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ADVERTISEMENTS.

For every Sixteen lines, or less, One Dollar for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent in-sertion: Court Orders, &c. will be charged 25 per cost higher; but a reasonable deduction w to those who advertise by the year. \$37 Letters on business, and all Comm iftended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and poet paid.

MISCELLANY.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO. It is stated in the wecount of the proceedings that "Mrs. Emily Robinson called the meeting to in each and all a little plant, delicate and sensiorder." We don't believe a word of that. If it tive, but bearing within it the germ of an immor be true, however, and Mrs. Emily Robinson actu- tal growth. Ever by its side and bending over it ally succeeded in reducing an assemblage of wo- is a Woman's form, shielding it from frost and men to order, she must be a very superior person, and deserves not only to obtain equal rights, but it with gentle hands, and watching with delight to be elected to some office under the government. We go for her as Speaker of the House of Representatives, or President of the Senate, where she will have an appropriate sphere for the exercise of her peculiar abilities.

The letters read at this Convention from distinguished hidles in various parts of the Union, are not among the least amusing part of the performsuces. With some sense and some truth, there is mingled a good deal of nonsense and absurdity .-For instance, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pearson, in her ardent championship of Woman's rights, asserts that the unfortunate "science" of Phrenology has made itself "false and contemptible" in her estimation, in consequence of its assumption that there is a difference of formation in the heads of males and females. "Women have heads as large (continues Lydia Jane) in proportion to the size of their persons, as men have; and until it shall be proved that the ox is more intelligent than the dog, because he is larger, we will never believe that man is wiser than woman because he has more bulk of flesh, blood and bones."

A spirited little woman is Mrs. Lydia Jane Pear-

ANY.

near-

SCUD

EDNEY.

Another of the letters from distinguished female correspondents commences thus:
"Dear Mary Anne:"

An original mode of addressing a Convention -This individual, however, occasionally says a thing or two worthy the attention of the male fanation of Ohio. For example :

"A married woman has no legal existence; she has no more absolute rights than a slave on a Southern plantation. She takes the name of her that no plank road has ever yet been constructed master, holds nothing, owns nothing, can bring no action in her own name; and the principle on which she and the slave are educated is the same. The slave is taught what is considered best for him to know-which is nothing; the woman is taught what is best for her to know-which is lit- lie. tle more than nothing; man being the umpire in In the most generally approved system, two parboth cases. A woman cannot follow out the im- allel rows of small sticks of timber (called indifpulses of her own immortal mind in her sphere, ferently sleepers, stringers, or sills,) are imbedded any farther than the slave can in his sphere." | in the road, three or four feet apart. Planks, eight We advise the abelitionists to liberate these wo-

makes a statement which we have no doubt she ed a Plank Road. believes is as true as Holy Writ : "The slaveholder's children are debased by domestic intecourse with his 'cuttle,' and the whole race of man is inferior in consequence of the incompetence of mothers, who form the young mind and effect the only indelible impressions upon the intellect and heart. Thus man's idlotic pride and

injustice to woman re-acts upon himself, and the whole country." We concede that the fair dame who makes this

fine charge may believe it to be true. But we assure her, if she will put her faith in any statement which does not come from a petticoat, that she never made Y ARTI. a greater mistake in her life. That the character of facuse, 161,000 teams passed in two years, aver-MESTIC a child depends chiefly upon its mother's charac- aging over 220 teams per day, and during three and Rous ter and instructions, cannot be decied. And that days 720 passed dang. The earthern turn-out and new his the reason why the Southern race, so far from track must, however, he kept in good order; and being "inferior" to any other race of men in the this is easy, if it slope off properly to the ditch, for mis Porte world are renowned for their TRUTH, FRANKNESS, it is not cut with any continuous lengthwise ruts, teel Pens Courage, Hospitality, and especially for the but is only passed over by the wheels of the wagmarked respect which they show to woman and to gons which turn off from the track, and return to Woman's Virtue. Donisless it never occurred to it. They thus move in curves, which would very this good dame, in reading the newspapers, that rarely exactly hit each other, and this travel, being where one rill-in exists in the Southern States spread over the earth, tends to keep it in shape ILROAD who would undermine female innocence, there rather than to disturb it. the Public are a thousand in the North who glory in the per- Coverno. - The planks having been properly of May netration of such a crime. There is no part of haid, as han been directed, should be covered over the world where the character of Woman is more one inch in thickness, with very fine gravel, or anage and respect as mother, wife or maid.

stern Caromen upon woulen, of electing them to legislatures upon the road, to form a hard and tough covering. pe, and of and other public as emblages, of making them like felt, which greatly protects, the wood from ere to degrade female delicacy and impair fe- bark have also been used. nale character, than has ever been accomplished all the arts and devices of woman's worst one-

ins, lost to decency and shame. for out of the breeches. The Apastle expressly loaded wagons to get upon it; as the wheels, in-Women in stev at home Ind be in subjection stand of seraping along the ends of the planks. w their husbands. Let them remember that it was when coming towards the track obliquely after

herself as one of the gods, with which the artful edge of one of these projecting planks, rise direct-Ter Rance in Times will be sent to Subscribers at Two Bollars and a half per annun, if paid in advance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment be delayed an unthe. Three Terms will be invariaded the first woman to consider herself very badly ter fruit millions are eating still. The world has suffered enough from the effect- of that first Convention in which Satan was chief orator, to look with much favor on any similar assemblages.

But we should do great injustice to the whole male sex, if we should leave it to be inferred that they look with approbation upon this isolated fanatical movement in Ohio. They better know their duties and their spheres. Enough for them that, whether laws recognize their equality or not, their influence is felt upon the world as potoutly us that of the coarser sex.

Quietly and unobserved, beneath the shadow of millions of household roofs, there is growing up sun, watering it with Heaven-born tears, training each opening bud of promise and of purity. Happy that Woman-wisely and well fulfilled the Mission of her life, who sees that plant, after shedding beauty and fragrance upon earth, taking root in Paradise, and making the second Eden more levely than was the first ere the sin of our first mother disrobed it of its glory .- Rich. Republican.

PLANK ROADS.

The construction of Plank roads is at this time attracting much attention, and several charters have been granted to Companies in this State for heir construction. To show how far they have een successful elsewhere, we give the following statement, copied from our exchanges, of the results of investments for a similar purpose in the State of New York .

The Waterville and Utica road, nineteen miles ong, and coating \$84,000, has just declared a dividend of ten per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, ten per cent laid by for repair.

The Utica and Bridgewater road, twenty miles long, and costing \$40,000, pays twenty five per cent regularly.

The Boonville road pava twenty two per cent. The Watertown road pays twenty five per cent. The Fores and Johnson road, four miles long

and costing \$8,000, pays regularly fifteen per cent. A cotemporary remarks, that "there is one grat ifying fact in relation to plank roads which can not be said of railroads, canals, steamboats, banks, or any similar stocks, and that is, that these who have been interested in plank roads and watched their progress have learned, by experience, that proved a losing concern to the stockholders. Experience has shown too that the people will seek these roads and will use them : and, unlike many of the railroads, they are enterprises invariably as beneficial to the stockholder as to the pub-

those sticks across them, at right angles to their It could not be expected, of course, that in such direction. A side track of earth, to turn out unon. an assemblage some shot should not be burled at is carefully graded. Deep disches are dug on each the South. Thus one of the fair letter writers side, to ensure perfect drainage; and thus is form-

> LAYING THEM OUT .- In laying out a plank road, it is indispensable, in order to secure all the benefits which can be derived from it, to avoid or cut down all steep ascents.

A very short rise of even considerable steepness may, however, he allowed to remain, to save expense; since a horse can, for a short time, put forth extra exertion to overcome such an increasdegradation of a part of the population debases a ed resistance; and the danger of slipping is avoided by decending upon the earthern track.

A double plank track will rarely be necessary. No one without experience in the matter can credit the amount of travel which one such track can accommodate. Over a single track near Sy-

ore-commently noble, graceful and pure than in coarse sand, from which all the stones or pebbles. he Southern States of America; there is no land are to be raked so as to leave nothing upon the where they receive a greater degree of deferential surface of the road, that could be forced into and injure the fibres of the planks. The grit of the Could these female reformers succeed in their sand soon penetrates into the grain of the wood object in conferring all the political privileges of and combines with the fibres, and the droppings lawyers, physicians, orators, &c., they would do the wheels and horse's shors .- Saw dust and tan-

The road is now ready for use. Laying .- The planks should be laid directly a es. There would soon be no Women left, but cross the road, at right angles, or "square," to its their stead, a growd of brazen-faced Amazo- line, so shown in a figure appended. The emis of the planks are not laid evenly to a lice, Let these petticosted termagants read their Bi- but project three or four inches or each side alterles, and they will at once discover that it is their nately, so as to prevent a ruf being formed by the uty to compy a demostic sphere, and keep their side of the plank track, and make it easier for

samplation to sleads her rimition and make turning off, will, on coming square against the

ly opon it. On the Canada roads, every three planks project three inches on each side of the road alternately.

Cost .- The Syracuse and Central Square plank road, 16 miles, cost \$1487 per mile, with timber at \$5.20 per M. It has a single 8 feet track, except over a few spots of yielding sand. The Rome and Oswego road, 62 miles, cost \$80,000, or about \$1,300 per mile , lumber costing from \$4 to \$5 per M. It is of eight feet hemlock plank, three to four inches thick; with grades cut down to 1 in 20 near Rome, and at the western end where it is more hilly, to 1 in 161. The Utica northern road, 22 miles, cost \$42,000, (besides 88,000 for the right of way over a turnpike,) beng \$2000 per mile, five miles being a new lin out through woods, at an extra cost for clearing, of \$500 per mile. Deduct this, and the average cost would be about \$1800 per mile. A short road near Detroit, eight feet wide, laid on a travelled roadway, cost with lumber at \$6 per M. \$1.500 per mile.

DURARDITY .- A plank road may require a renewal, either because it has worn out at top by the travel upon it, or because it has been destroy ed at bottom by rot. But, if the road have travel eflough to make it profitable to its builders, it wil wear out first; and if it does, it will have earned abundantly enough to replace it twice over, as we shall see presently. The liability to decay is therefore a secondary consideration on roads of importance. Upon a Canada pine road, travelled over by at least 150 two-horre teams per day, (50, 000 per year,) the road had worn down in two years only one quarter of an inch; and this too was attributed chiefly to its exposure the first year without sanding. It was estimated that sanded plank on this road would wear at least ten years. Oak would of course wear longer.

DECAY .- As to the natural decay, no hemlock road has been in use long enough to determine how long the plank can be preserved from rot .-Seven years is, perhaps a fair average. Different species of hemlock vary greatly; and upland timber is always more durable than that from low and wet localities. The pine roads in Canada generally last about eight years, varying from seven to twelve. The original Toronto road was used chiefly by teams hauling steamboat wood, and at the end of 5 years began to break through in places, and not being repaired, was principally gone at the end of ten years. Having been poorly built, badly drained, not sanded and no care bestowed upon it, it indicates the minimum of durability. Oak plank cross walks in Detroyt, the the plank being laid flat on the ground, have based two or three times as long as those of pine. It is believed that oak plank, well laid, would last at least twelve or fifteen years. One set of sleepers will outlast two plankings. Several Canada roads have been relaid upon the old sleepers, thus much lessening the cost of renewal.

ADVANTAGES .- Plank roads are the Farmers Rail Roads. He profits most by their construction. though all classes of the community are benefited by any such improvement, as has been fully shown in the Introduction" to this volume. The peculiar erit of plank roads is, that the great dimi of friction upon them makes them more akin to railroads than to common roads, with the advantage over railroads that every one can drive his own wagon upon them. Their advantages naturally divide themselves into two classes: their utility to the community at large, and their profits to the stockholders who bolld them

To THE COMMUNITY .- Taking as our standard of comparison the load which a horse can draw on a new gravel road, we find that while he can draw three times as much on a broken-stone or Mc Adam road, in the average condition, he can draw siz times as much on a good plank road. A great degree of speed can also be obtained upon them, with less injury to the vehicles and to the horse's feet than on a Mc Adam road. The motion has been compared to that on a road of well beaten snow.

1. To THE STOCKHOLDERS .- The annual profits of a plank road will of course be governed by the two elements of its first cost, and the amount of travel upon it. The latter should be approximately determined in advance. One important point has however been determined with considerable accuracy, viz: how much a road will earn before it is worn out. Upon the first eight miles of the Syracuse and Central Square plank road, the tolls during its first two years, ending July 1848, amount ed to \$12,900, and the expenses for salaries and repairs to \$1500, leaving \$11,400 for dividends and rebuilding. This amount of travel had worn the plank down I inch. Another inch could be worn down before a renewal would be necessary, and the road would then have carned \$22,800 a bove all expenses, or \$2,850 per mile. This experience indicates that hemlock plank before beng worn out, will earn three or four times their original cost.-The surplus above the cost of renewal will therefore be payable in dividends, amounting in gross to between 100 and 200 per cent upon the first cost of the plank (that of the schole road bearing no constant ratio to this,) the amount of each annual dividend being of course greater the more rapidly the wearing out, with its concomitant and proportional earning, takes place.

COTTON.

the different Ports at h	stest dates	in he
observed intentional development	1849-50	1818-
April 12th, New Orleans,	712,674	951 39
" Mobile.	203,681	476,56
" 11th, Charleston,	394.789	351,17
" 9th, Savannah,	275,811	308,69
" 3rd, Florida,	148,680	188,19
" Texas,	22,8119	22,50
M'rob 30th, Virginia & N. C.	15,300	14,83

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMPROMISE REPORT.

In SENATE, May 8, 1850.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THIRTEES. Mr. CLAY, from the Select Committee of thireen, to whom were referred various resolution relating to California, to other portions of the ter-

ritary recently acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, and to other subjects connected with the institution of slavery, submitted the following

The committee entered on the discharge of their duties with a deep sense of their great importance, and with earnest and anxious solicitude to arrive at such conclusions as might be satisfactory to the Senute and to the country. Most of the maters referred have been not only subjected to extenve and serious public discussion throughout the country, but to a debate in the Senate itself, singular for its elaborateness and its duration; se that a full exposition of all those motives and views which, on the several subjects confided to the comittee, have determined the conclusions at which hey have arrived, seems quite unnecessary. They will, therefore, restrict themselves to a few general bservations, and reflections which grow out of ionse aubrecta.

Out of our recent territorial acquisitions, and in onnexion with the institution of slavery, questions nost grave have sprung, which greatly dividing and agitating the people of the United States, have breatened to disturb the harmony, if not to endanger the safety, of the Union. The committee believe it to be highly desirable and necessary specdily to adjust all those questions, in a spirit of concord, and in a manner to produce, if practicable, general satisfaction. They think it would be unwise to leave any of them open and unsettled to fester in the public mind, and to prolong, if not ggravate, the existing agitation. It has been eir object, therefore, in this report, to make such proposals and recommendations as would accomplish a general adjustment of all those questions.

Among the subjects referred to the committee, which command their first attention, are the resolutions offered to the Senate by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Bell. By a provision in the resolution of Congress annexing Texas to the United States, it is declared that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may be reafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution; and such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line. shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking may The committee are unanimously of opinion that

whenever one or more States, formed out of the territory of Texas, not exceeding four, have sufficient population, with the consent of Texas, may California. apply to be admitted into the Union, they are enthe clear, unambiguous, and absolute terms of the solemn compact contained in the resolution of annexation adopted by Congress and assented to by Tores Rut whilst the committee conceive that the right of admission into the Union of any new States carved out of the territory of Texas; not exceeding the number specified, and under the onditions stated, cannot be justly controverted, the committee do not think that the formation of any such new States should now originate with Congress. The initiative, in conformity with the u sage which has heretofore prevailed, should be taken by a portion of the people of Texas themselves, desirous of constituting a new State, with the consent of Texas. And in the formation of such new State, it will be for the people composing it to decide for themselves whether they will admit or will exclude slavery. And however they may debound to acquiesce, and to fulfil in good faith the stipulations of the compact with Texas. The committee are aware that it has been contended that the resolution of Congress unnexing Texas was under whose auspices the frenty of Louisiana was the States formed out of Louisiams could not be received into the Union without an amendment of nevertheless, admitted. And who would now think of opposing the admission of Minnesta, Oragon, or other new States formed out of the ancient province of Louisiana, upon the ground of an alleged original defect of constitutional power? In grave, national transactions, while yet in their earlier or incipient stages, differences may well exist, but when once they have been decided by a constitutional majority, and are consummated, or are in a process of consummation, there can be no other safe and prudent alternative than to respect the decision already rendered, and to acquisace in it. Entertaining these viows, a majority of the committee do not think it necessary or proper to recommend, at this time, or prospectively, any new State or States to be formed out of the Territory of Texas. Should any such State be hereafter formed, and present itself for admission into he Union, whether with or without the establishm nf of slavery, it cannot be doubted that Congress will, their allenation from one foreign government to under a full sense of honor, of good faith, and of

people who compose them, as to what may be

best to atomote their happiness.

ernment for themselves best adapted to their own Union. wants. There are various instances, prior to the | It is further objected, that by combining the two

nia, the committee would have been glad if there of the measures is not any want of affinity between ledge of the territory which those boundaries in- which they are respectively regarded. In this conlode. There is reason to believe, that, large as flict of opinion, it seems to a majority of the commit any very great importance.

reason to believe, from past experience, that the and justly decided.

A majority of the committee, therefore, recomby the Committee on Territories for the admis- neutralize any thing exceptionable in it. And as sion of California as a State into the Union. To nothing human is perfect, for the sake of that harsame committee to the bill be adopted, so as to what we wish, and be consoled by the reflection leave incontestable the right of the United States that what we do not exactly like is a friendly conto the public domain and other public property in cession, and agreeable to those who, being uni-

Whilst a majority of the committee believe it to should always live with us in be necessary and proper, under the actual circumstances, to admit California, they think it quite as

they both be passed. The combination of the two measures in the same connexion with each other. A majority of the itretains the territorial form of governmentmed a part of Mexico, where they stood in equal press the anxious desire of an immeans major treaty. And in the same article of that freaty, the govern both. Common inie the origin, common in another, common in their wants of good governall the high obligations arising out of the compact ment, and conterminous in some of their bounds.

Utah, with or without the institution of slavery Union. There is, then, a general fitness and preaccording to the constitutions and judgment of the priety in extending the parental care of government to both in common. If California, by a endden and extraordinary augmentation of population, In considering the question of the admission of has advanced so rapidly as to matrice her for California as a state into the Union, a majority of State government; that furnishes no reason why the committee conceive that an irregularity by the less fortunate Territories of New Mexico and which that State was organized without the previ- Utah should be abandened and left ungoverned by ous authority of an act of Congress ought to be the United States, or should be disconnected with overlooked, in consideration of the omission by California, which although she has organized for Congress to establish any territorial government herself a State government, must be legally for the neople of California, and the consequent and constitutionally regarded as a Territory processity which they were under to create a gov- until she is actually admitted as a State in the

case of California, of the admission of new States | measures in the same bill, members who may be nto the Union without any previous authorization willing to vote for one and unwilling to vote for by Congress. The sole condition required by the the other would be placed in an embarrassing con-Constitution of the United States in respect to the dition. They would be constrained, it is urged, admission of a new State is, that its constitution to take or to reject both. On the other hand, there shall be republican in form. California presents are other members who would be willing to vote such a constitution; and there is no doubt of her for bothunited, but would feel themselves constrained having a greater population than that which, ac- to vote against the California bill if it stood alone. nording to the practice of the government, has Each party finds in the bill which it favors somebeen heretofore deemed sufficient to receive a new thing which commends it to acceptance, and in the other something which it disapproves. The In regard to the proposed boundaries of Califor- true ground, therefore, of the objection to the union existed more full and accurate gengraphical know- them, but because of the favor or disfavor with they are, they embrace no very disproportionate tee that a spirit of mutual concession enjoing that quantity of land adapted to cultivation. And it is known that they contain extensive ranges of mountains, deserts of sand, and much unproductive soil. exclusively triumph, and that both may find in It might have been, perhaps, better to have ussigned | in such an amicable arrangement enough of good to California a more limited front on the Pacific ; to reconcile them to the acceptance of the combined but even if there had been reserved on the shore of measure. And such a course of legislation is not that ocean a portion of the boundary which it pre- at all unusual. Few laws have ever passed in sents for any other State or States, it is not very which there were not parts, to which exception certain that an accessible interior of sufficient ex- | was taken. It is inexpedient, if not impracticable, tent could have been given to them to render an to separate these parts, and embody them in disapproach to the ocean through their own limits of tinct bills, so as to accommodate the diversity of opinion which may exist. The Constitution of the A majority of the committee think that there are United States contained in it a great variety of many and urgent concurring considerations in fa- provisions, to some of which serious objection was vor of admitting California with the proposed boun- made in the convention which formed it by diffdaries, and of securing to her at this time the ben- erent members of that body; and when it was efits of a State government. If, hereafter, upon submitted to the fallfication of the States, some of an increase of her population, a more thorough ex- them objected to some parts, and others to other. ploration of her territory, and an ascertainment of parts of the same instrument. Had these various the relations which may arise between the people parts and provisions been separately aubmitted to occupying its various parts, it should be found the people of the United States, it is by no means conductive to their convenience and happiness to certain that the Constitution itself would ever have form a new State out of Culifornia, we have every been adopted or ratified. Those who did out time particular provisions found compensation in other question of its admission will be fairly considered parts of it. And in all cases of constitutions and laws, when either is presented as a whole, the question to be decided is, whether the good which mend to the Senate the passage of the bill reported it contains is not of greater amount, and does not prevent misconception, the committee also re- mony so desirable in such a confederacy as this, we commend that the amendment reported by the must be reconciled to secure as much as we can of ted with us in a common destiny, it is desirable A majority of the committee have, therefore,

been led to the recommendation to the Senate that necessary and proper to establish governments for the two measures be united. The bill for establishthe residue of the territory derived from Mexico, ing the two Territories, it will be observed, omits and to bring it within the pale of the Pederal au- the Wilmot proviso, on the one hand, and, on the thority. The remoteness of that territory from the other, makes no provision for the introduction of seat of the General Government; the dispersed slavery into any part of the wew Territories. That state of its population; the variety of races-pure proviso has been the fruitful source of distraction and mixed-of which it consists; the ignorance of and agitation. If it were adopted and applied to some of the races of our laws, language, and hab- any Territory, it would cease to have any obligatoits; their exposure to infonds and wars of savage ry force as soon as such Territory were admitted tribes; and the solemn stipulations of the treaty by as a State into the Union. There was never may which we acquired dominion over them, impose occasion for it, to accomplish the professed object upon the United States the imperative obligation of with which it was originally offered. This has extending to them protection, and of providing for been clearly demonstrated by the current of events. them government and laws suited to their condi- California, of all the recent territorial acquisitions tion. Congress will fail in the performance of a from Mexico, was that in which, if anywhere withhigh duty if it does not give, or attempt to give, to in them, the introduction of slavery was most likethem the benefit of such protection, government, ly to take place; and the constitution of California, cide that purely municipal question, Congress is and laws. They are not now, and for a long time by the unanimous vote of her convention, has exto come may not be, prepared for State govern- pressly interdicted it. There is the highest dement. The territorial form, for the present, it gree of probability that Utah and New Mexico will. best suited to their condition. A bill has been when they come to be admitted as States, follow reported by the Committee on Territories, dividing the example. The proviso is, as to all these reinconstitutional. At a former epoch of our countail the territory acquired from Mexico not com- gious in common, a mere abstraction. Why try's history, there were those (and Mr. Jefferson, prehended within the limits of California into should & be any longer insisted on ? Totally destwo Territories, under the names of New Mexico | titote, as it is, of any practical import, it has, neverconcluded, was among them) who believed that and Utah, and proposing for each a ferritorial govif not slareing, consequences, It is high time that The committee recommend to the Senate the en- the wounds when it has inflicted should be headthe Constitution. But the States of Louisiana, tablishment of those territorial governments; and ed up and closed; and that, to avoid, in all fature Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa have been all, in order more certainly to secure that desirable time, the agitations which most be produced by object, they also recommend that the hill for their the conflict of opinion on the slavery question exestablishment be incorporated in the bill for the ad- isting as this institution does in some of the States mission of California, and that, united together and prohibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly bill isobjected to on various grounds. It is said acquired domain is to refrais from all legislation that they are incongruous, and have no necessary on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as committee think otherwise. The object of both sing it to the people of such Territory, when they measures is the establishment of government aui- have attained to a condition which entities them to ted to the conditione, respectively, of the proposed admission as a State, to decide for themselves the new State and of the new Territories. Prior to question of the allowance or prohibition of domestheir transfer to the United States, they both for- lie shavery. The committee believe that they exrelations to the government of that republic. They of the people of the United States, when they were both ceded to the United States by the same declare that it is high time that good feelings, harmony, and fraternal sentiments abould be United States solemnly engaged to protect and revived, and that the government should be able once more to proceed in its great operations to promote the happiness and presperity of the country undisturbed by this distracting cause. As for California far from feeling her ass

with Texus, decide, just as it will decide under ries, and alike in many particulars of physical son- ty affected by her being associated with other kin the influence of similar considerations in regard to dition, they have nearly every thing in common in dred measures—she ought to rejules and be highly 245,711 new States formed of or out of New Mexico and the relations in which they stand to the rest of this gratified that, in entering into the Union, she as