

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1838.

No session of the Senate to-day. This morning, there came in three messages from the President of the United States, two of which were in reply to the calls, severally, of the House on motion of Mr. Adams, in relation to the capture of the Gen. Urea, Mexican frigate, by an American vessel of war, and of the House, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, of New York, as to the recent troubles on the Canada frontier. Both were appropriately referred, and the usual printing ordered.

Previously to this action of the House, another message from the President was received, and considered, in reference to its commitment. It accompanied a letter of instructions to the Governors of New York and Michigan, enforcing the necessity of neutrality, and orders to General Scott, and a letter to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, all from the Secretary of War, in relation to the Canada troubles.

Upon this subject a debate of some interest arose: of the main points of which I will endeavor to give you some idea. Mr. Howard moved to refer the papers to the Committee of Ways and Means, as the Message demanded an appropriation. He also apprised the House that the Committee of Foreign Affairs had sat thrice, and were not yet ready to report on the subjects referred to them, connected with these troubles.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, made a very appropriate and well-timed speech, upon a motion which he offered, that the financial part of the Message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the remainder to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He spoke with becoming decision and in proper terms of the atrocious outrage recently committed upon the persons and property of American citizens, by British soldiers, and contended that it was the duty of the government, in an instant, to have demanded the murderous assassins who had committed it, that they might be held answerable to our own laws. He reproved the lack of promptitude, which had been exhibited by the government, in this matter, and the tameness of the Secretary of War's letters upon this subject. He thought the occasion demanded the promptest and most decided action on the matter, without which he thought we should very justly forfeit the high distinction, which, as a nation, we proudly hold among the nations.

Mr. Cambreleng thought the debate premature, and agreed with Mr. Thompson as to the proposed reference.

Mr. Gray of New York, sent to the Clerk to read the execratory letter of Col. McNab, by way of showing that there had been provocation on the part of American citizens, &c.

Mr. Fillmore, of New York, doubted if there was any thing that could exculpate that officer. The very day this outrage occurred, he had written a letter to the District Attorney of New York, assuring him that he had not any hostile intentions against any portion of the American territory,—alluding particularly to Grand Island, and yet that very night, after the burning of the boat, and the sending of her over the Falls of Niagara, the perpetrators of that horrible and atrocious deed were lighted home to Col. McNab's camp by lights displayed by his orders. Mr. Fillmore found much fault with this message of the President, for not containing any allusion to the state of that frontier, or to the particulars of the strong necessity existing there, for its defence.—He had applied early last month to the Secretary of War, for the purpose of influencing him to send troops there, but was told that the whole available force of the country was concentrated on the southern frontier, whence they could not be withdrawn. In the meantime the very forts of the country were not safe from depredation,—the cannon had been taken from them, and used to provoke this quarrel with Great Britain.

Mr. Tillinghast made a spirited speech to the same effect. He could not anticipate war with Great Britain. He could not believe that that government would not promptly disavow the outrage that had been committed, and grant all possible redress. In the meantime, it was proper that the frontier should be protected, and that neutrality should be preserved, by all the force of the government. He also thought, there had been culpable neglect on the part of this government, and alluded to the ungarrisoned forts, the dismantled posts, and the plundered ordnance of the country,—in strong terms of reprehension.

Mr. Bronson of New York defended the administration against the charge of neglect, by arguing that all the available forces of the nation were necessarily in Florida, and could not be sent North. He also suggested that this country was too peaceable itself in this matter, to throw stones at glass houses. He thought the provocation came from this side,—although he said he would not be understood as apologizing at all for such an outrage.

Mr. Rhet of S. Carolina defended the course of the Government in relation to this matter. Menifee and Wise made capital speeches. The first attributed our troubles on the Canada frontier to the impunity with which breaches of neutrality had been permitted, by the government, to take place on the part of our people, in relation to Mexico.—Wise deprecated discussion at present, and demanded the previous question, which prevailed, and Mr. Thompson's motion of reference prevailed.

The rest of the day was spent in the reception of petitions, among which were several upon "the old topics."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. Washington, Jan. 9, 1838.

In the House to-day, little was done, excepting a long speech on the reference of

the Message, by Mr. MURRAY, the Van Buren Kentucky representative. He was against the special Deposite "expedient," and in favor of the President's recommendation, out and out. He said, however, (turning his eyes Kentucky-ward,) that he was in favor of a National Bank, if it could be made so as to compromise the objectionable features of the late Bank of the United States. He would have gone for the proposition of Mr. POPE, (his colleague,) at the extra session, if it could have been brought up, and had not been cut off by the previous question, or the Anti-National Bank resolution of the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. MURRAY was very particular to defend General Jackson against every charge which has ever been brought against him; among others, that of seeking to unite in his own hands the purse and sword. He asked, quite triumphantly, if it was not to be supposed, that had that personage desired any such thing, he would have sought to propitiate and not to overthrow that mammoth and influential institution?

Mr. M. certainly could not have been privy to the historical fact that that mode was resorted to—than an overture, to enlist the bank in support of the Administration was made by Amos Kendall as the agent,—that the bank was told that if its charter was renewed, it must be done, on a consideration,—and, moreover, that such overture was decidedly and indignantly rejected and scorned, and contemned, and that immediately after such refusal, the war on the part of the Administration against the United States Bank, was commenced!

The rest of the day was occupied in the presentation of reports from Committees.—Nothing of importance was done.

In the Senate, the same documents which I yesterday told you were presented to the House of Representatives, were read, and appropriately referred.

A little skirmish, (amounting to nothing definite but showing the way pulses beat in that body, just now,) arose upon this matter. The whole thing took but five minutes, and was, of course, but a passing cloud.—"Aye! but it doth denote, methinks, a foregone conclusion."

Mr. CLAY spoke eloquently, but briefly, denouncing the atrocious acts of the Schlesinger murderers in very decided terms. But he was of the opinion that such acts were hardly to have been wondered at, considering the situation of that frontier, and the inducements and provocations to such outrages as had been afforded by the excited state of popular feeling, on our own side of the line. A precedent had been afforded for these breaches of neutrality, perhaps in our own annals, alluding probably to some passages in the military history of one of our own "greatest and best" Generals.

To this, BENTON thought fit to take very indignant exception, and the Ball-roller declaimed a while stentorially, on this argument. "For et praterca nihil."

Mr. CALHOUN condemned any expression of opinion, at present, on the part of Senators, as premature.

Mr. CLAY told Mr. Calhoun that he could withhold his opinions upon this topic, if he pleased, but for himself he should express such opinions upon them as he saw fit.

This is a brief epitome of what occurred, on the occasion, and then the papers were suffered to be referred, as they had been in the House.

The Senate debated the Calhoun resolutions to a late hour, and passed the fourth, which is as follows:

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, comprises an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most sacred obligations, moral and religious.

On the fifth, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

A very interesting debate arose. CLAY made the movement I hinted to you the other day, and supported certain amendments he offered, in a most splendid and Statesman like speech. I will give you a better idea of it, in my next letter.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1838.

I told you in my letter of yesterday, that I would send you some notes of the very interesting debate on the fifth resolution of Mr. Calhoun.

I have the pleasure of doing this at this time, at the same time I have it in my power, also, to send you a copy of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

The following, being the 5th of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, being under consideration—

Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States.

Mr. Smith, of Conn. and Mr. Pierce, of N. H., defended this resolution, with a good deal of zeal. The latter, in his remarks upon the abstract question of the right and power of the people and of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District, was accurate, sensible, and orthodox. He went the full length of the resolution, however, in the imputations upon those who take a different view of that question, and who are

alluded to in the resolution. He magnified greatly the danger and extent of abolitionism at the North, said he should not be one of those who cry "all's well" while all is not well, and when he knew the imminent dangers which were hanging over the institutions of the country. He conceded to Mr. Calhoun the truth of all his apprehensions, especially those based upon the fact, assumed by him, that this question was mingling itself with the politics of the day, in the non-slaveholding States. The rapid spread and dangerous tendency of these things were not, he said, to be disguised or denied. It was true of prominent men, of both parties, that they had been forced, in some cases, to pledge themselves, as candidates for office, to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He wished to create no unnecessary alarm—but he was prepared to meet the question, under this resolution, as it stood, in New England, &c.

Mr. Crittenden made a most sensible speech. He did not entertain any hope that the adoption of these resolutions would do any thing towards allaying the abolition excitement, for a more unmeaning string of dry and inoperative abstractions were never before presented to the Senate for their acceptance. They afforded no practical rule of action. They placed the whole subject, as it were, in the air. No profit could be deduced from their discussion, nor from their adoption. They could not, from the very character of them, be available in arresting the progress of abolitionism. As the sentiments of the Senate, adopted unanimously, or by a large majority, some moral effect might have been anticipated from them, if had they not been accompanied, during their discussion, by remarks so denunciatory & exciting from the author of them.

Mr. C. was of opinion that too much importance, by far, had been attached to these movements of northern abolitionists; and believed that much more harm than good would result, as a matter of course, from this discussion, and from the passage of the resolutions under consideration. He was not one of those who thought—nor could he conceive how any Senator could possibly think,—that the Union was in real danger, at present, from these movements. He looked to the constitution and to the laws of the land, as adequate to protect the country against all the dangers that threatened its institutions.

Mr. Crittenden extended his remarks to a general view of the whole subject, in his usual concise, clear, and convincing manner, and suggested to Mr. Calhoun to modify the resolution so as to make it read "an indirect" instead of "a direct" attack, &c.

Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Crittenden, reiterating his often expressed opinions upon this subject, and saying, among other things, that the only party which he could rely on, was the State rights party, for the safety of the Union.

Mr. Crittenden, in allusion to this remark, observed, that the Senator from S. C. had frequently alluded to that party as a mere hand-ill—and now he tells the Senate that it is the only party in this great country that is to be relied on for the safety of the Union! For himself, Mr. Crittenden must avow his full confidence in the mass of the people to defend the peace, and the quiet, and the institutions of the nation,—to maintain all its institutions uninjured, to sustain its constitution and its laws, and to rescue them promptly, whenever they should be in danger from any source. That time he did not believe had yet come, but he firmly trusted in the patriotism of the people to meet it, whenever it should arrive.

In order, as he said, to make the resolution agreeable to Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Calhoun modified his resolution, so as to strike out "intermeddling," and insert a softer word [I believe "interfering,"] and to substitute "indirect" for "direct" attack, &c.

Mr. Preston thought it would be better to strike out "immoral and sinful" and read "on any pretext whatever." And this modification was also accepted by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Preston then suggested that a declaration that such interference was a breach of good faith with Maryland and Virginia, by which States the District of Columbia was originally ceded to the government, would be an improvement of the resolution.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky could not vote for the 5th resolution, nor for the following, (not now under consideration—but the 6th of the series, and yet to be acted upon.)

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among the members; and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between them in the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen or render them more secure, or to increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise objectionable, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would in effect disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burthens of the Government.

As he could not vote for either of these, he begged leave to present a few observations, although he felt that at that time under no temptation to go into a discussion of the four first resolutions, which had been adopted, but would say a few words, more especially relating to the two last.

The question had been raised, in this discussion, how the Constitution had been formed? instead of the more paramount question, what is it, as it is? That Constitution, as he had ever been in the habit of viewing it, had been formed by delegates from the different States in the Union,—had afterwards been ratified by those States, and had then become the Constitution of the United States, or in the language of the instrument itself, of 'THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.' After dwelling upon this

point a few moments in reply to Mr. Calhoun's States Rights Ultraisms, Mr. Clay said in reference to the resolutions, that he wished his own apprehensions as to their producing no good effect upon the country might prove to be ill-founded. He sincerely hoped they would not exasperate and increase the difficulty they professed to lull and to allay. They were pressed, as the creed of one party—and it was impossible to view them in any practical or useful light. Mr. Clay thought the appeal in this emergency should be made, not to this or that party,—but to all alike. He would enlist in the support of the measures to be adopted in reference to this subject, all parties alike, and would rally the Democratic party, the Republican party, the Jackson and Van Buren party, the Nullifying party and the Lo-co-Foco party—and would insist with all alike, that the guarantees of the Constitution be preserved and enforced. He was not for making this the exclusive, or partisan movement of any portion of the people to the exclusion of the rest.

Mr. Clay dwelt upon the effect which the treatment of petitions by the Senate was producing at the North, in the growth of Abolitionism, and read a most able letter from a distinguished statesman, scholar, and jurist of Rhode Island, upon this subject.—It went to prove that the Abolitionists were recruiting their numbers and influence upon this sensitive Southern gentlemen upon the subject of Abolition—recommended, as a soothing and highly beneficial measure, the reception and reference of the petitions, and showed most clearly the baneful effects of a contrary course of proceeding on the part of that body.

The letter alluded to Mr. Calhoun's contemptuous and vituperative expressions as to the character of these movements and of their authors, and contended that the Union was far more in danger from the kind of agitation which was produced by Southern Senators than that set on foot by Northern Abolitionists. The writer argued that the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun was such as to deprive the opponents of abolition movements at the North, of all ground to stand upon, in maintaining their opposition. By raising the false and needless issue of the reception of petitions, the healthy portion of the North, on this topic, were driven into seeming support of the views of those people.

Mr. Clay made the appropriate deductions and arguments, from this able letter, (which I understand is from the pen of Judge Pitman of Rhode Island;—) argued that so far from allaying, this very discussion had aggravated the evil,—and most eloquently contended that the recommendations of the letter were sound and practical. He would receive and refer these memorials.—He would have reports from the proper committee in reference to them. He would do this, again and again; never firing in the cause of common justice and humanity.—This would separate the healthy portion of the people of the North, from those who had erroneous notions on this topic, and show the former a broad and distinct ground to stand upon; and the result would show that that part of the country was sound to the core on this subject.

But would you reason with a madman? am I asked, said Mr. Clay. Yes, sir, he replied, I would do so, in the lucid intervals. And if these people are mad and fanatical, there is the more reason why we should be calm and persuasive, not irritating and aggravating. Let us be calm. Fanaticism and ultraism are not to be quenched, or successfully opposed by fanaticism and ultraism.

But is there no cause of danger? None—none, said Mr. Clay; none whatever, from what now actually exists. Much—much, from what may be done by intemperate speeches and measures by this body. He was for this Union as it is: without limitation, and was willing to contend for all his rights, and the rights of his State, in this place. He felt himself safer in this Union, than he could possibly be out of it. He was for no separate confederations. He thought the Constitution was broad enough to shelter all who would support it, and he would never fear that that shelter was not sufficient, till he should see an act issuing from that hall, which went to destroy it.—Then he would resist to the uttermost—then, when there was some cause for action.

Mr. Clay then alluded to the introduction of irritating subjects, into the Senate, in connection with this question; and particularly to such as were alluded to in the 6th of these resolutions—(see above)—to the allusion to Texas, which though not named was obviously intended; and in corroboration, he referred to the former steps on the subject of Texas, which had been taken by both the Senators from South Carolina. Mr. Clay very forcibly pointed out the consequences of treating both these topics in connection. He was for discussing different topics, at different times; he was for keeping them separate; always remembering that the Union was the main topic, never to be prejudiced by being mingled with collateral issues.

Such being his opinion, he had drawn up such a series of resolutions, as, he thought would go far, if adopted, to produce the most favorable effect upon this question, every where—Resolutions having practical ends and objects in view, not proposing the drawing new party lines, nor producing new political divisions. They related to the question of slavery and nothing else.

He did not offer these resolutions to the Senate at this time. He would read them for the purpose of showing the Senate what were his opinions as to the mode most fit to be pursued in relation to the question at issue.

The third of them he, however, would propose as an amendment (by way of substitution) for the one under consideration, being the 5th of Mr. Calhoun's series.

He then read the following Resolutions, and after a few words from Mr. Calhoun,

the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

Resolved, That the institution of domestic slavery, as now existing in many of the States of this confederacy, is subject to the exclusive power and control of those States respectively; and that no other State, nor the people of no other State, nor Congress, possess, or can rightfully exercise, any power or authority, whatever, to interfere, in any manner whatsoever, therewith.

Resolved, That if any citizen of the United States, regardless of the spirit of peace, harmony, and union, which should ever animate the various members of the confederacy, and these respective citizens, shall present to the Senate any petitions, touching the abolition of slavery, in any of the States, in which it exists, all such petitions shall be instantly rejected, without debate, and without further or other proceedings thereon, as relating to an object, palpably beyond the scope of the constitutional power of Congress.

Resolved, That when the District of Columbia was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both of these States, including the ceded territory, and that as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished within the district without a violation of that good faith, which was implied in the cession and in the acceptance of the territory; nor, unless compensation were made to the proprietors of slaves, without a manifest infringement of an amendment to the constitution of the United States; and that as the States, recognizing by slavery, far transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit, which could be accomplished by the abolition.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is the deliberate judgment of the Senate, that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia; and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony, and general tranquility, will cease to agitate this disturbing question. But the Senate feels itself, at the same time, constrained, from a high sense of duty, in respect to the constitutional right of petition, to declare, that it holds itself bound, to receive and respectfully to treat any petition, couched in decorous language, which may be presented by citizens of the United States, touching slavery within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, Therefore, that, upon the presentation of any such petitions, they shall be received, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only Territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions, which would thereby be excited, in the States sustaining that domestic institution; because the people of that Territory have not asked it to be done, and, when admitted into the Union, will be exclusively entitled to decide that question for themselves; and also, because it would be in violation of a solemn compromise, made, at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country, by which, while slavery was prohibited north it was admitted south, of the line of thirty-six degrees, and thirty minutes, north latitude.

Resolved, That no power is delegated by the constitution to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the States tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of their States.

Resolved, That whilst the Senate, with painful regret, has seen the perseverance of certain citizens of the United States in the agitation of the abolition of domestic slavery, thereby creating distrust and discontent, and dissatisfactions, among the people of the United States, who should ever cherish towards each other fraternal sentiments,—it beholds, with deep satisfaction, every where prevailing, an unequalled attachment to the Union, as the sure bulwark of the safety, liberty, and happiness, of the people of the United States.

Now, whatever may be the result in the Senate, of the debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions—of one thing I feel perfectly sure, in relation to these, in comparison with the former—that, with the great body of the American people, the resolutions of Mr. Clay will be far the most congenial and acceptable.

The fifth resolution of Mr. Calhoun was again under consideration, this morning, in the Senate—and an amendment (embodying the spirit of the 3d of Mr. Clay's resolutions [see above]) was adopted, after a little debate, 19 to 18.

Mr. Niles proposed some small modifications of it, which was adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Clay was then reconsidered, slightly amended by Mr. Buchanan, and then the question again occurred on its adoption, as amended—this was adopted, 24 to 13—and then the question was put upon passing the thus-amended fifth resolution. I hope your readers will understand the position of the question, tho' this description of it is, necessarily, somewhat confused. By a little examination they will see that it is, in fact, the substitution of Mr. Clay's for Mr. Calhoun's resolution, as to this District.

On the question of adopting this, a short discussion took place.

Mr. Webster could not concur in it at all. He had studied diligently and examined faithfully, and viewed, in every light, the whole question, as to the plighted faith of this Government, in reference to this matter, in accepting the cession of this District from Maryland and Virginia, but in vain.—He could find no express or implied pledge of this kind.

Mr. Buchanan insisted that it was certainly an implied pledge.

Mr. Webster asked how it was expressed? Where was it implied? The two States, at the time, made it no matter of concern—but gave this Government exclusive jurisdiction in this ten miles square. In this resolution then, there was no matter of fact, upon which he could possibly make up his mind to vote for it.

Mr. Clay dissented from Mr. Webster's position, & concurred with Mr. Buchanan. He put the reverse of the present case—suppose a cession of a portion of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to the Government, in the same way, and then asked if it would not be a breach of good faith, if the Government were to institute Slavery there?

Mr. Webster did not see that the case was at all altered by the illustration, supposing the terms to be as they are. The words of the Constitution, giving exclusive jurisdiction, were too plain, to be affected by a mere hypothesis of what must have been the understanding, &c.

Mr. Clay said he should have stated, that in the cession of each of the States in question, there was an express reservation of the right of property.

Mr. Webster had no doubt at all, that if Congress should exercise such jurisdiction

in this District, that it should of course provide full compensation to the owners of the slaves, who should be liberated. Mr. Webster was speaking of the powers of Congress, and not of the expediency of using these powers.

Mr. Calhoun said he had at least gained one object: he had drawn out and ascertained the opinions of the Senate, on his propositions. He had had two main ends in view. The first was, that the Senate would establish it as their opinion, that no State, nor this Government, had any right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States. This he had carried, in the adoption of his four first resolutions. His second end was to obtain the assent of the Senate to the proposition, that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject, as related to the District of Columbia. He was sorry to say that on this point, the Senate were not willing to take the high ground he could desire to see them occupy.

The resolution was adopted as amended, 30 to 8.

The proposition now before the Senate, is to add a similar resolution with regard to the Territories: and pending this, the Senate adjourns.

In the House to-day, reports of Committees were introduced, and one of them excited some debate. It resulted in a proposition to refer all the topics of the Message, except the financial part of it, to the appropriate Committees; and this proposition was adopted at last.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Cambreleng made some allusions to the delay which had occurred in the matter of referring the President's Message, and imputed it to a preconcerted design of the opposition. Messrs. Bell, Cushing and Underwood responded to this with great spirit, and showed that it was a most unfounded imputation.

The debate was merely incidental, and would not interest your readers materially. Considering therefore, the length to which the Senate reports of yesterday and to-day have been extended in this letter, I shall say no more on the subject.

The whole Message is now referred, with the exception of the financial portion.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

To-day, that portion of the fifth resolution of Mr. Calhoun (amended by Mr. Clay, modified by Mr. Hubbard, modified by Mr. Walker, verbally) which refers to the Territorial Slavery question, was passed.

It was literally the most wise-washy debate I ever listened to. The Senate have talked this thing over and over so much and so often, that there is now actually nothing left of it.

The fifth resolution is now passed. The sixth comes next, and closes the series.—The debate upon this provision is to be of a somewhat different cast from the rest. We shall see. But how tired your readers & you as well as the rest of the world, must by this time be, of this unprofitable debate!—For the present I will give you a reprieve.

To-day, Mr. Dorsey, of your State, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, represented that, in the settlement of his accounts with the Bank of the Metropolis, a deficiency had occurred, to the amount of some two or three thousand dollars. The subject was referred to a select Committee, with instructions to send for papers and papers, and to report.

The rest of the day was spent in Miscellaneous business, Reports of Committees, Resolutions, &c. Among the rest, the following resolution, offered some time since by Mr. Adams, came up in order:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a copy and translation of the pamphlet in the Spanish language, stated in the report of the Secretary of State, to have been printed and circulated, by the late Minister for the Republic of Mexico, Goretiza, before his departure from this country; and the name of the diplomatic functionary from a foreign Government who communicated a copy of the said pamphlet to the Secretary of State.

Upon this a skirmishing debate arose, in which many members took part, & among the rest, Mr. Premier Haynes was particularly severe upon Mr. Adams, who has, however, survived the attack he received from so high a quarter—and will probably reply hereafter. The House adjourned immediately after the remarks of Mr. Haynes, probably in mercy to Mr. Adams, to give him ample time to recover from the shock. The same compliment was once paid to Sheridan; after one of whose brilliant and severe speeches, the House of Commons immediately adjourned! The precedent was a splendid one, and the illustration of it to-day, will afford an equally splendid record upon our annals.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. Washington, January 12, 1838.

HOUSE.—The first business, in order, this morning, was the calling for Reports from Committees.

The Committee on Elections reported certain documents, as facts in the case of the Mississippi Election, without comment, and concluding with no resolution.

A motion was made, and carried, that this Report and the documents, be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Gholson is still ill at his lodgings,—and his colleague, Mr. Claiborne, was yesterday taken suddenly unwell, and is also confined at home. Messrs. Prentiss and Ford are in good health and spirits.

A Bill was reported, had two readings, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by Mr. Cambreleng from the Ways and Means providing for the protection of the Northern Frontier.

On motion of Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian affairs, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon a Senate Bill, which, he said, had the unanimous approbation of the Committee, proposing the furnishing of provisions to the amount of \$8500, as a part payment of the