

Box 1

Folder D

my Private opinion

Mr Clay had a Cross disposition I am speaking
of him when he was in the Senate.
he had Cursed me often when I was a Page
Some times when he wanted me if I did not
go to him immediately. he would say. damn you
when dont you Com quicker. he was consider
very ruff to us. he was under him in the
Senate. When I was messenger and had charge
of the main door of the Senate. they frequently admitted
persons by introduction on the floor of the Senate.
I have carried Ladies and Gentlemen Names to him
While the Senate was in session before he would
read the names. he would rip out an oath & tell
them to go to hell damn it - I cant see an business
(he was ^{rough} a great deal) he was hard to please
on several occasions he was the worst.
Mannered Senator that I ever had to wait
on. (with one exception and that was Senator
Merrick. of Maryland he loved the Ladies
and they loved him - a lady told me
in the Senate Chamber she would give any thing
if she could only Kiss - him.

I have in my portfolio, the bronze or Copper
Cast, of Henry Clay, taken for the book of
Eulogues printed by order of the Senate, on
his death, I came in possession of it through
Asbury Dickens, then Secretary of the Senate.

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

COLONEL BENTON.

In pursuance of resolutions passed at a late public meeting in St. Louis, a letter was addressed to Col. Benton on the 25th ult. by a large committee appointed for the purpose, inviting the Colonel to partake of a public dinner. The following able reply was handed to the committee:

St. Louis, October 25th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: When you did me the honor to call upon me, two days ago, and to deliver to me in person the invitation to a public dinner on the part of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of St. Louis, I briefly explained to you the reasons which would prevent me from accepting that honor. In the eighteen years which I have been in the Senate of the United States, I have seldom accepted honors of this kind, never, in fact, outside of my own State, and but once or twice within it. To reasons of another kind is now superadded the obstacle of a brief stoppage in St. Louis, which leaves no time to spare for this object. I am greatly gratified at the invitation which has been given me, and the manner of presenting it, and the opportunity which it afforded of exchanging salutations with so many of my old friends and neighbors. I am on my way to some of the neighboring counties, where I have not been for years, and thence to the seat of Government, to be present at the meeting of the General Assembly, not to importune members for their votes, (for that is a point which I have always left to themselves and their immediate constituents,) but to show a respect to the legislative body of the State, which eighteen years' service in the Senate of the United States has prevented me from doing heretofore. My present visit will be brief and limited to a few points, but in the ensuing spring and summer I shall make the tour of the whole State, to make the acquaintance of my fellow-citizens generally, and to thank the people of Missouri for three elections to the American Senate, whether honored with a fourth or not.

In the letter of invitation which you delivered me, you remark upon the parricidal conduct of the old Federal party, now called Whigs, (and which will soon want another name,) in harassing the country with panics, alarms, and distress, for political effect; and you congratulate me upon the recovery of the country from the trying scene of this kind through which it has just passed. I reciprocate the sentiments you express, and can bear witness to the truth of the picture which you have drawn. The position which I occupy has given me a near view of the working of that machinery of fabricated panic, organized alarm, and domestic manufactured distress, on which the tacticians of the Federal party rely to gain possession of the political power of this country. Since the Veto session of 1832 the political part of the banks, and their confederates, have convulsed the country with alternate expansions and contractions of the paper currency, to make the people cry out for a National Bank; and they are now preparing for another convulsion of the same kind.

New banks are created, paper money is forced into circulation, small notes are multiplied, a vast quantity of bills of exchange are accumulating upon New Orleans and New York; and while this preparation for another catastrophe is going on, we hear it ominously repeated by all the initiated of the party, that the resumption of specie payments was premature and unsafe—that it cannot last—that there must be another suspension—and that there can be no lasting and permanent resumption until a National Bank is established. This is what is going on, and this is what is said by those who have had the power heretofore to make good their predictions, and have charged all the mischief which they create upon some act, no matter what, of the Administration. But the next suspension may not be so easy a job as the last. The process of resumption has developed a division among the banks. We have seen a resumption and a non-resumption flag; in the next attempt to close the vaults, we shall see a suspension and a non-suspension flag. The business banks will resist the suspension; the political ones will force it if they can; and in this division the community and the laws will find an auxiliary in the non-suspending banks, which may enable them to frustrate the machinations of the architects of mischief.

The late and present Administration have kept their attention steadily fixed on this political bank warfare on the currency and the business of the country, and they have labored to counteract it by supplying the community with an ample amount of that kind of currency which the Constitution guaranties, and the experience of the world approves, which is liable to no depreciation of value, and subject to no balloon expansion and spasmodic contraction, at the will of irresponsible corporations. The Jacksonian and Van Buren Administrations have labored to maintain an adequate supply of specie for all the common and ordinary dealings of the country; and that amount is now merely obtained. One hundred millions of gold and silver (twenty millions of it imported since the suspension) now replenish the land, and every State can have its proportion of it by the easy and wise process of banishing from its borders all paper money under twenty dollars.

The country has recovered from the shock of the last year's suspension, and has recovered by means of the hundred millions of specie which our policy has accumulated, and by the exportation of an hundred millions of domestic productions which

From an article in the Edinburgh Review, entitled "Public Characters," and attributed to Lord Brougham.

ORATORY OF MR. FOX.

The great intellectual gifts of Mr. Fox's mind, the robust structure of his faculties, naturally governed his oratory, made him singularly affect argument, and led him to a close grappling with every subject, despising all flights of imagination, and shunning every thing collateral or discursive. This turn of mind, too, made him always careless of ornament, often negligent of accurate diction. There never was a greater mistake, as we lately had occasion to remark, than the fancying a close resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes, although an excellent judge (Sir James Mackintosh) fell into it when he pronounced him "the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes." That he resembled his immortal predecessor in despising all useless ornament, and all declamation for declamation's sake, is true enough; but it applies to every good speaker as well as to those two signal ornaments of ancient and modern rhetoric. That he resembled him in keeping more close to the subject in hand than many good, and even great, speakers have often done, may also be affirmed; yet this is far too vague and remote a likeness to justify the proposition in question; and it is only a difference in degree, and not a specific distinction between him and others. That his eloquence was fervid, rapid, copious—carrying along with it the minds of the audience, nor suffering them to dwell upon the speaker or the speech, but engrossing their whole attention to the question, is equally certain, and is the only real resemblance which the comparison affords. But then the points of difference are as numerous as they are important, and they strike, indeed, upon the most cursory glance. The one was full of repetitions, recurring again and again to the same topic, nay, to the same view of it, till he made his impression complete; the other never came back upon a ground which he had utterly wasted and withered up by the tide of fire he had rolled along with it. The one dwelt at length, and with many words, on his topics; the other performed the whole at a blow, sometimes with a word, always with the smallest number of words possible. The one frequently was digressive, even narrative and copious in illustration; in the other no deviation from his course was ever to be perceived; no disporting on the borders of his way, more than any lingering over it; but carried rapidly forward, and without swerving to the right or to the left, like the engines flying along a railway, and like them driving every thing off out of sight that obstructed his resistless course. In diction, as well as in thought, the contrast was remarkable. It is singular that any one should have thought of likening Mr. Fox to the orator of whom the great Roman critic, comparing him with Cicero, has said so well and so judiciously—*In illo plus curæ, in hoc plus naturæ*. The Greek was, of all speakers, the one who most carefully prepared each sentence; showing himself as sedulous in the collocation of his words as in the selection. His composition, accordingly, is a model of the most artificial workmanship; yet of an art so happy in its results that itself is wholly concealed. The Englishman was negligent, careless, slovenly beyond most speakers; even his most brilliant passages were the inspirations of the moment; and he frequently spoke for half an hour at a time, sometimes delivered whole speeches, without being fluent for five minutes, or, excepting in a few sound and sensible remarks, which were interspersed, rewarding the hearer with a single redeeming passage. Indeed, to the last, he never possessed, unless when much animated, any fluency, and probably despised it, as he well might, if he only regarded its effects in making men neglect the more essential qualities, when the curse of being fluent speakers, and nothing else, has fallen on them and on their audience. Nevertheless, that fluency—the being able easily to express his thoughts in correct words—is as essential to a speaker as drawing to a painter. This we cannot doubt, any more than we can refuse our assent to the proposition, that though merely giving pleasure is no part of an orator's duty, yet he has no vocation to give his audience pain, which any one must feel who listens to a speaker delivering himself with difficulty and hesitation. The practice of composition seems never to have been familiar to Mr. Fox. His speeches show this; perhaps his writings still more so; because there the animation of the momentary excitement, which often carried him on in speaking, had little or no play. One of his worst speeches, if not his worst, is that upon Francis, Duke of Bedford; and it is known to be almost the only one he ever much prepared, and the only one he ever corrected for the press. His History, too, shows the same want of expertness in composition. The style is pure and correct, but cold and lifeless; it is even somewhat abrupt and discontinuous, so little does it flow naturally or with ease. Yet, when writing letters without any effort, no one expressed himself more happily or with more graceful facility; and in conversation, of which he never partook only when the society was small and intimate, he was a model of every excellence whether solid or gay, plain or refined—full of information, witty and playful betimes, never ill-natured for a moment—above all, never afraid of an argument as so many eminent men are wont to be, but, on

anxiety: he was exceedingly nervous to use the common expression. It was a noble performance, instinct with sound principle; full of broad and striking views of policy; abounding in magnanimous appeals to justice, and bold assertions of right; in one passage touching and pathetic—the description of a Catholic soldier's feelings on reviewing some field where he had shared the dangers of the fight, yet repined to think that he could never taste the glories of command. His greatest speeches were those in 1791 on the Russian armament, on parliamentary reform in 1797, and on the renewal of the war in 1803. The last he himself preferred to all the others; and it had the disadvantage, if it be not, however, in another sense, the advantage, of coming after the finest speech, excepting that on the slave trade, ever delivered by his great antagonist. But there are passages in his earlier speeches, particularly the fierce attack upon Lord Auckland in the Russian speech, and the instructive summary of our failings and our misgovernment in the Reform speech, which it would be hard to match even in the speech of 1803. But for the inferiority of the subject, the speech upon the Westminster scrutiny in 1794 might perhaps be justly placed at the head of them all. The surpassing interest of the question to the speaker himself—the thorough knowledge of all its details by his audience, which made it sufficient to allude to matters and not to state them—the undeniably strong grounds of attack which he had against his adversary—all conspired to make this great oration as animated and energetic throughout as it is perfectly felicitous both in the choice of topics and the handling of them. A fortunate cry of "order," which he early raised in the very exordium, by affirming that "far from expecting any indulgence," he could "scarcely hope for bare justice from the house," gave him occasion for dwelling on this topic, and pressing it home with additional illustration, till the redoubled blows and repeated bursts of extemporaneous declamation almost overpowered the audience, while they wholly bore down all farther interruption. A similar effect is said to have been produced by Mr. (now Lord) Plunkett, in the Irish House of Commons, upon some one calling out to take down his words. "Stop," said this consummate orator, "and you shall have something more to take down;" and then followed in a torrent the most vehement and indignant description of the wrongs which his country had sustained, and had still to endure.

In most of the external qualities of oratory, Mr. Fox was certainly deficient, being of an unweildy person, without any grace of action, with a voice of little compass, and which, when pressed in the vehemence of his speech, became shrill almost to a cry or squeak; yet all this was absolutely forgotten in the moment when the torrent began to pour. Some of the under tones of his voice were peculiarly sweet; and there was even in the shrill and piercing sounds which he uttered when at the more exalted pitch a power that thrilled the heart of the hearer. His pronunciation of our language was singularly beautiful, and his use of it pure and chaste to severity. As he rejected, from the correctness of his taste, all vicious ornaments, and was most sparing indeed in the use of figures at all; so in his choice of words he justly shunned foreign idiom, or words borrowed, whether from the ancient or modern languages; and affected the pure Saxon tongue, the resources of which are unknown to so many who use it, both in writing and in speaking.

CLOAK CLOTHS.—Opened to-day,
20 pieces handsome Dark Green Cloths, expressly for Ladies' Cloaks
50 Dress Patterns very rich Mousselines de Laines
100 pieces real French Merinos
Nov 19—3t BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!—Opened to-day,
100 pairs superior Whitney Blankets
50 do riband-bound do
Nov 19—3t BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Mrs. HUNGERFORD can accommodate four or more boarders at her residence, on G street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John C. Wilson. The situation is very convenient to the public offices. If two families would take her rooms, they would have the advantage of being as exclusively to themselves as though they were in their own private dwellings. There is a neat and pleasant little parlor, and lodging chambers as comfortable as any in this city. Terms moderate. Inquire at the premises. Nov 16—6t

NAPOLEON MEMOIRS.—Just published, and for sale at Stationer's Hall, Napoleon Memoirs. Evenings with Prince Cambaceres, by Baron Langon, in 2 volumes.
Nov 16 W. FISCHER.

THE PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, at the village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—Mrs. MARY NORRIS, Principal, aided by competent teachers.—The winter session commences on the 12th of November, and ends on the 12th of April. Every branch of a thoroughly accomplished and useful female education will be taught, and the strictest attention given to the morals and domestic comfort of the pupils. The building is one of the largest and most splendid establishments

...of the country; and that amount is now merely obtained. One hundred millions of gold and silver (twenty millions of it imported since the suspension) now replenish the land, and every State can have its proportion of it by the easy and wise process of banishing from its borders all paper money under twenty dollars.

The country has recovered from the shock of the last year's suspension, and has recovered by means of the hundred millions of specie which our policy has accumulated, and by the exportation of an hundred millions of domestic productions which the cultivation of the earth has supplied. Hard money and hard labor have repaired the evils of the bank suspension. In the one year the wounds inflicted on the country by the stoppage of nine hundred banks are cured over. The Republican policy and the cultivation of the earth have done the business. The hundred millions of specie has sustained all prices, and enabled all solvent banks to resume; the exportation of the superfluities of one crop has regulated foreign exchange and liquidated the foreign commercial debt. Our farmers and planters and the laboring classes are the real foundation of national wealth, and I am grieved and mortified that they do not stand forward and assert the pre-eminence to which they are entitled. In a late speech in the Senate of the United States, I endeavored to do justice to these meritorious classes, and to show that the annual proceeds of agriculture alone were worth a thousand millions of dollars, while all the bank notes in the United States were only computed at one hundred millions of dollars, and consequently was only worth about thirty-five days' labor of the agricultural class. Democracy and agriculture have repaired the evils of the late suspension, and must repair the evils of the next one, unless they do better, and prevent it! The means of prevention are pointed out in the Presidential message to the extra session of 1837; the application of these means depends upon the people; and, happily, the results of the elections, since the country has recovered from the panic, are auspicious to the party which opposes suspension, and announce success to the great Democratic policy of the day; divorce of Bank and State; no king bank; hard money payments at the Federal Treasury; suppression of small paper currency, and the general reformation of the banking system.

You congratulate me, gentlemen, on the bright prospect ahead; and you have reason to do so. The prospect is indeed bright. Never did the country and Democracy stand on a more victorious eminence than on this day! The currency purified and restored, not by the establishment of a king bank, but by the natural process of filling the country with the specie—the exchanges regulated, not by the mandate of a king broker, but by the restoration of specie payments, and the Republican process of competition—the community relieved from embarrassment, not by perpetuating the reign of irredeemable paper, but by the importation of specie, and the exportation of domestic produce—a National Bank proved to be as unnecessary as it is unconstitutional, monarchical and dangerous—the gold currency revived and the silver currency promoted—the science of political economy better understood by farmers now than it was by politicians ten years ago—the old political landmarks of 1798 recovered and re-established—the Democratic States which staggered under the suspension, all rallying and returning to their places in the line—good prices, hard money, and ready pay for produce, property and labor; such is the scene around us, and the prospect before us! and, for all these auspicious results, let it not be forgotten that we are mainly indebted to that wise and courageous message at the extra session, which is now finding its response in the elections of every Democratic State.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to offer you my congratulations on a prospect of a different kind—on the prospect of seeing all the distress orators, who have been making panic for political effect, and for their own election to the Presidency, ruled off the track to make way for a military chieftain, whose followers they will join, and, in doing so, will show how completely the success of Jackson's administration has conquered all their objections to military men. This will be retributive justice upon them, and a new tribute to the honor of Gen. Jackson, and the whole military profession.

Respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
Messrs. Julius de Mun, William C. Aderson, Jas. B. Bowlin, Bryan Mullanphy, John B. King, &c.

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Having premised all these qualifications, we must now add, that Mr. Fox's eloquence was of a kind which, to comprehend, you must have heard himself. When he got fairly into his subject, was heartily warmed with it, he poured forth words and periods of fire that smote you, and deprived you of all power to reflect and rescue yourself, while he went on to seize the faculties of the listener, and carry them captive along with him whithersoever he pleased to rush. It is ridiculous to doubt that he was a far closer reasoner, a much more argumentative speaker, than Demosthenes; as much more so as Demosthenes would perhaps have been than Fox had he lived in our times, and had to address an English House of Commons. For it is the kindred mistake of those who fancy that the two were like each other to imagine that the Grecian's orations are long claims of ratiocination, like Sir William Grant's arguments, or Euclid's demonstrations. They are close to the point; they are full of impressive allusions; they abound in expositions of the adversary's inconsistency; they are loaded with bitter investive; they never lose sight of the subject; and they never quit hold of the hearer by the striking appeals they make to his strongest feelings and his favorite recollections; to the heart, or to the quick and immediate sense of inconsistency, they are always addressed, and find their way thither by the shortest and surest road; but to the head, to the calm and sober judgment, as pieces of argumentation, they assuredly are not addressed. But Mr. Fox, as he went along, and exposed absurdity, and made inconsistent arguments clash, and laid bare shuffling, or hypocrisy, and showered down upon meanness, or upon cruelty, or upon oppression, a pitiless storm of the most fierce investive, was ever forging also the long, and compacted, and massive chain of pure demonstration.

There was no weapon of argument which this great orator more happily or more frequently wielded than wit—the wit which exposes to ridicule the absurdity or inconsistency of an adverse argument. It has been said of him, we believe by Mr. Frere, that he was the wittiest speaker of his times, and they were the times of Sheridan and of Windham. This was Mr. Canning's opinion, and it was also Mr. Pitt's. There was nothing more awful in Mr. Pitt's sarcasm, nothing so vexatious in Mr. Canning's light and galling rillery, as the battering and piercing wit with which Mr. Fox so often interrupted, but always supported, the heavy artillery of his argumentative declamation.

"Nonne fuit satius, tristis Amyrillidis iras,
Atque superba pati fasidia? Nonne, Mealecan?"

In debate, he had that ready discernment of an adversary's weakness, and the advantage to be taken of it, which is, in the war of words, what the *coup d'œil* of a practised general is in the field. He was ever best in reply; his opening speeches were almost always unsuccessful; the one in 1805 upon the Catholic question was great exception; and the previous meditation upon it, after having heard Lord Grenville's able opening of the same question in the House of Lords, gave him much

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TERMS.
Boarding, including washing, bedding, &c. per session - - - - - \$65
Tuition in English department for 1st or junior class, per session - - - - - 12
Do. do. do. for 2d class do. - 15
Do. do. do. for 3d or senior class, do. - 20

Music, Modern and Ancient Languages, Drawing and Painting, Oriental Tinting, Waxwork, &c. at moderate charges.
Lectures are delivered weekly by a competent gentleman, illustrated by sufficient philosophical apparatus.
Circulars, specifying further particulars, and references, can be had on application, by mail or otherwise, to the Principal, at Ellicott's Mills, Md
Nov. 15—3aw2w*

NEW COURT HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, City of Washington, Nov. 13, 1838.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th of December next, for erecting a Court House on the west side of Columbus street, between Queen and Princess streets, in the town of Alexandria, D. C. agreeably to the plans and specifications in this office.

The dimensions of said building will be sixty feet square and forty feet high to the cornice; the walls to be built of brick; the front faced with stock brick, and the roof covered with zinc. The proposals to state the whole cost of erecting and completing the said building by the 1st day of November next.

The contractor will have to enter into a bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the contract.
Nov 17—td [Intel.]

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, November 19, 1838.

THE BOARD OF NAVY COMMISSIONERS having determined to adopt a different sample, made from superfine flour, for the bread to be furnished for the Navy for the year 1839, will receive new proposals for supplying the same, until 3 o'clock, p. m. of Saturday, the first day of December next. The offers by the old samples will not be acted upon.

Blank forms will be found at the nearest Navy Agent's Office, or at the Office of the Commandants of the Navy Yards.

The offers must be made separately for each yard, and the price must be written in words, at length, all the blanks in the form for the offers must be filled up, and the offers must be unconditional.

The new samples which have been forwarded, being made from superfine flour, the offers must have reference to them, and not to those heretofore lodged in the respective Navy Yards.

To be published in the Globe, National Intelligencer, Boston Advocate, New York Evening Post, Pennsylvanian, Baltimore Republican, Norfolk Herald, Norfolk Beacon.
Nov 19—td

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Oct. 27, 1834

THE sales of Creek Indian reservations advertised by Gen. William Carroll, special agent, take place at Talladega, Alabama, on Monday, the 17th December next, and at Tuskegee, Alabama, on Monday, the 24th of the same month, have been postponed.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Oct 27—d2w&c6w
Papers in Georgia and Alabama that have copied the advertisement for the sale of the reservations, will hereafter discontinue it, and copy the above.

EDITED BY FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR & JOHN C. RIVES,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.

Daily paper per an'm. \$10 00 | Semi-weekly per an'm. \$5 00
FOR LESS THAN A YEAR.

Daily, per month, \$1 00 | Semi-weekly, per month, \$0 50
Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, or to the Semi-weekly for less than four months, will not be received.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at any time by paying for the time they have received them; but not without.

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the paper to be stopped, and pay arrearages.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, \$1 00
Every additional insertion, 0 25

Longer advertisements charged in proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. All payments to be made in advance. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, postage paid. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

No attention will be given to any order, unless the money, or a Postmaster's certificate that it has been remitted, accompany it.

Letters to the Proprietors, charged with postage, will not be taken out of the Post Office.

THE PIEDMONT OR SOUTHWESTERN MAIL LINE leaves Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the South, October the even days, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, &c. November and December the odd days, 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. Sleep every night. Fare to Milledgeville \$42.

Leaves Milledgeville for the North the odd days of October, and the even days in November and December. Oct 6



WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON FOR BALTIMORE, At 6 o'clock, a. m. and at 4 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON, At 9 o'clock, a. m. and at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m. By order, May 14 SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.



WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT, December 13, 1837.

It is respectfully made known that merchandise or other commodities received at this Depot, for delivery in this city, or to be forwarded to Baltimore, or to points on the line of the road, will hereafter be subject to the following regulations, of which those interested will please take notice:

1st, The freight and charges on all goods consigned to individuals in this city or its vicinity must be paid before their removal from the Depot.

2d, Commodities offered for transportation must be distinctly marked, and be accompanied by a list, in duplicate, of the number and description of packages to be forwarded, the name of the consignee, and of the party forwarding the same, otherwise they cannot be received.

The Company will not be responsible for damage arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be responsible for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless the claim shall be made before the removal of the goods from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consigners or owners, on the day of their arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsible for or pay any claims for loss or damage which may be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after their arrival, they will

BY BLAIR & RIVES.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, practically illustrated, by Sims, folio; Tredgold on the Steam Engine, quarto; Transactions of the Institution of British Architects, quarto; Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, quarto; Railway Practice, by Breese, folio; Brown's Perspective, quarto; British Nautical Almanacs for 1839, 1840, and 1841; Wishaw's Analysis of Railways; Vicat on Cements; Barlow on Construction and on the strength of Materials; Noble on the Professional Practice of Architects; Frizi on Rivers and Torrents, one vol. quarto; Hart on Oblique Arches. The above, with many more (too numerous for an advertisement) valuable works of the same class of science, are this day received by F. TAYLOR, for sale together with the large collection of works of a similar character previously on hand. Oct 8

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICES, N o. 136, Baltimore street, Baltimore, and Wall street, New York.

AGENCY, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Fuller's Hotel, and two doors from the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, Washington City.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$2,000,000.

PATRICK MACAULAY, President, Baltimore. JOHN DUER, Vice President, New York.

Money received daily on deposit, on which interest will be allowed, payable semi-annually.

The Company also insures lives, grants annuities, sells endowments, and executes trusts.

Of the rates of insurance of \$100 on a single life.

ANNUAL PREMIUM.							
Age.	1 year.	7 years.	For life.	Age.	1 year.	7 years.	For life.
14	72	86	1 53	34	1 48	1 70	3 05
15	77	88	1 56	39	1 57	1 75	3 11
16	84	90	1 62	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
17	86	91	1 65	41	1 78	1 88	3 31
18	89	92	1 69	42	1 85	1 89	3 40
19	90	94	1 73	43	1 89	1 92	3 51
20	91	95	1 77	44	1 90	1 94	3 63
21	92	97	1 82	45	1 91	1 95	3 73
22	94	99	1 88	46	1 92	1 98	3 87
23	97	1 03	1 93	47	1 93	1 99	4 01
24	99	1 07	1 93	48	1 94	2 02	4 17
25	1 03	1 12	2 01	49	1 95	2 04	4 39
26	1 07	1 17	2 11	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
27	1 12	1 23	2 17	51	1 97	2 20	4 75
28	1 20	1 38	2 24	52	2 03	2 37	4 90
29	1 28	1 35	2 31	53	2 10	2 59	5 21
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	54	2 18	2 89	5 49
31	1 32	1 42	2 43	55	2 22	3 21	5 78
32	1 33	1 46	2 50	56	2 27	3 55	6 05
33	1 34	1 48	2 57	57	2 70	4 50	6 27
34	1 35	1 50	2 64	58	3 14	4 31	6 50
35	1 36	1 53	2 76	59	3 67	4 63	6 75
36	1 39	1 57	2 81	60	4 25	4 91	7 00
37	1 43	1 63	2 90				

Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK MACAULEY, Esq. President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq. Vice President, New York, to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is on the Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Fuller's Hotel, and two doors from the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department.

Feb 14—1y

CURE FOR CORNS.—One of the best remedies for Corns on the feet, will be found in the celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER, which continues to maintain a decided superiority over other remedies, and its remarkable properties have now become so generally known and acknowledged, that orders for it are multiplying from all parts of the country. It affords immediate relief—dissolves and removes the Corn from the foot with ease and expedition, and without the least pain!

Various cases of cure are frequently coming to the knowledge of the proprietor, who would beg leave to state the following:

A PHYSICIAN (writes an agent in Maryland) purchased a box of this Plaster, part of which cured his Corns, which, at times, prevented his walking. He observed to the agent that he ought never to be out of the Albion Corn Plaster, for he had applied almost every kind of plaster, but for the Albion



PROPOSALS for publishing, in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the SOUTH CAROLINIAN, by A. H. PEMBERTON.

Encouraged and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*,) proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence, and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the SOUTH CAROLINIAN will be to discuss that question freely and thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and show therefrom, that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and inexpedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States.

that their direct import and export trade, one so flourishing and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the Government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and deny all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only effectual and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is an entire divorce of the Government from all Banks, State or Federal, and return to the true constitutional currency and system, now termed "the Sub-Treasury system," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and the bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is not an "experiment," but an old and safe method successfully practised for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the banks, (then an "experiment,") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from increasing the power and patronage of the President, it cannot fail, under any rational or probable organization of the details, to decrease them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering those details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yea, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country: thus happily and properly keeping the great money power of the Government in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and

...in duplicate, or the number and description of packages to be forwarded, the name of the consignee, and of the party forwarding the same, otherwise they cannot be received.

The Company will not be responsible for damage arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be responsible for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless the claim shall be made before the removal of the goods from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consigners or owners, on the day of their arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsible for any claims for loss or damage which may be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after their arrival, they will remain so at the exclusive risk of the owners or consigners.

The hours for receiving and delivering goods will, until further notice, be from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. By order, Dec 13 SAM. STETTINUS, Agent.

HOURLY OF STARTING OF THE MORNING LINE CHANGED, FROM 6½ TO 8½ O'CLOCK.



STEAMBOAT LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA, Leaves Bowly's wharf, South street, Baltimore, MORNING AND EVENING.

FOR the better accommodation of travellers, on and after Thursday morning next, the 4th instant,

MORNING LINE will leave daily at 8½ o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Western and Washington morning cars; arrive in Philadelphia same time before the departure of the evening line for New York.

EVENING LINE will continue to leave daily (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Western and Washington evening cars; arrive at Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, alongside of the New York six o'clock morning boat, where baggage is shifted free of charge.

Passengers are informed, that this is the only line in which they can have rest, may enjoy five hours sleep on pleasant beds before disturbed, in warm and comfortable cabins, without being exposed to night air.

No travelling in omnibuses through the streets of Philadelphia, in the dead hour of the night, in search of accommodations, and no moving in the morning with baggage to the departing lines.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper on board in the usual style.

Transportation of merchandise in this line with care, attention and despatch.

T. SHEPPARD, Agent. Baltimore, Oct 2, 1838—4f

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.



The Steamboats ALABAMA, Captain Sutton, and KENTUCKY, Captain Holmes, will, on and after Friday, the 27th, leave the lower end of Spear's wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, alternately—returning, will leave Norfolk every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon. Their speed is such as to insure passengers always arriving in Norfolk next morning in time for the Richmond boats and Portsmouth cars, and in Baltimore in time for the Philadelphia boats and cars.

These boats run in connection with the steam packets from Norfolk to Charleston, and the Portsmouth Railroad by way of Wilmington to Charleston. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

JAMES FERGUSON, Agent. Baltimore, April 25, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.—JOHN P. DUVAL, Attorney at Law, of Tallahassee, Florida, will attend the courts at Appalachicola, St. Joseph, Jackson, Gadsden, and Leon, and the Court of Appeals—REFERENCES.

- Gov. POPE, Member of Congress, Kentucky.
- Gov. CAMPBELL, of Virginia.
- J. CAMPBELL, Treasurer of the United States.
- Hon. Wm. C. RIVES, United States Senate.
- Hon. Wm. ROANE, United States Senate.
- Maj. Gen. W. SCOTT, United States Army.
- Judge P. V. DANIEL, Virginia. Dec 8—4f

DOCTOR BIRD'S NEW NOVEL.—Peter Pilgrim, by the author of Calavar, Picciola, a novel, in one volume; also, the second part of Carey's Political Economy—are just published, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverley Circulating Library.

LADY who has had experience for the last two years teaching Music, wishes a situation in an Academy, or private family. She can give satisfactory reference as to capacity and respectability. A letter addressed to J. M. through the City Post Office will be attended to.

Uries for Corns on the feet, will be found in the celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER, which continues to maintain a decided superiority over other remedies, and its remarkable properties have now become so generally known and acknowledged, that orders for it are multiplying from all parts of the country. It affords immediate relief—dissolves and removes the Corn from the foot with ease and expedition, and without the least pain!

Various cases of cure are frequently coming to the knowledge of the proprietor, who would beg leave to state the following:

A PHYSICIAN (writes an agent in Maryland) purchased a box of this Plaster, part of which cured his Corns, which, at times, prevented his walking. He observed to the agent that he ought never to be out of the Albion Corn Plaster, for he had applied almost every kind of plaster heretofore, but found no relief until he used this.

ANOTHER CASE.—"Having made use of only part of a box of the Albion Corn Plaster, it removed the corn entirely, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted in like manner."

ANOTHER.—Samuel Thompson, of Camden, Me. had suffered so much from a corn as frequently to be unable to wear shoe or boot, without great suffering, was immediately relieved, and soon cured, by the Plaster, and recommends it to all who are troubled with corns, as a pleasant and speedy remedy.

From the New Haven Daily Herald.

MR. EDITOR: You will much oblige a subscriber by letting the public know, through your paper the beneficial effects the writer has received by using the Albion Corn Plaster, (prepared by Mr. T. Kidder, of Boston.) I had been troubled about two years with a large corn on the side of my foot, and tried every remedy that could be thought of, but nothing appeared to help me. About two months since it was with difficulty I could walk to the druggist who sold it, and bought a box, which I applied according to the directions, and have felt nothing of the corn since; it has entirely removed it.

Price 50 cents a box. For sale at TODD'S Drug Store. Nov 3

BEL-AIR ACADEMY.—The semi-annual examination of the students on the 10th and 11th instants well sustained the high reputation of the institution. The duties of the school will be resumed on Monday, the 5th of November next, under the superintendence of SAMUEL M. WHANN, principal, and competent assistants.

As thorough an education can be obtained at this school as at any other of similar grade in this country.

The price of tuition and board is moderate, and the health of the village proverbial.

The moral department of the students is vigilantly guarded by the trustees, principal, and assistants.

By order, J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Bel-Air, Md. Oct 31—2aw4t

GENERAL HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN EUROPE, FROM THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By M. Guizot. First American edition.

This work comes to us giving new views of the causes of the present civilization of Europe. Peace is the object of the work. The author would not destroy the present system of social order, but would rather show how, under it, man can enjoy a great amount of happiness. M. Guizot refers more to the Christian church, religion, and principles, as the cause of civilization, than is generally done. Able in his writings, bold and original in many of his views, his work demands attention, not only for its peaceful and Christian doctrines, but for its high philosophical character. The work can be had of F. TAYLOR, Bookseller.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 5th day of November, and be continued under the following arrangement:

- Practice and Theory of Medicine—NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D.
- Chemistry—ROBERT HARE, M. D.
- Surgery—WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.
- Anatomy—WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.
- Institutes of Medicine—SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.
- Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Geo. B. Wood M. D.
- Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children—HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the Philadelphia Hospital, (Blockley) and at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The amount of the fees of tuition is the same as heretofore; no increase having been made in consequence of the augmentation in the number of professorships, and the improvements in clinical instruction.

W. E. HORNER, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Philadelphia. Aug 22—3taw12w

DICK'S WORKS.—The whole complete in one large volume, price two dollars, handsomely printed and neatly bound, containing his "Philosophy of Religion," "Philosophy of a Future State," "Essay on the Improvement of Society," "Christian Philosopher," &c. Nov 7 F. TAYLOR.

deeply involved in rendering those details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yea, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country: thus happily and properly keeping the great money power of the Government in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and, commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue in all probability to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being always necessarily dependent on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does not aim at the establishment of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about ten millions of gold and silver, to about four hundred millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence every where, in behalf of low tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State rights party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "Whig" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old Federal party, under a new name; that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bank-ites, Tariffites, National Internal Improvement men, Consolidationists, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Southern people.

Considering this measure of an independent Treasury, or Divorce of Bank and State, as decidedly a test question, the SOUTH CAROLINIAN will cordially act in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—conscientiously believing "this great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest, and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness, that the world has ever known. Carolina, with her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The eyes of all her sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much, very much—almost every thing—must depend upon the inflexible courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared; or will be, to distract and divide them, and allure them from their true and tried faith. But recently a resident of this State, though uniformly a zealous and enthusiastic coadjutor, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for, and confidence in, her chivalric people, but none of the personal feelings or hostilities which have unhappily marked the present differences between old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe these asperities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past, will again become associates at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degenerating personal contests and parties, from the deep disgrace and curse of which, this State has heretofore been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt.

Fully concurring and co-operating with the Carolina people heretofore, in the noble, dignified, and self-respectful aversion they have manifested toward engaging in any partisan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare no pains to incal-

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

Mr. Clay
Daily National Intelligencer.

Vol. XXXVIII.

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1850.

No. 11,592.

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS

DAILY PAPER \$10 A YEAR—COUNTRY PAPER \$6 A YEAR.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850.

IN SENATE.

Mr. OLAY. I have several petitions with which to trouble the Senate. The first is the petition of four citizens of the State of Kentucky, who state in their petition that each of them has lost a slave. The four have lost four slaves of very great value. That these slaves have taken refuge in the State of Ohio, and that it is in vain for them to attempt to recapture them; that they cannot go there and attempt to recover their property without imminent hazard to their lives. They state that by the constitution of the United States they are entitled to the delivery of their property, thus fled from them, to them; that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to execute that portion of the constitution, and, failing in the performance of that duty, they contend that they have a right to ask from the United States a compensation for the property they have lost in consequence of the failure of the Government of the United States to execute that provision of the constitution. The petition, sir, is exceedingly well drawn up—it states the whole argument, and states it admirably. I do not believe that any jurist in the country, though he might have stated it in more eloquent language, could have stated with more force their demand that this provision of the constitution should be complied with, or that they should receive compensation for these slaves. I should be glad if this petition were printed. It comes from men with whom, it is true, I am not very well acquainted; but, coming as it does from a class of farmers urging their own cause in their own language, it appears to be deserving of the attention of the Senate. I move that the reading of the petition be dispensed with, that it be laid upon the table, and printed.

The petition which the honorable Senator presented, with the foregoing observations, is the petition of James N. Pennett, Wm. Coppage, and two other citizens of the county of Pendleton, in the State of Kentucky. It sets forth that, by article one, section one, of the constitution of the United States, Congress is vested with legislative powers, and by article first, section eight, it is made their imperative duty to pass all laws necessary to carry the powers thereby granted in the Government of the United States into effect; while, by article sixth, section second, the laws made under the constitution by Congress are the supreme laws of the land; and in protection of private personal rights, and the rights of property, by the fourth article, section two, it is provided that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. They further say that they possess by birth the proud privilege of citizenship in Kentucky, and reside upon its borders, in the county of Pendleton, south of and adjacent to the Ohio river and the State of Ohio. That, under the laws of Kentucky, there is due to them respectively the services and labor of four certain negro men servants, whose value of \$1,000 each, who, within the last six weeks, by the long-continued unlawful acts, mischievous controversies, and impertinent intermeddlings with their domestic concerns, by persons residing in non-slaveholding States, have induced their negroes to escape into the State of Ohio, where, in consequence of combinations and associations of persons therein, the said negroes are discharged from the labor due the petitioners, in violation of their rights under the laws of Kentucky and of the constitution. That they are inhibited from pursuing, by themselves or agents, to make claim for these servants, by reason of mobs of lawless persons and brute force, which they might have done had Congress passed all laws under the constitution necessary to effectuate those guarantees Congress can alone afford. They ask, in absence of due efficient laws emanating from the Government in protection of their rights, that Congress will do them the justice which is commensurate with the wrong sustained, by granting them a full equivalent in money for the value of their servants.

The petition was laid upon the table, and the question of printing was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I have received a number of other petitions—kite petitions, I would call them—I suppose a score of them, praying for the repeal of all laws by which slavery and the slave trade are authorized in the District of Columbia; that no State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union unless the constitution of such State expressly prohibits the institution of slavery, and so on. They are all those petitions, with little slips of newspaper attached to the heads of each, issuing originally, I believe, from a print in this city, and which have been dispersed throughout the country and come back to us. It might have been a little more convenient if the petitioners had written on to somebody here, instead of paying double postage, to send these slips out first and then

Chilson, asking pay for services under a contract with the Post Office Department, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Saml. W. Chilson; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. CLEMENS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred House bill for the relief of Joseph Richards, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred House bill for the relief of John Plunkett, submitted an adverse report on the same; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORRIS, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred House bill for the relief of George Collier and Wm. G. Peters, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

TACKLING BILLS.

Mr. BENTON moved to take up his motion of instruction to the committee of thirteen against tacking any other bill, or any foreign matter, to the bill for the admission of the State of California.

Mr. CLAY. I will thank the clerk to read it before the question is taken.

The motion was read as follows:

"That the said committee be instructed to report separately upon each different subject referred to it; and that the said committee take no two bills of different natures together, nor join in the same bill any two or more subjects which are in their nature foreign, incoherent, or incongruous to each other."

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I feel it incumbent upon me to object to taking up this resolution now. There is a committee composed of six now absent upon a particularly melancholy duty, well known to the Senate. That committee went away under the impression that no important subject connected with the agitating questions of the day, would be taken up in its absence. And, indeed, independent of any such expectation upon the part of the committee, it seems to me that it would not be right for the Senate, in the absence of a portion of its body, deputed by itself upon its own service, to take up a subject in which that committee might feel as great an interest as I feel. And, sir, there are other considerations. I really do not know how the Senate stands constituted at present; I have not counted up. But, sir, this state of things might happen: a majority of this Senate has declared that it will give no instructions to that committee; a majority of this Senate has declared that it will give no instructions, general or special, to that committee; a majority of this Senate has declared that, when a succession of, I think, nine specific instructions were offered, it would give no instructions whatever. Such was the decision of a majority of this body. Now, sir, in the absence of a considerable portion of that majority it is proposed to take up the very subjects—not, perhaps, in precisely the same language, but the same in substance—upon which a majority of the Senate has thus acted—to take up the same subjects, and to act upon them. Well, sir, what might not result? It might happen—it depends, it is true, upon the character of the Senate, and the opinions of individual members—it might happen that the absent committee of six constituted a part of the majority who refused to give instructions to the committee of thirteen; and yet the minority, in consequence of the temporary absence of a portion of that majority, might give instructions, and do the very thing which a majority of the Senate have refused to do. I do not think it right, therefore, under these circumstances, to take up the motion of the honorable Senator from Missouri, and therefore I feel bound to object.

Mr. BENTON. On Friday last, when every body was here, it was not right to take it up then; and now, to-day, when the committee of six are gone away, it is not right to take it up; and thus, if we go on in this way, we will never be likely to take it up at all. I have not said that I would ask for a vote in the absence of the committee; I merely ask to take it up for the purpose of discussion; and I see no reason why it may not be taken up for discussion now. It has lain on the table not only twenty-four hours, as the Senate wanted it to lie, but it has been three times twenty-four hours—seventy-two hours, sir. It has got cold enough now, and I propose that we should take it up. I do not ask for a vote upon it. I ask for an opportunity to make good what I said to the honorable Senator from Kentucky on Friday last. I ask now that we go on with the motion which was objected to on Friday, because it had not lain for twenty-four hours upon the table. I hope the Senate will permit me to go on.

Mr. CLAY. In regard to its not being taken up on Friday, I will merely remark to the Senator from Missouri that it was not then in order to take it up. There is no reproach to the Senator, or any body else. He made a motion, but according to the rules it could not be taken up on Friday, and it was therefore laid on the table.

Now, sir, with regard to the severance of subjects which, in the opinion of any Senator may be supposed to be improperly united, whenever such union is proposed. I submit to the Senator whether that is not the most appropriate time to argue the question of uniting those measures? Now, sir, I understand the Senator proposes to take up the subject without any view of taking a vote upon the resolution.

the objection to tacking in these ordinary bills rested upon the manifest injustice, and possible corruption, and moral duress, of uniting dissimilar measures, in order to make a good measure carry a bad one, or be lost itself under the weight of the bad one. Against the first class the House of Lords, in the year 1703, adopted a resolution, and ordered it to be added to their roll of standing orders, that a tack of any foreign matter to a supply bill "is unparliamentary, and tends to the destruction of the constitution of the Government;" with respect to the other class, no rule was ever adopted against it, but it was condemned by the whole body of parliamentary law as vicious and improper, and to be avoided in every bill.

The case before the Senate is not that of a tax or appropriation bill: if it was, the British argument of unconstitutionality and danger to the country would equally apply; for, by our constitution, the House of Representatives has the exclusive constitutional right to originate such bills; and to thwart or impede them, by tacking on extraneous amendments in this body, would be to impede the free working of the constitution; and, in case of disagreement between them, might deprive the Government of the support necessary to its existence. But the case before the Senate is one of the highest class of ordinary bills—a high class not known to British legislation—no less than the admission of a sovereign State into the Union; and the bills and subjects sought to be tacked to it are flagrantly foreign and incongruous to it, and openly proposed to be tacked on to make the State bill carry them, or break down under them. This, then, is a case of tacking, which presents the highest enormity which can be presented by a tax or appropriation bill. It is the case of a State asking admission into the Union, standing upon a constitutional and treaty obligation to admit her, and whose rejection, either by direct or indirect means, would be a virtual breach of the constitution and of the treaty, and a virtual dismemberment of the republic by keeping a State out of the Union, and which cannot go back to its former condition without going back to anarchy or self-government. It is therefore a case of the highest dignity and consequence—but little or any inferior to a supply bill in Great Britain or a tax bill in the United States; and we will now see what the law is, and what the reason of the law is, in relation to it.

I now proceed to show what the law is with respect to this tacking, and will show that it is the same in both classes of bills, only differing in having an additional reason (that of going to the destruction of the constitution and the Government) in the case of supply bills. Hatsell gives a separate chapter, or head, to each class, one at page 218, entitled "Bills tacked to bills of supply," the other at page 220, under the head of "Observations." I begin with the latter, and with the last part of it—the observations of the Lord Chancellor Finch, in the name of the King, returning a bill, by commission, with his dissent, because it was the case of incoherent bills tacked together, according to a practice of modern innovation, which he resolved to abolish, and required Parliament to stand upon its old practice. The Lord Chancellor said:

"The late way of tacking together several independent and incoherent matters in one bill seems to alter the whole frame and constitution of Parliaments, and consequently of the Government itself. It takes away the King's negative voice in a manner, and forces him to take all or none, when sometimes one part of the bill may be as dangerous for the kingdom as the other is necessary. It takes away the negative voice of the House of Peers, too, by the same consequence, and disinherits the Lords of that honor they were born to—the liberty of debating and judging what is good for the kingdom. It looks like a kind of defamation of the Government, and seems to suppose the King and House of Lords to be so ill-affected to the public that a good bill cannot carry itself through by the strength of its own reason and justice, unless it be helped forward by being tacked to another bill that will be favored. It does at last give up the greatest share of legislation to the Commons, and, by consequence, the chief power of judging what laws are best for the kingdom. And yet it is a privilege which may be made use of against the Commons as well as by them; for, if this method hold, what can hinder the Lords at one time or other from taking advantage of a bill very grateful to the Commons, and much desired by them, to tack a new clause of some foreign matter, which shall not be altogether so grateful nor so much desired? and then the Commons must take all or none. Thus every good bill must be dearly bought at last; and one chief end of calling Parliaments (the making of good laws) shall be wholly frustrated by departing from the method which the wisdom of our ancestors prescribed, on purpose to prevent and exclude such inconveniences. These innovations the King resolves to abolish, and hath commanded me to say to you, *Stat super vias antiquas.*"

This was the language of a British sovereign, speaking through a commission to a British Parliament in the year 1678; and every word of it is as applicable to us as to them. We have the same form of government, adapted to republican action—two Houses to make laws, and each a check upon the other—a chief magistrate to approve or disapprove bills—and a constitution and parliamentary law for the government of each. The evils of vicious legislation; the evil of joining incongruous measures together by one House, to coerce the assent of the other, or the approval of the President; the evil of making good measures carry bad ones; the destruction of all

be sustained by the long and established forms of Parliament; and we have no other effect than finally to introduce disorder and confusion."

These are the evils, enough to condemn the practice, of mixing incongruous measures together; and having shown the law, and the reason of the law, the writer concludes with a strong exhortation in favor of fair and simple legislation, and says: "It is short, however desirable the end may be that is at any time aimed at by this measure, the means are always bad. It is much safer to trust to time and to circumstances, which sooner or later dispose the minds of men to accept and approve of such propositions as are really for the public good, than to obtain even the best of laws by breaking down those bounds and fences which the wisdom of past ages has set up; and to let in disorder and confusion, which may finally prove fatal to the security, perhaps to the existence of the constitution."—Page 224.

This is the parliamentary law on the subject. The conjunction of incongruous matter in the same bill is always condemned. It is condemned in all cases. In ordinary bills it is declared to be "unparliamentary;" in supply, or money bills, it is declared to be "unconstitutional and dangerous to the kingdom. In point of evil to fair legislation, the tacking is equally flagrant in all cases. It can only be attempted for undue purposes; either to make a strong bill carry a weak one—or to break down a good bill with a bad one—or to combine an interest to carry, in conjunction, what cannot be carried singly—or to coerce the other House—or to embarrass the Executive—or to make members vote against proper bills, by putting something improper into them. In every case it is unparliamentary. That is the character which the books apply to the transaction. Now, what is unparliamentary is an act contrary to the law and practice of Parliament, and unbecoming Parliament, and unfit to be done in Parliament. It is a thing which cannot be rightly or becomingly done by Parliament. It is a thing which degrades and injures Parliament if done; and must be of evidency in that respect, in addition to all other evils. It is condemned in Europe and America. Many of the late constitutions of the States condemn and prohibit it—California herself among the number. It is condemned by public sentiment in our country, and stigmatized by the odious epithet of "log-rolling." It is condemned by the ordinary practice of both Houses of our own Congress, which is, to bring in a single bill for each subject. Even pension bills, though of the same nature, are often made separate for each pension, lest the friends of several pensioners should combine to pass some bad cases. It is the practice of the Senate itself in this very case; for a separate bill has been reported for California; and the effort now is, to add other bills of a foreign, incoherent, and incongruous nature to that separate bill so reported, and now standing single on the file, and ready for decision.

I have cited parliamentary law applicable to all cases, and of course, to the case before the Senate. I have quoted British authority—the fountain of our law—and the same from which Jefferson extracted his Manual. I have now to quote American law, applicable, and specially applicable, to this special case. It is the case of a State asking admission into the Union, and we have law of our own upon the point. Parliamentary law, like other codes, is made up of positive enactments, and by custom or practice; and that which comes from custom or practice is as much law as any other, and is known by precedents.

Sir William Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the laws of England, thus speaks of the law of Parliament:

"As every court of justice hath laws and customs—some the civil and canon, some the common law, others their own peculiar laws and customs—so the high court of Parliament hath also its own peculiar law, called the *lex et consuetudo parliamenti* (the law and custom of Parliament):—a law which Sir Edward Coke observes, is *ab omnibus quærenda, a multis ignorata, a paucis cognita* (to be sought by all, unknown to many, known by few)—and which he says is much better to be learned out of the rolls of Parliament, and other records, and by precedents, and continual experience, than can be expressed by any one man."—Volume 3, page 163.

Custom, then, makes law—parliamentary law, as well as other law—and the place to find it is in the rolls of Parliament; in its proceedings, precedents, and practice. This is the place to find it; and looking there, in our Congressional history, and the practice of our Congress, and on the identical point in question, I find a practice, and a uniform practice of sixty years, and seventeen precedents in relation to it. The point in question is the admission of a new State, and with or without complication with other measures. The practice of sixty years—the seventeen precedents which that long period presents—the face of every roll which relates to the subject—all, and each, are uniform upon the admission without complication with any other measure whatever. I showed this uniformity in a speech delivered two weeks ago: I will not travel over the admission of each new State again. I rest the fact where the examination of that day placed it, and which showed that every new State, without exception, from Vermont, in 1791, to Iowa, in 1846, had been admitted upon a bill confined to the single subject of admission; and all in separate bills except in one instance, when two States, equally ripe for admission, were

nine submitted by the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. BELL,) making seventeen in the whole, are all referred to this committee of thirteen, not only without instructions, but upon a resolve of the Senate to give none, and with full knowledge that an amalgamation bill was to settle the whole slavery agitation, was the object of the reference. With this outside view of the committee's purpose, I can only look to the resolutions themselves for the amalgamation subjects; and there we find subjects enough, and various enough, and complicated enough, and distracting enough, and some of them difficult enough, to jeopard any bill to which they may be joined. Let us see them; and first, those of the Kentucky Senator.

Mr. Clay's resolutions.

"It being desirable, for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable, and just basis: Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. Resolved, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$—, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thereupon become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws."

Mr. Bell's resolutions.

1. Resolved, That the obligation to comply with the condition and guaranty above recited in good faith be distinctly recognised, and that, in part compliance with the same, as soon as the people of Texas shall, by an act of their Legislature, signify their assent by restricting the limits thereof within the territory lying east of the Trinity and south of the Red river, and when the people of the residue of the territory claimed by Texas, lying south of the 34th parallel of north latitude and west of the Trinity, shall, with the assent of Texas, adopt a constitution republican in form, they be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing in all respects with the original States.

2. Resolved, That if Texas shall agree to cede, the United States will accept a cession of all the unappropriated domain in all the territory claimed by Texas lying west of the Colorado, and extending north to the 42d parallel of north latitude, together with the jurisdiction and sovereignty of all the territory claimed by Texas north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, and to pay therefor a sum not exceeding — millions of dollars, to be applied in the first place to the extinguishment of any portion of the existing public debt of Texas, for the discharge of which the United States are under any obligation, implied or otherwise, and the remainder as Texas shall require.

3. Resolved, That when the population of that portion of the territory claimed by Texas, lying south of the 34th parallel of north latitude and west of the Colorado, shall be equal to the ratio of representation in Congress under the last preceding apportionment, according to the provisions of the con-

acted or only attempted, is disastrous to California: and have we not some signs of danger? The committee has been appointed. Its composition does not encourage the friends of California. A Senator now present, (Mr. BURNETT, of South Carolina,) no advocate for the admission of California, and too frank to conceal his sentiments, has permitted them to be seen, and since the appointment of the committee. He said he would say to California, *sat cito si sat tuto*. The Senator did not translate his Latin, as they do in the British Parliament, for the benefit of the country members: I will do it for him. It runs, then, thus, in my English: *California will have good luck if she gets in at all!* and, understanding it in this sense, and considering the authority from which it comes, I deem the intimation which it implies a very full hint, and significant of some lurking danger.

A committee of thirteen is raised. Its composition does not announce friendship to the prompt and free admission of California. The struggle is to prevent that committee from tacking other matters upon that bill; and in that struggle we have parliamentary law again on our side. That law forbids a bill to be sent to an imical committee. Hear it:

"Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee; but none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (authorities cited,) and the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it. It is therefore a constant rule 'that no man is to be employed in any matter that has declared himself against it.'"—*Jef. Man.*

This is the law; and, tried by its provisions, the little California child that we have got here would not be sent to this committee (to be nursed). There are nurses enough, in all conscience, thirteen! but, whether as wet or dry nurses, the law would condemn them; for, I apprehend, they would neither give milk to the babe when it was hungry, nor wash his face and put a clean apron upon it when it was dirty. No real mother, or father—nothing but a stepmother, or stepfather, would send a child to such a nurse. The laws of nature forbid it. Upon the same principle the Senate should not send the California bill to this committee. The law of parliament forbids it.

I have shown you the law, in the book, against tacking bills. I have shown you that this word tacking, which I have introduced into my resolution, and which may possibly stick to the committee if they undertake to stick two or three of these bills together, is a parliamentary phrase, in the sense I use it, and so used in parliamentary books: I now have to show it so used in dictionaries of the highest authority, and with condemnation of tacking, in every case, whether of law, politics, or religion. Hear Richardson:

"TACK: a small nail, to hold—to hold fast—to fix—to fasten."

And he gives examples of its application by different writers; thus, by Dean Swift in his *Four Last Years of Queen Anne*:

"The reasonableness of uniting to a money bill one of a different nature, which is usually called tacking, hath been likewise much debated, and will admit of argument enough."

And thus Bishop Burnet, in his *Own Times*:

"Some tacks had been made to many bills in King Charles's reign."

And thus Dryden in the dedication of his *Juvenal*:

"Laws were also called *legis saturae* when they were of several heads and titles, like our tacked bills of parchment."

Legis saturae! Saturated laws—stuffed—crammed—glutted—gorged laws. What a title! and how apt and fit for the law which may be made the receptacle of the seventeen propositions—eight from Kentucky and nine from Tennessee—which this committee are to compound out of the ingredients we send to them! Certainly we may call it the saturated law when it comes back to us so crowded with strange and incongruous ingredients. But to proceed with the dictionary. Here is a religious quotation from Waterland's works:

"You, to give a specimen of your great dexterity in forming a scheme, have marvellously tacked two points together, one of which will suit only with the Socinian scheme, the other only with the Arian, or Catholic."

Such are some of the examples of the use of the word in the dictionary—sufficient to vindicate its use, novel as the term is in this body. One more quotation, and I have done with this lexicography. Dryden is quoted again, and to show that tacking, and tackling, may be subjected to a process that they cannot stand; and although his application is nautical, I will use it for the metaphor which it may imply, thus:

"Give 'em a broadside: the dice run at all. Down comes the mast and yard, and tacklings fall."

This may be symbolical of the fate of the tacked bills. I am opposed to this tacking. I have resisted it from the beginning, and have endeavored to restrain it by offering instructions to be sent to the committee. The Senate voted down the instructions, and that they had a right to do; but a Senator, now in his seat—the Senator from Arkansas who sits to the right, (Mr. BORLAND,) said something of my conduct and motives in relation to the instructions which I think he had no right to say, and which I have a right to notice. He said:

them a full equivalent in money for the value of their servants. The petition was laid upon the table, and the question of printing was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I have received a number of other petitions—kite petitions, I would call them—I suppose a score of them, praying for the repeal of all laws by which slavery and the slave trade are authorized in the District of Columbia; and no State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union unless the constitution of such State expressly prohibits the institution of slavery, and so on. They are all those petitions, with little slips of newspaper attached to the heads of each, issuing originally, I believe, from a print in this city, and which have been dispersed throughout the country and come back to us. It might have been a little more convenient if the petitioners had written on to somebody here, instead of paying double postage, to send these slips out first and then to get slips and attach these names to them. These petitions are, however, sent to me; and out of respect to the right of petition and to the petitioners themselves, who, I dare say, are very respectable men—they are from the State of Ohio, and one from the State of Michigan—out of respect for the petitioners—differing, as every body knows I do, upon all the points except one—I present these petitions, and move that the reading of them be dispensed with, and that they be laid upon the table.

The petitions were: One from Green county, Ohio; one from Almont, Michigan; asking that slavery and the slave trade may be abolished in the District of Columbia, or the seat of government removed therefrom. Also, that no State may be admitted whose constitution does not prohibit slavery within its limits. Also, that the right of trial by jury may be secured to fugitive slaves. Also, that slavery may be expressly forbid by law in all the Territories.

Neither being read, they were laid on the table.

Mr. CLAY. I have another petition, sir—one which has been signed by a great number of citizens of the State of Indiana; and one by the citizens of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. These petitions are signed numerously, one of them especially, by persons who have been concerned in some one or other of the various wars which have sprung up in this country, including the last war with Great Britain, praying for bounty lands to all those who have been concerned in any of those wars. I believe a bill has already been reported on this subject; and I therefore move that the reading of these petitions be dispensed with, and that they be laid upon the table.

The petitions were accordingly laid upon the table.

Mr. CLAY. I have one other petition, sir, from Grace Denny Sergeant, of Massachusetts. She prays that such a pension may be allowed her as is allowed to other widows in certain cases of the death of their husbands in the public service. I move that the reading of this petition be dispensed with, and that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The petition was so referred.

Mr. SEWARD. The number of anti-slavery petitions which I find in my hand this morning is very much reduced; and I attribute this to the circumstance that persons who take a deep interest in that subject have thought it desirable—and have accordingly done so—to enlist the support of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky in behalf of their views. I find, therefore, that my number of petitions is reduced by the number which, I am glad to see, the Senator from Kentucky has presented.

I present a petition from citizens of New York, asking a reduction of the rates of postage to two cents on all prepaid letters of not more than half an ounce. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. S. also presented five petitions from citizens of New York and a petition from citizens of Michigan, asking that slavery and the slave trade may be abolished in the District of Columbia, or the seat of government removed therefrom.

Also, a like number of petitions from the same places, asking that slavery and the slave trade may be prohibited in all the Territories by express law.

Also, a like number from the same places, asking that no State may hereafter be admitted whose constitution does not expressly prohibit slavery within its limits.

Also, a like number from the same places, asking that the right of trial by jury may be secured to fugitive slaves when arrested in any other State than that in which their service is claimed; all of which were severally ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. WALKER presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of New Jersey, held at Riceville, in that State, in favor of an act granting the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers free of cost; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WHITCOMB submitted documents relating to the claim of Francis Mortimer, a Revolutionary soldier, to a pension; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAYTON presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Riceville, in that State, in favor of the enactment of a law granting the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers free of cost; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the petition of Samuel W.

ask now that we go on with the motion which was objected to on Friday, because it had not lain for twenty-four hours upon the table. I hope the Senate will permit me to go on.

Mr. CLAY. In regard to its not being taken up on Friday, I will merely remark to the Senator from Missouri that it was not then in order to take it up. There is no reproach to the Senator, or any body else. He made a motion, but according to the rules it could not be taken up on Friday, and it was therefore laid on the table.

Now, sir, with regard to the severance of subjects which, in the opinion of any Senator may be supposed to be improperly united, whenever such union is proposed. I submit to the Senator whether that is not the most appropriate time to argue the question of uniting those measures? Now, sir, I understand the Senator proposes to take up the subject without any view of taking a vote upon the resolution at all.

Mr. BENTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAY. With no view of taking a vote upon it, but merely as a peg on which to hang a speech. Well, sir, I am always instructed by the speeches of the honorable Senator from Missouri, and if he merely wants to make a speech, if no vote is to be taken, I shall be happy to listen to it with the most respectful and devout attention, especially if the Senator will then be content to let the resolution lie upon the table. The Senator, the other day, held up four tremendous quarto volumes which I believe he threatened to read from beginning to end, [laughter,] and I confess I had no anticipation of submitting to that without offering some objections. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. MANGUM. You may answer him.

Mr. CLAY. My effort always is, sir, to keep my mouth shut, and never to open it if I can avoid it. And if I do, it shall be only upon some practical question, some subject upon which a vote is to be taken. However, I waive all objection merely to the Senator's making a speech, and giving us some extracts from these four quarto volumes.

The question was then taken on the motion to take up the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. BENTON then addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: This is a motion to instruct a committee against tacking bills, or joining incoherent or incongruous matter in the same bill. It is a new motion in this chamber; but I expect to show that it is a parliamentary motion, founded in parliamentary law, and that the present occasion is a proper one for making and enforcing it. The word itself—the leading word in the motion—the word *tack*, in the sense now used—is one of little or no recurrence in this chamber. I do not recollect to have heard it before; but it is a parliamentary phrase, and has a place, and in the sense in which I use it, in the books—in the books of highest authority in law and language. Hatsell's collection of parliamentary precedents is the highest authority in parliamentary law known either in Great Britain or the United States, and the work from which Jefferson's Manual, or hand-book, is chiefly compiled; and that high authority not only has the word, but has it indexed, as a head of parliamentary law, and a long list of references given under it. Here it is, volume third, of the latest London quarto edition, and at page 565 of the index. I will read the references, and afterwards use a part of them:

"TACK: Bills tacked to bills of supply, 218—225; instance in bill (A. D. 1675) for building twenty ships, 218; East India trade bill (A. D. 1698) 218; protest of the lords against it, 219; and speeches of Sir G. Downing, 218 n. 221 n.

"TACK: Standing order of the House of Lords (A. D. 1792) regarding tacks, 219 n.; occasional conformity bill, 220—223; appointment of commissioners to inquire into crown grants, attempted to be tacked to a money bill, (A. D. 1712,) but not permitted, 220; limitation of the number of officers in the House of Commons, proposed to be tacked to a money bill, but negatived, 220.

"TACK: Alleged as to matt bill (A. D. 1807) and new bill or dored, 220; Irish customs officers' bill, tack alleged, 221; without foundation, 221 n.; customs duties bill (A. D. 1787) not a bill of supply, and therefore not within the standing order of (A. D. 1792) 222 n.

"TACK: Is irregular, and inconvenient in the statute book, 221, 222; and when with a view to force the House of Lords or the Crown to pass a bill disagreeable to either, is unparliamentary, and even unconstitutional, 222; reasoning of the lords against it incovertible, 223; danger of the practice of tacking well expressed by the Lord Chancellor Finch, 224 n., 225 n.; general observations on tacking, that even a good end ought not to be arrived at by bad means, 224.—See excise, commissioners of."

These are the references in the third volume—the whole of them. I read them all to bring the whole law fully before the Senate, though not all applicable to the precise case now before us. The parliamentary law recognizes two classes of abuses by the tack of bills, both to be condemned and avoided, but one resting upon a still higher principle than the other. The two classes are: first, bills for the support of the Government, usually called supply bills in Great Britain; called tack bills and appropriation bills with us. To tack any thing to a supply bill in Great Britain was held a breach of the constitution, and dangerous to the kingdom; because the Commons having a constitutional right to originate such bills, the incumbering or defeating them by tacking on foreign matter was an impediment to the constitution, and so a breach of it, and might be detrimental to the kingdom by preventing the supplies which the Government needed. The second class comprehended the whole field of ordinary legislation; and

of good laws) shall be wholly frustrated by departing from the method which the wisdom of our ancestors prescribed, on purpose to prevent and exclude such inconveniences. These innovations the King resolves to abolish, and hath commanded me to say to you, *State super vias antiquas.*"

This was the language of a British sovereign, speaking through a commission to a British Parliament in the year 1678; and every word of it is as applicable to us as to them. We have the same form of government, adapted to republican action—two Houses to make laws, and each a check upon the other—a chief magistrate to approve or disapprove bills—and a constitution and parliamentary law for the government of each. The evils of vicious legislation; the evil of joining incongruous measures together by one House, to coerce the assent of the other, or the approval of the President; the evil of making good measures carry bad ones; the destruction of all freedom and of all purity in legislation, is just the same; and the danger of combinations for bad purposes is just the same; and, with a change of names, the same message might be properly addressed to this Congress, if the tackings should be made which are now contemplated to the California admission bill. And who was the King who thus reprobated a Parliament for vicious legislation, rejected its mischievous innovations, and admonished it to stand upon the old ways? It was Charles the Second! a monarch whom I had never expected to cite in the American Senate for an example either in law or morals! I hope it may not be quoted without effect.

Hatsell goes on to give other examples of this innovation, and of its rebuke by rejection, and even rejection in doubtful cases of incongruous conjunctions, from the beginning of the practice about the middle of the seventeenth century down to the beginning of the present century. Thus, in March, 1676, the tacking of two bills was rejected upon a division in the House of Commons, and a member (Sir G. Downing) spoke against the practice in these words:

"Whoever takes away liberty from the King, takes away liberty from the Parliament; and whether this tacking the clause of appropriation does not, I leave you to judge. One thing in the world this House is always fond of, viz. frequent meetings; but I never found good, by going by an ill way to obtain a good end. The Long Parliament was not to be dissolved without their own consent, which was obtained of the King by a thousand canting words, and that power they obtained tacked to a money bill. But what became of this? You were forced to make it treason to name the being of that Parliament. The just prerogative of the crown is as necessary as the being of the House of Commons. I take tacking to be of the most mischievous consequence imaginable, and I pray no tacking may be made to this bill."—Page 218.

The two Houses of Parliament, each for itself, watched over the purity of legislation by uncoupling incongruous bills. Thus:

"On the 21st of April, 1712, the bill for appointing commissioners for examining the value and considerations of grants made by the crown, is referred to the committee upon a bill for imposing duties, with an instruction to make both the bills into one bill; but upon the 6th of May this instruction was discharged upon a division, by a very large majority."—Page 220.

Again:

"On the 16th of May, 1713, a motion was made that the bill for limiting the number of officers in the House of Commons, be committed to the committee on the malt bill: it passed in the negative."—Same page.

Again:

"On the 9th of January, 1807, the Lords laid aside the annual malt bill, on account of a tack, viz. a clause to legalize certain exchequer bills charged upon the malt and pension duties of last year, which exchequer bills had been signed by the auditor's trustee, acting for Lord Grenville. The Lords objected to this, first, because the whole clause was a tack; and, secondly, even if the exchequer bills charged upon the malt duty could be deemed so far in *pari materia* as not to be a tack, yet the bills charged on the pension duty were entirely a different matter. In the House of Commons, upon reading again the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the first of January, a new malt bill was ordered in."—Same page.

These are instances of uncoupling incongruous bills from an early to a late period in British history. I omit others, and proceed to the general observations which relate to the proper structure of a bill, and the general reasons which require it to be free from foreign, incoherent, and incongruous matter. At page 221 Mr. Hatsell says:

"It is much to be wished that every question which is brought before either House should be as simple and as little complicated as possible. For this reason, the proceeding that is too often practised, of putting together in the same bill clauses that have no relation to each other, and the subjects of which are entirely different, ought to be avoided. Even where the propositions are separately not liable to objection, in either House, the heaping together in one law such a variety of unconnected and discordant subjects is unparliamentary, and tends only to mislead and confound those who have occasion to consult the statute book upon any particular point. But to do this in cases where it is known that one of the component parts of the bill will be disagreeable to the Crown, or to the Lords; and that, if it was sent up alone, it would not be agreed to, for this reason, and with a view to secure the royal assent, or the concurrence of the Lords, to tack it to a bill of supply, which the exigencies of the State make necessary, is a proceeding highly dangerous and unconstitutional. It tends to provoke the other branches of the Legislature, in their turn, to depart from those rules to which they ought to

the identical point in question, I find a practice, and a uniform price of sixty years, and seventeen precedents in relation to it. The point in question is the admission of a new State, and with or without complication with other measures. The practice of sixty years—the seventeen precedents which that long period presents—the face of every roll which relates to the subject—all, and each, are uniform upon the admission without complication with any other measure whatever. I showed this uniformity in a speech delivered two weeks ago: I will not travel over the admission of each new State again. I rest the fact where the examination of that day placed it, and which showed that every new State, without exception, from Vermont, in 1791, to Iowa, in 1846, had been admitted upon a bill confined to the single subject of admission; and all in separate bills except in one instance, when two States, equally ripe for admission, were admitted in the same bill. This makes law—makes it by ourselves, for ourselves—and to disregard it is to set our own law at defiance.

Great-Britain has no class of bills precisely analogous to ours for the admission of new States: the nearest approach to it are the articles of agreement for the union of Scotland and Ireland with England. But, so far as she has gone in the way of adding these kingdoms, her practice was the same as ours: both Scotland and Ireland became united to England by separate bills. It is to our own history, then, that we look for precise analogy, and consequently for exact precedents; and these we find in seventeen instances, and from the birth of the Government down to 1846, and without a variation in a single case. We have made our own parliamentary law, founded in right and justice, for the admission of new States; and let us abide it!

I have shown British parliamentary law, and the law resulting from the practice of our own Congress against these unnatural conjunctions, more unnatural and pestilential than the yoking of the ox and the ass together, so emphatically forbid in holy writ. I have shown a rule of the British House of Lords against this tacking in the case of a supply bill. I have now to show a rule of our own House of Representatives against such conjunctions in all cases whatever; and although the rule, as a rule, is not in force in this chamber, yet the principles in which it is founded are in force here as well as in the other end of the Capitol, and there are grave reasons why we should not disregard it. The rule is number 43, and is in these words:

"No bill or resolution shall, at any time, be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House."

This is the rule of the House of Representatives, and is law at the other end of the building. Under it, that House could not join any two of these seventeen subjects together; and when we make them to do it? They will not join different bills together, and send them up to us; shall we conjoin, and send down to them? For the sake of fair legislation they will have but one subject in one bill. Shall we coerce them to be unfair, and require them to do what they have said they will not do, and which we know they have said they will not do? Their rule states us in the face. I read it aloud. We all know of it, and are we to venture upon the experiment of forcing the House to violate its own rule, a rule founded in wisdom and justice, adopted in all parliamentary law, and consonant to the common sense and honorable feelings of all mankind? Shall we try to coerce them? It may be a luckless experiment. As one of the Senate, I should not like to engage in it; as a member of the House of Representatives, if I was one, I should resist the attempt, and repulse the bill that was sent; if for no other reason, yet for the single and adequate reason that the rule of the House should not be over-riden by the power or circumvented by the contrivance of the Senate.

I have now vindicated the right of the State of California, purely and simply in a legal point of view, and without regard to the high considerations which enforce it, to a separate consideration. These considerations are indeed high—a State—a new and sister State—coming into the family of States, to be one of the family, on an equal footing with the rest—who comes to us through a message from the President of the United States, with the constitution of the United States in one hand, and the treaty with Mexico in the other, asserting the performance of all conditions, and demanding admission as a right under that treaty. It is a subject of dignity, brought before us with dignity, resting upon a question of right, and of decorum—that right and decorum which give to every State a separate consideration, and a consideration not to be postponed to inferior subjects, much less to be thrown into hotch-potch with them. It is degradation, as well as injury, thus to postpone her, and thus to commix her. And with what? The Senator from Kentucky who sits furthest over the way, (Mr. CLAY,) has undertaken to say, and that before the committee of thirteen had been elected, what subjects would be joined, and what not: and, although he spoke for a thing before it existed, yet the event may show that he had warrant for what he said—difficult as it might seem to be to speak for a committee, and speak its sentiments, before it was created. He may have spoken upon warrant; but we of the outside have no such inside views, and can only look at the question as presented on the record. By that we see that the eight slavery resolutions submitted by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) and the

Senate. 2. Resolved, That if Texas shall agree to cede, the United States will accept a cession of all the unappropriated domain in all the territory claimed by Texas lying west of the Colorado, and extending north to the 42d parallel of north latitude, together with the jurisdiction and sovereignty of all the territory claimed by Texas north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, and to pay therefor a sum not exceeding—millions of dollars, to be applied in the first place to the extinguishment of any portion of the existing public debt of Texas, for the discharge of which the United States are under any obligation, implied or otherwise, and the remainder as Texas shall require.

3. Resolved, That when the population of that portion of the territory claimed by Texas, lying south of the 34th parallel of north latitude and west of the Colorado, shall be equal to the ratio of representation in Congress under the last preceding apportionment, according to the provisions of the constitution, and the people of such territory shall, with the assent of the new State contemplated in the preceding resolution, have adopted a State constitution republican in form, they be admitted into the Union as a State upon an equal footing with the original States.

4. Resolved, That all the territory now claimed by Texas, lying north of the 34th parallel or north latitude, and which may be ceded to the United States by Texas, be incorporated with the territory of New Mexico, except such part thereof as lies east of the Rio Grande, and south of the 34th parallel of north latitude; and that the territory so composed form a State, to be admitted into the Union when the inhabitants thereof shall adopt a State constitution, republican in form, with the consent of Congress; but in the mean time, and until Congress shall give such consent, provision be made for the government of the inhabitants of said territory suitable to their condition, but without any restriction as to slavery.

5. Resolved, That all the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying west of said Territory of New Mexico, and east of the contemplated new State of California, for the present constitute one territory; and for which some form of government, suitable to the condition of the inhabitants, be provided, without any restriction as to slavery.

6. Resolved, That the constitution recently formed by the people of the western portion of California, and presented to Congress by the President on the 13th day of February, 1850, be accepted; and that they be admitted into the Union as a State, upon an equal footing in all respects with the original States.

7. Resolved, That in future the formation of State constitutions by the inhabitants of the territories of the United States, be regulated by law; and that no such constitution be hereafter formed or adopted by the inhabitants of any territory belonging to the United States without the consent and authority of Congress.

8. Resolved, That the inhabitants of any territory of the United States, when they shall be authorized by Congress to form a State constitution, shall have the sole and exclusive power to regulate and adjust all questions of internal State policy, of whatever nature they may be, controlled only by the restrictions expressly imposed by the constitution of the United States.

9. Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report a bill in conformity with the spirit and principles of the foregoing resolutions."

These are the subjects referred to the committee of thirteen, and out of which they are to make one bill, by tacking more or less of these seventeen subjects to the California admission bill. The bare reading of the list announces the enormity of the proposition. No one of them can be added to the California bill without insult and injury to the State, and a flagrant violation of parliamentary law, and without destruction to fair legislation. Fair legislation requires that every branch of the legislative power, and each member of every branch, should have an opportunity to vote his sentiments freely and fairly on every subject before him. Keep these subjects separate, and every member can vote as he thinks right on each one; unite them, or any two of them, and that freedom is lost to a part of the members. They must vote for something they condemn in order to save what they want, or vote against what they approve to avoid what they condemn. This we are already informed will be the case with the two Senators from Maine, (Messrs. HAMLIN and BRADBURY) if the territorial governments are united with the State bill; and it may be the case of others; and so upon every conjunction of the different subjects which may be made. If a conjunction is made in the Senate, it may occasion dissent in the House of Representatives, and the bill may be lost in the disagreement between the two houses. If the two houses shall agree in the conjunction, the President may not, and may see cause for a veto in one part, and not in the other, but must disapprove all in order to get rid of the objectionable part. Thus, by the conjunction, no part of the legislative power would be able to act freely and fairly, neither the individual members of the two houses, nor the houses collectively, nor the President himself. This would be destructive to all fair and wise legislation.

To California the actual injury, independent of the insult, would be, and already is great. The attempt to couple her admission with other subjects has delayed her: the actual coupling may defeat her. The attempt has already consumed eight weeks: her bill is hung up two weeks longer for the return of those by whose help she has already been delayed eight; and when they get back, then the struggle will just begin. If the conjunction is actually made, then the bill may be lost either in the disagreement of the two houses, or under the Executive veto. In every way the conjunction, either

with this lexicography. Dryden is quoted again, and to show that tacking, and tacking, may be subjected to a process that they cannot stand; and although his application is nautical, I will use it for the metaphor which it may imply, thus:

"Give 'em a broadside: the dice run at all, Down comes the mast and yard, and tackings fall."

This may be symbolical of the fate of the tacked bills. I am opposed to this tacking. I have resisted it from the beginning, and have endeavored to restrain it by offering instructions to be sent to the committee. The Senate voted down the instructions, and that they had a right to do; but a Senator, now in his seat—the Senator from Arkansas who sits to the right, (Mr. BORLAND,) said something of my conduct and motives in relation to the instructions which I think he had no right to say, and which I have a right to notice. He said:

"It is a sort of expedient for consuming the time of the Senate and delaying its legitimate business; a sort of legislative trifling which I can neither approve nor hesitate to condemn."

This is what that Senator said; and as that Senator and myself have not been speaking terms for a good while, I hold that he was bound by the feelings, as well as by the rules of decorum, if he felt himself called upon to remark upon my speech, to confine himself to the argument, and carefully abstain from personality. The Senator from Arkansas did not so abstain: he impugned my motives and conduct, and that when I was right, and he assumed an official superiority which I do not admit. He says he did not approve my conduct. To approve, or disapprove, is the office of a superior; and I know of no official superiority which entitles him to exercise that office over me.

He says that he does not hesitate to condemn my conduct. Now, condemnation is the office of a judge, and the Senator from Arkansas is not my judge; and if he was so in any case which concerned my life, I would certainly pray a change of venue. He says that my conduct was legislative trifling, and an expedient to delay the legitimate business of the Senate. This is a censure which I do not receive, and I have shown in this day's exhibition of parliamentary law that I had a right to do what I did—in fact, that I was right in what I did—and of course that no one had a right to say I trifled and delayed business. And now why this persevering attempt to connect California with other subjects, contrary to parliamentary law, and injurious to her, and to all safe legislation? Why this persevering attempt to do what all feel to be wrong in principle, wrong in law, and injurious in practice? Why is it? For fear of the dissolution of the Union—fear of the Nashville Convention. We are to make the conjunction under that fear. Sir, it would have no weight with me if the fear was real—if the Nashville Convention was a reality. But it is not. It belongs to the chapter of things which are passed. As I said of it some days ago, it is a procession which has passed by—has crossed the stage—made its exit—and the curtain has dropped upon it. It is no longer a thing for any body to be afraid of—no longer a spectre to coerce legislation.

But I have gone further than I intended. I only intended, in support of the motion which I have made, to establish the parliamentary law, and to show that the tacking of any bill to the California bill would be a flagrant violation of that law. This is all that I intended at present. The full discussion of the whole subject, under all its aspects of insult and injury to California, embarrassment to legislation, illegality and danger, will be more properly in order when the amalgamation bill shall be brought in—if one shall come in: and to that period I adjourn my speech. Then the war will begin.

Mr. BORLAND. I am very sorry, Mr. President, to have to trouble the Senate with any remarks in connexion with myself. It has always been my wish and my purpose, when I address the Senate, to address it upon some subject connected with the business before the Senate, and not in any way to connect my remarks with individuals who have any thing to do with the business before this body. I trust, sir, I know too well what is due alike to myself and to the Senate to be thrusting myself forward, with my own feelings and my own concerns, to nauseate the Senate with a dose of egotism. I should feel that I came justly under the censure and condemnation of every Senator, if I should so far forget myself, or forget what was becoming in any man occupying a seat on this floor, either for the short time it has been my fortune to be here or for a longer period—if I could so far forget what was due to myself or the Senate as to speak of myself, and obtrude my feelings upon the notice of this body. But, sir, a remark made by the honorable Senator from Missouri seems to make it necessary, in order that I may be understood by all who heard him, that I should say a word in explanation.

He quoted a remark that I made the other day upon the motion, or rather upon the series of propositions, which he submitted to the Senate, and upon which the Senate had to vote. He says I characterized those propositions as legislative trifling, for the purpose of consuming time. Mr. President, it seems to me that a fair interpretation of that remark could certainly not apply to the person of that Senator, or any other person. I spoke of propositions before the Senate, and I expressed my opinion of them, and the effect they were likely to have, and the only effect they could have. And the effect which a majority of this Senate, I think, concur with

me in saying they would have, if they had any at all, would be an unnecessary consumption of the time of the Senate. And I think that all will agree with me that any proposition whatever, any amendment whatever, that may unnecessarily, uselessly, and vexatiously consume the time of this body—a body in which the whole country looks for useful and practical legislation—is legislative trifling, and nothing else. That is my opinion.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is not at liberty to apply an intention of that kind to any Senator.

MR. BORLAND. Will the Chair allow me to say that, in the first place, I said that such a remark did not and could not apply to any Senator. But I respectfully submit, Mr. President, that, even if it did, I might be allowed, without any great impropriety, to follow the example which has been set me: for, although the Senator from Missouri has not called the conduct of Senators here legislative trifling, he has characterized it as a flagrant outrage, and by every epithet which the vocabulary of our language recognises to apply opprobrious terms.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair makes a distinction between the condemnation of a measure and that of a Senator.

MR. BORLAND. Will the Chair allow me to refer to the words I used in the beginning, to show that I made no application to individuals, but to show the effect of such legislation on this body. I think, to say nothing of the illustrious example which has been set, I have a perfect right to repeat the observations which I have made, and I think I could appeal to the Senate to sustain me. As the Senator was permitted to make direct personal allusion to me, I hope I may be permitted to make an explanation.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. If the Chair has omitted a previous duty in allowing personal allusions, that duty should not be, for that reason, omitted again; but the Senator will be permitted to make a personal explanation.

MR. BORLAND. The Senator from Missouri alluded to the personal relations existing between himself and me, upon which I ask permission to make a remark. He took occasion to make several allusions of a personal character. He said, if I were a judge, and his life was before me upon trial, he should ask for a change of venue. Mr. President, I can say with all sincerity that the Senator's life would be perfectly safe in my hands. I take this occasion to say that, as a general rule, I am opposed to capital punishment, no matter what person may be upon trial; and, sir, I believe, if I were elevated to the judicial bench, and I were called upon to pass a sentence of death upon an amendment, no matter what had been the enormity of his crime, even if he had committed every crime named in the decalogue, I would sooner resign my place than to pass sentence of death upon him. So, sir, the Senator would be perfectly safe if his life were before me, no matter upon what he should be tried; whether upon his conduct here or elsewhere.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that allusions of that kind are not in order.

MR. BORLAND. May I have leave to proceed in order? **THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Certainly.

MR. BORLAND. The Senator spoke of my personal relations, and said that for a long time he had ceased to speak to me. I do not know whether the Chair considered that personal or not; but I trust I may be permitted to say that so far as the personal relations between the Senator from Missouri and myself are concerned, I have never known that we had any personal relations at all. I certainly have never sought any; I certainly have never enjoyed personal intercourse with that Senator. And so far as the suspension of my personal relations is concerned, or his ceasing to speak to me, it is a matter about which I have thought so little and cared so little, that I do not know whether it be true or not, and I shall never give myself the least concern to ascertain whether it be true or not, because it is a matter of perfect indifference to me.

Again, Mr. President, I beg pardon of you and of the Senate for occupying your attention upon this matter, and I repeat that, if left to follow my own inclinations, I should never mention myself or my personal relations before this Senate.

MR. BENTON. Mr. President, I have the words here, and I will read them:

"It is a sort of expedient for consuming the time of the Senate, and delaying its legitimate business; a sort of legislative trifling, which I can neither approve nor hesitate to condemn."

These are the words. Now, sir, the Senator from Arkansas says that he would repeat them. Well, sir, that is *in futuro*. He will repeat them hereafter; and if he does repeat them hereafter, sir, it will be, in the first place, a breach of the rules by which this body is governed for him to say that what a member has done is an expedient to consume the time of the Senate and to delay legislative business. It is, in my opinion, a reflection upon the motives and conduct of that Senator. That is the way it strikes me. To say that it is a sort of legislative trifling is, in my opinion, a stigma upon the conduct of a member, contrary to the rules of decorum which are provided for the government of the conduct of members here. But he says he will repeat it all. Then, Mr. President, when he does repeat it, he will violate the rules of decorum, both as prescribed by the rules of this body and as felt in every member's breast. And, besides that, he will be speaking *in futuro*, and he will say a thing which is untrue in itself.

MR. KING AND SEVERAL SENATORS. Order! order!

MR. BENTON. You are very prompt with your "order." I am speaking of the future, sir.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that any assumption with regard to the future conduct of members is not in order.

MR. CLAY. Mr. President, as I intimated some time ago I have no intention to reply to the argument of the Senator from Missouri on the subject of what is called "parliamentary law," and I do not think the honorable Senator dealt with entire candor when he told us he meant to repeat and to continue his speech, or rather to make other speeches of the same kind, when the subject shall be taken up hereafter. I did suppose that his speech to day would prevent the necessity of his speaking again on the same point. I really feel in the condition of an eminent lawyer I knew in Kentucky, who, having by accident seen the notes of the proceedings of the

Missouri assumes that it is contrary to the parliamentary law that these subjects should be united. He then assumes that the committee is going to violate the law, and then is going to make provision that they shall not violate the law. I understand that to be the state of the case. Now, sir, I think it quite possible, yea, even probable, that the committee will not report any bill at all. The Senator, then, is pre-supposing a state of things which may never occur at all, and which it will be quite time enough to discuss when it does. The Senator avows that he will discuss it then, and it seems to me that discussion now would be discussing a state of things which may never happen.

MR. BENTON. I shall rejoice if it does not happen.

MR. CASS. It is perhaps necessary that I should explain what I said a moment ago. I merely meant that, instead of reporting a specific bill or bills, it was quite possible that the committee may propose amendments to, or recommend the passage of bills now before the Senate.

MR. DOUGLAS moved that the resolution lie on the table; which motion was adopted.

THE CALIFORNIA BILL.

MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I now hold in my hand a proposed amendment to the California bill, to obviate the objections that were suggested to the bill as reported by the Committee on Territories. I will not in fact upon the Senate the speech which I intended to make on that point, in order to show that such an amendment would be entirely unnecessary, but at the proper time I will offer an amendment to the bill which I think will obviate all objections on that point. I send the amendment to the Chair, and move that it lie on the table and be printed.

The amendment is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to and right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the non-resident proprietors who are citizens of the United States but taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways and forever free as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California in articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the constitution of that State.

The motion to lie on the table and print was agreed to.

MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have also an ordinance adopted by the Convention which framed the constitution of California, and which relates to the same subject—the public lands—in which they propose the terms of a compact with the Congress of the United States, upon the condition of their admission. From some cause or other this ordinance happened to be omitted in the presentation of the constitution of the State to Congress. I have been requested by one of the Senator's elect from California, and by one or two other Senators, to present it. I move that it lie on the table and be printed. The ordinance is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE of the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for the State of California, in relation to the disposition of the public lands in that State.

Be it ordained by the Convention assembled to form a constitution for the State of California, on behalf, and by authority of the people of said State, that the following propositions be submitted to the Congress of the United States, which, if assented to by that body, shall be obligatory on this State:

1st. One section of land in every quarter township of the public lands, and when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools.

2d. Seventy-two sections of the unappropriated lands lying within this State shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university, which, together with such further quantities as may be agreed upon by Congress, shall be conveyed to the State, and appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

3d. Four sections of land, to be selected under the direction of the Legislature from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within this State, shall be granted to the State for its use in establishing a seat of government, or to defray the expenses of public buildings at the same.

4th. Five hundred thousand acres of the unappropriated public lands in this State belonging to the United States, in addition to the five hundred thousand acres granted to the new States under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841, shall be designated under the direction of the Legislature, and granted to the State for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State Government and other State purposes. And five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sale of all lands lying within the State, which shall be sold under the authority of the United States, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall also be appropriated for the encouragement of learning.

5th. All salt springs within this State, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, at least one section, including each spring, shall be granted to the State, to be used or disposed of as the Legislature may direct.

6th. The first Senators and Representatives elected to Congress from this State are hereby authorized and empowered to make or assent to such other propositions as the interests of the State may require, and any such changes or new propositions, when approved by the Legislature, shall be as obligatory as if the assent of this Convention were given thereto, and all stipulations entered into by the Legislature in pursuance of the authority herein conferred shall be considered articles of compact between the United States and this State; and the Legislature is hereby further authorized to declare in behalf of the people of California, if such declaration be proposed by Congress, that they will not interfere with the primary disposal under the authority of the United States of the vacant lands within the limits of this State.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN TITLES IN OREGON.

MR. BELL. I move that the Senate take up the bill providing for the extinguishment of the Indian titles in Oregon. I do not know of any thing which more imperatively de-

Mr. BOYD moved a suspension of the rules; which motion was disagreed to—ayes 60, noes not counted.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MR. RICHARDSON sent up the following resolution, which he proposed to ask the unanimous consent of the House to offer, giving notice that if it was objected to, he would move to suspend the rules:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this House whether Thos. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, re-opened and paid to G. W. and W. G. Ewing a claim against the United States of \$77,000, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government, before said Ewing was inducted into said office as Secretary of the Interior; who were agents and attorneys for said claim; what clerk in the office of said Department of the Interior had interest in said claim; and how said interest, if any, was acquired.

2d. Whether said Ewing re-opened and paid interest to the amount of \$31,000, on the pension granted to Commodore Jas. Barron for services rendered in the Virginia navy during the revolutionary war, after the principal had been fully paid and discharged; and, if said interest was paid, was it simple or compound; who was the agent or attorney for said claim; and the authority for such claim, if any?

3d. Whether said Ewing re-opened and paid a claim to a person or persons on behalf of the Chickasaw Indians of \$108,000, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government, before said Ewing was inducted into the office of the Interior; who was the agent or attorney, or attorneys, and who was the party or parties in interest; and whether said agents, attorneys, or parties in interest, held, at the time of such payment, any office under this Government, or now hold such office; and, if so, what office?

4th. Whether said Ewing usurped the power of appointment in the Pension and General Land Office; whether the same was in violation of law; also, whether any clerk of said Ewing's appointment reviews the opinions and decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions, by order and direction of said Ewing; and, if so, the authority for such order and direction?

5th. What persons in office, by appointment from said Ewing, are correspondents for newspapers; their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for?

MR. GENTRY said that he was himself, and he thought the members on his side of the House were, in favor of inquiring into the matters contained in that resolution. He said that he would not object to the resolution, provided it was not the object of the gentleman from Illinois to make the previous question, and thus cut off all amendments.

MR. RICHARDSON said that what he desired was to get the information called for in the resolution; and if that was any modification which gentlemen desired to suggest they could do so.

MR. MOREHEAD said that he agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee, and it struck him that it would be a better rule of proceeding to call upon the Secretary of the Interior for the information. He saw no necessity for the appointment of a committee.

The resolution was received by unanimous consent.

MR. GENTRY then offered the following as a substitute for the resolution. He said that it contemplated the same end as the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois, seeking to arrive at this end in a different way. It was more consonant with courtesy to a co-ordinate department of the Government:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House whether he reopened and paid to W. G. & G. W. Ewing a claim against the United States of \$77,000, which had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government before the said Secretary was inducted into said office; that he state the nature and character of said claim, the condition in which it was, and what action had been had on it when he came into office, and the evidence which it had on been allowed; that he state who were the agents and attorneys for said claim; whether any Clerk in the Department of the Interior had any interest therein, and how such interest, if any, was acquired.

2d. That the said Secretary be also directed to inform the House whether he reopened and paid interest to the amount of \$31,000, on the pension granted to Jas. Barron for services rendered in the Virginia navy during the revolutionary war, after the principal had been fully paid and discharged; and, if said interest was paid, was it simple or compound? If compound interest was paid, was it by the direction of said Secretary? And whether he has authorized, in any case, the payment of compound interest on any claim; and that he state who was the agent or attorney for said claim, and the law or authority under which he paid the same.

3d. That the said Secretary be also directed to inform the House whether he reopened and paid a claim to any person or persons, in behalf of the Chickasaw Indians, of \$108,000, after the same had been adjudicated and rejected by the proper officer of the Government before the said Secretary came into office. That he inform the House fully what was the situation of said claim when he came into office; on what evidence, opinion, or authority he allowed and paid said claim; who was the agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, and who was the party or parties in interest; and whether said agent, attorney, or parties in interest, held, at the time of such payment, or now hold, any office under this Government.

4th. That the said Secretary be directed to inform the House whether he exercised the power of appointment of clerks in the Pension Office and the General Land Office, and, if so, by what authority of law. Also, whether any clerk appointed by him reviews the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions by the order and direction of said Secretary; and, if so, that he state the reasons and authority for such order and direction.

The SPEAKER stated that the amendment was not in order unless entertained by unanimous consent.

MR. CARTER objected.

MR. RICHARDSON said he could not accept the substitute, as it defeated the very objects he had in view.

Considerable debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. MEADE, RICHARDSON, GENTRY, and McLANE, of Maryland; when—

MR. RICHARDSON, at the suggestion of Mr. MEADE, modified his resolution by inserting in the first line in the 4th section the word "exercised" in lieu of the word "usurped," and by substituting the following in lieu of the 5th section:

"5. Whether any person or persons in office, by appointment from said Ewing, are correspondents or editors of newspapers; and what papers they edit, or write for; and what their salaries."

After further debate by Messrs. VINTON, STANTON,

MR. COBB, of Alabama, demanded the previous question. **MR. VAN DYKE** moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived.

The previous question was then seconded; and under its operation, the amendment of Mr. GIBBINS was disagreed to: Ayes 77, noes 82.

The question recurring on agreeing to the original resolution of Mr. RICHARDSON, it was put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Albertson, Allen, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bissell, Bocoek, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, Carter, Cleveland, W. R. Cobb, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Durkee, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Giddings, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harlan, L. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, Hoagland, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, J. W. Jackson, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, P. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClelland, McDonald, McLanahan, Robert M. McLane, McMullen, McWille, Meacham, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Olds, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Root, Ross, Sawtelle, Sheppard, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Walden, Wellborn, Wentworth, Wildrick, Williams, Wood—95.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Bennett, Boke, Brock, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, A. Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Gould, Halloway, Hampton, Hebard, Henry, Howe, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, Jno. A. King, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, F. E. McLean, Moore, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Otis, Phoenix, Pitman, Reynolds, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanley, Alex. H. Stephens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, White, Winthrop—73.

So the resolution was agreed to.

MR. FITCH, from the Committee on Territories, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MR. STANLEY asked the unanimous consent of the House to re-offer a resolution offered during a preceding part of this day by Mr. GENTRY.

MR. CARTER objecting—

MR. STANLEY moved that the rules be suspended.

MR. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved that the House do now adjourn; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 66, noes 90.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. STANLEY to suspend the rules, and it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 96, noes 44.

MR. JONES asked whether, under the rule, the resolution being one of inquiry, it did not lie over?

The SPEAKER said that if its consideration was objected to at this time, it would lie over.

MR. JONES objected.

MR. STANLEY moved a suspension of the rules; when tellers were ordered, and the vote stood: Ayes 85, noes 47.

Two-thirds not voting in favor of the motion—

MR. STANLEY demanded the yeas and nays.

MR. FEATHERSTON moved that the House do now adjourn; which motion was disagreed to.

The yeas and nays were then ordered; and, being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Bennett, Boke, Brock, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Burt, Chester Butler, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Giddings, Gould, Halloway, Hampton, Henry, Holliday, Howe, Inge, Kerr, D. P. King, James G. King, James G. King, J. A. King, P. King, Matteson, McClelland, McGaughey, McKissock, F. E. McLean, Meacham, Meade, Millson, Moore, Morehead, Morse, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Otis, Outlaw, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, Sheppard, Silvester, Spalding, Stanley, Strong, Taylor, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, and White—84.

NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bissell, Bowlin, Boyd, Cable, Cleveland, W. R. Cobb, Dimmick, Dunham, Edmundson, Featherston, Fitch, Feller, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Isham G. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hubbard, Jos. W. Jackson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Littlefield, Job Mann, R. M. McLane, McQueen, Miller, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Richardson, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stetson, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Walden, Wallace, Wildrick, and Wood—45.

So the motion to suspend the rules was decided in the negative, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

THE CENSUS BILL.

MR. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, by unanimous consent, reported back the bill of the Senate to provide for the taking of the 7th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, with sundry amendments, and moved that the bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ordered to be printed as proposed to be amended by the committee, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, to continue said special order until disposed of.

MR. MILLER gave notice that he intended to offer a substitute from the minority of the committee, which he desired to have printed with the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion of Mr. THOMPSON to commit and print the bill were then severally agreed to.

The bill reported by the minority of the committee was also committed, and ordered to be printed.

The question being on the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, that the bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, Tuesday, and continue the special order until disposed of—

MR. ROOT moved to adjourn, which motion was lost.

MR. DUER moved to amend the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, by striking out the word "Tuesday," and inserting the word "Thursday," which motion was disagreed to.

MR. MOREHEAD moved to amend the motion by inserting the word "Wednesday," in lieu of the word "Tues-

day of a new post route from Newport, New Hampshire, via East Unity, Lumpster, South Acworth, Paper-mill Village, and Drewsville, to Bellows Falls, Vermont.

MR. CORWIN: The petition of Enos P. Baldwin and 61 other citizens of Wayne Township, in Champaign county, Ohio, praying that provision be made by law that whenever any person is arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

Also, the petition of Aber Winder and 64 others, citizens of Wayne Township, in Champaign county, Ohio, praying that no State be hereafter admitted into the Union unless the constitution of such State shall expressly prohibit the existence of slavery within its limits.

Also, the petition of Daniel C. Osborn and 60 others, citizens of Wayne Township, Champaign county, Ohio, praying for the repeal of all laws and parts of laws adopted or enacted by Congress by which slavery or the slave trade is sanctioned in the city of Washington or District of Columbia, and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some suitable location.

Also, the petition of Ass Williams and 135 others, citizens of the State of Ohio, praying that slavery and the slave trade may be expressly prohibited by act of Congress in all the territories of the United States.

Also, the petition of Samuel B. Taylor and 132 others, citizens of the State of Ohio, praying that no State be hereafter admitted into the Union unless the constitution of such State shall expressly prohibit the existence of slavery within its limits.

Also, the petition of H. B. Strother and 143 others, citizens of Logan county, in the State of Ohio, praying that provision be made by law that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

Also, the petition of A. Carna and 130 others, citizens of Logan county, in the State of Ohio, praying for the repeal of all laws and parts of laws adopted or enacted by Congress by which slavery and the slave trade is authorized or sanctioned in the city of Washington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location.

By Mr. HOWE: The petition of James Kingsley and 60 others, citizens of Venango county, Pennsylvania, praying Congress to repeal all laws by which slavery or the slave trade is authorized in the city of Washington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location.

Also, the petition of James M. Bowman and 63 others, citizens of the same place, praying Congress that no State may hereafter be admitted into the Union unless the constitution of such State shall expressly prohibit the existence of slavery within its limits.

Also, the petition of John Flemming and 63 others, citizens of the same place, praying Congress to prohibit by law slavery and the slave trade in all the territories of the United States.

Also, the petition of James Cook and 64 others, citizens of the same place, praying Congress to provide by law that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

Also, the petition of John Fleming and 63 others, citizens of the same place, praying Congress to prohibit by law slavery and the slave trade in all the territories of the United States.

Also, the petition of James Cook and 64 others, citizens of the same place, praying Congress to provide by law that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

By Mr. HARLAN: Divers joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, in relation to a donation of certain lands in the Vincennes district, for a mail route from Rushville via of Greenfield to Noblesville, Indiana; the soldiers of the late war with Great Britain; bounty land, and three months' extra pay of deceased officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the war with Mexico; the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. On the subject of increasing the common school fund; concerning the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river; on the subject of vacant lands in the State of Indiana; in relation to donating public lands to actual settlers; to soldiers of the war with Great Britain, and those under Homer, St. Clair, Wayne, Harrison, Jackson, and others in the Indian wars. The navigation of the Kanaksee and Iroquois rivers, in the State of Indiana; to a grant of land for a geological survey of the State of Indiana; relative to the Miami Indians; to the claim of Col. Francis Vigo; relative to the public lands in the State of Indiana; to a mail route from Stileswith to Gosport, in Owen county, in the State of Indiana; and to enable the State of Indiana to draw arms and equipments from the United States.

Also, the petitions of Alfred Hiatt, and many other citizens of the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in relation to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the admission of new States into the Union, asking that slavery be prohibited therein; slavery and the slave trade in the Territories, and the arrest of fugitive slaves.

Also, the petition of Jeremiah Home and others, of the county of Randolph, Indiana, asking a uniform price of two cents on prepaid letters.

Also, four several petitions from Daniel Dwiggins, Esq., and many other citizens of the county of Grant, and State of Indiana, relative to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and the arrest of fugitive slaves.

Also, the petition of N. L. Thomas and forty-seven others, praying for a mail route from Defiance, in the State of Ohio, to Noble Iron Works, in Noble county, Indiana.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

From Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Feb 2—1yd T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA NEW STEAMBOAT, THOMAS COLLYER.

The hours of departure for the present of this boat are as follows, and she will leave punctually, according to advertisement, commencing on Tuesday morning, the 25d of April:

Leave Alexandria at 7, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 4, 5 P. M.

Leave Washington at 7, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 3, 4, 5 P. M.

As the season advances, she will make a later trip from Alexandria and Washington.

WRITINGS OF McCULLOUGH, FRANCIS, GILBART UPON BANKING, EXCHANGE, THE STOCK EXCHANGE, &c.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE AND STATISTICAL REGISTER for April, 1850, contains—

1. Personal Recollections, Public Services, and Opinions of Albert Gallatin.

2. Chronicles and Characters of the London Stock Exchange, with Sketches of Wilkes, Fortyece, Lottens, Lord George Gordon, Baring, Goldamid, and numerous prominent bankers and brokers of the last century.

3. J. R. McCulloch on Exchange. This and the previous essay on interest, money, coins, bullion, are now re-printed for the first time in the United States, with copious tables of coins and currency.

4. On the origin of the pound sterling.

The foregoing numbers will contain the remainder of Mr. Francis's Chronicles of the Stock Exchange; Mr. Gilbert's valuable advice on keeping a banker; J. R. McCulloch's ten minutes' essay on money, currency, &c.; a statistical review of the London coal trade; and tables of the fluctuations of the English funds for each month since November, 1846. Monthly five dollars per annum.

J. SMITH HOMANS, 111 Washington street, Boston.

ap 19—6ctf

Collector's Office, April

rules of decorum, both as prescribed by the rules of this body and as felt in every member's breast. And, besides that, he will be speaking in futuro, and he will say a thing which is untrue in itself.

Mr. KING and SEVERAL SENATORS. Order! order!
Mr. BENTON. You are very prompt with your "order." I am speaking of the future, sir.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that any assumption with regard to the future conduct of members is not in order.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, as I intimated some time ago I have no intention to reply to the argument of the Senate from Missouri on the subject of what is called "parliamentary law," and I do not think the honorable Senator dealt with entire candor when he told us he meant to repeat and to continue his speech, or rather to make other speeches of the same kind, when the subject shall be taken up hereafter. I did suppose that his speech to day would prevent the necessity of his speaking again on the same point. I really feel if the condition of an eminent lawyer I knew in Kentucky, who, having by accident seen the notes of the opposing counsel, and the authorities he referred to in those notes, got hold of all these authorities, and, in anticipation of the use to be made of them against himself, read them in open court, commented upon them, and applied them as well as he possibly could to his own side of the question. The gentleman who had prepared the notes and collected the authorities, was so utterly astonished at the employment of his own instrument again against himself that he really could not recover from it, and I believe lost the cause. Now, sir, I am not surprised to the extent that he was, but really if I had made notes of a parcel of authorities, in order to show the power of the Senate to connect together these very subjects, I should have gone to the precise authorities which the learned Senator on the other side brings forward.

But, sir, I rise merely for the purpose of saying that when the Senator comes on with his war of words, which is terrible enough, when not accompanied by any emphatic use of terms, I shall come on for peace. And if the Senator's object is war against any proposition to connect together subjects which I shall show to be perfectly coherent, it is directly the reverse of mine, which will be peace. Upon that occasion I shall show—for I do not mean to go into the argument now—in the first place, that the intimation of the honorable Senator, that all the subjects contained in the resolutions presented by the Senator from Tennessee and myself, or any considerable number of them, were to be associated together, and especially that the fugitive slave bill should be associated with any other measure, is an intimation which the progress of events will show to be totally ungrounded, and without the slightest foundation. No such purpose ever existed. I will also show, upon the occasion to which I refer, that the laws of Parliament, as comprised in the work of Hansard, are nothing more nor less than instances and examples of parliamentary action, like the instances and examples in life which constitute the basis of the common law of England, forming together, by deduction and by practice, a system for the regulation of the two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain. I will also show that this business of "tacking," as it is technically called, has been carried to an extent much greater in Great Britain than in any other country; that it has been tolerated and has existed for centuries there; and that it is only the great abuses of the practice which have called down the reprehension of the distinguished individuals, Lord Finch and some others, who thought his majesty would be in some way affected by having these subjects presented to him. But, fortunately for us, we have no majesty here to conciliate. I will also show that we have our own law of Parliament, our Congress; I will show that it is a question of sound discretion, to be exercised upon high considerations of State and public policy, to unite one or more measures together; and I will show that, even in the case of incongruous subjects, it may be done, and that if the subjects before the Senate were to be united, it would be a union of perfectly congenial, congruous, and coherent subjects. I shall show, in the last place, that, in a variety of instances, some of which I have before me, according to the practices of Congress, and according to the law of Congress, that subjects infinitely a thousand times more incongruous than the subjects now proposed to be united, have been combined together from session to session, from year to year.

But sir, as the proper time, in my opinion, to discuss this question, will arrive only when the proposition is pending before the Senate for the union of these subjects, and as discussion now would be discussion two or three weeks ahead of any practical result, I will not now take up the time of the Senate in answering the speech of the honorable Senator, but will answer it at that period of adjournment, when he threatened us with such a terrible war of words, and when I shall resort to all the laws of peace that I can.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, as it is not proposed that a vote be taken on this resolution to-day, I wish to procure an order for the printing of an amendment which I will offer to the California bill. I trust the mover of the resolution will make such a disposition of it as will enable me to do this.

Mr. CASS. Mr. President, I merely rise to say a word on this subject. I understand that the honorable Senator from

for the use of the same, at least one section, including each spring, shall be granted to the State, to be used or disposed of as the Legislature may direct.

6th. The first Senators or Representatives elected to Congress from this State are hereby authorized and empowered to make or assent to such other propositions as the interests of the State may require, and any such changes or new propositions, when approved by the Legislature, shall be as obligatory as if the assent of this Convention were given thereto, and all stipulations entered into by the Legislature in pursuance of the authority herein conferred shall be considered articles of compact between the United States and this State; and the Legislature is hereby further authorized to declare in behalf of the people of California, if such declaration be proposed by Congress, that they will not interfere with the primary disposal under the authority of the United States of the vacant lands within the limits of this State.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN TITLES IN OREGON.
Mr. BELL. I move that the Senate take up the bill providing for the extinguishment of the Indian titles in Oregon. I do not know of any thing which more imperatively demands the attention of this body.

Mr. KING. I suppose that will take up considerable time, and I am desirous that we should go into Executive session.

There is a good deal of business of that kind to be disposed of, as I understand.

Mr. BELL. I will only state to the Senator from Alabama that this bill really deserves the prompt attention of the Senate. On account of the great distance of this Territory, communications can only be made once in two or three months. I wish to call attention to the fact that we are overlooking the great interests of that Territory, while looking solely at the condition of a sister Territory. Although the inhabitants have cultivated the land and made improvements upon it, I understand there is not one acre of land which any of them can claim by title, and nothing can be done by laying off and establishing land offices, and making appropriations of the public domain, or granting of titles, till provision is made for extinguishing the Indian titles.

The motion to take up the bill being agreed to—
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and for other purposes.

The bill, on the motion of Mr. BELL, was verbally amended; it was then reported to the Senate; the amendments were concurred in, the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time by unanimous consent and passed.

On motion by Mr. RUSK, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of Friday having been read—
Mr. BOYD obtained the floor, and stated that his object in rising was to move a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of making the Senate bill providing for the repair and improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland island, in the Ohio river, the special order of the day for the 30th of this month.

The SPEAKER stated to the House that no motion was in order to suspend the rules at the present time, as there was a motion to suspend the rules already pending, being a motion made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONGER) two weeks ago, for the reception of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill to abolish the franking privilege and for the reduction of postage to the uniform rate, when prepaid, of two cents on letters weighing no more than one half ounce each, and five cents when not prepaid; also, providing that all newspapers within the county of their publication, or the distance of thirty miles of the same, may be received through the mails by actual subscribers free of postage.

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER stated that, as the resolution had not yet been received, the motion was not in order. The question was on the motion to suspend the rules, to enable the gentleman from New York to introduce his resolution.

Mr. CONGER said that, desiring to obtain some sort of expression from the House on the resolution, he would ask the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, were: Yeas 92, nays 74.

So the motion to suspend was decided in the negative, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. BOYD then asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit a motion that the bill to provide for the improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland island be made the special order of the day for the 30th of this month. If there was any objection, he said, he would move to suspend the rules.

Objection being made—

pointed by him reviews the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions by the order and direction of said Secretary; and, if so, that he state the reasons and authority for such order and direction.

The SPEAKER stated that the amendment was not in order unless entertained by unanimous consent.

Mr. CARTER objected.
Mr. RICHARDSON said he could not accept the substitute, as it defeated the very objects he had in view.
Considerable debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. MEADE, RICHARDSON, GENTRY, and McLANE, of Maryland; when—

Mr. RICHARDSON, at the suggestion of Mr. MEADE, modified his resolution by inserting in the first line in the 4th section the word "exercised" in lieu of the word "usurped," and by substituting the following in lieu of the 5th section:

"5. Whether any person or persons in office, by appointment from said Ewing, are correspondents or editors of newspapers; and what papers they edit, or write for; and what their salaries."

After further debate by Messrs. VINTON, STANTON, of Tennessee, WHITE, TOOMBS, ROBINSON, and BAKER—

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the original resolution by adding thereto the following:

And further, that the said committee inquire into the Denby, Collins, and Wetmore, and into all other details which took place under the administration of Mr. Polk; and that the said committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and extent of said defalcations, address to the heads of the several Departments particular inquiries with regard thereto, and particularly respecting any knowledge, by the late Administration or the heads of any of the Departments thereof, concerning said defalcations, or any of them. And whether any writers for newspapers held office under the late Administration, and, if so, for what papers they wrote, and the names of said writers. And also that the committee inquire whether the late Administration, or any head of any Department thereof, opened or paid any claim that had been rejected by previous Administrations, and whether said late Administration, or any officer thereof, has allowed or paid interest on any claims; and if yes, to whom, and the amount thereof, and that they inquire into the names of all persons having an interest in said claims. And, further, that the committee inquire whether any officers of the late Administration in the Post Office or other Departments were engaged in the making electioneering speeches about the country while receiving pay from the Government, or whether any officers of the Government were engaged as political writers or heads of political clubs for the purpose of influencing the elections; and, further, that said committee inquire into any and all frauds generally committed by officers of the late Administration.

The SPEAKER said that, upon hearing the proposition read, he was of opinion that it was not in order as an amendment to the resolution under consideration, it not being relevant to the subject under consideration.
Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, appealed from this decision.
After conversation between Mr. ASHMUN and the SPEAKER—
Mr. EVANS withdrew his appeal.
Mr. STANLY then offered the following as an amendment to the original resolution:

"Also, what persons holding office under the last Administration, as clerks in any of the public offices, auditors, heads of bureaus, Commissioner of Patents, or Assistant Postmasters General, were correspondents of newspapers, wrote for or edited newspapers; their salaries and compensation for the same; and who, in particular, was the author of certain party essays signed 'Bundecund,' and what office he then held."

"And, also, whether, during the last canvass for the Presidency, any of the above-named officers absented themselves from their offices and official duties to make speeches and public addresses against the election of Gen. Taylor."

"And, also, whether the above-named officers, or any of them, during said canvass, were called upon or required to subscribe or pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor, and at whose instance this was done."

Mr. DUNHAM offered the following as an amendment to the amendment, which was received with boisterous mirth:

"And whether any members of this House have been absent from their seats making stump speeches in Connecticut pending the late election in that State, and what has been the effect of those speeches."

Mr. GENTRY submitted that the amendment was out of order, as a personality.

The amendment was ruled out of order.

The SPEAKER then ruled the amendment of Mr. STANLY out of order, as coming under the same rule by which the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. EVANS) was ruled out of order.

Further debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. BAYLY, CONRAD, and GIDDINGS.

Mr. GIDDINGS then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "a select committee of nine be appointed," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Committee on Public Expenditures be directed."

The debate was further prolonged by Messrs. McCLERNAND, BAKER, EVANS, of Maryland, RICHARDSON, BAYLY, THOMPSON, of Mississippi, HALL, SWEETSER, VINTON, CROWELL, ASHMUN, GENTRY, STEPHENS, of Georgia, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and MEADE.

a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ordered to be printed as proposed to be amended by the committee, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, to continue said special order until disposed of.

Mr. MILLER gave notice that he intended to offer a substitute from the minority of the committee, which he desired to have printed with the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion of Mr. THOMPSON to commit and print the bill was then severally agreed to.

The bill reported by the minority of the committee was also committed, and ordered to be printed.

The question being on the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, that the bill be made the special order of the day for to-morrow, Tuesday, and continue the special order until disposed of—

Mr. ROOT moved to adjourn, which motion was lost.

Mr. DUER moved to amend the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, by striking out the word "Tuesday," and inserting the word "Thursday," which motion was disagreed to.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to amend the motion by inserting the word "Wednesday," in lieu of the word "Tuesday," which motion was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. THOMPSON, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, asked the unanimous consent of the House to allow him to report a bill from the Committee on Public Lands, granting public lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and other wars, which he desired to have made the special order of the day for the third Tuesday in June next, and gave notice that, if it was objected to, he would move a suspension of the rules.

Mr. VAN DYKE rose to a privileged question, and desired to make a minority report from the Committee of Elections, for the purpose of having it committed and printed.

The SPEAKER stated that it was not a privileged question; but that it had been the universal practice of the House to grant such requests.

There being no objection—
Mr. VAN DYKE submitted the views of the minority of the Committee of Elections on the memorial of Hugh N. Smith, Esq., to be admitted a delegate from New Mexico; which was committed, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for the 29th of this month.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, then renewed his request.
Objection being made—
Mr. COBB moved that the rules be suspended.

Pending the question on which motion—
The House adjourned.

NOTICE OF A BILL.

Mr. PARKER gave notice, under the rule, that on to-morrow or some subsequent day he should ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "a bill respecting the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry."

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. DOTY gave notice, under the rule, that on Monday next he would move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That all debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union on the President's message transmitting the constitution of California shall cease at 2 o'clock on Wednesday the 1st day of May next, (if the committee shall not sooner come to a conclusion upon the same,) and the committee shall then proceed to vote on the proposition submitted in said committee, and printed by order of the House February 27th, 1850, as follows:

A BILL to admit the State of California into the Union.

Whereas the people of California have formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, and applied for admission into the Union as a State; and whereas the said constitution has been officially communicated to Congress, and is republican: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California, with the boundaries described in the said constitution, shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of California shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may make for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; which said provisions are hereby declared to be fundamental conditions upon which the said State is admitted into the Union.

And that said committee also proceed to vote on such amendments as may be pending or offered to the same, and report the above recited bill to the House, with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the committee.

PETITIONS PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

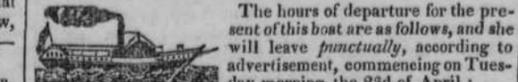
By Mr. HENRY: The petition of D. Thurston and 60 other citizens of Lumpster; of Tappan Sauborn and 28 others, of East Unity; of Seth Richards and 50 others, of Newport; of Joel Anger and 110 others, of Acworth; of John Osgood and 50 others, of same place; of Barnabas Peters and 60 others, of Alstead, all of New Hampshire; and of John N. Baxter and 20 others, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, all for the establish-

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.



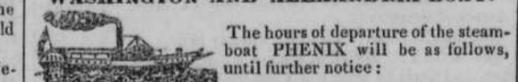
Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.
From Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.
From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily except Sunday.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.
Feb 2—1yd

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA NEW STEAMBOAT, THOMAS COLLYER.



The hours of departure for the present of this boat are as follows, and she will leave punctually, according to advertisement, commencing on Tuesday morning, the 23d of April:
Leave Alexandria at 7, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M.
Leave Washington at 7, 9, 10 A. M.; 12, 1, 3, 4, 6 P. M.
As the season advances, she will make a later trip from Alexandria and Washington.
In connexion with this boat is a line of new Omnibuses. Through tickets, from any part of the avenue between the Capitol and Treasury Department, at 12 1/2 cents.
Passage on the boat alone, 12 1/2 cents.
JOB CORSON, Captain.
ap 22—dtf

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.



The hours of departure of the steamboat PHENIX will be as follows, until further notice:
Leave Alexandria at 8, 10, 1, 3 and 5 o'clock.
Leave Washington at 9, 11, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock.
march 4—tf
JAMES GUY, Captain.

REGULAR LINE.

New York, Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown PACKETS.

Schr. FAIRFAX.....	C. Penfield, Master.
Do EMPIRE.....	Rulus Knapp do
Do STATESMAN.....	J. D. Cathell do
Do WASHINGTON.....	J. Kendrick do
Do SENATOR.....	W. Kirby do
Do HAMILTON.....	A. Dayton do
Do ARLINGTON.....	H. Lewis do

One of these vessels will sail from New York on Saturday of each week, (or oftener,) during the business season; and returning, leave Georgetown and Alexandria weekly.

For freight or passage apply to the masters on board, or to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall street, New York.
S. SHINN & SON, Alexandria.
F. & A. H. DODGE, Georgetown.
mar 23

THE SUBSCRIBER

respectfully calls the attention of the Travelling Public to the following reduction in the rates of fare between the city of Washington and Leonardtown:
From Washington to Leonardtown, Md.....\$3 00
Do do Newport, do.....2 00
Do do Port Tobacco, do.....2 00
Do do Middletown, do.....1 75
Do do Troy, do.....1 50
Do do Piscataway, do.....1 25
Ticket for the round trip, from Washington to Port Tobacco, with the privilege of returning within a month from the date of ticket, \$3. Office south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.
ap 19—eo3m
MICHAEL McDERMOTT.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—We have just received a few pieces fine French Cloths and Cassimeres, of medium fabric, for spring. They are very pretty and cheap. Vestings in variety. All of which we are prepared to make up to order in the latest style. A large and complete stock of ready-made Clothing, of superior quality, always on hand, with every article usually worn in the fancy line, fine shirts, &c. One price only.
YOUNG & OREM,
Three doors west of Brown's Hotel, Pa. av.
mar 23—Stawif (Union)

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, No. 5, opposite Centre Market, for sale by

ap 19—6teof JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO.

ALL THE MAGAZINES for May at Shillington's.

Godey's Lady's Book for May
Graham's Magazine do
Sartain's Union Magazine for May, containing a handsome engraving of the Washington Monument
Noble Deeds of Woman, by Elizabeth Starling
New Books received as fast as published
No. 310 of Littell's Living Age, the best periodical published
All the Weekly Papers received for this week.
Nos. 10 and 11 of the Catholic Testament.
J. SHILLINGTON,
Odeon Building, corner of 4th street and Penn. avenue.
ap 19—3tif

MEDICAL, LAW, SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, of every kind, supplied in Washington, by TAYLOR & MAURY, at the lowest prices that they can be purchased for in the United States.

ap 13 Bookstore near 9th street, Penn. avenue.

71, 72, and 8
10 dozen ladies' light kid, best quality, Nos. 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, and 8
10 dozen ladies' dark kid Gloves, of all the above Nos.
6 do do black fine glossy kid
12 do do silk Gloves and net Mitts
10 do do thread and raw silk do
10 do gentlemen's black and colored kid Gloves, best quality
4 do gentlemen's steel-mixed silk Gloves, the most genteel summer Glove we have ever seen
10 do gentlemen's thread Gloves, fine quality
10 do very heavy cotton Gloves, at 12 1/2 cents a pair, suitable for riding or driving. Also on hand, one box of black kid Gloves, which have become stiff, which we will sell at 50 cents, former price 75. They are all small sizes.
WM. M. SHUSTER & CO.,
ap 13—eo2tif Cor. 7th street and Penn. av.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CRAPE SHAWLS.

We have received another supply of Embroidered Crape Shawls, making our assortment one of the most complete to be found in the District. All persons in want of Crape Shawls should not fail to examine our assortment before making their purchases, as we feel confident we can offer as great a variety, and at as low prices, as can be purchased from any of the retail houses at the North. In our assortment we have—
Rich embroidered and embroidered Centres, white
Do do plain do
10 very rich plain Canton Crape, with very heavy fringe, very rich goods.
25 do medium priced Embroidered Shawls, from \$10 to \$25, many of them cheaper than we have ever seen them; and, as our desire is to do all the business we can before the 1st of May, (when it is expected the alteration of the store will begin,) persons may come expecting to get goods very cheap.

DRESS GOODS.—We have also just received a new lot of Dress Goods, which, with our former stock, makes our assortment one of the best in the market, consisting of Berge de Laine, Silk Bereges, Silk Tissues, Foulard Silks, Dotted Swiss, in colored and white, Mousselines, Alpaca, Linen, Lustras, &c.
W. M. SHUSTER & CO.
ap 13—eo2tif [Alex Gaz 6t] cor. 7th st. & Pa. av.

A CARD.—The undersigned begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has repaired and remodelled the store-house lately occupied by Messrs. Yerby & Brother, and has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful stock of Goods, purchased for the cash at the lowest possible rates; consequently he is enabled to offer extraordinary bargains, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

G. WM. YERBY,
Successor to Yerby & Brother, Penn. avenue,
ap 6—eo2w [Union&Repub] opp. Centre Market.

MAINE MERCER POTATOES.—1,000 bushels

prime for seed and excellent for the table, now landing from schooner Fulton, at Georgetown, and for sale at the vessel or at the corner of Seventh and I streets, Washington.
Also, 50 bbls. beautiful Russet Apples, in prime order, landing for sale as above.
ap 17—eo3t N. FORD.

FOUNDATION SLATES.—I have received from the

quarries direct a large lot of Slates, that may be used by builders to their advantage in the foundations of store-rooms, dwelling-houses, &c. Slate is well known to be very durable, also a non-conductor of water; and, when used in the basements of buildings, will prevent the moisture or dampness from rising above them, or coming through the walls, that so often does material damage to household fixtures. Supplied at a reasonable price, by
MATTHEW WAITE,
ap 19—eo3t Sixth street, between G and H sts.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class 45, drawn April 20th, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
23 58 3 64 56 24 29 72 16 48 20 44
On Tuesday, 23d April,
VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 46, draws.
1 prize of.....\$23,500 | 1 prize of.....\$3,200
1 do.....7,500 | 5 do.....1,400
1 do.....4,000 | 5 do.....700
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25.
\$100,000—\$50,000—\$30,000—\$20,000.
And 250 prizes of \$2,000.
On Saturday, 27th April,
VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY,
Class D, draws.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 magnificent capital of.....\$100,000
1 splendid prize of.....50,000
1 do.....30,000
1 do.....20,000
1 do.....15,000
1 do.....11,556
30 do.....3,000
250 do (lowest 3-number prizes) 2,000
&c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$40—Halves \$20—Quarters \$10—Eighths \$5.
For sale by
J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
ap 23 Alexandria, Virginia.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

In the second volume of his *Thirty Years' View*, just published, Col. BENTON has prepared, it seems to me, at page 402, a very decided surprise for his readers. Whilst accounting for Mr. CLAY's great influence over his political party—how, "without power and patronage, he was able so long and undividedly to keep so great a party together and to lead it so unresistingly"—we are informed that "he (Mr. Clay) had great talents, but not equal to some whom he led. He had eloquence, superior in popular effect, but not equal in high oratory to that of some others. But his temperament was fervid, his will strong, and his courage daring; and these qualities, added to his talents, gave him the lead and supremacy in his party, where he was always dominant, but twice set aside by politicians."

As regards Mr. Clay's talents and oratory, this is not, I think, the verdict of his contemporaries, and will not be that of posterity. I can recollect distinctly men and things further back than I would like to confess in print, and I cannot call to mind any man who followed his political leading who was his superior, supposing him to have been his equal even, either in point of talents or in point of oratory. The word talents is a metaphorical one, derived probably from the use made of it in the New Testament. There is no dispute about its meaning, I believe. The man who possesses great intellectual power, with a capacity for making it available, is said to be a man of talents, or, if uncommonly talented, a man of genius. The enemies as well as the friends of Mr. Clay have always ascribed to him eminent abilities, and were of opinion that to them, as much as to his fervid temperament, his strong will, and his daring courage, he owed the long political prominence and pre-eminence he enjoyed in his own party, and without which these last would have availed him nothing, or only made him insignificant as a man and powerless as a politician. There have been and yet are many men possessing these qualities in a very eminent degree, but for want of what they have not and what Mr. Clay had—talents of a high order—they cannot reach eminence, a "bad eminence" even, or achieve a name or reputation that can live historically. Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon had also these qualities, but of what use would they have been to them without transcendent talents also? Not the least. To their genius as well as to their daring, and greatly more, they owed their success. Mr. Clay was "dominant" in his party, because, by the common consent of its great as well as its small men, he was every way best qualified for its leader; and that party, if I mistake not, now sees, since his death more plainly than when he lived, how much it owed to him; for, having lost him who was its soul, it has lost heart, and organization, and vigor; has been getting "small by degrees," and is apparently in some danger of "falling into naught." Where now is the great Whig party, which, when marshalled and led by Mr. Clay, kept the Democracy so constantly on the *qui vive*, sometimes beating it, always menacing it, and always fiercely battling with it? Echo answers, where?

But who were the "some others" that excelled Mr. Clay in "high oratory" I am much at a loss to know, and also to know who were the persons he led and to whom he was inferior in point of talent. There have been many great orators in the Senate of the United States, but it would be difficult to name the one who excelled Mr. Clay. There were many who, as respects scholastic and literary acquirements, were greatly his superiors; but Col. Benton, although one of these himself, would not contend that they alone can make an orator, or that they are essential to oratorical excellence. If they were, then the old Athenian orators, who are now first and foremost on the record as masters of "high oratory," must have been far inferior to the modern orators; for those acquirements they certainly did not possess, for the tolerably good reason that nearly all of that which is now called learning and literature was not then *in esse*. Tried by this touchstone even Demosthenes and "that old man eloquent" must be rejected; for, although they had at command eloquence that could move the hearts and souls and passions of a very intellectual people, with respect to scholarship they would now be eclipsed by many a schoolboy of the sophomore class.

But what is "high oratory?" Perhaps no man is better qualified to tell us than Col. Benton himself, and, were he to attempt a formal definition of it, very certain

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But what is "high oratory?" Perhaps no man is better qualified to tell us than Col. Benton himself, and, were he to attempt a formal definition of it, very certain I am that it would embrace the qualifications and qualities possessed in an eminent degree by Mr. Clay; for I cannot believe that one so "able to make conditions" and so strong in oratory himself as the author of the *Thirty Years' View* is would think of inserting in his recipe scholarship and literary attainments. These are valuable to an orator as auxiliaries, but they do not form the nucleus of his strength. Mr. Clay possessed high talent, varied information, great debating powers, much tact, imagination, a fine elocution; for, as the French historian, Thiers, says of the celebrated Girondist orator, Vergniaud, he had a wonderful *souplesse d'organe*—facility of utterance. He had a commanding figure, a splendid voice, of great compass and flexibility; and all these he well knew how to use. Good tools are not of much value unless the workman knows how to use them. Mr. Clay well knew, and those who have heard in one of his greatest efforts, whether friend or foe, never failed, I believe, to say, that, whatever might be thought of his political sentiments and opinions, he was undeniably a great orator and a great man. If he was not a great orator, who of modern times was? Charles Fox and Edmund Burke? As scholars they were greatly his superiors, as debaters his equals, but not equal to him in declamation and eloquence. Perhaps Mirabeau and Vergniaud were, and the French revolution that produced so many orators produced hardly any others equal to these two. In this country, if Mr. Clay has no claims to high oratory, who has or who has had? I am really at a loss to know; for among many distinguished orators and able debaters just now the name does not occur to me; and I do not know one that ever will occur that is entitled to take precedence of the man of the fervid temperament and strong will, who, beginning poor, obscure, and illiterate, attained by his own efforts and his own talents an earlier political eminence and maintained it longer than almost any other man that can be named, I believe. At his first start in public life, about fifty years before his death, Mr. Clay became at once distinguished, and for a half century continued to be so, in all the political vicissitudes and successes and reverses which he experienced, and they were not a few. I do not here discuss his political principles or political conduct. These do not belong to the present issue, which is, whether his talents and his oratory were of the highest order or not. I think they were, and they must have been, or how could Mr. Clay have been so long in the ascendant with his party, in which were to be found at all times men of great mental calibre and great orators too?

11255

Public Lands. Mr Clay addressed the Senate Monday June 20. 1832, in explanation of the Report of the Committee on Manufactures, and spoke for four hours his speech was animated and earnest it was one of his most successful displays of his great powers. He contended for the rights of all the States, he also spoke on February 2^d 3. and 6.th 1832 on his resolution to modify the Tariff an immense crowd attended the Senate on each day. in reply to Senator Hayne. Not only were all the seats without the bar, but all the seats space within, not actually occupied by the Senate was filled with aides and every part of the lobby and Galleries was packed

on the 26. of December 1833. Mr Clay

offers the following resolution

Resolved that ~~the~~ by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not contray to his own sense of duty, remove the Money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States - and its branches in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done. the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the Constitution and laws and dangerous to the liberties of the people

2^d resolve, that the reasons assigned

by the Secretary of the Treasury
for the removal of the money
of the United States deposited in the Bank
of the United States and its branches
communicated to Congress on the
3rd day of December 1833. are
unsatisfactory and insufficient.
Mr. Clay advocated the resolution in
a speech which occupies near twelve
pages in Niles Register. Mr. Clay
began his speech thus. We are in the
midst of a revolution hitherto
bloodless. but rapidly tending towards
a total change of the pure republican
character of our government and to the
concentration of all power in the hands
of one man

during the delivery of this Speech
Senator Clay was frequently
interrupted by applause in the
galleries and upon its conclusion
he was greeted with repeated
Cheers and Clapping of hands

110

when Mr Clay mingled in debate it was
with a power and force of Eloquence which
were never surpassed his gesture was
impressive and he had the faculty of
throwing the power of his voice into
a single sentence as to produce an
Electric effect —

on one occasion Senator Smith of
Maryland was making a Speech -
and quoting in the Senate some
remark, a lady had made to him, upon Mr Clay's personal
beauty. his retort was terrible upon Mr Smith
Mr Clay not only quoted but acted out -
old politicians Chew on wisdom past,
and totter on in blunders to the last -

///

in the Senate December 29, 1835

Mr. Clay rose and ascended the Chair although I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me (he alluded to the death of his daughter which took place a few days before,) I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting to U. S. feel qualified to discharge my public duties and I now rise in presence of Notice which has been given to us here to introduce a bill to appropriate for a limited term the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States. He made a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. He went on and made one of his eloquent Speeches for two hours to a crowded Gallery

112

Monday, February 22, 1836. a Message
was received from the President of the United
States transmitting to Congress. Copies of the
Correspondence between the Secretary of
~~the~~ State and the Charge in
Affairs, of his Britannic Majesty
relative to the Mediation of Great Britain
in our disagreement with France and
to the determination of the French
government to execute the Treaty of
Indemnification with out further delay
after the Message was read Mr Clay
rose to propose the proper disposition
of the Message and delivered a short-but-
impressive and powerful Speech which
was listened to with great attention

113

Friday, June 24, 1836. a Message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Bill to regulate the Public deposits. Mr Clay, remarked that the Message just communicated by the President announced the gratifying fact, that he had approved the deposit Bill. - he was extremely glad of it, and it afforded ground for great rejoicing, but he could not refrain from observing that the same fact was announced this morning in the Globe in an editorial article which bore an unauthorized character and that it was not according to established usage nor respectful towards Congress, that his ~~approval~~ approbation of a Bill passed by that body should be communicated to the editor of a newspaper prior to the communication of that fact to that House in which the bill had originated.

on Monday September 25. 1837
the Senate resumed the Consideration of the bill
imposing additional duties as depositories
of Public Money on certain officers of the
General government. Mr. Clay rose
and addressed the Senate for nearly four
hours. The Senate Chamber was filled
to overflowing and hundreds went away
unable to hear him - he held the Senate
and the crowd of Spectators spell bound
by the eloquent tones of his voice and
the gracefulness of his gestures and
his oratorical powers.

Mr. Clay went for the relief of the
people as well as the government and
hoped the administration would
do something for the Country; as well
as for themselves

115

Monday February 19 1838 The orders
of the day being The Sub-treasury
Bill. Mr Clay - being entitled to
the floor rose and addressed the Senate
at large in opposition to the bill and on
the various topics connected with it.
Comprising a history of the experiments of the
late administration on the Currency, and
the designs of the late President of the United
States, in relation to the banking institution
of the Country. Mr Clay spoke till after 5 o'clock
there was intense interest manifested to
hear him speak, at an early hour
the galleries were packed with female
and male. - of ladies the array was
quite a large number made a
lodgement in the privileged seats
on the floor. but objecting were
made. they were expelled - Mr Clay
acquitted himself worthy of his high
fame as an Orator and a Statesman.

his opening remarks was as follows
 I have seen some public service
 passed through many troubled
 times, and often addressed the Senate
 and elsewhere but never before have
 I risen in a deliberative body under
 more oppressed feelings or with a deeper
 sense of awful responsibility -
 never before have I risen to express
 my opinions upon any public measure
 fraught with such tremendous
 consequences to the welfare and
 prosperity of the country and so
 perilous to the liberties of the people
 as I solemnly believe this bill
 under consideration will be

117

Mr Clay was the fabricator of his own fortune. he was born in Virginia the son of a Clergyman. and in his youth received but a limited education endowed by nature and Stimulated by ambition.

the last infirmity of noble Minds, he broke through the trammels of indigence and emerging from Obscurity, rose to distinction and honor at a comparatively early period of life when he spoke he poured out masses of thought and with rapidity that was truly wonderful this too was done in a style and language appropriate, vigorous and flowing.

Mr Clay always prepared himself by meditation. his arguments, images and views were therefore almost always original and striking and peculiar to himself. no man could listen to the volume of thought he poured out and behold his earnestness and the earnestness.

and Sincerity he displayed without
feeling the Charm and power he
exercises than was in his Elocution
a Simplicity and Modesty which
gave it a realness and force. That
those who labor after Sparkling Conceits
and tinny ornaments can never reach
the new what would affect and influence
the human heart without having recourse
to the unreal glitter that so many Speakers
are ambitious to display as he advanced
in his Speeches his eye beams with greater
lustre his countenance became more
animated his figure more stately and
his action more ~~powerful~~ vehement thought
rolls on after thought, in the most
magnificent succession until his
whole subject is developed and
elucidated

119

When Mr Clay was about to deliver his Speech on the presentation of the petition from the District of Columbia, on Abolition. he sent for Senator Preston of South Carolina - and read his Speech to him a few days before it was delivered, and he remarked to Mr Clay that it might be offensive to the Ultras of both parties in the great excitement which then existed - to this Mr Clay, replied, I trust the Sentiments and opinions are correct, I had rather be right than be President

- 120

on the 7. of February 1839 Mr Clay made one of his greatest and best parliamentary efforts there was a general admiration of the Speech both as to its Matter ~~and~~ and manner Several Northern Senators Characterized it as a Splendid effort of the human mind in every way worthy of the great Statesman who delivered it -

Speech of Mr Clay February 7. 1839 -
on the Subject of Abolition Petitions. Mr Clay rose
to present a petition and ~~he~~ said I have received a petition
addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
which I wish to present to the Senate it is signed by several
hundred inhabitants of the District of Columbia among them I
recognise the name of the highly esteemed Mayor of the City
they express their ~~great~~ regret that the Subject of the abolition
of Slavery within the District of Columbia continues to
be pressed upon the Consideration of Congress.
Mr Clay addressed the Senate nearly two hours in
an earnest animated, and eloquent exposition
of his views of the Subject and in opposition to the
proceedings and designs of the abolitionists; he
Moved that the Memorial be laid on the table
and printed. Which Motion (after Mr Calhoun
expressing his great Satisfaction at the views
and Sentiments delivered by Mr Clay)
was agreed to and the Senate adjourned

121

7

Mr Clay Speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill
 in the Senate January 20. 1840. He rose and
 said I have been desirous Mr President for
 this bill pass, not to make a speech but
 to say a few words about it I have come
 to the Senate today unexpectedly indisposed
 from a serious cold, and am in now
 condition to address this body but I regard
 this bill as so pregnant with injurious and
 dangerous, direful consequences that I cannot
 reconcile it to a sense of duty to allow it
 finally to pass without one last effort
 against it I am aware that the decree
 for its passage has gone forth. His closing
 remarks upon Mr President for ten long
 years we have been warning against the
 alarming growth of Executive power,
 but although we have been occasionally
 checked, it has been constantly advancing
 and never receding. You may talk as
 you please about bank expansion

there has been no pernicious expansion
in this Country, like that of Executive
power and unlike the operation of
banks. This power never has any periods
of contraction you may denounce as you
please the usurpation of Congress there
has been both of the powers other Co-ordi-
nate, department of the government, and
upon the States, there scarcely remains
any power in the government but that
of the President he suggest, originates, Controls, Checks
every thing the insatiable Spirit of the
Stuarts. for power and prerogative was
brought upon our American throne on
the 4 of March 1829 - it came under all
the usual false and hypocritical
pretences, and disguises of love of the
people, desire of reform and diffidence
of power, the Scotch dynasty
Still continues -

123

We have had Charles the first
and now have Charles the second
but I again thank god that our
deliverance is not distant and
that on the 4 of March 1841. a great
and glorious revolution without
blood, and without Convulsion
will be achieved

125

March the 1. 1842. Mr Clay Spoke
on his Resolution affirming the duty
of the government to provide an adequate
revenue. within the year to meet the
Current expenses of each year as usual
When ever he Made a Speech a grate auditory
of both Sexes thronged the Senate and vined by their
unwawering attention. Which Occupied, about two hours, and
a half the deepest interest.

126
in the Senate March 23. 1842. Mr Clay occupied the floor
from one until after four. O. Clock, on the resolution Submitted by
him some day since in the Course of his remarks he replied in detail
to the arguments of the opponents of the Measure. touching incidentally
on retrenchments. revenue and the destruction of the
proceeds of the Public Lands and Concluded by a powerful
and eloquent appeal to Senators to throw aside all party
prejudices and party bias, and Unite in one grate
effort to restore a bleeding Country, to its wanted
prosperity. the galleries were crowded to excess and
every avenue to the Senate literally, blocked
up the reporters box. was crowded with ladies

Mr Clay in his closing remarks said
Really Mr President, their Condition recalls to
recollection the degraded Case of the dishonored Widow who
held a title to a certain description of Copy-hold. estate in
England and had forfeited her right by
Misconduct, to obtain the restoration of her lands she
had to appear in open Court, Mounted on a black
RAM, to present on humble petition of which the following
is a slight paraphrase — here I am

Riding on a black ram,

127
Make Woman that I am,

And in Spite of Worldly Shame,

I have play'd this Wicked game

So pray Mr Steward,

Let Me have my land again (Great laughter)

now Sir although I should not wish to see such elegant Cavaliers —
as the Senators from New York and New Hampshire (Messrs Wright
and Woodbury) appearing at the door of the Senate Chamber
So ill and so ungracefully mounted as they would be upon such an
animal, (loud bursts of laughter) may I not seriously and soberly insist

that before we repeal the distribution law, and let them have their land again,
they ought to give the most unquestionable guarantees that there shall be no revival
of those wasteful Schemes

Clay

Mr. Clay in the debate upon the Loan Bill remarked that for twenty years neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar, both of them many years gone by, had come to this conclusion that the best principle of economy was this, never to get in debt, to indulge your wants when you are able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them —

in the Senate of the United States
Mr Clays Retirement from the
Senate. Thursday March 31st 1842.
I was in the Senate and witness the
franking — remarks of Mr Clay —

129

From

To

9

Telephonic communication
was established between
the Senate and the Government
printing office in the year 1877-
and ^{also} the Secretary's office
in March 1878 - Communication
by the same mode between
the Reporters Gallery of the
Senate with that of
the House - was also established
at about that time

in my notes.
You will find
when I mention
the discovery of
the Telegraph
if you will
put this with
that I think it
will be very
interesting

From

To "York Telegraph Lines - U.S."

The Government Telegraph
~~Line~~ wires connecting
the Senate - with the
House, and the Executive
Mansion, and the Depart-
ments was built in the
Summer of sixty three. The
office was opened in
the Senate Wing, on
the 19th day of Febry
1874 with Wm L. Tres

From

To

2

of New York as ~~the~~ ^{the} Manager. Up to this time Mr. [Name] is still in charge. This Service has proven to ~~be~~ be of great value to the ~~members of~~ ~~the Senate~~ Senators in expediting their business at the Executive Mansion & Departments during the daily sessions of the Senate =

The person of Henry Clay
he exhibits a perfect combination
of dignity and power. he was
tall and somewhat slender and
his carriage and deportment was
manly and prepossessing
his mouth was large his forehead
was high and broad in common
conversation he was lively frank
and open — in debate he was
eloquent. ~~his~~ his eyes would
kindle into new brightness as the
words would flow from his
lips

130

in the Senate December 15. 1849 Mr Clay
made some very interesting remarks on a Resolution
offered by Mr Berrien of Georgia, that a Committee to
consist of three Senators be appointed to write on the
President to notify him that the Senate is now organized
and ready to receive any Communication which he
may think proper to make —

in the Senate December 20. 1849 Mr Clay
made some very interesting remarks on the Resolution
offered by Mr Walker of Wisconsin that the Rev Theobald
Mathew be allowed a seat within the
bar of the Senate —

121

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington,

, 187

in the Senate February 5: 1850. Mr Clay
made one of his Eloquent and powerful Speeches on his
Resolution Slavery and Compromise. While Mr Clay
was delivering this Speech there was great Confusion
Mr Cass, asked the Senate to give way until order
is restored. Mr Badger, the noise arises
from persons who are Collected outside
in the anti-room. Who not being able to get
in themselves seem to be resolved that nobody else
shall hear. The Vice President Thurlow at Armes, will
Clear the outer lobbies, of the Crowd, the Chamber
Galleries and lobbies became so much
Confused that it was almost impossible to
hear the voice of the Senate. in the Senate Chamber 6.
Mr Clay concluded his Speech that he commenced yesterday
the floor and Galleries crowded to see ferceter.

(I must this speak in full)

122

1 D 153

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington,

1850

in the Senate May 21. 1850. Mr Clay.
made a Speech on the admission of California
as a State. - in the Senate May 13. 1850
Mr Clay made a Speech on his Report from
the Committee of Thirteen - to admit California
as a State and to establish a Government of Territorial
Government for Utah and New Mexico
in the Senate January 29 1850 - Mr Clay
offered a Series of Resolutions looking to
Compromise on the Slavery Question on which
he made a great Speech,

in the Senate January 24. 1850. Mr Clay.
made a Speech that attracted great attention on the
Resolutions to perches of the Manuscript of Farewell
address of Washington -

123

in the Senate February 18. 1851 Mr Clay made remarks
on his resolution of forcible resistance to the execution of
law in Boston,

in the Senate February 21. 1851. Mr Clay made a speech
on President in regard to the fugitive Slave law

in the Senate February 24. 1851 Mr Clay on his
motion to refer President's Message to Committee

in Senate December 20. 1849 Mr Clay made summary
introductory remark on Resolute to admit Rev.
Theobald Mathew to the floor of the Senate

124

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, _____, 187

in the Senate February 20, 1850. Mr Clay
made some remarks on the admission of
California.

in the Senate January 7, 1850. Mr Clay
made a speech on Resolutions suspending
diplomatic relations with Austria.

125

The simple and appropriate services of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced yesterday upon the arrival of the remains of the venerated CLAY in the Senate Chamber. Quite a concourse of members of the House of Representatives, ladies, and privileged spectators listened to the eloquent and unusually impressive discourse of the Rev. Mr. BUTLER. All was still as the reverend speaker rapidly portrayed the closing scenes of the material life of our great statesman, patriot, orator; our honest, inflexible, gallant leader for so many years. Mr. BUTLER related at some length the conversations he had recently held with Mr. CLAY, and it must have solaced every admirer of his intense patriotism and resplendent abilities to hear that his last hours were in accordance with what might have been anticipated from his bold impetuous character, modified and chastened by the reflections which his catholic spirit well fitted him to entertain during the solemn pause between his last and perhaps greatest effort for his country, and his summons, daily expected, prepared for, and not for an instant feared, to join the innumerable host who have preceded him to the silent halls of death. For, to follow up the language which unconsciously we have borrowed from a true poet, he *did*

“Go not, like the quarry slave, at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach his grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

We doubt if, in so large an assembly—and we speak of the solemn procession of affection outside of the Capitol as well as of the more distinguished mourners within—we have ever seen such evident, and we might say audible, manifestations of sincere sorrow, as during this solemn ceremony. We propose not to pen any eulogy of Mr. CLAY. That was done fittingly, beautifully, worthily on the announcement of his decease in both Houses of Congress. But we should be recreant to our own sentiments of respect, nay veneration, for his exalted and even august public virtues, to his single-minded and patriotic devotion to what he deemed the true happiness of his country, if we did not blend with other memorials our humble wreath of regret, admiration, and love for so ardent a friend, so pure a patriot, so enlightened and hopeful a Christian, and so worthy, so noble a man. His mortal part has gone from us, to the mournful sound of slow music, cadenced by the tread of thousands who had just given a last glance at that marked countenance, the index of all that was frank, and lofty, and brave.

He has passed from our sight. But when will be forgotten the memory of his chivalrous character, his gallant bearing, his melodious voice, “whose every tone was music’s own;” his superb self-reliance and self-possession, which, as we once heard him say, was “self-poised and self-balanced.” And he said it in accents—those simple words—with the clarion ring peculiar to him, and in tones that no hearer of his inspiring voice can ever forget. His indomitable adherence to the opinions he had deliberately formed, his noble presence, when will the recollection of these rare attributes be dimmed? With us never. Let others pen his eulogy and his epitaph. We are content to be humble and silent sorrowers over a great man gone, a magnificent intellect, a pure lover of his country, and a heart expansive enough to admit a sympathy with the oppressed and unfortunate of every clime, and an energy to advocate their claims with a fervor which could emanate only from a friend of man, and from no contracted partisan of a narrow principle. The trodden Greek, the struggling South American, the homeless African, all found a friend and an advocate in him.

But his proudest epitaph would be his own words, that he knew no North, no South, nothing but his country. Such an inscription, well-merited as it would be, on his tomb, might fully stand in lieu of “marble dome and gilded spire” as a monument to his memory. And, unless the American people wish to honor themselves, he can dispense with funeral honors, with the pomp of pageants, with elegiac orations. The incense rising from the heart-born grief of a whole people will be his requiem, and the united voice of a nation, of all Christendom, wherever courage is honored, philanthropy appreciated, and patriotism revered, all will join to prove that he needs no monument. All will agree that it is but necessary to look around the world, to every theatre of his efforts, to exclaim, whenever we see an oppressed or unfortunate people,

“Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.”

Of such a man, so admired, whose memory is so treasured and loved, we may say,

“His cenotaph’s the universe, his elegy’s the heart.”

On the day of Mr. CLAY’S death the President issued the annexed circular note to the several heads of Departments. As an expression of the feelings of the President on hearing of the national bereavement, we have no doubt that we shall render an acceptable service to our readers by placing the note in our columns, which we take the liberty of doing, entirely without the President’s knowledge:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

TUESDAY, HALF-PAST 12 O’CLOCK P. M.

SIR: The tolling bells announce the death of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. Though this event has been long anticipated, yet the painful bereavement could never be fully realized. I am sure all hearts are at this moment too sad to attend to business; and I therefore respectfully suggest that your Department be closed for the remainder of the day.

1 D 156A

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Henry Clay died in Washington on the 29th of June 1852
the Scene in the Senate Chamber on the
announcement of his death, the floor Galleries
bobbies and all of the Avenues to it were
crowded, with a dence Crowd of persons
of both Sexes, Mr Clay was at his death
75. Years two Months and 17 days old,

I have in my possession the
Bronze. Bust of Henry Clay, by E. R. Brown
of Brooklyn. the Senate adopted it for
the Medallion likeness. to accompany
the funeral ~~the~~ eulogies—

126

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, _____, 187

Stephen A. Douglas
of Illinois

Stephen A. Douglas and Daniel Webster in Tyler's Time.

General Jackson had been enlisted in the annexation of Texas, and as an acknowledgment of his services the friends of the measure in Congress passed a law refunding a fine of one thousand dollars which had been imposed on him by Judge Hall, at New Orleans, twenty-five years before. It was for a contempt of court, in refusing to produce, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, a citizen arrested by his orders under the martial law which he had proclaimed.

Stephen A. Douglas, who had just entered Congress as one of the seven representatives from Illinois, was prominent in procuring the passage of the bill refunding the fine, and when he afterward visited the Hermitage he received General Jackson's earnest thanks. "I felt certain in my own mind," said the general, "that I was not guilty of violating the constitution. But I could never make out a legal justification of my course, nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, established it beyond the possibility of doubt. I thank you, sir, for that speech."

This was the first move made by Mr. Douglas in his canvass for the presidency, but he was soon prominent in that class of candidates of whom Senator William Allen, of Ohio, said, "Sir! they are going about the country like dry-goods drummers, exhibiting samples of their wares." Always on the alert to make new friends and to retain old ones, he was not only a vigorous hand-shaker, but he would throw his arms fondly around a man, as if he possessed the first place in his heart. No statement was too chary of truth in its composition, no political manoeuvre was too openly dishonest, no political pathway was too dangerous, if an opportunity was afforded for making a point for Douglas. He was industrious and sagacious, clothing his brilliant ideas in energetic and emphatic language, and standing like a lion at bay when opposed.

Mr. Douglas had a herculean frame, with the exception of his lower limbs, which were short and small, dwarfing what otherwise would have been a conspicuous figure, and he was popularly known as "the Little Giant." His large round head surmounted a massive neck, and his features were symmetrical, although his small nose deprived them of dignity. His dark eyes, peering from beneath projecting brows, gleamed with energy, mixed with an expression of slyness and sagacity, and his full lips were generally stained at the corners of his mouth with tobacco-juice. His voice was neither musical nor soft, and his gestures were not graceful. But he would speak for hours in clear, well-enunciated tones, and the sharp Illinois attorney soon developed into the statesman at Washington.

Atlantic } Nov.,
Monthly } 1880.

127

. 1D 158

Senator Douglas of Illinois
he took rank as one of the foremost
debaters in the Senate he had a
rich voice fluent in speech
he was called The Little Giant
he was short in stature, broad
shouldered, deep-chested, a large
developed head, he had a head
somewhat like Daniel Webster
Senator Douglas died in 1861—

Stephen A. Douglas

it was in the Senate that I considered
Mr Douglas. extraordinary powers of
Mind, were fully developed, in person
he was considerable below the common
height of men, thick set large expanding
Chest, remarkable large head, dark hair,
and eyes - wide Mouth, he had a loud
full voice, as a Speaker he was forcible
strong. Clear, rapid, as he progresses
he throws his whole Soul into the
subject his gestures were such as are
produced by his feelings at the time

128

Stephen A. Douglas

Stephen A. Douglas

He was a very ambitious
man. While Senator he
worked hard to make him self
popular with the People
his effort went hard. He gave
way to his ~~self~~ feelings and became
very fond of the "Hole in the Wall"
He would see when ever
I wanted him to vote to
send for him there in

Stephen A. Douglas was elected
United States Senator 4 March 1847 -
4 eleven years he was Chairman.

of the Committee on Territories
in that Capacity he had
reported, and successfully carried
through Congress bills for the
admission of the following States
Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin California
Oregon and Minnesota —

Confessedly he was more familiar
with, all subjects pertaining
to Territorial legislation, than
any living Man — he had been
unanimously nominated in the
Democratic Senate Caucus.

For Chairman of that Committee at ^{Marion}
every Session —

Mr Douglas was removed from
being Chairman of the Committee on Territories

the debate in the Senate will
~~be~~ be remembered from the first
to the 23. of March - the Closing
Scenes were interesting by day and
night the galleries were crowded,
Mr Douglas's speech on the 22 was
on his grate efforts at the evening
Session it was of the most exciting
the gallery was filled with
a brilliant array in the gentleman
gallery the people were literally
walking on each other. Some ladies
brought books, others their knitting
when the Senate was called to order
Mr Seward. made a motion to
admit the ladies to the floor of the
Senate it was agreed to in a few moments
every spot was occupied -
the appearance of Senator Douglas was
the token of applause - for
three hours Senator Douglas spoke

131

in December 1858,
Speech Made by Sen. A. A. Lincoln
to justify his removal
from ~~the~~ Committee on Territories
Upon the ground that he
held opinions incompatible
with the Democratic Creed.
Mr Douglas had a brain of unusual
size covered with heavy masses of dark
brown hair when I last saw him was
sprinkled with silver his eyes large
and deeply set. He had a smooth face
never saw him to have whiskers,
small hands and small feet,
a full chest, and broad shoulders,
that was the Little Giant.
He died in Chicago. Ill. 1861

June 3. 1861 - Mr Douglas
possessed not only the power of fascinating the masses,
he was a marked man. Whenever he went he had
a strong will - an indomitable energy
the Senate Chamber has often been the theatre
the delight with which the multitude hung
upon his words

Mr Douglas test words to
his Jones were tell them
to obey the laws and support
the Constitution of the United
States

United States Senate Chamber,

Washington, _____, 187

in the Senate February 1. 1848 Mr Douglas
made a strong and long speech on the
ten (10) Regiment bill - The lobby
galleries and floor of the Senate crowded
~~in the Senate February 1. 1848 Mr Douglas~~
made in the Senate March 13. and 14 -
1850. Mr Douglas. made strong speeches
on the Message of the President transmitting
the Constitution of California
in the Senate January 30. 1850 Mr Douglas
made some remarks on a Resolution offered by
Mr Hovester in relation to the public Lands
in the Senate February 8. 1850 Mr Douglas
made some very interesting remarks on the Memorial
for the Dissolution of the Union presented by Mr
Hale.

133

ID 166

REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.

A short time ago we met an old friend who in his conversation referred to the early history of the Republican party, and to some of the prominent men who took part at its birth, and nourished and gave it sustenance until it grew up to manhood; and among these prominent actors, of course, the name of Mr. Lincoln was frequently mentioned. During the conversation we related to our friend a bit of unwritten history, in reference to Mr. Lincoln, which he urged us to give to the public through the columns of our paper, believing, as he said, it would be of interest to the people, at least to those who admired the character, and loved to cherish the memory of that great and good man. As we have made the promise, we will relate the following:

The late Judge E. N. Powell, of Peoria, Ills., one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of that city, and who came to this State about the same time that Mr. Lincoln did; he and Mr. Lincoln having practiced law together for many years in the courts, both being old whigs, and the best of friends, said: In referring to the memorable joint discussion which took place between Mr. Lincoln and Douglass in the fall of 1858, that on Sunday before their debate at Freeport, August 27, he (Judge Powell) received a note from Mr. Lincoln, dated at the hotel in Peoria, requesting him to call and see him at his room in said hotel, which he was pleased to do, as he had not been advised that Mr. Lincoln was in the city until then. On arriving at Mr. Lincoln's room Mr. Lincoln at once closed the door and opened conversation as follows: Douglass and myself had our first joint debate at Ottawa on the 21st inst., when he (Douglass) propounded to me seven questions, and I have agreed to answer them day-after-to-morrow at our debate at Freeport, provided he will answer such questions as I may see proper to ask him. "Douglass," continued Mr. Lincoln, "is a man of brain and great intellect, but he is one of the most artful demagogues in this country. He is seeking to extort sentiments from me in this northern anti-slavery community, which will not read well in the southern part of our State, where the opposite sentiment predominates largely, and most all the voting population are democrats. Now," said Mr. Lincoln, "I have written out my replies to his several questions, so that I may not be misquoted by the reporter." Mr. Lincoln then read his questions over and said: "I have asked Douglass four questions, but three of them are, in fact, only the sugar-coat to the pill; the main question is the second one, as follows:

"Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State constitution?"

Mr. Lincoln then said, "I don't care how Douglass answers this question. I have got him, whether in the affirmative or the negative." All who are acquainted with the history of these joint debates will recollect that Mr. Douglass answered this question in the affirmative, as follows: "Police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will by *unfriendly legislation* effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst." Judge Powell said that Mr. Lincoln was confident that he had Douglass where he (Lincoln) would drive him to the wall. But the Judge said that he failed to look at it as did Mr. Lincoln, and as a matter of fact, he did not think that much would come out of it. However, when the election came off, it turned out that while the Republicans carried the State on the popular vote by about 3,000, owing to the unfairness in the districting of the State the Democrats had a majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly.

Judge Powell said that time passed on, and on the first of January following the election, that he was in Springfield, and was in the Supreme Court room, sitting on one side of a table writing, and Mr. Lincoln was seated on the opposite side of the same table looking over some papers, when all of a sudden "boom!" went a cannon, which fairly shook the State House, (the court room was then in the old capitol) and that he dropped his pen, and looking over to Mr. Lincoln, he said, "Lincoln, did you hear that gun?" "Yes," said Mr. Lincoln, "but do you remember what I said to you at Peoria at my room in the hotel, two days prior to the debate between Douglass and myself at Freeport?" "Certainly," said the Judge. "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "Douglass has *won the trick*, but I'LL BEAT HIM IN THE GAME." The Legislature in session in the Halls above them, had just organized and elected Mr. Douglass to the United States Senate, and the firing of the cannon was the announcement of it. Mr. Lincoln continued: "A great victory has been won for human liberty and freedom and the rights of all men; we may have delays, but sooner or later right will prevail." His words were prophetic, and it is also true that in that joint debate at Freeport, Mr. Lincoln annihilated Mr. Douglas, and broke up the Democratic party, and which led to the destruction of slavery in this country. P. 166 A

...ways, old-fash...
alleys have a special...
they do puzzle a stranger.

Stephen A. Douglas.

[Ben: Perley Poore.]

Judge Douglas was a man of great ability. His mind was capable of grasping, analyzing and elucidating the most abstract and difficult subjects, either in the science of law or that of government. To these qualities was added a courageous vigor, a manly boldness which characterized all his efforts, and which enabled him to stand up against the slave-holders' power. He expected to have been nominated for president in 1852, and again in 1856, when the combined courtesies of Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis secured his support for the administration of the former; but after Buchanan's inauguration a breach ensued. "I beg you to remember," said Buchanan to Douglas, when their difficulties commenced, "the fate of Talmadge and Rives who undertook to oppose the head of the party to which they belonged." "Mr. President," exclaimed Douglas, defiantly, "I beg you to remember that Gen. Jackson is dead."

From that day he had to fight the administration on the one side and the Republicans of Illinois, headed by Lincoln, on the other. In 1860 he would have been satisfied with the Charleston platform and James Guthrie of Kentucky as a compromise candidate. It was the fear of this that made the disunionists put Breckenridge into the fight, against his wishes and his will, but he could not shake off his political entanglements. When hostilities were declared, he found his efforts to save the Union washed out in blood. Had his life been spared, he would undoubtedly have stood by his old antagonist, President Lincoln, as a defender of the Union. He died when a young man, disappointed and broken-hearted, but no public man at Washington—no, not one—has left behind him more devoted friends than Stephen A. Douglas.

Where Consumptives Should Go.

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...ss, F. T. SMYTHE

Douglas

in the Senate February 24. 1849 Mr Douglas
made a speech on the bill, making appropriation
for the Civil and diplomatic Expenses of
the Government —

in the Senate March 14. 1849 Mr Douglas
made some interesting remarks on ~~the~~ the
admission of Mr Shields to his Seat in the
Senate —

in the Senate February 22. 1851 Mr Douglas
made a speech on the fugitive Slave Law
in Boston —

134

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, irrespective of party, being desirous of hearing your views on the present condition of the affairs of our country, would earnestly request you to designate a time when it would be agreeable to you to address your fellow-citizens.

[Signed by one hundred citizens and business firms.]

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Reply of Mr. Douglas.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your request to address the citizens of New Orleans "on the present condition of the affairs of our country" has just been placed in my hands. An invitation so numerously signed by the most eminent business men of this great commercial city implies a compliment which I duly appreciate, and am exceedingly reluctant to decline.

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference, or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent and extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the Republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; none made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcilably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the Constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But, while I say this, I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the Constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

It is not pretended, so far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the *supreme law* of every State and of every citizen. But while it is conceded that no act has yet been done which impairs the rights or endangers the peace and safety of any portion of our country, it is *apprehended* that the election of Mr. Lincoln carries with it the assurance that the policy and principles of the party by which he was elected will prevail, and be carried into practical effect in every department of the Federal Government, and thereby will endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States. Is this apprehension well founded? Do the results of the recent election justify this apprehension? The President can do nothing except what the law authorizes. His duty is to see the laws faithfully executed. If he fails to perform this duty he will soon find himself a prisoner before the high court of impeachment. Fortunately, that tribunal is so constituted as to command the confidence of the people of the entire South, as well as of the conservative men of the North. We have this security that the existing laws will be faithfully executed.

I have yet to learn that the people of the South complain of the acts of Congress *now* on the statute-book upon the subject of slavery as applicable to the States or the Territories, or to the District of Columbia. These laws were enacted mainly, if not entirely, by the joint action of the conservative members of the North and South, in opposition to the Abolitionists and Freesoilers, and have been acquiesced in by the Southern people, as well as by their Senators and Representatives, under the present and preceding Administrations of the Federal Government. Consequently, it is fair to presume that the South, so far from demanding the repeal of the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as essential to her safety and equality in the Union, will insist upon their being retained upon the statute-book and faithfully executed. Nor are we permitted to infer that the Southern people require any additional legislation by Congress on this subject, for the reason that the Southern Senators and Representatives have not introduced and advocated any change in the existing legislation upon the slavery question under the present Administration and that of Mr. Pierce, when the Abolitionists and Freesoilers were in the minority in both Houses of Congress.

Assuming, therefore, that the Southern people and their Senators and Representatives deem their rights and institutions entirely safe under the Constitution and laws as they now stand, and only desire to be let alone, without any interference by Congress with their domestic concerns, the question arises whether Mr. Lincoln and his party will have the power, even if they have the disposition, to disturb or impair the rights and institutions of the South, either in the States or the Territories or in the District of Columbia? They certainly cannot do it under the existing laws. Will they have the power to repeal or change those laws, or to enact others? It is well known that they will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court against them. In the Northern States there have been elected already a sufficient number of Democratic members of Congress, bold and true national men, pledged to the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. Lincoln and his party on all these questions. In the Senate there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either House of Congress impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of the Southern people in any manner whatever, unless a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves, so as to give an abolition majority

who, added to the Southern Representatives, will give at least twenty majority against Mr. Lincoln and his party on all these questions. In the Senate there is also a decided and reliable majority. Hence no bill can pass either House of Congress impairing or disturbing the rights or institutions of the Southern people in any manner whatever, unless a portion of the Southern Senators and Representatives absent themselves, so as to give an abolition majority in consequence of their absence.

In a minority in both Houses of Congress, with the Supreme Court to expound the laws and restrain all illegal and unconstitutional acts, the President will be utterly powerless for evil if he should have the disposition to do wrong. Even in the distribution of his patronage he would be dependent upon the Senate for the confirmation of his nominees to office, so that he cannot appoint a bad man to office without the consent of those in whom the South confides. A partisan President, thus tied hand and foot, powerless for good or evil without the consent and support of his political opponents, should be the object of pity and commiseration rather than of fear and apprehension by a brave and chivalrous people. What good or harm can he do to any body, except to humble the pride and wound the sensibilities of a large portion of the American people by occupying the chair once filled by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson? Does this fact furnish sufficient cause for destroying the best Government of which the history of the world gives an example?

Four years will soon pass away, when the ballot-box will furnish a peaceful, legal, and constitutional remedy for all the evils and grievances with which the country may be afflicted. If, in the mean time, any act shall be perpetrated which shall violate or impair the rights of any citizen or State, or shall endanger the peace and safety of any portion of our people for which the Constitution and laws shall fail to provide adequate and efficient remedies, the time will then have arrived for those who think the Constitution has been disregarded and the Federal power perverted to purposes inconsistent with their safety, honor, and equality to consult and deliberate upon the nature, extent, and mode of redress.

I do not anticipate, nor do I deem it possible in the present condition of the country, that, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, any act can be perpetrated that would destroy or impair the constitutional rights of the citizens or invade the reserved rights of the States upon the subject of slavery; but, if I should find myself painfully mistaken on this point, I have no hesitation in expressing my deliberate conviction that such an outrage would not only make the Southern people a unit, but would arouse and consolidate all the conservative elements of the North in firm and determined resistance by overwhelming majorities. In such an event the South would occupy an impregnable position. With her own people united and animated by one sentiment—the unfaltering resolve to maintain and defend their rights and liberties as won by the blood of their fathers and guaranteed by the Constitution of their country—they could safely rely upon the justice of their cause, and confidently expect the sympathy of the civilized world and the choicest blessings of Divine Providence while struggling for the right.

Under these circumstances I can perceive no just cause, no reasonable ground for such rash and precipitate action as would plunge into the horrors of revolution, anarchy, and bankruptcy the happiest people, the most prosperous country, and the best government the sun of Heaven ever shed his genial rays upon. To those, if any such there may be, who look upon disunion and a Southern Confederacy as a thing desirable in itself, and are only waiting for an opportunity to accomplish that which had been previously resolved upon, the election of Mr. Lincoln may furnish a pretext for precipitating the Southern States into revolution. But to those who regard the Union under the Constitution, as our fathers made it, the most precious legacy ever bequeathed to a free people by a patriotic ancestry, and are determined to maintain it as long as their rights and liberties, equality, and honor are protected by it, the election of Mr. Lincoln, in my humble opinion, presents no just cause, no reasonable excuse for disunion.

Having discussed all the questions at issue, freely and elaborately, in my addresses to the people during the recent canvass, I do not perceive that any patriotic objects can be advanced by any further public discussions on my part prior to resuming my seat in the Senate. That the passions and animosities engendered by recent contest may soon give place to reason and patriotism; that calm and wise counsels may prevail, and fraternal feeling be restored; that the Constitution may be preserved inviolate, and the Union maintained forever, is the ardent hope and fervent prayer of your friend and fellow-citizen.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

RED-ASH COAL, WHITE-ASH COAL, LYKENS
Valley Coal for cooking purposes. Oak Wood and Pine Wood. For sale at the lowest cash prices, by
R. W. BARR,
nov 21—eotJanl corner of 7th st. and Mass. avenue.

PURCHASERS OF FUEL will find it to their interest to call at my yard and select their fuel. I am prepared to sell at a reasonable price, and to deliver all articles promptly. Fair weight and measure in all cases
R. W. BARR,
nov 21—eotJanl Corner of 7th st. and Mass. avenue.

ADDRESSES OF HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,
of Indiana, comprising his Argument delivered at Charlestown, Virginia, November 8, 185, upon the trial of John E. Cook for treason and murder; also, an Address delivered before the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia, July 4th, 1860; price 25 cents.

An Essay on Professional, by George Sharswood, second edition; 1860.

Just received and for sale at the Book and Stationery store of
W. H. & O. H. MERRISON,
nov 17—3tif 440 Penn. avenue.

1 D 167 A

in the Senate February 14, 1853. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on the Joint Resolution
Reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine
in the Senate March 10, 1853. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on the Central
American Treaty also on the 16-
in the Senate January 30, 1854. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on the Nebraska or Missouri
Compromise in Senate April 3, 1856. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate at length on the Kansas affair
then was grate applauded in the Galleries
in the Senate May 19 and 20, 1856. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs, in the Senate
March 20, 1856. Mr Douglas addressed the Senate at great length
on the bill to authorize the People of Kansas to form
a State Government, the ladies from a very early hour
filled the Galleries occupying even that assigned
to the Reporters. The Senate refused to admit
them on the floor he spoke to a very attentive
auditory both in the Senate and Galleries

in Senate August 27 1856 Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on the Army appropriation bill
in Senate June 15 1858 Mr Douglas addressed
the Senate on the State of Parties in Illinois
in Senate March 22, 1858 ^{and 23} Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on Kansas. The Gallery
being crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen
in Senate December 9, 1857. Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on Printing the Presidents
Message and also, on the 16
in Senate April 29, 1858 Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on affairs in Kansas,
in Senate May 15 and 16, 1860 Mr Douglas
addressed the Senate on non interference by Congress
with Slavery
in Senate April 2, 1860 Mr Douglas addressed
the Senate on the right of Property in States
and Territories - and May 17, 1860,
in Senate February 29, 1860 Mr Douglas addressed the
Senate on Kansas and Slavery -

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

, 188 .

Ex Senator Douglas

he was known as the Little Giant
had a large head a massive neck,
dark eyes projecting brow. he was
a great tobacco. Chewer and friend
of Wine.

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

Daily National Intelligencer.

VOL. XXXVI:

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS
DAILY PAPER \$10 A YEAR—COUNTRY PAPER \$6 A YEAR.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BY WM. M. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE CITY LOTS.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from Richard Thompson and wife to William Prout, dated 14th October, 1857, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 65, folio 458, of the land records of Washington county, D. C., the subscriber (substituted as trustee in the place of said Prout, deceased, by the decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington) will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, and interest of said Thompson and wife, in three lots of ground in the city of Washington, being one moiety of lots Nos. 2, 5, and 8, in square 518. These lots are located north of the jail.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the day of sale, and the residue in six, twelve, and eighteen months from that day, with interest; the purchaser to give bond and security for the deferred payments, and a deed of trust on the premises.

The title is believed to be unquestionable, but the subscriber, selling as trustee, will convey only such as is vested in him.

The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 18th January next.

CASSIUS F. LEE, Trustee.
dec 11—codts (Union.)

By J. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

On Friday, the 15th instant, I shall sell, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., that valuable property situated at the corner of Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, being Lot 3, and part of Lot 2, in Square No. 402, with the improvements, which consist of a handsome two-story brick house, with basement and garret, containing ten good rooms, with a wide passage, with two closets in each chamber, and a dining-room, and a good cellar outside, paved with brick. Also, a bath-room attached to the house, with a pump in it, and a pump of excellent water in the yard. The house fronts south, in a commanding and beautiful location. The lot contains 10,000 square feet, being 100 feet square, all under a substantial fence, and a variety of young bearing fruit trees, grapes, &c. in the yard.

The above described property is considered the most desirable now for sale in Washington, presenting many inducements to any person wishing to purchase a handsome residence, it being in the immediate vicinity of the Northern Market, but a short walk from either of the public Departments, and in a very healthy and rapidly improving part of the city.

Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase money cash; the balance on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, for notes bearing interest. A deed given, and a deed of trust taken. Title good.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
dec 9—d (Union)

By VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, sitting in chancery, passed in a cause wherein Esau Pickrell and others are complainants, and Stanislaus Murray, administrator, and others, heirs at law of Hannah G. Corcoran, deceased, are defendants, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all that lot of ground situated in the city of Washington, and known as lot numbered ten (10) in square 218, with improvements thereon, which consist of two two-story frame houses, one of which is nearly new. Said property is situated between 14th and 15th streets, one square immediately north of St. Matthew's Church.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in six and twelve months; the whole to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser, with a good and sufficient endorser, to be approved of by trustee.

On failure to comply with the terms of sale within three days thereafter, the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

JOHN F. ENNIS, Trustee.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
dec 4—d

By E. S. WRIGHT, Georgetown.

PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH AT AUCTION.

On Monday, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., I shall sell, to satisfy arrears of rent due thereon, agreeably to the conditions of the original contract of sale, Pew No. 9, in Christ Church, Georgetown, about midway on the right of the west aisle.

At the same time, Pews Nos. 1, 2, 21, and 53, eligibly situated in same church.

Sale to take place at the church.

By order of the Vestry: E. S. WRIGHT, Auctioneer, Georgetown.
dec 7—

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

By authority of three several deeds of trust, one bearing date the 11th day of November, 1840, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 83, folios 391, &c., one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia; another dated the 3d day of December, 1841, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 90, folios 519, &c., one of said records; and a third dated the 18th day of October, 1843, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 103, folios 411, &c., one of said records, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1849, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the pre-

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Dec. 11, 1848.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for freight to the coast of Africa," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1849, for the transportation of 2,000 barrels (more or less) of Government stores from the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, to the consignee at Port Praya, Cape de Verde.

The offers must state the price asked per barrel, without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel (or two half barrels) of beef, pork, flour, rice, vinegar, pickles, whiskey, or dried apples, will be considered as a barrel; all other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5/2 cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels the fifths will be deducted. Ten fair weather working lay-days to be allowed at the port of Charlestown for taking in cargo, and fifteen fair weather working lay-days to be allowed at Port Praya for discharging the same. No primage to be allowed.

Payment to be made by any navy agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter-party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must pass the usual inspection, and be at the Charlestown navy yard by the 10th day of January, 1849, ready to receive her cargo; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest.
dec 13—1awtd

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Dec. 11, 1848.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for freight to Pensacola," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 23rd day of December, 1848, for the transportation of 1,800 barrels (more or less) of Government stores, from the navy yard Brooklyn, New York, to the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida.

The offers must state the price asked per barrel, without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel (or two half barrels) of beef, pork, flour, rice, vinegar, pickles, whiskey, or dried apples, will be considered as a barrel; all other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5/2 cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the fifths will be deducted. Ten fair weather working lay-days to be allowed at the port of Brooklyn for taking in cargo, and fifteen fair weather working lay-days to be allowed at Pensacola for discharging the same. No primage to be allowed.

Payment to be made by any navy agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and named in the charter-party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must pass the usual inspection, and be at the Brooklyn navy yard by the 1st day of January, 1849, ready to receive her cargo; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest.
dec 13—1awtd

By E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—We shall sell, at Edil Palmer's tavern, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable farm formerly the property of Basil Barnes, lying in Prince George's county, Maryland, Piscataway district, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Robt. Hunter, John H. Lowe, and Edil Palmer, and now in the occupation of John S. Edelen. It contains 175 acres, more or less, is well watered and timbered, has on it a good dwelling, large new barn, and all other necessary out-houses, with a very fine apple orchard and other fruit trees.

The land is of fine quality, and highly susceptible of improvement, and would make a fine market garden, being ten miles from Washington and four from Alexandria.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; the balance in one, two, and three years, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest.

Improved city property will be taken in payment.

Any information can be obtained by applying to Horatio Dyer, Esq., of Prince George's county, or to

nov 23— E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE FARM near Washington for Sale.

A friendship is beautifully situated immediately on the turnpike leading from Georgetown to Rockville, four miles from the former place, and contains about one hundred and seventy acres of land, divided into four fields, three of which are in cultivation, the other wood and pasture land.

There are on the premises a new, commodious and handsome dwelling, with ten rooms above the basement, suitable for a gentleman of large family; barn, with stabling for a number of horses and cattle, corn house, dairy, ice house, &c. Also an extensive orchard of fruit trees of select quality, in full bearing; apples, pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince, grapes, &c.

The subscriber would dispose of lots from forty to one hundred acres, handsomely located, to suit purchasers, and would take a genteel residence in the first ward, Washington, in part payment. He also wishes to lease, for a term of years, the Clean Drinking Mills, which is considered one of the best locations in Montgomery county, Maryland, seven miles from Georgetown. The water-power drives three pairs of burrs, saw mill, and a turning machine at the same time.

To a good tenant this property will be rented on very moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. A. T. YOUNG, nov 11—codts On 8th street, between G & H streets.

O. H. PARTRIDGE, M.D.

No. 195 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
CONTINUES to give his particular attention to the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Throat.
Office-hours 9 A.M., 1 P.M., and 7 P.M. dec 19—3m

BOARDING.—A private family, having a large house, desires to take three or four Members. The rooms are large, pleasantly situated, and neatly furnished.

Apply at the house on Missouri avenue, two doors right of Four and-a-half street, or to Mr. MORGAN, at the office of Coleman's Hotel. dec 11—3t

MRS. B. SPRIGG has several very desirable rooms. Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, with or without families.
Green's row, fronting the Capitol east. dec 13—3t

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—Mrs. G. ANDERSON has a large parlor and chamber on the same floor, which she will rent for the session of Congress. Pennsylvania avenue, two doors from the Irving Hotel, between 11th and 12th streets. (News) dec 12—

WANTED TO HIRE, a woman of steady habits and suitable qualifications for a house servant. A slave would be preferred. Inquire at Stationer's Hall. dec 11—42w W. FISCHER.

LODGINGS.—Lodgings, by the day, week, month, or year, can be had in that large, well-furnished, and comfortable House, No. 4 in block adjoining the United States Hotel, having a communication in the centre for the accommodation of those boarding in the United States Hotel.

Persons with children need not apply, nor persons with colored servants, without they are strictly honest. Application to FRANCIS HUME, Esq. JOHN A. DONOHOO. nov 25—44w

MULES, MULES, MULES!—Just arrived from Kentucky, and for sale low, a lot of fine mules, two years old, of good size and stock. They can be seen at the subscriber's farm, just west of the Anacostia free-bridge, and east of the first toll-gate leading to Bladensburg.
dec 5—eotw HENRY MILLER.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND BOARDING.—A well-recommended French gentleman, newly arrived in Washington, and intending to establish himself in this city or in Georgetown, wishes to have board and lodging in a respectable family, where he could teach French in return; and also offer his services as a French teacher to families, or to public schools. Address to R. B., Post Office. dec 9—eotw

GOVERNMENT, STATE, and other Stocks, Treasury Notes, Land Warrants, Checks on all the principal cities bought and sold.

Collections made on all available points.
Corporation Stock and War Bounty Scrip wanted by Also, Washington Gas Light Stock for sale.
dec 8—43t&eotf CHUBB & SCHENCK.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.
J. W. SIMONTON,
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.
A supply constantly on hand. dec 8—3t

WANTED, by a Graduate of Yale College, experienced in Teaching, a situation as Classical or English Teacher. Ample testimonials will be given respecting moral character, acquirements, and success in teaching. Address R. DAYTON, East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. dec 2—eot1t

EXCHANGE, on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by R. W. LATHAM & CO. aug 7—f

WANTED, employment in a Malt House, Brewery, or Produce Store, or on a Farm, by a man who has worked eight or nine years at the respective branches of business. He is temperate, and has been always accustomed to habits of industry. Address R. W., at Mr. MICHAEL McDERMOTT'S, corner of 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. dec 7—eot3t

FOR RENT, the upper or dwelling part of that large building situated at the corner of 7th street west and Pennsylvania avenue, and over the stores of Sluater & Co. and Messrs Hall & Brother, at present occupied by Mrs. McCormick as a boarding-house.

The house contains twenty good rooms, (all but three fronting on 7th street and the avenue,) a kitchen and cellar, with a large wood-house and yard attached, all in good repair. The comfort and convenience of the house, the valuable and central location, and the low rent, make it one of the most desirable boarding-houses to be had in the city.

Possession given on the first day of October next.
For terms apply to ANNE R. DERMOTT, residing in the house. aug 24—f

FOR RENT, a convenient two-story brick House, situated on the island, south F street. It contains six large rooms, with closets in each; two very wide passages, a large kitchen in the basement, and a good dry cellar. It has appertaining to it every necessary out-building, viz. meat-house, bath-house, dairy, and servant's house. There is a pump of excellent water in the yard, and a large lot of fine fruit, of various kinds, on the premises.

To a good tenant this property will be rented on very moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. A. T. YOUNG, nov 11—codts On 8th street, between G & H streets.

CHANCE FOR ALL WHO MAY CHOOSE

to invest as much as \$500 or \$1,000 apiece in California.—Not having sufficient means to carry out my plans, I now propose to those who choose to invest their money in speculation the following propositions, viz:

First. I want to make a capital of \$20,000; the same to be managed by me for the benefit of all concerned. I cannot put my views, plans, &c. on paper, for that would be disclosing information which I deem very valuable. Suffice it to say that, from my knowledge of the world, working of gold mines, &c. I have no hesitation in saying that with \$20,000 I can realize an enormous profit in fifteen or eighteen months; and those who choose to invest, if they will address me a note through the post office, I will call upon them personally, and explain my views and plans confidentially. If I can arrange it so as to go out in the next steamer there will be, in my opinion, no risk; I shall succeed beyond a doubt. And, if that country is one-fourth as rich as has been represented, I shall be able to clear for those who compose the company a sum far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Comparatively a stranger here, I would refer, most respectfully, to the Georgia delegation in Congress; to the Hon. Messrs. Hilliard, Harris, and Bowdon, of Alabama; the Hon. Mr. Westcott, of Florida; and Judge Bryan and Mr. Metcalfe, of Washington.

Delay is dangerous, and you had better apply soon. I shall certainly leave New York in January or February, direct for San Francisco. SEYMOUR R. BONNER, dec 13—eot3t (Union) Late of Columbus, Ga.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A Venture.—A gentleman, who will leave Washington on the 1st of January, 1849, for the Gold Regions, makes the following proposition to any person having \$500 or \$800. He has a life insurance for \$2,000, (all paid,) permitting him to travel to any place in the world, which policy will be placed in the hands of the person advancing \$500 or \$800, and in case of death, the proceeds will accrue to the holder. The subscriber will return to Washington in twelve months, and whatever may be realized within the time he may be absent, the holder of the policy will receive one-fourth of the amount, and the policy taken up by paying the amount loaned.

Further information can be obtained by addressing X. X., through the Post Office, Washington, within ten days.

P. S. The gentleman is a married man, and will leave his family. He is acquainted with mercantile business and a mechanic, in good health, and can refer to the best citizens for sobriety, industry, perseverance, &c. All that is wanting is the money, and he fully believes that a good speculation is here offered to any person who has the money to invest, independent of the advantage of having a person in the gold region who will communicate with him, and give correct information as to what is represented about that El Dorado of the West. dec 9—eod6t

By MARTIN & WRIGHT.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, sitting as a court of chancery, made in the cause of Murray Barker et al. vs. David Riley, the only heir at law of Catharine Campbell, deceased, I will offer at public auction on the premises, on Friday, the 23d day of December, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following improved real estate, situated in the city of Washington, to wit: Lot numbered eight, in Square numbered sixteen.

Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in three equal payments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to be secured by bonds with approved security bearing interest, and a reserved lien on the premises; and unless the terms of sale are complied with in three days, I reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser. On full payment of the purchase money, I will execute to the purchaser, or purchasers, at his, her, or their cost and request, an absolute deed of the premises sold, with all the title of the parties to the above cause.

DAN. RADCLIFF, Trustee.
MARTIN & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.
nov 14—3taw&ds

By E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

RICH BOHEMIAN CRYSTALS, TURQUOISE, Crystal, Ruby, and Cut Glass Ware, Terra Cotta Ware, Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Berlin Iron Statuary, Rosa Desert Service, Mantel Ornaments, &c.—On Monday, December 18th, at 10 o'clock, on the second floor of our Auction Rooms, we shall sell, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of the above named articles, embracing—

Fruit Bowls, Card Receivers and Dishes
Jewel Stands, Decanters, and Wines
Caraffes and Tumblers, Goblets
Colognes, Perfume Bottles, Bouquet Holders
Sweetmeat Leaves, Cornucopias, Flower Vases, Inkstands
Antique Teapots, Sugars, and Cream
Do Water Pitchers and Fruit Plates
Do Medici Vases, in two parts, Hunting Pitchers
Cups and Saucers of antique Lava Ware
Chinese Bread Baskets
Do Waiters, inlaid with pearl
Do Marble Screens, do Plates
Accordeons, 8, 10, and 12 keys
Berlin Iron Statues of the King and Queen of Prussia
Rich Cut Solar Lamps
Girandoles, with Russian pendants and new style drops
Very rich Rosa Desert Service, cut all over
Tuscan and Tazza Vases, &c.
Also, an invoice of rare Paintings and Engravings, in gilt frames

Catalogues will be ready for delivery and the goods arranged for examination on Friday, the 15th instant.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. F. R. LABEE has the honor of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown that his Dancing Academy will be opened, at the late residence of his father, on Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday, November 7.

Days of tuition in Washington, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
In Georgetown, on Mondays and Wednesdays until the 1st of December; afterwards on Mondays and Fridays.
sept 30—TU, TH, & SATU

THE SECOND TERM of Mrs. D. H. BURR'S Seminary will commence on the 27th instant. At the request of many friends of this institution, a preparatory department will be opened in connexion with it, which will be under the charge of a competent and experienced lady. Daily instruction in French will be given to those of this department who desire to receive early tuition in this language. Terms made known on application at the residence of the Principal, corner of E and 9th streets. nov 22—3taw1m

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
On Eighteenth street, between I and K streets.
CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES McARANN.

The course of instruction, besides all the branches of a good English education, includes History, Mythology, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, and Geometry. The Piano, Guitar, and Vocal Music will be taught; also Drawing and Painting, and all the varieties of Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

For further particulars apply at their father's residence, in the said street. nov 30—2aw2w

SEMINARY FOR EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
I street, between 16th and 17th streets, opposite the PRESIDENT'S SQUARE.

The Principal of this Institution, Miss CARROLL, having selected the position as above indicated, will be prepared to receive pupils on Monday next, the 4th of September. All the departments of English, Classical, and Mathematical learning, together with the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, &c. will be provided with competent and accomplished instructors.

Miss C. will bestow unremitting personal attention in the instruction of her pupils, with all the advantages which have been acquired by much experience. And the institution will have the supervision of her father, Ex-Governor CARROLL, of Maryland, now a resident of this city.

The conditions of admittance, which will be moderate, course of study, &c., will be found in her prospectus, and any other information furnished by early application at the institution on 1st of September, or at her present residence, C street, between 4th and 6th streets.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, Washington.
Rev. Dr. Laurie, Washington.
Hon. Beveridge Johnson, United States Senate.
Hon. James A. Pearce, do do do.
Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer, Baltimore Maryland.
Rev. Dr. L. W. Green, do do.
Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Rev. Dr. Thornwell, South Carolina.
Rev. Dr. Campbell, Albany, New York.
Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, New Jersey.
Hon. J. W. Crisfield, Maryland.
Hon. J. G. Chapman, do. aug 28—dti

REFERENCES:
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.
Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington.
Rev. Dr. Laurie, Washington.
Hon. Beveridge Johnson, United States Senate.
Hon. James A. Pearce, do do do.
Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer, Baltimore Maryland.
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Hon. J. W. Crisfield, Maryland.
Hon. J. G. Chapman, do. aug 28—dti

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.—Six Lectures on Causes, Prevention, and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cents; bound 75 cents. Mailed to any part—postage 9 cents.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, \$2. Mailed to any part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, silver, \$3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, \$8 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by express every where. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, postpaid. mar 10—w1y

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
The proprietor of a large and flourishing institution of this kind, contemplating a change of business, wishes to dispose of the situation. This institution, the patronage of which is large and income very ample, is furnished with a small set of chemical and philosophical apparatus, globes, maps, and every facility for the successful prosecution of the school. The furniture of the school-rooms is of the most approved kind and in excellent repair. For a permanent classical and mathematical institution few situations can rival its advantages. It will be disposed of upon reasonable terms. Address Teacher, (post paid,) Washington, D. C. nov 21—eot7

IRVING HOTEL, (Late Fuller's,) Washington.
The above elegant hotel, erected within the past year, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 12th street, is now in the most complete order, having been painted, papered, and embellished throughout, with the addition of a ladies' ordinary and other improvements, so that its general arrangements for comfort are unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. It was opened for the reception of company on Monday, the 13th of November instant; and the subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, with the assurance of his best endeavors to make the house in every respect worthy of it.

WALNUT STREET
No. 254 Walnut street
THIS institution is conducted by teachers, assisted by naste departments of a solid and ornate domestic arrangements are those of a like household, where young ladies like sisters and daughters of one for their comfort, happiness, and session of the present academic of February, 1849, but pupils are charged from the time of entrance.

REFERENCES:
Bishop Potter, of the Diocese
Bishop Wm R. Whittingham
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps of the
Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Willard,
Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn
J. C. Smith, Esq., 74 Wall st.
Other references, with terms made known on application.
dec 2—w8t Miss I

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By Court of Chancery of Maryland will offer at public sale, and post dec 2—w8t

Trustees of the Female Academy from the Rev. Elliptical No. Union College, New York.
J. Watson Williams, Esq., U.
The Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.
The Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler,
John Patterson, Esq.,
The Rev. A. D. Gillette,
And among the references are
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Idle, D.D., Rev. M. L. R. P.
ton, Rufus W. Griswold, Josep
stable, Esq., Walter S. Robert
Ex-Governor Seward, New Y
York.
Rev. R. D. Fuller and Rev.
Rev. M. J. Rhees, Wilming
Ex-Governor Roman and I
Louisiana.
Professor Molinier, New Or
Dr. Z. Piteher, Detroit, Mich
Dr. S. Blanding, Columbia, S

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Dr. Z. Piteher, Detroit, Mich
Dr. S. Blanding, Columbia, S

of the purchaser, with a good and sufficient endorser, to be approved by trustee.

On failure to comply with the terms of sale within three days thereafter, the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

JOHN F. ENNIS, Trustee.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BY E. S. WRIGHT, Georgetown.
PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH AT AUCTION.
On Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., I shall sell, to satisfy arrears of rent due thereon, agreeably to the conditions of the original contract of sale, Pew No. 9, in Christ Church, Georgetown, about midway on the right of the west side.

At the same time, Pews Nos. 1, 2, 21, and 53, eligibly situated in same church.
Sale to take place at the church.
By order of the Vestry: E. S. WRIGHT, Auctioneer, Georgetown.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—By authority of three several deeds of trust, one bearing date the 11th day of November, 1840, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 83, folios 391, &c., one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia; another dated the 31st day of December, 1841, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 90, folios 319, &c., one of said records; and a third dated the 18th day of October, 1843, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 103, folios 411, &c., one of said records, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1844, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece of ground in the city of Washington, following: that is to say, all that part of lot numbered seven, in square numbered four hundred and ninety-one, according to the plan of said city; beginning at the southwest corner of said lot, and running eastwardly nineteen feet four and a half inches along the line of Pennsylvania avenue; thence, at right angles with the line of said avenue, northwardly, back to a thirty-foot alley; thence to the northwest corner of said lot numbered seven; thence, with the line of said lot southwardly, to the beginning; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon. This property is most eligibly situated, being on Pennsylvania avenue, and next to and adjoining the National Hotel.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the residue in three equal instalments, at four, eight, and twelve months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond for said deferred payments, bearing interest from date, to remain a lien upon the property until paid. Upon a full compliance with the terms and conditions of sale by the purchaser, and the payment of the whole purchase money and interest and costs, the trustee will convey to the purchaser the title vested in him by the several deeds above mentioned.

JOURDAN W. MAURY, Trustee.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By authority of three several deeds of trust, one bearing date the 21st day of October, 1843, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 103, folio 453, &c.; another dated 9th December, 1844, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 114, folio 97, &c., and the third dated the 7th day of March, 1845, and recorded in Liber W. B. No. 130, folio 146, &c., and a power of attorney dated the 15th May, 1847, I will, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, that valuable property known on the ground plan of the city of Washington as lot No. 13, in reservation No. 12, at the intersection of 3d street west with Pennsylvania avenue, and embracing the whole west front of the said reservation, and running from Pennsylvania avenue to B street, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon.

The premises embrace arrangements for a Refectory in the basement, stores on the ground floor, and a tavern above, and the position is an eligible one for all these purposes.
The terms of sale will be: One-fourth cash; one-sixth of the residue at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months respectively, bearing interest from date; the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. On a full compliance by the purchaser with the terms and conditions of sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser the full title vested in him by means of the several instruments referred to.
JOS. H. BRADLEY, Trustee.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BY MARTIN & WRIGHT.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the cause of Samuel Smoot et al. vs. Mary Jane Smoot, Samuel C. Smoot, Luther Smoot, John Waggerman, and Lydia, his wife, Joseph Pleasants, and Rosa, his wife, and Araminta Smoot, the only representatives and heirs of Charles H. Smoot, deceased, I will offer at public auction on the premises, on Friday, the 29th day of December, at 4 o'clock, in the city of Washington, the following improved and unimproved real estate, to wit: the undivided third part of a two-story brick House and Lot, (being lot number two, in square number four,) and two small tenements and lots, (part of the west part of lot number two, in square west of square number four,) in the western part of this city, near the brewery, and a lot in Georgetown, (being lot number eleven in Deakin's, Lee, and Casenove's addition.)
Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase money cash, and the residue in three equal payments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to be secured by bonds with approved security, bearing interest, and a reserved lien on the premises; and unless the terms of sale are complied with in three days I reserve the right to recall at the risk and cost of the first purchaser. On full payment of the purchase money I will execute to the purchaser or purchasers, at his, her, or their cost and request, an absolute deed of the premises sold, with all the title of the parties to the above cause.
DANIEL RATCLIFFE, Trustee.

FAMILY FLOUR, &c.—Just received, 300 barrels superior Family Flour, of choice brands, consisting of Whitmore, Clagett, Rockingham, and Rockland brands. 300 barrels extra superfine, branded Whitmore, Rockingham, Edmonston, and Columbia Mills. 50 barrels Hulled Philadelphia and New York Buckwheat Flour. 200 bags Family Flour. 200 bags Hulled Buckwheat Flour.
For sale by GEO. & THOS. PARKER.
dec 11-3t

acres, more or less, is well watered and timbered, has on it a good dwelling, large new barn, and all other necessary outbuildings, with a very fine apple orchard and other fruit trees. The land is of fine quality, and highly susceptible of improvement, and would make a fine market garden, being ten miles from Washington and four from Alexandria.
Terms of sale: One-third cash; the balance in one, two, and three years, for notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest.
Improved city property will be taken in payment.
Any information can be obtained by applying to Horatio Dyer, Esq., of Prince George's county, or to
E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE FARM near Washington for Sale.
Friendship is beautifully situated immediately on the turnpike leading from Georgetown to Rockville, four miles from the former place, and contains about one hundred and seventy acres of land, divided into four fields, three of which are in cultivation, the other wood and pasture land.
There are on the premises a new, commodious and handsome dwelling, with ten rooms above the basement, suitable for a gentleman of large family; barn, with stabling for a number of horses and cattle, corn house, dairy, ice house, &c. Also an extensive orchard of fruit trees of select quality, in full bearing, apples, pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince, grapes, &c.
The subscriber would dispose of lots from forty to one hundred acres, handsomely located, to suit purchasers, and would take a genteel residence in the first ward, Washington, in part payment. He also wishes to lease, for a term of years, the Clean Drinking Mills, which is considered one of the best locations in Montgomery county, Maryland, seven miles from Georgetown. The water-power drives three pairs of burrs, saw mill, and a turning machine at the same time.
Fifty head of stock can be wintered on accommodating terms, by application to Robert Charles Jones, at Clean Drinking, or to the subscriber at Norwood, near Georgetown.
dec 11-3t
JOHN C. JONES.

**THE undersigned, having been appointed sole agent in the United States for the sale of Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen and Towellings, manufactured at the celebrated "Royal Manufactory, Ardoyne, near Belfast, Ireland," will receive orders from parties desirous of importing these goods. The attention of parties fitting up steam vessels to ply on the Ocean or the River is particularly invited. Arms, Crests, Ciphers, and other devices inserted. Cloths of all sizes from 8-4x8-4 to 16-4x16-4, suitable for round tables, with napkins to match.
Patterns may be seen at the store of the subscriber, who has always on hand and offers for sale by the package a general assortment of Shirting Linens of the celebrated bleach of "JAMES & ROBERT YOUNG, Ballymena, Ireland."
WILLIAM REDMOND, 44 Exchange Place, New York.
oct 10-1y**

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Representatives of the late Miss ELEANOR McCORMICK, deceased, of Washington county, Maryland.
After paying the debts of her estate, and the heirs of Hugh and John McCormick, there is in my hands about \$400, besides a small amount uncollected, which will be paid to any one legally authorized to receive it.
CHARLES KEMPER, Administrator of the estate of Eleanor McCormick, deceased.
Near Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia.
nov 28-w3m

INFORMATION WANTED.—The undersigned are desirous of obtaining information of THOMAS BUCHANAN, (eldest son of Judge THOMAS BUCHANAN, deceased,) who left his father's residence in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, in the year 1840. Any person who knows whether he be living or dead, and if living, where his residence is, and if dead, when and where he died, will confer a favor by addressing a letter containing the desired information to either of the undersigned.
GEORGE SCHLEY, JAMES A. DALL, Executors of Thomas Buchanan, deceased, Hagerstown, Md.
feb 23-1y

NOTICE—PAPER HANGING AND UPHOLSTERING.—Just received a beautiful assortment of transparent Window Shades, which were bought very low, which will be sold at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can be bought for any where else in the District, and no humbug.
Also, a handsome assortment of fine and common Paper Hangings.
Hair and Shuck Mattresses kept on hand and made to order. Carpets and Curtains made, and all work in the above line executed at the shortest notice and cheapest rates by
L. F. CLARK, North side of Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of 13th street.
dec 11-3t

COPARTNERSHIP.—TAYLOR & MAURY, Book-sellers and Stationers.—The undersigned having associated themselves under the above firm, as Booksellers and Stationers, have taken the Store under the Office of Doct. J. C. HALL, Pennsylvania avenue, five doors west of Ninth street. Their stock is entirely new, and will embrace every thing pertaining to the business. From the experience acquired by one of the firm, for many years in this city, they are confident of giving satisfaction to their friends and the public.
HUDSON TAYLOR, CHARLES B. MAURY.
nov 1-

DURING MY ABSENCE I have left my establishment with Mr. A. C. Huguenin, from Switzerland, who is perfectly able to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers; consequently, I recommend him to my friends and the public generally.
J. MONTANDON.
dec 8-dtm

On Saturday, December 16,
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class 75.
Fifteen drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets.
RICH SCHEME.
1 prize of \$33,000 1 prize of \$2,500
1 do 10,000 1 do 2,000
1 do 5,000 1 do 1,500
1 do 4,000 10 do 1,000
1 do 3,400 &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarter \$2.50.
For sale by J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Alexandria, Virginia.
dec 11

WANTED, employment in a Malt House, Brewery, or Produce Store, or on a Farm, by a man who has worked eight or nine years at the respective branches of business. He is temperate, and has been always accustomed to habits of industry. Address R. W., at Mr. MICHAEL McDERMOTT'S, corner of 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.
dec 7-3c3t

FOR RENT, the upper or dwelling part of that large building situated at the corner of 7th street west and Pennsylvania avenue, and over the stores of Shuster & Co. and Messrs Hall & Brother, at present occupied by Mrs. McCormick as a boarding-house.
The house contains twenty good rooms, (all but three fronting on 7th street and the avenue,) a kitchen and cellar, with a large wood-house and yard attached, all in good repair. The comfort and convenience of the house, the valuable and central location, and the low rent, make it one of the most desirable boarding-houses to be had in the city.
Possession given on the first day of October next.
For terms apply to ANNE R. DERMOTT, residing in the house.
aug 24-1f

FOR RENT, a convenient two-story brick House, situated on the island, south F street. It contains six large rooms, with closets in each; two very wide passages, a large kitchen in the basement, and a good dry cellar. It has pertaining to it every necessary out-building, viz. meat-house, bath-house, dairy, and servant's house. There is a pump of excellent water in the yard, and a large lot of fine fruit, of various kinds, on the premises.
To a good tenant this property will be rented on very moderate terms. Apply to
Mrs. A. T. YOUNG, nov 11-3c3t On 8th street, between G & H streets.

TO LET, a store and cellar on 7th street, east side, two doors above Old Fellows' Hall. Rent moderate. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
nov 21-3c3t J. C. McKELDEN.

PATENT CONGRESS BOOTS.—This is one of those few truly valuable inventions which only make their appearance but to revolutionize the art to which they belong. This will drive—aye, is now, in fact driving—long-legged boots, lace boots, buttoned and string-fastened shoes out of use. The only objection to this invention (the most important and valuable in shoemaking which has appeared for an age) is that it is a patent right, an exclusive property. Is a book loss a good book because the author has taken a copy-right, and thereby makes a few pence upon each copy? The long-legged old-fashioned boot, taking nearly a whole calfskin to make it, and costing seven or eight dollars, is in danger of being brought into disuse by the Congress Boot, which can be made equally good for four or five dollars. The boot and shoe maker with but one set of ideas, inherited perhaps with his lapstone from an age of less improvement, is alarmed for fear his trade as a bootmaker is to be broken up; not so, the customer will buy oftener, and in the end his profit will be greater. Consumer of boots and shoes, when you are told by an interested boot and shoe maker that the Elastic Patent Congress Boot or Shoe is not good, you may know that he has not the right to make it. Call upon one who has the patent, get a pair of Congress Boots properly constructed, and be assured that, besides saving ten or twenty dollars a year, you will never after wear any but the Congress Boot.
july 27-6m THE CONGRESS BOOT MAN.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the power contained in the charter of the Navy Yard Bridge Company, we, the subscribers, being the proprietors of more than one-third of the shares of stock in said Company, do hereby call a meeting of the Stockholders of the Navy Yard Bridge Company, to be held at the Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, the sixteenth day of December next, and we hereby notify the Stockholders of said Company to attend at said time and place.

W. GUNTON, A. H. LAWRENCE, J. B. H. SMITH, GEORGE B. McKNIGHT, JOHN MARRYBURY, T. GUNTON.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1843. nov 21-3c3t

\$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, a living near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, December 6, 1843, a negro man, who calls himself Thomas Jackson. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a scar on the inside of his under lip, of a dark copper color, stoutly made, very polite when spoken to, and about thirty years of age. He left home without any provocation; I therefore think he is endeavoring to make for some free State. I will give the above reward if taken out of this State or the District of Columbia, or \$50 if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia. In either case he is to be brought home to me or secured in jail so that I get him again.
dec 9-3t WASHINGTON J. BEALL.

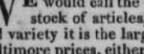
FEMALE EDUCATION.—(Protestant.)
TO parents who are desirous of securing for their daughters the best improvement of the time allotted to their education, and who prefer small numbers in a school to low prices, the undersigned respectfully announces the establishment in the city of Washington of a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL designed to meet their want. His thirteen years' experience, and the aid of teachers who have been educated in this profession, and who have won the highest distinction in other institutions, give him some confidence that those who entrust the education of their daughters to his care will not be disappointed. A few day pupils will be admitted during the present year, and those who do enter may continue, if they wish, till the completion of their studies.
R. W. CUSHMAN, A.M.
nov 23-3c3m Indiana avenue, near the City Hall.

LIME.—Lime, Cement, Laided Plaster, Lime for Manure, and building Sand can be had at the lime kiln, of the subscriber, near the United States Observatory, either in large or small quantities. Terms cash, unless otherwise arranged, before delivery.
WM. EASBY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS.
The public are respectfully informed that A. C. HUGUENIN, manufacturer of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, from Switzerland, has a large assortment of superior French, English, and Swiss fine Watches for sale, at the establishment of J. MONTANDON, Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 15th streets, where all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers are repaired.
nov 30-3c3m
CORPORATION STOCK FOR SALE.—Washington City six per cent., interest payable quarterly.
dec 1-3t R. W. LATHAM & CO.

DAN. RADCLIFFE, Auctioneer.
MARTIN & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.
nov 11-3taw&ds

By E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.
RICH BOHEMIAN CRYSTALS, TURQUOISE, Crystal, Ruby, and Cut Glass Ware, Terra Cotta Ware, Solar Lamps, Girandola, Berlin Iron Statuary, Rosa Desert Service, Mantel Ornaments, &c.—On Monday, December 18th, at 10 o'clock, on the second floor of our Auction Rooms, we shall sell, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of the above named articles, embracing:
Fruit Bowls, Card Receivers and Dishes
Jewel Stands, Decanters, and Wines
Car: affes and Tumblers, Goblets
Colognes, Perfume Bottles, Bouquet Holders
Sweetmeat Leaves, Cornucopias, Flower Vases, Inkstands
Antique Teapots, Sugars, and Cream
Do Water Pitchers and Fruit Plates
Do Medici Vases, in two parts, Hunting Pitchers
Cups and Saucers of antique Lava Ware
Chinese Bread Baskets
Do Writers, inlaid with pearl
Do Marble Screens, do. Plates
Accordeons, 8, 10, and 12 keys
Berlin Iron Statues of the King and Queen of Prussia
Rich Cut Solar Lamps
Girandola, with Russian pendants and new style drops
Very rich Rosa Desert Service, cut all over
Tuscan and Tazza Vases, &c.
Also, an invoice of rare Paintings and Engravings, in gilt frames
Catalogues will be ready for delivery and the goods arranged for examination on Friday, the 15th instant.
Terms of sale: All sums of \$25 and under, cash; over \$25, a credit of two and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.
E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.
dec 1-3c3t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BY BARNARD & MAYFIELD, Georgetown, D. C.
WE would call the attention of dealers and others to our stock of articles, suitable for the holidays. In amount and variety it is the largest in the District, and will be sold at Baltimore prices, either wholesale or retail. Persons wanting any of the articles below to sell will do well to give us call. We name in part—
Rosewood, mahogany, and other Workboxes
Rosewood, mahogany, and brass-bound Writing Desks
Portfolios, Pen and Pocket Knives
Chessmen, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards
China Mugs and Vases, Glass Pitchers and Tumblers
Fancy Glasses, Glass Boxes
Fancy Baskets and Boxes
Ivory Cushions, Rattles
Flutes, Fifes, Violins, and Accordeons
Marbles, Tops, toy Knives and Forks
Paintings, Tea Sets
Wax, kid, and wood Dolls, Doll Heads
Kegs, Necklaces, Breastpins
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Pens
Card Cases, Silk and Cotton Purses
Cologne, Perfumery, Pocket-books, Toy-books
With a large and good assortment of German and French Toys.
Also, 25 boxes Fire Crackers
10,000 Torpedoes
4,000 pulling Crackers
Fire-wheels, Roman Candles, and other fireworks.
Give us a call before you buy and judge for yourselves.
BARNARD & MAYFIELD, dec 4-mth&2w At the Granite front, Georgetown.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.
The hours of departure of the steamboat JOSEPH JOHNSON will be as follows, until further notice: 
Leave Alexandria at 8 1/2, 10 1/2, and 3 1/2 o'clock.
Leave Washington at 9 1/2, 11 1/2, 2 1/2, and 4 1/2 o'clock.
dec 11-6t JOB CORSON, Captain.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The steamer OCEOLA will, on the 1st of October, commence her trips to the above place, leaving Washington every Sunday, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. She will stop regularly going and returning at Leonardtown, Maryland, St. Mary's river, Maryland, and Cone river, Virginia, and at all the intermediate landings on the Potomac for signals or to land.
J. MITCHELL, Captain.
sep 30-3taw1f

FOR NORFOLK.—The OCEOLA leaves Washington every Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Norfolk every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Cone river going and returning. Passage and fare \$5.
J. MITCHELL, Captain.
sept 30-3c3t

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, Office Pennsylvania avenue, near Railroad Depot. 
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that we continue to run our Express between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities and towns for the safe and speedy conveyance of Merchandise, Packages, Bullion, Bank Notes, &c.
Particular attention will be paid to the collection and payment of Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c.
Custom-house entries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, promptly attended to and on reasonable terms.
Our customers and others ordering goods from the East are particularly requested to order by "ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS," which will ensure their conveyance with greater despatch.
Our Express for Richmond, Petersburg, and the South, leaves daily at 7 o'clock P. M. and arrives daily at 4 1/2 o'clock P. M.
Our Express from the North arrives daily at 11 1/2 o'clock A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock P. M., and departs daily at 5 o'clock P. M.
PHILIP J. BUCKEY, Agent.

ARMY REGISTER, corrected up to 31st October, 1843; 25 cents.
FRANCK TAYLOR, jun 9

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, \$2. Mailed to you part, 50 cents postage. Inhaling Tubes, silver, \$3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, \$8 to \$10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by express every where. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, postpaid. mar 10-w1y

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
The proprietor of a large and flourishing institution of this kind, contemplating a change of business, wishes to dispose of the situation. This institution, the patronage of which is large and income very ample, is furnished with a small set of chemical and philosophical apparatus, globes, maps, and every facility for the successful prosecution of the school. The furniture of the school-rooms is of the most approved kind and in excellent repair. For a permanent classical and mathematical institution few situations can rival its advantages. It will be disposed of upon reasonable terms. Address Teacher, (post paid,) Washington, D. C. nov 21-3c3t

IRVING HOTEL, (Late Fuller's,) Washington.
THE above elegant hotel, erected within the past year, on Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 12th street, is now in the most complete order, having been painted, papered, and embellished throughout, with the addition of a ladies' ordinary and other improvements, so that its general arrangements for comfort are unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. It was opened for the reception of company on Monday, the 13th of November instant; and the subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, with the assurance of his best endeavors to make the house in every respect worthy of it.
J. THOMAS, (Late of the Howard Hotel, New York,) Washington.
nov 27-3taw1mo

BUTTER, BUCKWHEAT, FRUIT, &c.—We are now receiving, per schooners Senator and Victory, from New York—
60 tubs and firkins choice Welsh and Goshen Butter
100 packages extra Buckwheat Flour
150 do Loring's Bunch Raisins
1000 pounds Bordeaux Almonds
1 case new Prunes
5 cases superior preserved Canton Ginger
5 casks Zante Currants
5 cases Genoa Citron
15 bushels Shellbark
6 barrels Eastern Cranberries
50 boxes Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Olives, and Capers
50 baskets and cases fresh Salad Oil
6000 lbs Goshen and English dairy Cheese
75 boxes Sperm and patent Sperm Candles
25 do fine scented Toilet Soaps
1 case genuine Bay Water
100 dozen Brooms and Wisp Brushes
10 kegs Malaga Grapes
10,000 lbs loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars
5 boxes white Havana Sugar
55 half chests fresh green and black Teas, part of extra fine chops
150 bags old Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee
75 lbs Nutmegs and Mace
A great variety of Spices, ground and unground
Also, Catsups, Fish Sauce
Smoked and pickled Salmon, Codfish
Mackerel, in various packages
100 barrels New York and Virginia white wheat Family Flour
And a variety of other choice goods, which we offer on pleasing terms.
MIDDLETON & BEALL, dec 1-6t

OLD WINES.—A. R. THOMPSON, 34 Beaver street, New York, invites the attention of purchasers to a small lot of GENUINE WINES, bought of CAESAR JENNINGS, at his sale at the City Hotel, April 30, 1843.
MADEIRA.
48 bottles Victoria, M and B, old and very fine
60 do Bloodgood, imported in 1835
24 do of 1825 P. Cazenove
84 do very old and choice, bottled ten years ago from demijohns
12 do P. Indian Queen, 1821
48 do McEver's Red Seal, H. S. H., very old
41 do "Black Dwarf," vintage 1825, imported Pr. Madrid, 1835
102 do Haywood Yellow Seal, No. 1.
SHERRY.
60 bottles Albro. 2 1/2 do. Star, 1826. 2 1/2 do. Pale, 1830.
48 do. Pale, very fine, marked P. S.
Also in store, Harmony and Aramburo, choice Amontillado Brandy, very old and fine flavor
Whiskey, one puncheon, imported expressly for private use.
The above articles are warranted pure and genuine, and orders are solicited, or for any other Wines, Spirits, or Liquors. Strict attention will be paid to the packing and forwarding to any part of the country.
nov 23-3m

CHAMPAGNE WINE, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.
75 baskets P. A. Mumm and other brands of Champagne Wines
30 baskets genuine Heidecock Wine
5 half and quarter casks fine Otard Brandies, vintage 1833 to 1844
2 half-pipes pale Sazerac Brandies 1842
1 do Martell Brandies 1840
10 half and quarter casks Pellewison brands
1 puncheon fine old Jamaica Rum
1 do do St. Croix Rum
1 do do high flavored Scotch Whiskey
1 pipe Schie'm Gin
Also, very fine old Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines on draught and in bottles
Also, medium and low-priced Wines and Brandies
200 Demijohns of various sizes
Fine old Rye Whiskey in wood and in bottles
CIGARS.
50,000 of the finest Havana and Principe Cigars, of the most approved brands, for sale by
MIDDLETON & BEALL, dec 1-6t

WEBSTER'S DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL PAPERS, which Secretary of State, complete in one volume. Price \$1.75. A fresh supply received by
R. FARNHAM, jun 9
corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.

of the National Intelligencer.
Parents who may desire to have their daughters instructed at this Institution will receive further information on addressing a letter, post-paid, to Miss C. Sheldon, No. 311 Walnut street, Philadelphia. dec 13-

WALNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY,
No. 254 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
THIS institution is conducted by able and experienced teachers, assisted by masters of reputation in the various departments of a solid and ornamental education. The domestic arrangements are those of a well-regulated and Christian household, where young ladies are received and treated like sisters and daughters of one family and no efforts spared for their comfort, happiness, and improvement. The second session of the present academic year will commence on the 1st of February, 1844, but pupils are admitted at any time, and charged from the time of entrance.
REFERENCES.
Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.
Bishop Wm R. Whittingham, of Maryland.
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, of the Patapsco Female Institute.
Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Willard, of the Troy Female Seminary.
Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, Long Island.
J. C. Smith, Esq., 74 Wall street, New York.
Other references, with terms and other particulars, may be made known on application.
dec 2-w3t Miss H. M. PHELPS, Principal.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland the undersigned trustee will offer at public sale, and positively sell to the highest bidder, at the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 9th day of December next, all that farm called Locust Grove, situate and lying in Montgomery county, Maryland, composed of two tracts of land called "Peace and Plenty" and "Quince Orchard," containing 236 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Judge Bibb, F. C. Clopper, and the late Savon Offutt, which have lately been bought by Mr. Chelafy, of Washington, and in the immediate vicinity of two churches; the society good; about six miles from Rockville, and two miles from Middlebrook Mills. The improvements consist of a new and handsome frame dwelling, with piazza front and back, kitchen, barn, stable, cattle sheds, carriage house, corn and wagon house, dairy, pump of good water, and ice-house, meat house, blacksmith's shop, poultry houses, and leecher's house, all in first-rate repair; a beautiful falling garden, in good order, handsomely ornamented with grape vines and shrubbery; a young orchard of choice fruits. The farm is under excellent fencing, much of it post and railing. There is an abundance of wood, and much clean and good meadow. This farm was formerly the residence of C. H. W. Wharton, and lately of Mrs. Eliza M. Scott. The title is good.
Terms of sale are one-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in one and two years, with interest and security.
dec 2-1awts T. PARKIN SCOTT.

DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE.
DEBILITATED public speakers, pulmonary dyspeptics, weak and delicate ladies and children, and those with weak spine and one prominent hip and shoulder, will find immediate comfort by the application of this perfectly easy instrument, which is a substitute for the corset, and acts (unlike other supports) by supporting the small of the back, and lifting and not compressing the sunken abdominal organs—fully expanding the chest through the support of the internal organs, and correcting a stooping form by balancing the body on its axis, and not by restraining the motions of the shoulders.
Ladies will be fitted by Mrs. BALDWIN, at P. Brenner's, Pennsylvania avenue, 4th door from 4 1/2 street east.
The Medical Profession are invited to call and examine.
PITTSBURG, MAY 28, 1846.
We, the undersigned, having used in our practice "Banning's Patent Laces," for the relief of cases of simple Prolapsus Uteri, cheerfully testify to its being the best instrument we have met with to fulfil all the indications required in the case, which can be required from an external support.
A. N. McDOWELL, M. D.
T. F. DALE, M. D.
JOS. P. GAZZAM, M. D.
nov 3-1f

WHEREAS the Trustees for the Primary School in the village of Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Maryland, desiring to obtain a suitable teacher for said school, give notice that they will be ready for the reception of applications from the 11th of December, 1843, to 1st January, 1844. Those making application will please prepare their vouchers as to character and qualifications, as none will be considered unless they can come well recommended. All communications postage paid, and directed to the chairman.
EDWARD W. DUVAL, [Balt. Pat.] Chairman.
dec 12-3c3tJ

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M.D., continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of chronic diseases, especially those of the rectum, anus, and urinary organs, such as piles, fistula in ano, stricture of the urethra; the various chronic affections of the womb, of the bladder, of the kidneys, &c. His treatment is both mild and safe, being without either the knife, the actual or the potential cautery.
He may be seen and consulted in Louisville, Kentucky, from the 15th of April to the 20th of November, and in New Orleans, Louisiana, from the 1st of December to the 1st of April, of each year.
For further particulars, either address him, (post paid,) or see his work on Anal and Rectal Diseases, for sale at the following bookstores: Max well's, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Steel's, New Orleans, La.; W. D. Skillman's, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Cropper & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Reed's, Pittsburg, Pa.; Graves & Shanklin, Nashville, Tenn.; Crocker & Brewster, Boston, Mass.; Henry Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. W. Dodd's, New York; Cushing & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Drinker & Morris, Richmond, Va. july 27-w6m

350,000 ENVELOPES.—W. FISCHER, Importer of Stationery, &c. has just received from Paris, direct from the manufacturer, A. Marion, the largest assortment of Envelopes that has ever been in the District, comprising the large official size, buff and white, also letter, note, and card size, made in the most secure manner and of superior paper, highly glazed and put up in neat boxes of 100 each. Public offices, corporations, banking institutions, and merchants supplied by wholesale or retail, at Stationer's Hall, where the largest assortment of stationery is constantly kept for sale at low and uniform prices.
nov 18-3taw2w [Alex. Gazette]

civil government should be established over such portions of the territory as do not belong to Texas; but, at the same time, I will here and elsewhere enter my solemn protest against the establishment of a distinct and separate government over any of the territory belonging to, and which has cost the blood and treasure of the State of Texas. I can well imagine that a few individuals, anxious to be members of Congress—a few individuals anxious to appropriate to themselves a large and valuable territory which has never cost them a month's service nor a drop of blood, should wish to take this territory and institute a separate and distinct government over it, as proposed in this petition. However, I shall cast no reflections upon their motives. They have a right, if they can, to get it away from us; but it belongs to the State of Texas. We have an indisputable right to the territory which we can never surrender.

Mr. BENTON. I rise, sir, merely to protest that I brought in this petition in a manner which I deemed the most judicious. Certainly it was my opinion that it would avoid one single word being said about it of this kind. It presents questions which will occupy our consideration, sir, when we arrive at them. There is no necessity for anticipating their discussion. I did not even make a statement of the contents of the petition, because that statement could not be better made than in the document itself. I simply asked to have it read, and it was read. I asked to have it printed and referred, not making one word of remark. All this was doing just as little as could be done to comply with the parliamentary forms, of getting a subject before a legislative body.

But it has been assailed, and epithets applied to it. The Senator from South Carolina has said it was natural for me to think of the petition as I did, and for him to think of it as he did. Sir, the only opinion I expressed about it was, that it was a petition for the rights of the petitioners, and respectfully worded and presented, and that the petitioners were not subject to the imputation of insolence; but since the imputation has been made, and persevered in, I will say that if any part of that paper could be esteemed insolent, it must be that which relates to the subject of slavery. If so, I will say that, perhaps, without knowing it, these petitioners have used upon this subject the very words of the petition of the General Assembly of Virginia, in their petition to George the Third, before the breaking out of the American revolution; and, although George the Third did not grant their petition, I never heard that he said it was insolent in the General Assembly to present it.

Mr. CALHOUN. I made no charge against the manner of presenting the memorial. My objection was to the petition itself. The Senator sees in that petition no disrespect to one-half of the people of this Union; but I see the greatest disrespect. The Senator endeavors to assimilate it to the case of the petitioners to George the Third; but they are antagonistic; they bear no comparison. Sir, we of the Southern States claim the right, under the constitution, to go into that territory with our property. These memorialists are a conquered people—conquered by the arms of the United States, and especially by troops drawn from the Southern States; and for them now to turn round and propose to exclude us, it is the very height of insolence, if the Senator from Missouri does not see it.

Mr. BENTON. I wish to know what the Senator means? I will give him time to reply.

Mr. CALHOUN. My meaning is clear to every Senator. I do not interfere with the Senator from Missouri. I have stated the ground upon which I consider the petition disrespectful. It is disrespectful, coming from a conquered people, and because it infringes our constitutional rights. If the Senator does not see that there is foundation for my opinion, it is no fault of mine.

Mr. BENTON. What is the question, Mr. President? The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the printing of the memorial.

A voice: "No objection to that."

Mr. BENTON. If there is no objection, then, what are we debating about? Is it possible that the grave American Senate, at the commencement of a brief session, is engaged debating about nothing at all? Is that our occupation to-day? Sir, this seems to be a very lame and tame conclusion of what commenced so fiercely just now. [Laughter.] But the term "insolent" has been applied to those who present this petition. Sir, I deny the imputation. I assert that only the constitutional rights of these people have been represented in this proceeding. Conquered or unconquered—a portion of New Mexico or Texas—take them as you please—I say they have a constitutional right to present their petition here. And I say more, sir, I am quite sure that every subject which these memorialists have presented in that petition is a fair subject of legislation, and they have presented them in respectful terms. They have done what they had a right to do. And I will not hear the term "insolent" applied to them, when I have presented their memorial, without saying and repeating in a manner, such as shall be heard, that the expression is gratuitous and unfounded.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator ought to understand that I rose to make a remark against the petition itself, not against its reference or printing, nor the manner of presenting it. I had a right to remark on every part of that petition. There is nothing unparliamentary or unusual in my course. But he seems to think that himself and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CLAYTON) are responsible for every word and expression that it contains. That is not my view of it at all. I did not say the petition was unconstitutional; for petitions may be presented here, constitutional or unconstitutional; but I do say that the petition undertakes to exclude one-half of the Union nearly from territory that belongs to the States collectively: the constitution declares the territories to be the territories of the United States—the States in their federal capacity. And I say such a petition, coming from a people recently subdued by our arms, and under our control, is insolent, and whether the Senator from Missouri thinks so or not, it is to me a matter of perfect indifference.

Mr. WESTCOTT. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the importance of this document presented to the Senate is

term; or that the inhabitants of such Territory, either of themselves or through Congress, can make such an exclusion, well known I discard. I do not intend to discuss that. I repeat, all I desire is, that the people of the United States may not be misled and deceived as to the character of the document now presented, and which I believe, from its appearance and its tenor, is mere sham and humbug.

Mr. BENTON. (to Mr. WESTCOTT.) Will you hand me that petition? I wish to read the words that the Senator from Florida left out. He read it twice, sir, as a petition from the people of New Mexico. He read it twice as referring to the people of New Mexico, and he read, sir, "the people of New Mexico" twice—[laughter]—twice, sir, and by reading it twice he thought himself entitled to leave out the few following words.

Mr. WESTCOTT. I trust the Senator from Missouri will not misrepresent me. I did not—

Mr. BENTON. I have the floor, sir. He did read it twice, sir, leaving out the next few words "assembled in convention, to the Congress of the United States," and then went on, sir, to say that the petition is signed by only fifteen persons, and that it is the production of but a few people assembled at the village of Santa Fe, and acting without authority.

Sir, they say in that petition that they are a convention assembled in convention. It is signed by the president of the convention, and by the secretary as secretary of the convention, and by some ten or fifteen men as members of that convention. It comes to us, sir, as the petition of a convention representing the people of the Territory of New Mexico. It comes to us, sir, in that form. Upon its face it is that thing, sir—the petition of an organized convention representing the whole body of the people. In that form it stands before us. And, sir, if there is an abuse or an imposition, it is in the attempt to present this petition as the authorized action of a few individuals. Aye, the abuse, the imposition, if there is one, is in the attempt to cast discredit upon the genuineness of this petition.

Mr. WESTCOTT. The remarks I have made will be reported and published; and it is therefore unnecessary for me to appeal to the Senate and to every one in this chamber who heard them, to verify my denial of the correctness of the statement of the Senator from Missouri just made. Why, sir, I expressly stated over and over again that the petition purported to come from a convention of the people of Mexico, and the very ground of my objection to it was, that I was satisfied this was untrue, and therein the right of petition was abused, and an attempt made to impose on the Senate and the country. Sir, not a man in this chamber, who heard what I said, and desired to hear aright, but so understood me. I did read the words "the people" and the words "we the people" both. Twice, sir, if you please, because they are in the petition in two separate places. I stated emphatically and distinctly several times that it purported to be from the people assembled in convention, and I stated it was signed by a Mexican as president of a convention. This very thing is what I characterized as an imposition. I deny emphatically that I stated here that this paper purported to be from a mere casual assemblage, or a town meeting of a few persons at Santa Fe; and, on the contrary, that it did not so state what I believed was the fact, was the foundation of my objection to it.

The Senator would produce the impression that I misread the petition. All the answer I deem it necessary to make to such imputation by that Senator is, that there is not another Senator on this floor, nor any one who heard me, that will sustain him in making it. Why, sir, did I not ask who elected delegates to this self-styled convention? who convoked it? and for what purpose? How was it called? How organized? &c. I did say, sir, there was no evidence besides the statement of the eleven Mexicans and three Americans whose names were signed to it, and who had no respectable voucher here, that there ever was such a convention; and I did state that, in the absence of this, I was satisfied it was a humbug, contrivance, and imposition. Did I not ask whether the residue of the hundred thousand souls in New Mexico, besides those fourteen, had participated in this convention, of which Mr. Giddings says he officiated as secretary? I did say that, from the absence of any evidence of its being a convention of the people of New Mexico, I was satisfied it was a mere casual assemblage at Santa Fe, and not a convention of all the people of all New Mexico; and how is this gainsaid? The Senate has seen and heard, and the country will know. What has occurred has fortified my conviction that this petition is an imposition, and worse than a mere imposition. Without any further observations by me—for I only rose to correct the misrepresentation made with respect to myself—I am content that the Senate and the country should decide whether the paper is or is not an attempted imposition, and who are culpable in reference to it. I care nothing about the printing or the reference, one way or the other. I intended to disabuse the public in advance as to the credit due to this petition, and that I have done. I am content that the remarks of the Senator from Missouri go to the public with no other reply from me.

Mr. CLAYTON. I do not rise to extend this debate, but regret exceedingly that it has occurred. I am sure that it has not been provoked either by myself or the gentleman who has been associated with me in presenting this memorial. Before it was presented we consulted together upon it, and concluded to present it, and, after hearing it read, to ask its reference to the appropriate committee, and that it be printed. This was done. Not one word fell from the Senator from Missouri or myself to excite unpleasant feelings in the bosom of a single Senator here, or of any body anywhere. And I would not now make any further remark, after all that has occurred, if I did not think some of the observations of the Senator from Florida (Mr. WESTCOTT) and of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) might unjustly prejudice the object of these petitioners. The Senator from Florida insists upon it that the whole paper is an imposition. Why, sir, it comes accredited to the Senator from Missouri and myself by letters from persons residing in New Mexico, and we believe, from every evidence laid before us, that it is a genuine petition of

Congress. It does not belong to the North as the North, nor to the South as the South. It belongs to the thirty States of this Union. And can there be a higher piece of insolence than to come here and present such a petition? Sir, had I taken the ground which the impulse of the moment dictated, I would have moved to lay this petition upon the table, as has been the fate of all petitions of this kind.

Mr. BENTON. Sir, as the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) reiterates in the most formal manner the insolence of this petition towards the representatives of one-half of the States of this Union, and his opinion that it should not be received, I ask, sir, that he may have the privilege of recording his vote against it, if he will make the proper motion. I pause to give the Senator an opportunity to make the motion.

Mr. CALHOUN. (in his seat.) I shall make no motion, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Then, sir, I call for the yeas and nays upon the question of printing and reference, that we may see, sir, how far it is the opinion of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) that this petition is insolent, and that myself and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CLAYTON,) the instruments of communicating it to the American Senate, are chargeable with that imputation. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FOOTE. Before offering any remarks upon this question, I will beg leave to propound the inquiry to the honorable Senator from Delaware—one that I presume will be answered—whether or not there is any other testimony in his possession, now admissible, that this document did emanate from any large number of the people of New Mexico?

Mr. CLAYTON. I will say, in answer to the question of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, that I have received two or three letters from individuals in the Territory of New Mexico, with whom I have no acquaintance personally, and do not know that I have ever seen them, requesting me to assist in establishing a civil government for that territory. The arguments presented in those letters, in explanation and support of the object of the memorial, and the allusions made to the proceedings of the convention, satisfy me that there can be no question or doubt as to the fact that they are citizens of that territory. They have presented their views at length in those letters with respect to the design of the memorial.

Mr. FOOTE. Then I understand the honorable Senators from Delaware and Missouri as explicitly declaring it as their decided opinion that this is a genuine document, and that it did emanate from a convention of the so-called people of New Mexico. Of course I will not, I do not, question in the slightest degree that the Senators truly entertain such an opinion; but what I wish to know is, if there are in the honorable Senator's possession any facts of an official or semi-official character, or if any have been communicated to any individual, which will tend to illustrate the point upon which so much stress has been laid by the Senator from Florida? I wish to know whether the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator on this floor, is prepared to assert that this document is one regularly emanating from a convention composed of representatives elected by the people inhabiting the various portions of the Territory of New Mexico?

Mr. CLAYTON. The memorial came to me in the same manner as all other memorials come; and I have no reason to doubt that the paper is genuine, or that the convention alluded to assembled at Santa Fe on the 14th of October.

Mr. FOOTE. I consider, from the explanation given, that there is simply a difference of opinion between the Senator from Delaware and myself upon the question whether this document is in fact a genuine document, originating in the right way, and entitled to consideration accordingly. I do not think the evidence such as to sustain the judgment announced by the Senator from Delaware. The word convention is of very high and comprehensive import in this country. We are not limited to the mere grammatical sense of the word. A convention is not the mere coming together of A B C for any purpose whatsoever, or for no purpose. In its political sense it means a grave deliberative assembly, composed of delegates chosen by the people in their primary capacity, according to some approved mode, and met to hold conference and adopt appropriate action upon questions of high civic import. But to call that a convention which merely declares itself to be a convention, without proof of public notice of any kind to the people represented, without proof of public meetings of any kind being held for the election of delegates, is going further than I for one am willing to go.

Can any person, I will ask, who has simply witnessed the presentation of this document, and heard the remarks with which its presentation was accompanied, and without looking narrowly into the facts, come to any other conclusion than that this convention spoken of was an actual one, such as I have just described, and a body composed of individuals duly authorized to perform high political functions? But what are the true facts in the case? Upon a close examination of the affair, it turned out that there was nothing of substance in the proceeding, *stat nominis umbra*; indeed, there is hardly the shadow of a shade to justify the suspicion that any convention was even held at all in New Mexico. If such a body ever did sit, the preparations for its session, and its actual course of proceeding, were the most noiseless by far that I ever heard of: no notification in public newspapers, or otherwise; no divulgence of its acts, no promulgation of its deliberative resolves. All was complete mystery and silence. Had this convention been held in Erebus, its actings could not have been more mystically and portentously conducted. I will not charge that the document in question has been gotten up falsely, or for delusive purposes; nor will I say that the Senators from Delaware and Missouri have been imposed upon, although I rather suspect such to have been the case; and it has sometimes happened that the wisest men are mere dupes of the contriving.

This memorial purports to have emanated from the people of New Mexico. Pray, who are understood in New Mexico to be the people? Are they white men, black men, Indians, Spaniards, Englishmen, or Americans? Does any one yet know of the existence of such a collective political body as the people of New Mexico? Surely there is some want of clearness on this point. This appears to me to be a suspicious document

paper. I cannot conceive that all this is mere humbug, when I reflect upon the fact that I have letters addressed to me from persons who have recited what was done at that convention, and have gone into an argument to show that they were entitled to what they ask.

Mr. WESTCOTT. The Senator still misunderstands me. I do not deny that, to use the trite phrase, "a very large and respectable meeting" was held at Santa Fe in October last, and this petition is the result. Whether it was composed of fourteen, or one hundred and forty, or fourteen hundred, I care not. But was it a convention of the people of New Mexico, authorized to speak their wishes—authorized to petition for the people of New Mexico here? I do not understand the Senator to state there was a convention held. I do not say these signatures are forged, but I contend the statement there made of there having been a convention of the people of New Mexico at Santa Fe is an attempted imposition.

Mr. CLAYTON. The honorable Senator has all the information that I have upon this subject. Whether it was a convention of all the people of New Mexico, or of a great body of the people of that country, he knows as well as I do. Even were it but the petition of one hundred or less of the people of New Mexico, I hold, sir, that we would be bound to receive it respectfully and refer it.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, as the subject has excited some debate at this unusually early stage of its progress, I do not know but the present is as good a time to meet the peculiar views of Senators upon this question as any time which may hereafter present itself. It is an unusual mode, it seems to me, to introduce this delicate subject at such a time. But, inasmuch as the petition which has been presented is itself termed *insolent*, I do not know but that I may expose myself to the same charge by the motion that I am about to make, or the amendment which I am about to propose to the motion of the Senator from Missouri. It is that the petition be committed to the Committee on the Territories, with instructions to report a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

And now, sir, let me say one word in regard to the character of this memorial. The objections of the honorable Senator from Mississippi (Mr. FOOTE) and of the honorable Senator from Florida (Mr. WESTCOTT) are, that this memorial does not come authenticated as the proceedings of a regular convention. The honorable Senator from Mississippi (Mr. FOOTE) has intimated that this matter of conventions had got to have a pretty definite and settled meaning among us. He says that when we speak of a convention we mean a delegated body representing constituencies, due notice of the same having been given and regular preparatory meetings held.

I think, sir, if the honorable Senator will look back upon the history of this country, which enjoys a much higher state of civilization, and a great deal more learning on this matter of conventions than the people of New Mexico, he will find that the subject is not yet thoroughly understood even in this country. If this matter is not sufficiently understood in this country, how could the new population in New Mexico, that have not been drilled in this matter of conventions, have understood it thoroughly? Why, sir, there is the great Empire State of New York, that has had as much discipline, drilling, and experience upon this subject of conventions as any other State in the Union, which, putting all its wise heads together, could not, to save themselves, choose a delegate to throw one vote in a regular convention. Sir, this is a matter not any better understood here than in New Mexico. Well, sir, some parts of the country have more learning upon this subject. In South Carolina they could choose a man in two or three minutes to throw nine votes; while they could not choose in New York thirty-six to cast one single vote.

Taking into consideration these facts, we might exercise, it seems to me, a little leniency towards the population of New Mexico. This is, undoubtedly, the first time they have undertaken to hold a convention. That may be the reason why it is not so formally set out. This may be the convention of the Free Soil party in New Mexico. It is possible it may be the convention of the Democratic party. It is not utterly impossible that it is the convention of the Whig party; for a great part of the Whig party, in many parts of the country, are opposed to the extension of slavery, and in favor of the restriction here sought to be imposed. If this matter of origin of this petition is of so much importance, it seems to me a select committee should be appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject. We should have a Committee on Conventions, so that, if the origin of the thing is of so much consequence, that point might be investigated. This is a petition asking legislation on a most serious subject—a subject, sir, upon which, as the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. FOOTE) has well said, "the public mind has been greatly agitated," and will continue to be agitated until it is definitely settled, sir—not compromised. I do not believe that compromise will answer in this case. Sir, it must be settled, and settled upon principle. It is to be met, and to be met here. I hope, sir, that those who believe that the people of this territory are entitled to a government will be prepared to give a vote upon this subject, and to give it now. Besides, sir, this petition puts us upon the Democratic platform—the "Nicholson letter." That letter declared that this matter should be left to the people of the territories. Well, now, sir, the people have spoken. They have probably read the "Nicholson letter." They have thought, perhaps, that Congress, in its progressive march, had got up to the step indicated by that letter, if no change had been going on in the public mind. They have taken it for granted that there was no change, and they have acted upon the Nicholson platform in petitioning for a civil government. I trust, sir, that, although the result of the last Presidential election was disastrous to the man that built that platform, the principles of it are not so entirely demolished but that we may with some confidence appeal to those who helped to build it, and who stood on it and fought on it so manfully, to stand by its principles now, when there is an opportunity to give them practical and efficient meaning.

Now, for the first time, the people of the territory have come to ask for a civil government, and they have come in the very spirit of the Nicholson letter. They ask us to give them the first dose of the Nicholson medicine. And shall we, sir, who have been fighting so nobly for this great principle,

the general welfare of the republic, or the particular interests of the people of New Mexico, who I doubt not will be profoundly surprised when they hear that such a memorial of their views and wishes have been formally presented in the American Senate. But for the high respectability of those who have become godfathers of the document here, I should be inclined to speak of it as one of the most ridiculous attempts to set forth the deliberate views and feelings of a whole people that I have ever heard of.

The Senator from New Hampshire has thought proper to go out of his way in order to attack what he calls the Nicholson letter; he charges upon that letter that it contained views similar to those expressed in the memorial before us, and accuses those of us who oppose the printing of the memorial, and who sanctioned the Nicholson letter, of a gross inconsistency. That Senator has surely not read this New Mexican memorial, else he would have easily discovered that it recommends to Congress a violation of the constitutional rights of the Southern States of the confederacy in the form of the Wilmot proviso, to which the Nicholson letter was opposed. Does not the Senator from New Hampshire know that the Nicholson letter declared that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories of the Union; asserted that such legislation was beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and could not but result in the dissolution of the confederacy? Surely, the Senator from New Hampshire must perceive that he has done serious injustice both to the distinguished author of the Nicholson letter and his supporters.

Mr. President, I look upon this movement as one of a decidedly serious character. It has originated with two of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Senate; gentlemen of great weight of character and extended influence. It involves a subject of the highest importance to the republic, and one which has excited the most intense interest throughout our limits. I have deemed it becoming, therefore, to meet it with all proper gravity, and, in language at the same time earnest and explicit, to declare the views which I entertain concerning the document now under consideration, and to hint, as I have done, at the circumstances under which it probably originated. I am glad that the yeas and nays have been called for, and shall not hesitate in recording my vote against the printing of a paper which comes before us at a time so unseasonable, and in a manner so suspicious.

Mr. BERRIEN rose to inquire whether the yeas and nays had been ordered on the original motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They have not been ordered.

Mr. BERRIEN. Has the amendment been withdrawn?

Mr. RUSK. The gentleman from New Hampshire, I understand, wishes to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HALE. As I find, on consultation with the Senator from Texas, that my motion to amend might lead to discussion involving a prejudgment of the question of the boundary of Texas, I will, with the consent of the Senate, withdraw it. There will, I apprehend, be ample opportunity for the discussion of this question when it shall come up regularly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on printing the memorial. The yeas and nays have been called for.

The yeas and nays were then ordered.

Mr. CALHOUN. I shall certainly oppose this motion. I entirely concur with the views taken by the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Florida, that this whole affair is an imposition. We have no evidence going to show that the paper is any thing but the petition of those persons whose names are attached to it. It is hardly probable that, in any convention, a part of the members would sign their memorial, whilst others would not. Under this belief, I do not think it should be taken as the petition of the people of New Mexico; and therefore I cannot give my vote to print the paper.

The question on the motion to print was now taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Brees, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—14.

So the order to print was agreed to; and then the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. DOUGLAS sent to the Chair the following, which he intends to propose at the proper time as an amendment to the bill admitting California into the Union as a State; which was ordered to be printed:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district judges, attorneys, and marshals herein provided to be appointed, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off said Territory into election districts, for the election of seventy-five delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the said State of California, and to apportion the number of delegates to said districts according to the number of voters in each, according to the best information they may be able to obtain; to prescribe the time and place of holding the elections, and to designate the persons who shall conduct the same; and also to prescribe the time and place for the assembling of said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all citizens of the United States resident within the limits of said Territory, including all Mexican citizens who have become citizens of the United States under the eighth article of the treaty referred to in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote at said election of delegates to the constitutional convention: *Provided*, That no person shall vote at said election except white male inhabitants who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that the Committee on Territories was not the proper committee to which this subject should be referred. The Senator from Illinois proposed to bring in California as a State, and hence, according to the usage of the body, it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. He was not influenced by personal considerations in making this suggestion, inasmuch as he was a member of both of those

We desire to have all the usual rights of appeal from the courts of this Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our territory in favor of Texas, or for any cause.

We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders, and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union as a State, we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction among us.

We desire a local Legislature, such as is prescribed in the laws of New Mexico, September 22, 1846, subject to the usual acts of Congress.

We desire that our interests may be represented by a delegate, who is to be entitled to have a seat upon the floor of the Congress of the United States.

In consideration of the fact that New Mexico contains from 75,000 to 100,000 souls, we believe that we have made no unreasonable request, and we confidently rely upon Congress to provide for us laws as liberal as any enjoyed by any of the Territories.

SANTA FE, OCTOBER 14, 1848.
[Signed by Jose Martinez, "President del Condado" &c. J. M. Giddings, Secretary, and twelve others.]

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I move that that communication be printed for the use of the Senate; and also that the accompanying memorial in the Spanish language be printed with it, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. CLAYTON. As one of those to whom this petition was entrusted, I desire to second the motion of the Senator from Missouri. I would briefly say, sir, that as I labored faithfully during the last session of Congress to organize a civil government over this territory of New Mexico, I shall labor with equal fidelity for the same object at the present session. I entirely concur with the reference moved by the Senator from Missouri, as being the best and most appropriate that can be made.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, there was received at the same time with the communication a copy of the laws which have been promulgated in New Mexico, which I desire to submit to the Senate, but I do not desire them to be printed. I desire, sir, to refer them to the same committee.

Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to make no objection to the motion of the honorable Senator from Missouri; but I rise to express my opinion that the people of this Territory, (New Mexico,) under all the circumstances of the case, have not made a respectful petition to this Senate; but, on the contrary, that they have made a most insolent one. I am not surprised, however, at the language of this petition. That people were conquered by the very men they wish to exclude from that territory, and they know that. I enter my protest, sir, at once against being governed by a consideration presented under such circumstances as that petition has been upon this subject.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I should suppose, sir, that myself, and perhaps the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. CLAYTON,) are equally charged with the presentation of this petition. And I should suppose, sir, that we should feel ourselves called upon, when a Senator rises in his place and characterizes as insolent such a petition as has been presented, to get up and disclaim for those who have signed that petition and sent it to us the least disposition to be insolent or impertinent. We think, sir, there is nothing of that kind upon the face of the paper, and that it is gratuitous and unfounded to apply such an epithet to it.

Mr. CALHOUN. It is not at all strange that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) should consider the charge of insolence against the petition gratuitous, looking upon the matter as he does, nor that I should make the charge, looking upon it as I do. I look upon the rights of the Southern States, proposed to be excluded from this territory, as a high constitutional principle. Our right to go there with our property is unquestionable, and guaranteed and supported by the constitution. The territory belongs to us—to the United States. It belongs to the States of Carolina and Virginia as much as it does to New York and Massachusetts. The Senator from Missouri differs from me upon this point, and therefore he does not consider it insolent on the part of the people of that territory to ask that we should be excluded from it. But these are my convictions, and I repeat that I consider the petition to be insolent.

Mr. RUSK. Mr. President, I do not think that the proper time has come to discuss the various questions involved in the petition presented by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. BENTON); but, inasmuch as it has been made a matter of remark upon the motion to print the memorial, it is proper that I should assert the indisputable title of Texas to all the territory lying on this side of the Rio Grande—a title, sir, which will be found to be borne out by the law of nations, the facts as they exist, and by the sovereign action of this Government. But I shall not now enter into an argument in support of our right to this territory.

These individuals, the inhabitants of New Mexico, are, as a matter of course, anxious to have, and it is proper and right that they should have a civil government established over them. It is due to them. As an act of justice it should be done. A

is nothing unparliamentary or unusual in my course. But he seems to think that himself and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CLAYTON) are responsible for every word and expression that it contains. That is not my view of it at all. I did not say the petition was unconstitutional; for petitions may be presented here, constitutional or unconstitutional; but I do say that the petition undertakes to exclude one-half the Union nearly from territory that belongs to the States collectively: the constitution declares the territories to be the territories of the United States—the States in their federal capacity. And I say such a petition, coming from a people recently subdued by our arms, and under our control, is insolent, and whether the Senator from Missouri thinks so or not, it is to me a matter of perfect indifference.

Mr. WESTCOTT. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the importance of this document presented to the Senate is much overrated. Its character is misconceived. I desire, sir, to attract the notice of the Senate and of the country to its true character. I do not intend that, through newspaper reports of what occurs here to-day, the public mind shall be misled. I intend to disabuse it in advance of the idea that this petition speaks, as it pretends to speak, the voice of the seventy-five, or the hundred thousand souls it states are in New Mexico. It is presented here assuming, and it states, that by it the people of all New Mexico express their wishes to Congress on the subject of their territorial government. It purports to come from the people of New Mexico assembled in convention. In this, I regard it as an abuse of the right of petition, and as an attempted imposition upon Congress. Why, sir, when, how, and by whom were delegates elected to this convention? Who authorized its convocation? Was, in fact, such a convention ever held? I find nothing authentic in the paper to satisfy me as to this fact. The Secretary did not read the names to this petition, and I have sent for it to his desk, and I ask the attention of the Senate to the signatures.

First, however, let me refer to the preliminary heading. It reads, "Petition of the people of New Mexico," &c. and then the petition states, "We, the people of New Mexico, respectfully petition Congress," &c. "The" people of New Mexico—all the people—the whole seventy-five or a hundred thousand souls. And how is it signed? It states that it is from the people of New Mexico, assembled in convention; and it is signed by a Mexican or Spaniard, in a very illegible scrawl, which I make out to be "Jose Martinez, Presidente del condado," &c., and by "J. M. Giddings, Secretary," and then follow ten signatures of Spanish or Mexican names, and two American or English. Without any disrespect to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. BENTON,) or the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. CLAYTON,) I do not hesitate to say that it is manifest that the assumption of these fourteen people to speak in behalf of the whole people of Mexico is an attempted imposition. Who authorized them to speak for that people? They say they were assembled in convention. Who elected delegates to such convention? Who called it? From all I have seen or heard on this subject, I feel justified in expressing the belief that this self-styled convention was a mere gathering of a few people about Santa Fe. It is dated Santa Fe, October 14, 1848. There is nothing in the conclusion of this petition showing bow or in what character the twelve persons who sign it, besides the president and secretary, signed it.

Who are those persons? Are they citizens of the United States, made so by the treaty with Mexico, or what are they? Do they sign as individuals or as delegates? This does not appear. Who is this President "Jose Martinez," and who is the "Mr. Giddings" who signs as secretary? I should like to be informed as to these points, to judge whether this is or is not a got up concern; for, if it is, we should not print it. "We, the people," these fourteen persons call themselves. Had the ten, or fifteen, or twenty thousand American citizens who have gone to New Mexico from the United States any participation in this convention? I mean those who went there as conquerors, and staid there as conquerors under the flag of the United States. There is no evidence to this effect to be found in this paper. My opinion is, that this paper is of very inconsiderable and trifling consequence in every respect. It is probably a mere contrivance of a casual assemblage of some eleven or twelve Mexicans and two Americans, with Mr. Giddings, who have, without any authority, dignified themselves as a convention of all the people of all New Mexico.

My sole object is to disabuse the country in advance of the idea that "the people of New Mexico" have reconstituted against slavery. Three Yankees, including Mr. Giddings, and eleven Mexicans have so reconstituted; but as yet we have to hear from ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four other Americans and Mexicans in the country besides this fourteen. I do not desire to make any observations upon the point as to which the Senators from Missouri and South Carolina disagree; for I really do not regard this petition worthy any notice or respect whatever. The notion that the inhabitants of a Territory who go there first after its being annexed to the United States, or who were there before, are to control this question; have the right to exclude any other citizens of the United States and their property that political prejudice or fanaticism may incite them to exclude; or that, until the Territory becomes a State, they can be regarded as "a people" in the political and constitutional sense of the

word, is not a got up concern; for, if it is, we should not print it. "We, the people," these fourteen persons call themselves. Had the ten, or fifteen, or twenty thousand American citizens who have gone to New Mexico from the United States any participation in this convention? I mean those who went there as conquerors, and staid there as conquerors under the flag of the United States. There is no evidence to this effect to be found in this paper. My opinion is, that this paper is of very inconsiderable and trifling consequence in every respect. It is probably a mere contrivance of a casual assemblage of some eleven or twelve Mexicans and two Americans, with Mr. Giddings, who have, without any authority, dignified themselves as a convention of all the people of all New Mexico.

Mr. WESTCOTT. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the importance of this document presented to the Senate is much overrated. Its character is misconceived. I desire, sir, to attract the notice of the Senate and of the country to its true character. I do not intend that, through newspaper reports of what occurs here to-day, the public mind shall be misled. I intend to disabuse it in advance of the idea that this petition speaks, as it pretends to speak, the voice of the seventy-five, or the hundred thousand souls it states are in New Mexico. It is presented here assuming, and it states, that by it the people of all New Mexico express their wishes to Congress on the subject of their territorial government. It purports to come from the people of New Mexico assembled in convention. In this, I regard it as an abuse of the right of petition, and as an attempted imposition upon Congress. Why, sir, when, how, and by whom were delegates elected to this convention? Who authorized its convocation? Was, in fact, such a convention ever held? I find nothing authentic in the paper to satisfy me as to this fact. The Secretary did not read the names to this petition, and I have sent for it to his desk, and I ask the attention of the Senate to the signatures.

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All was complete mystery and silence. Had this convention been held in Erebus, its actings could not have been more mystically and portentously conducted. I will not charge that the document in question has been gotten up falsely, or for delusive purposes; nor will I say that the Senators from Delaware and Missouri have been imposed upon, although I rather suspect such to have been the case; and it has sometimes happened that the wisest men are mere dupes of the contriving.

This memorial purports to have emanated from the people of New Mexico. Pray, who are understood in New Mexico to be the people? Are they white men, black men, Indians, Spaniards, Englishmen, or Americans? Does any one yet know of the existence of such a collective political body as the people of New Mexico? Surely there is some want of clearness on this point. This appears to me to be a suspicious document on its face, and I am inclined to conjecture that it has been gotten up extemporaneously, for the purpose of forwarding the designs of faction, or imparting artificial consequence to some scheming individual. I did not rise to present unkind opposition to the wishes of the real people of New Mexico; and when I became informed in some satisfactory mode that are their actual wishes in regard to the government which it is our duty to organize for them, I shall be found as willing as others to gratify all their reasonable and constitutional desires.

Mr. WESTCOTT. The courteous manner in which the Senator from Delaware has expressed himself in this debate, becoming alike his high character as a gentleman, his elevated position as a Senator, and the still more elevated position which public rumor, or rather certain newspapers, say he is ere long to take in the government of this country, induces me to make an explanation to him as to a point which he seems to misunderstand in relation to what I said about this petition. I can readily suppose that Senator did not hear me correctly, as he sets so far from me, though I spoke audibly and distinctly. His misconception has probably arisen from what others said.

I have not charged or intimated that this paper was simulated or forged; that the signatures were not genuine, or that there may not be such veritable persons in Mexico having those names. What I said and still say was this: these eleven Mexicans and three Americans (including Mr. Giddings) were not the people of Mexico. Now, if that honorable Senator will inform me that he has any information that he relies on that a convention of the people of New Mexico—I mean of all parts of it, of all sections of it—assembled upon public notice, and that delegates were duly elected to such convention, I shall be satisfied. I should place implicit credit in that honorable Senator's statement as to the result of the authentic information he has; I do not desire particulars, except as to one point, and of that I would now require of the Senator, *Were the people of the remote counties, or districts, or political subdivisions of New Mexico represented in this convention, and how?*

Mr. CLAYTON. The honorable Senator and all present have been put in possession of all the facts that have come to my knowledge. They have not the private letters received by me from several citizens of that country, but they have been informed substantially of their contents. The letters which have been addressed to me are letters, sir, that went even into the discussion of the subjects contained in the memorial. I do not know the individuals; I never saw one of them in my life, not that I recollect. The petition comes to me, however, as well authenticated as all other petitions are. I have as much evidence as to the genuineness of this petition, and the facts stated that a convention was assembled, and that the petition represents the wishes of that convention, as I ordinarily have in presenting a petition here. Of course I am liable to be imposed upon at any time. A gentleman may send me a petition here from Maine, Missouri, Oregon, or Florida, and I hold myself, having no reason to doubt the genuineness of the signatures attached to the petition, bound to present it here. I never, sir, should hesitate, unless I had some reason to doubt the facts stated, to present the memorial. Now, I know nothing at all about the fact whether the people of New Mexico were represented there. I take it for granted that there was a very large convention there, and that the persons who have signed their names to this petition believed that they were entitled to call themselves the people of New Mexico.

Mr. FOOTE. Did the newspapers publish anything concerning that convention?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir, the newspapers published the whole proceedings weeks ago throughout the country.

A SENATOR. I have never seen any thing of it.

Mr. CLAYTON. They published the memorial and all, long ago. Among other papers, it was published in the National Intelligencer at the time. Nobody ever doubted it. I heard, sir, that this was a proper memorial, got up by a convention of the people of New Mexico. Well now, sir, what is the proper course for the Senate to take with the memorial before it? Is the Senate to esteem the fact as a humbug? Or is the Senate to take this paper and refer it as they usually do, and leave the committee, if there be any question in relation to the genuineness of these signatures, to investigate and report upon the matter? It would undoubtedly be the duty of the committee to make a report upon this subject. I do not believe that any man can doubt the genuineness of this

They have thought, perhaps, that Congress, in its progressive march, had got up to the step indicated by that letter, if no change had been going on in the public mind. They have taken it for granted that there was no change, and they have acted upon the Nicholson platform in petitioning for a civil government. I trust, sir, that, although the result of the last Presidential election was disastrous to the man that built that platform, the principles of it are not so entirely demolished but that we may with some confidence appeal to those who helped to build it, and who stood on it and fought on it so manfully, to stand by its principles now, when there is an opportunity to give them practical and efficient meaning.

Now, for the first time, the people of the territory have come to ask for a civil government, and they have come in the very spirit of the Nicholson letter. They ask us to give them the first dose of the Nicholson medicine. And shall we, sir, who have been fighting so nobly for this great principle, during the great campaign which has just closed—shall we now belie our own sentiments, and turn our backs upon the petitioners, and kick over the platform upon which we stood and fought so manfully? No, sir, I trust not; and I trust that all those who have believed that the Nicholson letter contained the true doctrine, who have not had a change going on in their minds since, will come up on this occasion and vote to give this people what they would have expected to have received if the author of the Nicholson letter was at the head of the Government.

I move, sir, that it be referred to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report a bill organizing a government agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. FOOTE. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HALE) has entertained the Senate very highly, though it seems to me that he has failed to elucidate the question under consideration. The definition which I have already assigned to the word "convention" is not disputed to be the true one; nor is it properly a subject of dispute. From the face of the memorial before us it would be inferable that such a convention has actually assembled in some part of New Mexico for high political purposes, composed of members regularly chosen by the people of that country at elections which have proceeded in the usual manner and in accordance with previous notice. Now, I repeat that we have no evidence of such a conventional assembly having ever met in any such mode, nor does it appear upon the basis of documentary testimony that a single public meeting has ever been held in any part of New Mexico having in view the assemblage of such a body. We are called upon to presume every thing in favor of this memorial. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HALE) has exhibited much of the requisite learning appertaining to the subject of conventions, and is doubtless as well qualified to lecture us in a regular way upon the proper mode of getting up and carrying on conventions as any other member of this body. But he will permit me to remind him that there is one fact of recent occurrence with which he sustains a very particular connexion, which should admonish him very forcibly touching the danger of relying too much upon high-sounding conventional pretensions. He was, if I recollect aright, an active participant in the movements that led to the assemblage of the celebrated Buffalo convention; a body which got together under circumstances not a little imposing. It was described, at the time of its occurrence, in some of the newspapers as the most multitudinous body of the kind ever assembled. Many were led to conjecture, from the vast number of the delegates convened, that they could not possibly represent less than nine-tenths of the votes of the whole confederacy. And yet, after all, the Free Soil party turned out to be the feeblest faction that ever undertook to bear arms in a Presidential contest; they were not able to give the candidate of their choice a single electoral vote.

Such may be the result in the instance under consideration. This document sets itself forth as the product of a grave deliberative assembly, representing and entitled to represent the whole people of New Mexico; and yet there is evident reason to doubt whether the small number of names subscribed to the memorial do not equal the who's number of persons who have been consulted in regard to its contents. To urge, as the Senator from New Hampshire has done, that we are opposing a respectful petition from the people of New Mexico, is plainly begging the question, since it does not appear, and I am confident cannot be made to appear, that the people of New Mexico have ever been called to consider the various questions presented in the memorial at all.

For my part, I respect the right of petition as highly as any member of this body, and had I assurance that this memorial had emanated from any considerable portion of the people of New Mexico, no matter how objectionable I hold it in several respects to be, I should not object either to receiving it respectfully or to printing it. But thus to receive it, and thus to print it, would, in my judgment, be affording the Senatorial sanction to the pretension held forth by the document itself, that it is the memorial of a convention entitled to act for the whole people of New Mexico. It would be seriously wronging that people thus to presume upon evidence so trivial, inasmuch as the memorial proposes to strike a fatal blow at the constitutional rights of half the sovereign States of this Confederacy, and to do special injustice to the neighboring State of Texas. In the absence of further testimony, I prefer presuming, as I certainly do, that this document has been gotten up in some irregular way, for special purposes, wholly unconnected with

signate the persons who shall conduct the same; and also to prescribe the time and place for the assembling of said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all citizens of the United States resident within the limits of said Territory, including all Mexican citizens who have become citizens of the United States under the eighth article of the treaty referred to in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote at said election of delegates to the constitutional convention: *Provided*, That no person shall vote at said election except white male inhabitants who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that the Committee on Territories was not the proper committee to which this subject should be referred. The Senator from Illinois proposed to bring in California as a State, and hence, according to the usage of the body, it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. He was not influenced by personal considerations in making this suggestion, inasmuch as he was a member of both committees, but by a sense of propriety.

Mr. DOUGLAS briefly replied that in other cases of a like character, such bills had been referred to the Committee on Territories, and hence he had given this the same direction, but he was not tenacious on the subject.

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

On motion, the vacancy in the Committee on Private Land Claims was filled by the appointment of Mr. BADGER.

The vacancy in the Committee on Manufactures was filled by the appointment of Mr. SEBASTIAN.

The vacancy in the Committee on Enrolled Bills was filled by the appointment of Mr. FITZGERALD.

CLAIM OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Mr. KING, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the payment of interest on money advanced to the Government by the State of Alabama during the Creek hostilities in the years 1836 and 1837; which was read twice, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and reported back without amendment.

Mr. KING and Mr. FITZPATRICK advocated the passage of the bill, and after a few words from Mr. CAMERON and Mr. PEARCE, the bill was ordered to a third reading; and was read a third time and passed.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the memorial of John S. Skinner, and that it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. BREESE objected to raising a special committee while there was a standing committee to which this memorial could go. He suggested that the appropriate committee to which it should be referred was the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. JOHNSON requested the Secretary to give him the date of its reference at the last session.

The SECRETARY replied that it was referred on the 11th of April.

Mr. JOHNSON continued. It was referred on the 11th of April to the committee to which the Senator from Illinois desired it now to be sent, and no report was made during the whole session. If that committee would say that they should be able to report upon it, he had not the slightest objection to send it back to them.

Mr. STURGEON briefly explained, and expressed his concurrence in the suggestion that it should go to a special committee.

Mr. DAYTON spoke in opposition to the proposition to refer to a special committee, and maintained that it should go to the appropriate committee—the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. YULEE demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, appeared as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Miller, Pearce, Rusk, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Walker, and Westcott—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Atherton, Borland, Bradbury, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Niles, Underwood, and Yulee—21.

So the motion for a select committee was not agreed to, and the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, *Ordered*, That Wm. Tracey have leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate his petition and papers.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Campbell, their Clerk, announcing that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled resolution for the re-appointment of certain Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The VICE PRESIDENT signed said enrolled resolution. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Another member, viz. Mr. McCLELLAND, of Illinois, appeared this day.

The subject pending when the House adjourned yesterday was the following resolution offered by Mr. McLANE:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Chair to inquire and ascertain to what extent this House has exercised its constitutional obligation to provide for the

Thomas Hart Benton, who, after serving in the Army with Gen. Andrew Jackson became involved in a quarrel with him, removed after the war of 1812, in which he had held the commission of lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army, to St. Louis, Mo., where he ever afterward made his home. He published a newspaper, which was made very lively and interesting after the fashion of that day. On the admission of Missouri as a State he became one of her Senators in Congress, serving a full term. He was elected Senator five times in all, and was then defeated for the sixth term.

During the nullification period Benton, who was a strong Union man, sided with Jackson against Calhoun, thus incurring the animosity of the latter. Pending the discussion of the Wilmot proviso, during what proved to be Benton's last term in the Senate, though not the last in Congress, Calhoun introduced in that body resolutions opposing the proviso, and setting out his theory of State rights. Benton passionately denounced Calhoun's resolution as a "firebrand." This angered Calhoun, who held that Benton, being from a slave State, should support them, and he set about deliberately to defeat "Old Bullion."

The resolutions never came to a vote in the Senate; but they were sent around to the legislatures of the several slave States and adopted by some of them, the idea being that this action was equivalent to an instruction to the Senators of those States. With characteristic Scotch shrewdness, Calhoun sent his resolutions to some Democratic enemies of Benton out in Missouri, and so skillfully was the matter managed that the legislature had adopted them before Benton knew what was going on.

When he learned what had been done he denounced the resolutions and their adoption, and boldly appealed from the legislature to the people. He conducted a vigorous campaign, canvassing every part of the State and making speeches noted for their bitterness of denunciation, strength of argument, and biting wit. His party secured a majority in the legislature. Only a plurality, however, were Bentonians. His enemies in his own party, known as anti-Bentonians, refused to vote for him. They united with the Whigs to elect Henry S. Geyer, who had recently—1850—declined the portfolio of war, tendered him by President Fillmore.

Geyer was a lawyer of note in his day, but his name is unknown to this generation. He was a native of Frederick, Md., and served creditably in a subordinate capacity in the war of '12, after which he removed to Missouri. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, becoming the leader of the St. Louis bar. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1820, and was five times member of the State legislature, being speaker of the house during three terms. During his senatorial term he was of counsel in the Dred Scott case. He made no impression in the Senate, and died two or three years after the expiration of his term.

* * *

Benton in 1853, chagrined and angered by his defeat, ran for Congress on a direct appeal to the people and was elected. He was out of place in the House, however. The hurly-burly methods of that body, its previous question, hour rule, and other restrictions upon debate vexed him after his thirty years in the dignified and deliberative Senate. At first he supported Pierce's administration, but he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a powerful speech; then the Pierce administration turned on him and dismissed all his friends throughout Missouri from office.

In 1856 he supported Buchanan for President against Fremont, his son-in-law, and ran independently for governor of Missouri. He made a spirited canvass, but there were three tickets in the field and he was beaten. Thus ended, in the chagrin and bitterness of defeat, the public life of one who, during most of his career, was regarded as exceptionally fortunate.

* * *

After his retirement from public life he devoted himself to literary labors. His great work, "Thirty Years' View," was published in 1854. The closing years of his life were spent in retirement in this city, where he died April 10, 1857, and were devoted to the preparation of his abridgment of the debates of Congress from the foundation of the Government down to 1850. This vast work is comprised in fifteen volumes. Towards the end of this immense labor he dictated his "copy" in a whisper, having lost the power of speaking aloud.

Concerning his "Thirty Years' View" this story is told: A fire-eating Southern member, irritated at Benton, came up to him one day and said pompously:

"Sir, I am going to write a little book in which your name will figure a great deal!"

"Sir," replied Old Bullion, "I am going to write a big book in which your name will not figure at all!"

And it didn't.

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* * *

The defeat of Benton for the Senate has always been regarded as a stigma upon his State and a disgrace to his party. His is the greatest name of which Missouri can boast, and after more than thirty years devoted to her service and to the great West he was, politically, stabbed to death in the house of his friends.

A Story of Old Bullion.

[From the Chicago News.]

Mr. Murphy, a veteran stenographer of the Senate, told me to-day a story about Thomas H. Benton I had never heard before. There has always been a dispute whether Congress should adjourn at midnight of the 3d of March or at noon on the 4th. The latter idea has prevailed, although for many years there was a struggle over it each year. Mr. Benton was one of those who insisted that the session expired with the calendar day at midnight on the 3d of March, and he used regularly to raise the point. One year when Orr, of South Carolina, was in the Chair, Mr. Benton arose at midnight to a point of order and declared that in his opinion the legal existence of the Senate had expired. Orr asked if the Senator from Missouri insisted upon his point of order that he was not longer a Senator (Benton's term expiring that day). Mr. Benton responded that he did. "Then," cried Orr, "the Sergeant-at-Arms will remove the gentleman from the floor, as by his own confession he is not entitled to it."

The sally was greeted with laughter, and Mr. Benton responded that with the permission of the Senator from South Carolina he would claim his privilege as an ex-member of the Senate and remain.

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Douglas

Washington,

, 187

in Senate March 7. and 8, 1861. Mr
Douglas addressed the Senate on Printing, the
inaugural address of the President -

in Senate March 16, 1861. Mr Douglas addressed
the Senate in relation to the Forts, arsenals,
and navy yards,

136