THE SLAVERY QUESTION. MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION TO COM-PROMISE. -

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to bmit to the consideration of this body.-Taken together, in combination, they propose amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the free and the slave States, growing out of the subject of slavery. It is not my intention, Mr. President, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discuson of each of these resolutions, taken sepa-tely, or the whole of them combined together, as composing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, with the purpose, chiefly, of exposing it fairly and fully before the Senate and before the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion, some general observations upon the state of the country and the condi-tion of the question to which the resolutions relate. Whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate—as I most ardently hope they may; as I most sincerely believe they ought —I trust that at least some portion of the long time which I have devoted, with care and deliberation, to the preparation of these resolutions and to the presentation of this great national scheme of compromise and harmony, will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition embraced in these resolutions. The resolutions, sir, are all preceded by a short preamble, to which of course I attach no very great importance. The preamble and first resolution are as follows:

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

lot. Resolved, That California, with suitable bour daries, 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 Mr. President, it must be acknowledged

that there has been some irregularity in the movements which have terminated in the adoption of a constitution by California, and in the expression of her wish-not yet formally communicated to Congress, it is true, but which may be anticipated in a few days -to be admitted into the Union as a State. There has been some irregularity in the manner in which they have framed that constitution. It was not preceded by any act of Congress authorizing the convention and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the early practice of this Government, according to all the cases of the admission of new States into this Union, which occurred prior, I think, to that of Michgan. Michigan, if I am not mistaken, was the first State which, unbidden, unauthorized by any previous act of Congress, undertook knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. I recollect that at the time when Michigan thus presented herself. I was opposed, in consequence of that deviation from the early practice of the Government, to the admission. The majority determined otherwise, and it must be in candor admitted by all men, that California has much more reason to do what s e has done, unsanctioned and authorized by a previous act of Congress. than Michigan had to do what she did

Sir, nothwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the Union, it has been a happy event. She forms now one of the bright stars of this glorious Confederacy. She has sent here to mingle in our councils, Senators and Representativeswe may all associate with pride, with pleasure, and with satisfaction. And I trust that if California-irregular as her previous action may have been in the adoption of a constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michigan-if she also shall be admitted, as is proposed by this first resolution. with suitable limits, that she too will make her contribution of wisdom, of patriotism, and of good feeling to this body, in order to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless

The resolution proposes her admission when she applies for it. There is no intention on my part to anticipate such an appli-cation, but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan which I propose for the adjustment of these unhappy difficulties.

The second resolution, sir, is as follows : 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 Terreiterial Governments and that that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territo-ry, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any res-triction or condition on the subject of slavery.

This resolution, sir, proposes, in the first instance, a declaration of two truths-one of law and the other of fact. The truth of law which it declares is, that there does not exist. at this time, slavery within any portion of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. When I say, sir, that it is a truth, I speak my own solemn and deliberate conviction. I am aware that some gentlemen have held a different doctrine; but I persuade myself that they themselves, when they come to review the whole ground, will see sufficient reasons for a change, or at least a modification of their opinions; but that, at all events, if they adhere to that doctrine, they will be found to compose a very small minority of the whole mass of the people of the United States.

The next truth which the resolution asserts is, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that territory .-That is a matter of fact; and all the evidence upon which the fact rests is perhaps as accessible to other Senators as it is to me; but I must say that from all I have heard or read, from the testimony of all the witness I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do believe that not within one foot of the territory acquired by us from Mexico will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be

establish slavery within her limits when she came to be admitted as a State; that California herself, embracing, of all other portions of the country acquired by us from Mexico, that country into which it would have been most likely that slavery should have been introduced ; that California herself has met in convention, and by a unanimous vote, embracing in that body slaveholders from the State of Mississippi, as well as from other parts, who concurred in the resolution—that California by a unanimous vote has declared against the introduction of slavery within her limits. I think, then, that laking this eading fact in connexion with all the evience we have from other sources on the subect. I am warranted in the conclusion which constitutes the second truth which I have stated in this resolution, that slavery is "not likely to be introduced into any of the terriory acquired by us from Mexico."

Sir, the latter part of that resolution as erts that it is the duty of Congress to estabish appropriate territorial governments within all the country acquired from Mexico, exclusive of California, and not embracing in the acts by which these governments shall he constituted either a prohibition or an admission of slavery.

Sir, as much as I am disposed to defer to high authority, anxious as I am to find myself in a position that would enable me to co-operate heartily with the other departments of the Government in conducting the affairs of this great people, I must say that I cannotwithout a dereliction of duty-consent to an abandonment of them without government, leaving them to all those scenes of disorder, confusion and anarchy which I apprehend, in respect to some of them, there is too much reason to anticipate will arise. It is the duty, the solemn—I was going to add the most sacred duty-of Congress to legislate for their government if they can, and at all events to legislate for them, and to give them the benefit of law and order, of securi-

The next resolutions are the third and fourth, which having an intermediate connection with each other, should be read and considered together. They are as follows: 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 the line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line esablished between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether laying

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 syment of all that portion of the legitimate and bosa fide public debt of that State, contracted prior to the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said States to its creditors not exceeding the sum of in consideration of the said duties, said pledges having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having been bencefor ward 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

Mr. President, I do not mean now, I do difficulty—go into the question of what are the true limits of Texas. My own opinion is, I must say without intending by the remark to go into any argument, that Texas has not a good title to any portion of what is called New Mexico. And yet, sir, am free to admit that, looking at the rounds which her representatives assumed first in the war with Santa Anna in 1836. then at what transpired between Mr. Trist and the Mexican negotiators when the treaty of peace was negotiated, and then the fact that the United States acquired all the country which Texas claimed as constituting a portion of her territory; looking at all these facts, but without attaching to them either together or seperately the same degree of orce which gentlemen who think that Texas has a right to New Mexico do, I must say that there is plausibility, to say the least of it, in the pretensions that she sets up to New Mexico. I do not think they constitute or demonstrate the existence of a good title, but a plausible one. Well, then sir, what do I propose? Without entering into any inquiry whether the Neuces or the Rio Grande was the true boundary of Texas, I ropose by the first of these two resolutions mongst persons living within the District; hat its western limits shall be fixed on the but the slave trade to which I refer was, Rio del Norte-extending west from the Sa- I think, pronounced an abomination more bine to the mouth of the Rio del Norte—and than forty years ago, by one of the most gifthat it shall follow up the Bravo, or the Rio ted and distinguished sons of Virginia, the del Norte, to where it strikes the southern late Mr. Randolph. And who is there that line of New Mexico and then diverging from is not shocked at its enormity? Sir, it is a that line, follow on in that direction until it great mistake at the North, if they suppose reaches the line as fixed by the United States that gentlemen living in the slave States look and Spain by their treaty in 1819; and thus embracing a vast country abundantly competent to form two or three States-a country which I think the highest ambition of excluded from social intercourse. I have her greatest men ought to be satisfied with known some memorable instances of this as a State and member of the Union. But sort. But then, what is this trade? It is a sir the second of these resolutions makes a good deal limited since the retrocession of proposition to the State of Texas upon which desire to say a few words. It proposes that to Virginia. There are Alexandria, Richthe Government of the United States will mond, Petersburg, and Norfolk south of the provide for the payment of all that portion of the debt of Texas for which the duties received upon imports from foreign countries slave dealer, who choses to collect his slaves was pledged by Texas at a time when she is Virginia and Maryland, go to these places had authority to make pledges. How much let him not come here and establish his jails it will amount to I have endeavored to as- and put on his chains, and sometimes shock certain, but all the means requisite to the ascertainment of the sum have not been received, and it is not very easential at this time, because it is the principle and not the amount that is most worthy of consideration. Now, sir, the ground upon which I base this liability on the part of the United States to pay a specified portion of the debt of Texas is not new to me. It is one

of the debt of Texas is not new to me. It is one which I have again and again announced to be an opinion entertained by me. I think it is founded upon principles of truth and of eternal justice.—
Texas being an independent Power, recognised as such by all the great Powers of the earth, invited loans to be made to her to enable her to prosecute the then existing war between her and Mexico. She told those whom she invited to make these loans that " if you make them, the duties on foreign imports shall be sacredly pledged for the reimbursements of the loans.' The loans were made. The money was received, and expended in the care The money was received, and expended in the es-tablishment of her liberty and her independence. After all this she annexed herself to the United States, who henceforward acquired the right to the identical pledge which she had made to the public creditor to satisfy the loan of money which he advanced to her. The United States became the owners of that pledge and the recipient of all the duties payable in the ports of Texas.

Now, sir, I do say that, in my humble done even by the force and power of public judgment, if there be honor, or justice, or Sir, facts are daily occurring to justify me in this opinion. Sir, what has occurred?—And upon that subject, and indeed upon this whole subject, and indeed upon this whole subject, and indeed upon the free States especially to consider what has occurred even since the last session—even since the commencement of this session—since they left their respective constituences without an opportunity of consulting with them upon that great and momentous fact—the fact that California herself, of which it was asserted and predicted that she never would

Texas and the United States might do what they thought proper; but in justice of our British and Agerican ancestors, occathey could do nothing to deprive the creditor of a full reliance upon the pledge upon the faith of which he had advanced his money. Sir, it is impossible now to ascertain bow much would be made to a scertain the state of t

how much would have been received from that source of revenue by the State of Texas if she had remained independent. It of arrangement and accommodation of these would be most unjust to go there new and distracting questions which I have to offer, examine at Galveston and her other ports to after having bestowed on these subjects the ascertain how much she now receives by her most anxious, intensely anxious, consideraforeign imports; because, by being incorporated into this Union, all her supplies which How far it may prove sceebtable to both or formerly were received from foreign coun- either of the parties on these great questions, tries, and subject-many of them at leastto import duties, are now received by the coasting trade, instead of being received from other countries, as they would have been if she had remained independent Considering the extent of her territory, and the rapid manner in which her population is but of matters of feeling. At the North, sir, increasing, and is likely to increase, it is I know that from feeling, by many at least probable that in the course of a few years cherished as being dictated by considerations there might have been such an amount re- of humanity and philanthropy, there exists ceived at the various ports of Texas-she a sentime it adverse to the institution of remaining independent-as would have been slave ry. adequate to the extinction of the debt to

But, sir, it is not merely in the discharge of what I conceive to be a valid and legitimate obligation resting upon the United States to discharge the specified duty, it is not upon that condition alone that this paylinquish to the United States any claim that she has to any portion of New Mexico.— Now, sir, although, as I believe, she has not valid title to any portion of New Mexico. she has a claim; and for the sake of that general quiet and harmony, for the sake of that accommodation which ought to be as much the object of legislation as it is of individuals in their transactions in private life, we may do now what an individual in anaogous circumstances might do, give something for the relinquishment of a claim, although it should not be well founded, for the sake of peace. It is therefore proposedshall pay the amount of the debt contracted by Texas pror to its annexation to the United States, in consideration of our reception of the duties applicable to the extinction of that debt; and that Texas shall also, in con- a sentiment of humanity and philanthropy on sideration of a sum to be advanced, relin- your side. Aye, sir, and when a sentiment quish any claim which she has to any por-

The fifth resolution, sir, and the sixth, like he third and fourth, are somewhat connected together. They are as follows: 5th Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryand, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without ust compensation to the owners of slaves within the

tion of New Mexico.

within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the ought to be made in any scheme of compromise? District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

dent, in somewhat different language, asserts substantially no other than that which was asserted by the Senate of the United States twelve years ago, upon resolutions which I then offerred, and which passed—at least a resolution presented by me in 1836. I shall not enlarge on that resolution; it speaks for itself; it declares that the institution of slaveshould not be abolished in the District of Columbia without the concurrence of three conditions; first, the assent of Maryland; second the assent of the people within the District : and third, compensation to the owners of

The next resolution proposed deserves passing remark. It is that the slave trade ought to be abolished, prohibited. I do not mean by that the alienation transfer of slaves from the inhabitants within this District-the sale by one neighbor to another of a slave which the one owns and the other wants, that a husband may perhaps be put along with his wife, or a wife with her husband. I do not mean to touch at all the question of the right of property in slaves aupon one who is a regular trader in slaves with any particular favor or kindness. They are often-sometimes unjustly, perhapsthe sensibility of our nature by a long train of slaves passing through the avenue leading from the Capitol to the house of the Chief Magistrate of one of the most glorious repub-lics that ever existed. Why should he not do it? Sir I am sure that I speak the sentiments of every Southern man, and every man coming from the slave States, when I say let it terminate, and that it is an abomination; that there is no occasion for it; it

ought no longer to be tolerated.

The seventh resolution relates to the subect embraced in a bill now under consideration by the Senate. It is as follows:

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.

Sir, that is so evident, and has been clearly shown by the debate which has already taken place on the subject, that I have not now occasion to add another word.

highest authority of law in this coun sy, and The steamer St Joseph, in going to St. in conformity with that decision I trust there Louis yesterday burst her boiler, and I re-

will be one universal acquiescence.

I should not have thought it necessary to embrace in that resolution the declaration which is embraced in it, but that I thought it might be useful in treating of the whole

Mr. President, you have before you the whole reries of resolutions, the who's scheme tion ever since I have been in this body. it is not for me to say. I think it ought to be acceptable to both. There is no sucrifice of any principle, proposed in any of them, by either party. The plan is founded upon mutual forbearance, originating in a spirit of conciliation and concession; not of principles.

Sir. I might, I think-although I believe this project contains about an equal amount of concession and forbearance on both sides-have asked from the free States of the North a more liberal and extensive concession than should be asked from the slave States. And why, sir? you, gentlemen Senators of the free States, what is it? An abstraction, a sentiment-a sentiment, ment is proposed to be made; it is also up-on the further condition that Texas shall re-noble sentiment, when directed rightly, with no sinister or party purposes; an atrocious sentimen -a detestable sentiment-or rather the abuse of -when directed to the accomplishment of unworthy purposes. I said that I might ask from you larger and more expansive concessions than from the slave States. And why? You are numerically more powerful than the slave States .-Not that there is any difference-for upon that subject I cannot go along with the ardent expression of feeling by some of my friends coming from the same class of States from which I come—not that there is any difference in valor, in prowess, in noble and patriotic daring, whenever it is required for the safety and salvation of the country, hetween the people of one class of States and those of the other. You are in point of numbers, howand this resolution does propose—that we ever, greater, and greatness and magnanimity shall pay the amount of the debt contracted by But there are other reasons why concession up-

on such a subject as this should be more liberal more expansive, coming from the free than from the slave States. It is, as I remarked, a sentiment, that kind is honestly and earnestly cherished, with a disposition to make sacrifices to enforce it, it is a noble and beautiful sentiment; but, sir, when the sacrifice is not to be made by those who cherish that sentiment and inculcate it, but by another people, in whose situation it is impossible, from their position, to sympathise and to share all and every thing that belongs to them, I must say to you Senators from the free States, it is a totally different question. On your side it is a sentiment without sacrifice, a sentiment without danger, a sentiment without hazard, without peril, without loss. But how is it on the other side, to which. In the first place, sir, there is a vast and incalculable amount of property to be sacrificed, and to be sacrificed, not by your sharing in the comnot all. The social intercourse, habit, safety, pro-perty, life, every thing, is at hazard in a greater or less degree, in the slave States.

Sir, look at that storm which is now raging be-

then offerred, and which passed—at least a particular resolution passed—by a majority of four fifths of the Senate. I allude to the enjoying all the blessings of domestic comfort, peace, and quiet in the bosom of their own fam-

wrapped in flames. Listen, sir, to the rafters and beams which fall in succession, amid the crash; and the flames ascending higher and higher as they tumble down. Behold those women and children who are flying from the calamitous scene, the slaves within the District for their pro- and with their shrieks and lamentations imploring the aid of high Heaven. Whose house is that Whose wives and children are they? Yours in the free States? No. You are looking on it safety and security, whilst the conflagration which I have described is raging in the slave States, and produced, not intentionally by you, put produced from the inevitable tendency of the measures which you have adopted, and which others have carried far beyond what you have wished. In the one scale, then, we behold sentiment entiment, sentiment alone; in the other proper-

y, the social fabric, life, and all that makes life desirable and happy.

But, sir, I find myself engaged much beyond what I intended, when I came this morning from

my lodgings, in the exposition with which I in-tended these resolutions should go forth to the consideration of the world. I cannot omit, however, before I conclude, relating an incident, a thrilling incident, which occurred prior to my leaving my lodgings this morning.

A man came to my room—the same at whose

instance a few days ago I presented a memorial calling upon Congress for the purchase of Mount Vernon for the use of the public-and, without being at all aware of what purpose I entertained in the discharge of my public duty to day, he said to me: "Mr. Clay, I heard you make a remark the other day which induces me to suppose that a precious relic in my possession would be acceptable to you." He then drew out of his pocket, and presented to me, the object which I now hold in my hand. And what, Mr. President, do you suppose it is? It is a fragment of the coffin of Washington—a fragment of that coffin in which now repose in silence, in sleep, and speechless, all the earthly remains of the venerated Father of his the earthly remains of the venerated Father of his Country. Was it portentous that it should have been thus presented to me? Was it a sad presage of what might happen to that fabric which Washington's virtue, patriotism, and valor established? No, sir, no. It was a warning voice coming from the grave to the Congress now in session to beware, to pause, to reflect before they had the resulted to any purposes which shall deiend themselves to any purposes which shall de-stroy that Union which was cemented by his ex-ertions and example. Sie I be mented by his exertions and example. Sir, I hope an impression may be made on your mind such as that which was made on mine by the reception of this pre-

And, in conclusion, I now ask every Senator, I entrent you, gentlemen, in fairness and candor, to examine the plan of accommodation which this series of resolutions proposes, and not to pronounce against them until convinced after a thorough examination. I move that the resolutions be read

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS. We have been requested to give notice. that meetings for the purpose of spreading before the people important information in relation to Rail Roads, will be held at the ollowing places, viz: At Pratt's Store, on Thursday the 7th of

At Hillsborough, on Friday the 8th. At Cedar Grove, on Saturday the 9th. The Hon. R. M. Saunders will be present And 8th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves letween the Hon. Calvin Graves will also be present. The slaveholding States; but that the admission or A general attendance of the citizens is earn-

estly requested.

Friends of the Railroad are earnestly requested to give all possible circulation to this notice.—Hillsboro Rec. NEW ORLEANS January 26.

CONGRESSIONAL IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY-January 30, 1850. Several petitions were presented. Mr. Houston introduced an amendatory roposition in relation to the distribution of e Public Lands. A debate arose in which

Mesers. Houston, Mangum, Hunter, Douglass, Seward, Badger, Dawson, Cass, and We give the remarks of our two Sena-

Mr. Mangum. I hope from the notice I am about to give, I may not be considered as a "bidder," or one in competition with those eminent gentlemen to whom reference has been made. But, looking at the various propositions which have successively appeared in this body—one from the honorable Senator from the Empire State of New York; one from the distinguished Senator from the Bay State: and now this from our young

sister Texas-

Mr. Douglas. Illinois preceded them all Mr. Mangume Yes, sir; one from Illinois, always in advance of the rest-it seems to me we have obtained a position like that of a ship's crew when the vessel is about to go down in a storm-when they resolve to break up the stores and cargo and distribute them among themselves. It seems to me that some imagine that those newspaper representations must be relied on which predict that we are about to break up; and, in advance of that event, a spirit of universal spoliation seems to be rife in the land. If he public domain is to be given away-and I hope I may not be considered in the light of land to actual settlers; and I would add

of a "bidder:" I have not yet entered the arena-I give notice that I may, by possibility, when these measures come up for consideration, move as an amendment the granting of three hundred and twenty acres that, as, in consequence of the agitation of the times, the tenture by which a certain species of property in the Union is held supposed to be gradually weakened, I will throw in a negro apiece to each of the settlers. [Laughter.] Mr. Badger. I have a very sincere ad-

miration for the enlightenment, benevolence, and humanity of the present age, and I assure gentlemen that I do not rise with the intention of saying one word to abate the ardor with which the claims of humanity and hospitality are urged upon us; but, being a somewhat plain matter of fact man, I wish to call the attention of those gentlemen who move these resolutions to give all the public domain belonging to this country, to this inquiry: whether, when we contracted the ebts which were contracted during the late war with Mexico, and in connection with it, we did not pledge the public lands of the country, or rather the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as security for the reimbursement of those loans? And if we did. I would ask how far it is consistent with oldfashioned honesty-however agreable it may be with the higher claims of hospitality and humanity to emigrants, or with the generous disposition to rid our own citizens of the dreadful calamity so eloquently urged and dwelt upon by the honorable Senator from Texas (Mr. Houston) of being obliged to work for their daily bread, and to obtain it, as it is declared man shall obtain it, by the 'sweat of his brow"-I would ask how far t is consistent with the claims of old-fashioned honesty, that, after having obtained a loan, after having pledged the public lands a security for the repayment of that loan, we should then turn round and give those lands away without receiving any compensation: in other words, that we should dispose of the funds which we have pledged to the public creditor, without obtaining any thing as a substitute for it that shall be applied to the satisfaction of the debt thus created? hope, sir, that at least this is not a part of the spirit of progress to which allusion has been made—that we are first to pledge our public domain to reimburse a debt, and then to give away by our action, without the con-

sent of the creditor, the very lands which we have already pledged. I merely throw out these suggestions for the consideration of gentlemen who have made these propositions, and the committee who take charge of this subject. I shall be perfectly ready to do any thing that is proper upon the score of humanity and hospitality, and to be very generous in the disposition of those lands; but, according to the notions which I have always been in the habit of entertaining, we ought to attend to the claims of justice and honesty first, and I do think we have no right to give away the public lands until we have paid the debt for which they are pledged

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The subject of the report of the Committee on Mileage was taken up and discussed by Mesers. Sweetzer and Brown of Mis-

issippi. The subject was laid on the table. The House, on motion of Mr. BAYLY, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. POTTER in the The bill from the Senate, to provide for

the Collection of the Revenue was taken up.

that the expenses of collection were too

Mr. BAYLY spoke at length and showed

great; much greater, in proportion, than those of England.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Cass' resolutions suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, were taken up when

Mr. Hunter, of Va., addressed the Senate, and made one of the greatest speeches of the session—sympathizing with the Hungari-ans, but contending that Congress should confine its legislation to America. He strongly opposed the resolutions.

He was replied to by Mr. Foote, who is always on the floor.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Wood of Onio, to-day announced the death of Mr Randolphus Dickerson.

After the passage of the customary resolu-

tions, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY-FEBUARY 1, 1850. The Senate did not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES. Mr. HAMMOND, from the Committee on Engravings, reported a resolution for con-tracting for certain engravings, and appropri-ating \$18,000 therefore.

Mr. Winthrop stated his views in oppo-

sition to the contract system for printing, declaring that the public documents were executed in a disgraceful manner.

The resolution of Mr. Hammonn passed.

The House proceeded to the election of a

Chaplain,

The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the morning hour had expired, the House proceeded to the election of a Chap-

Three ballots were taken, when, on the last the Rev. Mr. Gurley was re-elected by

large majority.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

OUR MINISTER IN SPAIN. We have been favoured by an American gentleman now abroad, with a Madrid Gazette containing an account of the reception of the Hon. D. BARRINGER Minister of the United States to Spain on his presentation to the OTHER, on the 24th of October last; on which occasion he delivered an address to the QUEEN, to which Her Majesty replied. The following are copies of the Address and the Reply, (translated from the original.) THE MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

MADAM: The President of the United States has been pleased to confer on me the fered by Mr. Clay, in the Senate, together with his distinguished appointment of Envoy Extraor-dinary and Minister Plenspotentiary near the Court of your Majesty. In performing the duty of presenting my letter of credence. I am directed by him to give to your majesty every assurance of the sincere and ardent desire of the Government of the United States to continue and confirm the amicable relations which now so happily exist between drink. Their distinguished author, however, does the two countries.

To preserve the public peace and keep inviolate the faith of treaties, are among the highest duties of the supreme authority at ter security. We look with anxiety for these comall times. They are especially so, in an age promising and protecting acts, and devoutly hope full of progress in art and science, and marked by every improvement that can add to the prosperity and happiness of nations.

Allow me to express in the most cordial monner, the great personal gratification I anticipate from a residence at the Court of your Majesty. And having been made the medium of official communication between the tative steps towards being represented therein Government of your Majesty and that of the United States. I trust I may be pardoned for fair arrangement can be made by which we may adding my own personal wishes to those of be relieved from fanatical zeal embodied in acts: up. the Government I represent, that there may less the South can be furnished with some effects. always exist the warmest friendship and peace between two nations so strongly bound ov reciprocal interests, and so endeared to each other by historical association.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY. With much pleasure I receive, sir, the letter which accredits you to my Court in the character of Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. It is great confidence in the wise heads and sound hearts also exceedingly grateful to me to be assur- of the Senate. We have strong reliance in the true ed by you, in the the name of the President Southern feeling, and broad patriotism of our stone of the Republic, of the lively desire which hearted President. We have an abiding love for animates him as well as his government to the American Union-for its stars and stripescontinue the amicable relations which happily exist between the two countries-a lesire of the sincerity of which I have received, with the highest appreciation, proofs recent and unequivocal. Equally satisfied that, in the age of progress, the first duty of ty presses more heavily upon us, until the last hope Government is to preserve the public peace of redress by constitutional means shall have failed and keep inviolate the faith of treaties, it before we resort to the ultime ratio. That time sacred end shall be directed my anxious and

I flatter myself, sir, that the reception which you will meet with in my Court will make your residence near it agreeable; and you may be confident that my Government will facilitate to you all the means of performing satisfactorily the important mission with which you have been charged.

I acknowledge gratefully the personal good wishes which you have expressed towards me: and I hope that, seconded by those of my Government, they will contribute effecually to draw closer the ties of friendship which bind together Spain and the United

States. THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Our aim has ever been in relation to this

ruly advised as to the amount of the sub. | welfare of the republic. It has been the mistor scription list and to its prospect of success. We have given nothing in connection with few such men appear in place or power, and those the subject but what has been derived from few, at brief periods only. he surest sources: but in spite of us, very erroneous impressions have from time to time one abroad, which had an effect to retard if not to jeopardise its successful result. One of these statements is now current, and we think injuriously so. It is, that the whole tock has been taken. We are satisfied, however, that this is not true: we know of SIGHTY-EIGHT SHARES of the hundred that and obtained the election of Pena y Pena as Prehave been taken, and we are pretty certain sident, ad interim, by Congress. that this is all. Twelve more shares must therefore be taken before the last move can be made to consummate the organization of the company. That these twelve shares will be taken, we are morally certain. But where and by whom? is the question. Will the Eastern section of the State, which is so vitally interested in the work, still hang back and wait for the West still to strain and struggle with the burden? We tell them once more that not much more can be done in this region. We now commit the residue of the work to Raleigh and the East. We do not say that we mean to give up if they shall fail to do their part, but we say for the present, they cannot expect us to go further: and if they are ungenerously resolved to hrow more of the burden upon our shoulders. it will occasion a delay which may prove unpropitious to the final issue. We hear that the Commissioner to whom the reports are ordered to be made has been advised from a high quarter to call a meeting of the Stockholders at once and leave the comple. tion of the subscriptions to the assemblage that may take place on that occasion. We protest decidedly against such a course That will either devolve the remainder of the task upon the 88 who have gone into the work, or at least upon the West; and we have already said enough to make known our opinion, that the Eastern counties on the route ought to take the remainder of the stock. There ought at least an opportunity be given to put the alternative to them distinctly, and when they have ingloriously refused to participate equitably, (if such should unfortunately be the case,) we will again appeal to the West to come to the ment under written consututional limitations, the ment under written consututional limitations. rescue. We therefore advise and adjure the citizens of Raleigh and Wilmington and the East to make one determined affort, and all will be well. Petersburg and Norfolk should also understand that there is a crisis in the also understand that there is a crisis in the matter, and that a little help from them might

put the undertaking out of peril. Surely such

an appeal will not be fruitless!! Can they

contemplate the action of the small county

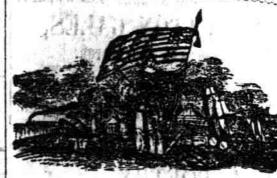
of Cabarrus and witness the spirit expressed

in their Resolution published in this paper

Salisbury Watchman.

contrast with their own course?

RALEIGH REGISTER



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brother

RALEIGH, N. C.

We publish in this paper, the Resolutions of

Wednesday, February 6, 1850. MR CLAY'S COMPROMISE

remarks on their presentation, relative to the St. very question. They fall far short of what we deem a fair compromise between the North and the South. It strikes us as pretty much like Hor ace Walpole's reciprocity-" all on one side" The Resolutions themselves are certainly very milk and waterish, in a case that requires strong not seem to consider them as of any higher importance, than to furnish a basis for Bills hereafter to be framed, that may perhaps furnish us some great that they may be such as the South may rely on hereafter, and such as may relieve us from the na cessity of holding the Convention at Nashville to consider the mode and measure of redress of grey, ances felt or apprehended. We are yet against that Convention, and against taking any authori-We think the time is not yet. But unless some al means of re taking their fugitive slaves; unless our citizens can be protected against oppression and imprisonment, for attempting to re-capture and bring back their lost property-why, then, after the trial shall have been made, and shall have failed, if fail it must, we shall not be far behind the foremost in taking care of ourselves. But we have and cannot see the Flag of our Country, our whole Country, under whose ample folds we have achiered so many glorious deeds, torn and trailed in the dust. We must, therefore, wait until the necessioutrage. We may nerve ourselves to bear some more. But the spirit of our people will not suffer

Death of the President of Mexico.

itself to be utterly crushed, before it turns upon in

mad oppressor. Let him remember the dark dar

that preceded our National Declaration of Inde-

pendence. The South will never submit to a state

of vassalage. We pray God to avert the day of

The decase of Pena y Pena, President of the Mexican Republic, is announced in the last New Orleans Papers. He was one of the most eminer lawvers his country ever produced; was an enlightened statesman, and, possessed, withal, the firmness and moral courage to withstand popular clamor, or defy the intrigues of faction, whenever they were brought to bear against measures he important work to keep the public fully and held conducive to the public safety, or the general tune of Mexico, that in her history, as a nation,

> Pena y Pena became President of the Republic at the close of the war with the United States. was under his auspices the treaty of peace was made, and it was by him it was ratified, alse Herrera, the President elect, fearing popular indignation and the cabals of the Santanists, shunned the responsibility of advocating or signing it,

> > Shot by a Female.

The Newbern Republican states that a slave named Lewis, belonging to Mrs. Vail, was sho dead by Mrs. Aliph Riggs, of Newbern, a kv days since. Lewis was discovered in Mrs. Riggi yard, near her smoke house, and on being ordered off refused to go, when Mrs. Riggs sent for her pistol and shot him. It is asserted that he approached her is a threatening manner.

Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road The Weldon Herald of Thursday, says: The Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, is, we learn, under contract within twenty miles of Margarettaville-the difficulty between the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, it is expected, will be amicacly adjusted and the Norfolk branch will top the main stem at or near the Southern end

Mr. Ward, the President of the Company, is a present on a visit at that end of the Road Diplomatic Intercourse with Austria

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Underwood submitted the following resolution which he desired might be read and laid on the table, giving notice that he meant to move it as a substitute for that offered by the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass, when the subject came up: Resolved, That while the people of the United

The Governor of Alabama on the Mexical Territory.

Governor Collier, of Alabama, in his Inaugura address, thus expresses his views in regard without feeling the keen edge of rebuke for their tardiness indifference? Can they view But if the people of the States

But if the people of the States which may be formed of this territory (Mexican) shall elect to exclude slavery, we shall most cheerfully acquiest and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. the magnanimous action of the people of Rowan, Davidson and Guilford, without experiencing a sensation of shame at the -All we ask of Congress is not to interfere and attempt to decide for them in advance.