first fruits of this commercial free one of the first fruits of this commercial free one of the first fruits of this commercial free one of the first fruits of this commercial free one of the first fruits of the first partial the other of the first fruits of the first partial the control time suthorizing the traitence of slavery; now such the control of the first fruits of the first forbold without law. Indeed, the early enach ments of the colony of Virginia and for their obments of the colony of Virginia and the their first fing to smelion the measures she had adopted from the first fruits of the first fruits. The aplerance of the first fruits of the first fruits of the colonial fruits of the first fruits. The aptended of the first fruits of the first fruits of the part of Virginia and the other colonials to the forest fruits of the first fruits of the first forced upon us hy Great Britain; we are not repossible for its origin. In the North, it has been possible for the origin. In the North, it has been possible for its origin. In the North, it has been possible for the colonials to the colonials to forced upon us hy Great Britain; we are not repossible for its origin. In the North, it has been possible for its origin. In the North is measure, induced upon the result. The responsibility which rest supen us to see that it is no forcube oriented—that it shall not, as for as depends or where it has hene abolished.

After the termination of the war with Great Britain, when the American colonies to use the Britain that the American colonies to the the American colonies to the American Colonies that the could and separate station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitled them? the attention of the great men of the consulty with a view to its exclusion from the unoccupied portions of the Union, but with a view to its extination in the States where it existed. The determinant of the Colonies of the Confedera Colonies of the Confederation of the Confedera Colonies of the Confederation of the Confede

The anti-slavery clause received the votes of six States out of the ten present in Congress. Under the Articles of Confederation the deleast majority of the thirteen States was requisite to carry any proposition. Mr. Juffersorie proposition, the Juffersorie proposition, the value of the states was requisite to any any great was not adopted.

adopted. I held in my hand, Mr. President, a copy of his plan for a temporary Government for the his plan for a temporary Government for the which I found a few weeks ago, among the axishives of the Confederation, in the State Department, where they are deposited—Appendix No. 1.] The original is in the clear, careful handwing of Mr. deferson, and it settles the question of the confederation of the state of the confederation of the state of the confederation of the State Department of the St

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have heen personally guilty."—[Appendix No.2.]

I am happy to have had it in my power to reduce this declared not the author of an article declared in the declared not the author of an article declared in the second property of the

entitled, according to the Articles of Combetertion, to vote—Appendix No. 3.

Thus things remained until 1787, when the Ordinance of that year was passed, establishing of the Combete of the Combete of the Combete and prohibiting elavery within it forwer, except for crimes. This Ordinance was reported by a committee, of which Mr. Edward Carrington, of Virginia, was eshalman, and Mr. Nahan Dane Virginia, was chalman, and Mr. Nahan Dane with the vices of all the States precent. It was a manimous vote as to States, and unanimous, with a single exception, as to delegates. There were only eight States present, viz. Massachusetts, New Ordinan, South Carolina, and Googia. The five abeast States were Now Hampshire, Connection, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The four fixes—New Hampshire, Connection, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The four fixes—New Hampshire, Connection, son's provise in 1784, and Maryland voted to reson's provise in 1784, and Maryland voted to refer Mr. King's proposition in 1788.—[Appenii]

Thus, I think, it may be fairly asserted, that if all the States had heen represented in Congress, the vote would have heen equally unanimous. The Ordinance would have heen adopted by the votes of the thirteen States.

The South united with the North in excluding

The South united with the North in excluding lavery from the Ferritory. It was a unanimous redict of the whole Ferritory. It was a unanimous redict of the whole country against the extended of our revolutionary fathers to rid themselves of he responsibility, and the country of the evil of lavery. And I take great pleasure in awarding on a Southern man, Thomas Jefferson, the conjuint of this great measure of justice and huseling of the state of the properties of this great measure of justice and huseling of the properties of this great measure of justice and huseling of the properties of the properti

1787, the Federal Convention, ettings in Phidephsia, was remining the Constitution of United States. While the former body was the Northwestern Territory, the latter was goged in providing for the suppression of Aricon allow trude. Thus, the representant of the new-horn Republic, legislating for the providence of the property of the property of the providence of the property of the property before understand not their commencements. The property and providence of the property designation of their commencements of the property and property of the prop what they considered a great public evil and reproach. While she former declared that slavers about the same prohibited in the about the same prohibited in the clared (though in the form of a restriction of the carries of a power) the American alsaw traidshould cease after the year 1807. It would have been abelished at once, but for the opposition of South Carolina and Georgia, the only States which were at that time decirous of continu-

In the Federal Convention, Virginia was among the forement in her opposition to the slave treids. Madison and Mason and Randolph were distinguished for the sublity and need with which they advocated its immediate suppression. They were unvilling to wait twenty years for its abolition, curvilling to wait twenty years for its abolition. South Carolina and Georgia would not come into the Union, a compression was greed on, and the trailic was telerated until 1808. On the first day of January of that year, the very first day of Congress had power to make its prohibition efforts of the control of the cont

that the folicy of the bonheirs of this Republic that the folicy of the bonheirs of this Republic theology, and the folicy of the short of t

of slavery beyond to states and Territories in I have always been opposed to interference with slavery where it exists. The Federal Government has no onforci over the directly or indirectly, the control of the contro

Sir, I hold the exercise of this power for the exclusion of shavory from California and New Mozico to be even of higher chligation than it was in respect to the Northwestern Territory, Slavery existed in that Territory at the time the territory existed in that Territory at the time the territory, and hald writhin it, was sanotioned by the courts. The prohibition was constructed to extend only to persons born or brought into the Territory asbesquently to the adoption of the

The situation of California and New Macios is entirely different. Maccio ong since abalished alwayer khoughout her limits. The abolition was first publishey procedured by Percent, in 1820, in pursuance, as the decree dealers, rere, in 1820, in pursuance, as the decree dealers, or of extraordinary powers vested in him. It was overview, Congress, in 1837, and again by the constitution of 1844. Though, as a nation, but imperfectly drilliand, struggling against the amount of the constitution of 1844. Though, as a nation, but imperfectly drilliand, struggling against the yellow of the constitution of and government, and daturanced by Internal dissensions, serialing, in a great edgere, but the constitution on the broad foundation of human liberty declaring all within her limits to be free.

To permit slavery to be carried into California and New Mexico would be to annul this declaration, and to reestablish slavery where it has been abolished. I cannot consent to any settlement of this question which can by possibility have such a result

a result.

Mr. Berrier. I desire to inquire of the Senator from New York, if he intends to assert that the proclamation of Prosident Guerrero was issued under any power specially delegated to him in

reference to this subject?

Mr. Dr.: I will answer the Senstor with pleasure.

I take the decree as I find it. I end that
dent of the sense of the sense of the sense of the decree stated, of extraordinary powers conceded to
him. I am under no obligation to inquire further in relation to the matter, or to look hebind
the act for the authority on which it was foundthe act for the authority on which it was found-

Mr. Berrien. I ask the question with a view of ascortaining whether the Senator was disposed to contend that slavery was abolished in New Mexco by virtue of any other power than this procla-

tion?

Mr. Dix. I snppose it was abolished by virtue of the authority on which the decree was made. I have the decree, and will read it, if the Senator from Georgia desires it.

Mr. Benaux. The Senator in not aware, purhaps, of the fact that the power granted to the President was given him for the purpose of repelling invasion, and that no the object. I would propound another question. If clavery was abolished by thore of the preclamation of President Guerrero, in 1829, what slavery remained in Mexico to be abilished by those of the sovereign the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the production of the sovereign that the market production of the the market production of the the market pathodists.

Mr. Dir.; present not to asswer the changing of course of my rewards, which I do not care it make.—I Appendix No. 5. I repeat—the tire was the public declaration that alwayer was shedlined was made in the year that the constitution of 1844. I do not design any to top beyond the limits of these executive, legal states, and constitutional and, to inquire into the top observe the constitution of 1844. I do not design any top top beyond the limits of these executive, legal states, and constitutional and, to inquire into the when I was interrupted, that the effect of carry ingle always into California would be to subvert the problittion contained in these sets. This is the first great objection. The second is, that if years the problittion contained in these sets. This is the present of the problittion of a race which add the first great objection. The second is, that if years the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem. The second is, that is not expected to the problem of the problem of

Mr. Foorr. I would inquire of the Senate from New York if he considers that any injustic will result to California and New Mexico by allow ing the people of those Territorics to do wit this watter as they makes?

nahers of the Republic did in relation to the Northwestern Territory; of preventing the extension to California of what they considered, and what consider, a great will. If we surely alvery into the wishes of the people there. They have a slaves now, and we should plant clavery where it does not crist. We should stand before the standard plant of the standard plant of the contraction of the standard plant of the stan

The introduction of clavery into California as New Mexico, as I conocie, would be the more indicentible, as there is nothing in the soil and climent of the conocie, and the conocie, and say a colling little than takes it measter or oppressifor whites to be employed in productive indifor the most part, of movemians, with markter the most part, of movemians, with marktufficial means. There is no need of the Arbiemon. A large portion of California is alerast and broken. It yields anothing to the productive and broken. It yields anothing to the productive pensable. Much of the value of that Territory consists in the naritino value which like on the Pacific. It is about five hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty wide, with an area of some of the property of the prope

Include that will be the circle of the amendment and any right contrared by the Constitution. It is not consorted by the Constitution of Constituti

I have but one more condicatalor- to present its topic, and I whim whather this oright not to weight much with us all? Whe this oright not to weigh much with us all? Whe the war with Mexico was commanded, we we charged with the intention of sequiting territor, and the sequence of the control of the contro

him? The lower lies or propounds agreeded in him? The lower lies of this. Who, from it south, of the server of the lies who, the saved any such purpose? Had Southern Senators Insiste the up urpose? Had Southern Senators insiste the purpose of the Congress shall not legistate for the little of th

Mr. Dix. I was speaking of an avowed purpose to carry slaves into California; and I thought I understood the Senator from Mississippi, the other day, not only as asserting the right, but we supporting his argument by contending this? a portion of the country was likely to become a slaveholding negion.

Mr. Boors. I said this, on that point: It in Mr. Boors. I said this, on that point: It in Mr. Boors. I said this proving is applied to only a small portion of this Teeritory. Belleving this to be the cast, I urged that the moderation and forboarance of the South, in order to establish a Teeritorial Covernment affording protection to the poople of these Teeritories, is strikingly exhibited in her not urging her right, in any shape to form, to be authorized specially by two carry slaves there. We saik nothing but to kee

Mr. Dox. I cannot consent to go into this discussion now. I said that whether the McGiona Government was aware of the imputation cast with Mr. Tels, the McGiona commissioners which due to stipulate that we should not allow elevery to be estiblished in any territory they should upon the simple of the most of the most

"Among the points which came under discussion was the excinsion of slavory from all territory which should pass from Mexico. In the course of their remarks on the subject, I was tolthat if it were proposed to the People of the that if it were proposed to the People of the Pitory, in order that the inspirition should be therein established, the proposal could not excit stronger feelings of abhorence than those awa kennel in Mexico by the prospect of the introduction of slavary in any Vertrour parted with by

I could make up comment on this correspond cone, if I were disposed, which would be half as eloquent as the fields. These Mexicons, whom we have been constanted in consider a ladder-disposal compelled to make passe with as almost on our compelled to make passe with as almost on our contents and forced to seed a portion of their territory, implies us not fix early alwavey into it liberal and mighthened as we are probleming to mankind the principle of human liberty as one of the inalicable rights of our mes, if we wrest to the inalicable rights of our mes, if we wrest to

tition which has been presented from Now Mexico?

Mr. Dix. No, sir; I refer to Mr. Trist's nego tiation in Mexico, and the representations made

Mr. Dix. No, sir; I refer to Mr. Trist's negotiation in Mexico, and the representations made to him during an interview with the Mexican commissioners. Mr. Russ. I wish to ask the honorable Senator

whether ne does not know that her knecken commeisoners negotiated the treaty under the influence of an agent of the British Government? Mr. Dur. I suppose there can be no doubt that the treaty is in strict accordance with this feelings of the complete of the contract of the contract of the blocking poly on this subject. The contract of the bolition of always prove it, under whatever inthogon the treaty may have hen fowed.

Mr. President, two yeare ago, when I first addressed the Santae upon this eathed, under the instructions of the State of New York, I said versel the Santae upon this eathed, under the instructions of the State of New York, I said very be carried into any portion of this continued which is free. I repeat the declaration now: by no act, by no sequescence of here, shall shawey same time, that, in whatever manner this question should be settled, if it is should be decided against her views of justiles and right, her dero State, should remain unbaken and unimparied. Speaking in her name, and for the last time within these walls. I repeat the identification was the state of the

ard of the forty-fifth degree, that of forty-five degrees from the the Lake of the Woods, shall be

THE NATIONAL ERA.

ANOTHER SERIES.

ENANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

For the National Era. THE CHRISTIAN TOURISTS.

And Scythia's steppes, they
Where the lorg shadows of the i
In the night sun are east,
And the deep heast of Dalecarlia,
Quakee at each ring hlast
There, in barbario grandenr, M
A baptised Scythian queen,
With Europe's arts and Asia's i
The North and East between

MR. HANNEGAN-AN UNPRECEDENTED ACT.

THE NEW CABINET.

FORCING AN EXTRA SESSION.

THE "CRISIS" IN 1835.

LITERARY NOTICES.

vec, womigen, p.C.

Ir. Tyler [Professor of Languages in Amhorst logo] is already well known for his ability and in preparing classical books for the use of gos. These Histories properly follow the mania and Agricola. The notes are opposis instructive, and the indexes are constructed (great care. The book is very finely printed substantially bound.

solution c.c. for size as above.

s little work is made up of agreeable inciinterwoven in a well-told story, illustrating
rest lessons. It is dedicated to American
rs, and will prove a pleasant companion for
bildson.

HT OF TOIL. Published by the American Tract.

By the author of "Peep of Day." Pp. 236, 18mo.

Che subjects treated of in this volume are seri-spiritual, and practical, and the object of the tter is to promote "Scriptural holiness." A p feoling of piety pervades the volume.

or Moral Philosophy. By Rev. Asa Mahan.
Oberin: J.M. Fitch
are out of patience with the appearance of
ok. The paper is miserable—not good
for a common newspaper. The thoughts
a man as Mr. Mahan deserve a better

HOUSTON UPON CALHOUN.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

SENATOR CHASE.

The National Whig, edited by a Southerner has the following article on the election of Mr. Chase to the United States Senate from Ohio, Its a tribute coming from a political opponent that sounds very unlike the abuse of the Whig presses of Ohio.

BRIEF AND MANLY.

For the National E BRIDGES.

BY MISS ALICE CARRY

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

My friend, then art mournful and I That life is a transient breath— Disheartened, it may be, with hear The most of the river of death!

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ARY. 1 The Popesion has nutselven or the as in law, from the temporal Government of the ARY. 2. The Roman Pontiff will edge gall the guaranties necessary to the independence of the exercise of his spiritual power.

ARY. 3. The Grown of Government of the Roman Ary. 3. The Grown of Government of the Roman Ary. 3. The Grown of the Roman Republic.

ARY. 4. The Roman Republic will have, with the rest of Islay, the raisdrow which a common and the state of Islay, the raisdrow which a common and the control of the Roman Republic and the state of Islay, the raisdrow which a common and the state of Islay, the raisdrow which a common and the state of Islay is the sufficient of the Roman Republic and that not only whold the Pope bedposed, but and that not only whold the Pope bedposed, but leads from Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarians had whipped the Imperialists in overal battles.

STAIN.

in eeveral battles.

SPAIN.
In the Cortes, the Ministry, in reply to a resolution inquiring whether any proposition had been made to the Government for the sale or cession of Cuba, replied that there had not, and, if any such should be made, it would not be entertained.

THE POWERT DESIRET IN MASSACHUSSITH.—A third trial for the election of a Representative from the third trial for the election of a Representative from the third trial for the property of the trial trial for the third trial for the property of the trial trial for the election of a Representative from the third trial from the trial tria

Exigation to California.—The tide of emi-gration to California knows no abstement. Ship load after ship load leaves our shores. We re-joice to know that citizens ef good character con-stitute so large a portion of the emigrants.

Abbott Lawrence, it is currently reported was offered the Navy Department, but declined We suppose he may have thought himself entitled to be Secretary of the Treasury.

their to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The Inatounation Balts.—The Grand Inauguration Ball was a grand squeeze. It was as hard to get a bite of the good things, as it is to get an office. Addles tost their clouds, and genulations their hats. Those who staid away enjoyment of the stands of the same thousands of the analysis of the same thousands of the Orphan Arylums.

The Insuguration Ball, without Distinction of Party, we less crowded, more select, and very classification of the Corphan Corphan Corphan (Corphan Corphan Corphan

Colose: Weller, the commissioner appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was at New Orleans on the 28th, en route to the scene of his duty.

Bancome run Orno.—The bill authorizing the building of a bridge over the Ohjo, has become law. The work will require great skill and labor.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY adjourne last Friday week, after a session of 53 days, ha-ing passed 140 bills.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE has resolved to adjourn on the 15th of this month. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad bill has become a law. Mr. Toucry, late Attorney General of the United States, has returned to Connecticut.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, American Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, arrived at New York a few day since.

Walker's majority over all

or hat existed on shore.

THE QUARKE, IN THE SENATE—The Washing-ton correspondent of the Beltimore Pairie gives the following account of the difficulty between Mesers Foote and Cameron:

'In the Senate, a little cannot took place be-'in the Senate, a little cannot took place be-week up to the latter to complain to him the the had officiously interrupted Senates Berrien while he was addressing the Senate, and in so doing he altook his finger manusclup! in the face of the abook his finger manusclup! in the face of the complainty struck (fee. 1000,

May God speed the day, is the earnest wish of Youre, respectfully, E. N.

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bout."

ke one of the girls from the plantalitty or Harriet.

Kitty or Harriet won't do. They
hild—all the colored people do—alnot like colored people to do so; but
sen so bitter and grumbled so much
oung mistress's death."

organization, I am afraid. Has Keenan soen heaves, and he heaves it is nothing but constitutional debility. He ordered the cold sale bath, and fresh air, and exercise every day, with a milk dist-and, I assure you, Minny most soru-wish, air, I could persuade you to leave Minny with her. She is so find of Minny—her life lies in Minny, if you take away Minny, you have heave the single bearing to the sale of the cold of the work of the wo

sher boom, exclaimed, in glud tones, and the results of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section o

Jan. 4—Inst. X. 12 War 17 ramments of the Control Part No. 12 War 17 resembles of the Control Part No. 12 War 17 resembles on the Control Part No. 12 War 17 resembles on the Control Part No. 12 resembles on the Control Part No. 12 resembles on the Control Part No. 12 resembles of the Control Part No. 12 re

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