

there was no portion of the territory of
any state to which the Missouri Compromise
gave any application whatever."

Mr. Hamlin, (now a Vice-President of
the United States,) moved to amend Mr.
Adams' proviso by adding the following:

"Proviso. Nothing herein contained on the
subject of slavery shall be construed as intending
any inference in any wise with the provisions or
the Missouri Compromise."

Mr. Hamlin said, "he would vote for the
amendment without however my reference
to the Missouri Compromise whatever. He
said that the Compromise had nothing
to do with the territory of Oregon. He
acted under the belief that it had no more
application to Oregon than it had with the
rest of the States."

Mr. Adams then withdrew his amendment
and consequently the proviso of Mr.
Bart.

Mr. Bart, of South Carolina, then intro-
duced the following amendment:

"A vote between the words 'and shall' in the
section (the one inhibiting slavery before
and) the words 'inasmuch as the whole of the
territory lies south of 36° 30' north latitude,
except as the line of the Missouri Compromise.'

Mr. Thurman said, "he was opposed to
the amendment, because Oregon lies beyond
the Rocky mountains, and as the Missouri
Compromise line did not reach beyond the
Rocky mountains, this is a proposition to
make that Compromise—to make another
Compromise."

Mr. Bart's amendment was rejected, 82
to 113 days. (Con. Globe 1847, page
2.)

Mr. Bart said, during the same discussion,
that THE SECRET TUES KNEW THAT THE
MISSOURI COMPROMISE WAS CONFINED TO
THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY AND HAD NOTH-
ING TO DO WITH OREGON."

Reid must have heard all this; yet
he now tells the people, not only that nothing
was said about the inhibitory clause
contained in the Oregon bill, but he also
states that he voted for the bill with the
idea in it, *because Oregon was north of
Missouri*. He must have known
he was told in the debate by his own
friends from the North and South, that the
Missouri Compromise did not extend to
Oregon, and he must have known it for an
instant. He himself voted to extend the
Oregon line, as he admits over Oregon to
the Pacific. Why was there a necessity for
such a vote, if Oregon was included in the
Compromise?

Well and truly, then, did Mr. KEEN say,
that after the free soilers had voted down the
Oregon Compromise, and rejected indign-
antly the proposition of Mr. Bart, of S. C.,
who would have saved the honor of the
Southern man should have died
before giving a vote for the Bill! The
dark stain was in it! The infamous blow
to the honor and rights of the South had
been struck, and yet Reid voted for that
bill by the side of the vilest abolitionists
and freesoilers of the North!

We said in 1850, we recollect, that the
action of Reid would be hailed by the
soilers of the North as a triumph of
their principles, because he had given this
vote. It is well known that such was the
case, and the force of it was felt to the
discomfiture of his "Excellency," when Mr.
Farnsworth produced a copy of the leading Abol-
ition paper of the North (published, a few
days after the news of Reid's election)
which stated that section, and which we shall
note hereafter, in which the most atrocious
thing is indulged on the part of these
soilers in the election of one who had
failed to apply the principle of the Wil-
mot Proviso to the Oregon territory!

But all such sympathisers with, and shout-
ing for his Excellency, may hang their harps
on the willow! We believe they will not
have another opportunity to rejoice at the
action of their favorite. He has an op-
ponent who will make this vote, so ruinous
and degrading to the South, sell on the pub-
licist. He may find fame at his
return, and resort to the contemptible
policy that "it went called by that name,"
it will avail nothing! The fact is written
in the records of Congress and can't be
changed.

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SECTIONAL STRUGGLE FOR THE
PRESIDENCY.

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thinks the representatives of South Carolina
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When this great sectional struggle comes,
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EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S
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if we work upon brass, time will efface it;
if we rear temples, they will crumble to the
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Mr. FILLMORE IN NEW JERSEY.—A cor-
respondent at Elizabethtown writes us, (says
the New York Tribune,) that the delegates
to the State Convention, are nearly
all Fillmore men, instead of Scott men ex-
clusively, as an old Whig informed us
the other day.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE AT HARRISBURG.

Jim Phillips, a fugitive slave of Mr. Hen-
ry T. Fane, of Fauquier county, Va., was
arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago,
and underwent a full examination before
the U. S. Commissioner. Mr. A. G. Hudson
and James H. Vowels, of Virginia, clearly
proved him to be a fugitive, and he himself
subsequently admitted that he had run away
from Culpeper county, Va. As the exam-
ination was continued until after dark, a
crowd of colored and white sympathizers
assembled, and availed some disposition to
attempt a rescue, but the officers promptly
managed to restore order. The Union says
the beneficial influences of the repeal of the
4th section of the act of 1847, was strikingly
exhibited in this case; and so soon as the
slave was lodged in jail the crowd dispersed,
and all was quiet. The slave was removed to
Virginia on Tuesday morning in custody
of the officers. The citizens of Harrisburg
evinced every disposition to enforce the
laws.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

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The Emperor was still in Ber-
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curred the grand review in the Tempelhof
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given at the Royal Palace, whereat four
hundred Emperors, Kings, Princes, Counts,
and other magnates, sat down. During dinner,
the King himself called on the guests to
take their glasses to the brim, (*his zum
Kunst!*) and gave the following toast:

"In my own name, and that of my army,
and in the name of all true Prussian hearts,
I give the health of his Imperial Majesty of
Russia! God preserve him to that portion
of the world which God has given him for
an inheritance, and to this age, to which he
is indispensable."

The Emperor replied, "Dieu conserve
votre Majesté," adding immediately after-
wards in German:

"I drink to the welfare of the King of
Prussia and his admirable army."

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthu-
siasm, and the hall re-echoed with oft-repeated
"Hoicks!"

NEWLY-DISCOVERED LAKE.

One would hardly suppose (says the New
York Evening Post,) that Minnesota was
such a *terra incognita* that a lake never
heard of before, as large as half of Long
Island, would at this late day be discovered
within its borders. It appears, however,
that such a collection of water has been as-
certained to exist within fifteen or twenty
miles of the Falls of St. Anthony. The St.
Anthony Express says of it:

"Calvin A. Tuttle and John H. Stevens,
two of the oldest and most reliable settlers
of Minnesota, together with several others,
including the writer hereof, some two weeks
since spent three days in the exploration of
this lake. They found it to be from thirty
to forty miles in length, and full fifteen
miles in width, containing an area of four
hundred and fifty square miles. They also
found numerous islands in this lake, many
of which they visited, and one in particular,
that will be found on survey to measure full
three thousand acres. The explorers, fur-
thermore, found the lake to contain an in
numerable multitude of fish, and to be the
resort of myriads of wild fowl, countless as
the sands of the seashore. They found its
surface exceedingly beautiful. They found,
however, a splendid belt of timber skirting
the borders of the lake, to the width of from
three to five miles, rich in every variety of
hard wood."

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The term *parvenus*, or upstart, is generally
applied as a term of reproach, as if those
to whom it was directed had risen
merely by fortuitous circumstances, and not
by any merit of their own. *Parvenus* themselves,
however, generally entertain a different
opinion, in illustration of which the fol-
lowing is in point, from a correspondent of
the New York *Courier Des Etats Unis*,
who writes from Paris on the 16th ult.,

"A new club has just been started here
—the club of the Parvenus. The conditions
of admission are novel, and are strictly
enforced. A candidate must prove that
he entered on life without patrimony or distinc-
tion of any kind, that he obtained, by his
own efforts, eminence in arts, sciences,
literature, or politics. Among the members of
the club are ancient ministers, painters,
writers and savans. Candidates
must be admitted by a unanimous vote,
white beans being used for that purpose."

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DEATH OF THE REV. DR. NOTT.

The venerable Dr. Samuel Nott died at
his residence, in Franklin, Conn., on the
26th instant, in the 90th year of his age. About
a week before his decease, his gown caught
fire, while sitting alone in his room, and before
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burned. The injury and excitement consequ-
ently admitted that he had run away
from his death.

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