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NORTHERN FREEMAN.

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From the New York Herald. Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and Others, on the Oregon Bill.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Post Office bill was taken up. He moved to amend it by reducing the postage on newspapers to one cent an oz., outside of thirty miles, and within that distance to go free of charge. Mr. Niles goes not only for free soil and free labor, but within the limit of thirty miles, he goes for free newspapers. 'The bill and amendments were laid over till to-morrow.

THE OREGON BILL.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the Senate took up the Oregon bill, from the House, with the several

amendment offered in the Senaie, to wit:

1. That from the committee on the subject, stating that inasmuch as Oregon lies north of the Missouri compromise line, therefore the principle of the ordinance of 1787 are extended over it. 2. Mr. Underwood's amendment declaring that as the territory was north of 42 deg., therefore the

said ordinance is extended over it. 3. The amendment of Mr. Downs, running the line of 36 deg. 30 min. straight through, guaranteeing freedom on the north side and slavery of the south side, straight through to the Pacific. 4. The amendment of Mr. Foote, inserted in the

bill of the Senate, providing for governments for New Mexico, California, and Oregon, excepting in so far as relates to slavery, in lieu of which add the following to the 32d section:

New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter be formed out of the territories of New Mexico and California, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of the portions of said territories lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty min utes 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 admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territories of California and New Mexico, north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involluntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited. Until States shall be formed in said territories, no legislation excluding or admitting slave-Until States shall be formed in said tery shall take place, but the question shall be left to

The Chair announced the question to be first upon the amendment of Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Underwood, on leave, withdrew it. Mr. Webster then rose and addressed the Sen-

ate in opposition to the extension of slavery.

Mr. Butler declared that he put no value
the antendment of the committee nor upon of the Senator from Kentucky. reached the merits of the question. By the ordinance of '87, and the Missouri compromise of 1820 a large acquisition of territory and power in Congress, were secured to the North, The South assented to the compact and the compromise, for the sake of peace, for the sake of the harmony of the Now, sir, we see a disposition on the par of the North to abandon all compromises, and have ing the power to exercise it to the utmost against The Oregon bill from the House, indicates. as far as it goes, this design: or why leave out New Mexico and California from the benefits o the act? Virginia and the Southern States gene rally, have passed resolutions against this proposed violation of the rights of the South under the con-Sir, pass your law excluding slavery from New Mexico and California, I would advise my constituents from South Carolina to go out there with their slave property, and with their arms in their hands, to protect their rights in those ter there, armed to the teeth to defend themseines How would you oust them from the territory ?-Would you send your regular troops, paid by money, to shoot me down at my plow, and to drive me and my slaves from our lands? you shoot us down upon our own soil, acquired by our own blood and treasure, equally with the bloo and treasure of the North? I say, before God, would advise my constituents, if you pass a law excluding slavery from these territories, and th territory is adapted to slave labor, I would advise them, sir, to go out there with arms in thei hands, to defend themselves and their rights o property. He deprecated the war; he had opposed it as a war of conquest; he foresaw that our acquisitions would lead to discord; but now as we have the territory, as far as it is adapted to slave labor, I would advise them to go with arms in their hands, to defend themselves and their rights of property. To admit this amendment, i whole principle. Our destruction may be delayed; but we will be crushed. I was also opposed to this Mexican war as a war of con but, sir, we have conquered and acquired the territory; we claim our equal privilege in its occupation; and if adapted to slave labor, we claim the right to appropriate it to slave labor if we think proper; and, sir, whatever law you ding slavery, I would advise our en of the South to set aside that law, and to go armed into the territory, ready to defend themselves and their property. You may call this I ication, or whatevor you please; but this

Scotch, Germans, Dutch, all the refus tion of Europe, if they choose, to go an these territories ; but a gentleman from th with his negroes, is to be excluded. We claim an equal right to occupy these territories with our thren, and shall resist all attempts at an exclu

Mr. Hale next took the carpet. He went back to the annexation of Texas, and claimed and argued that it was then understood that Oregon should come in as a free territory. He replied de cisively to the declaration of war from South Carolina, and demanded that Oregon should be free at all hazards. If there was a strong spirit of resistance awakened in the South, th

entiment of the North was equally strong. MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Mr. CALHOUN-Mr. President, I shall vote against this amendment, but for a very differen reason from that assigned by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) I shall vote against it, sir, in the first place, because I regard it as ambiguous. One side may go for it, because they regard it as an unqualified sentence against slavery down to 36:30—the other side may vote for it because they believe it may give some secu rity for the existence of their rights south of that Now, sir, my wish is to be perfectly explicit. It is necessary that the country should be advised of what will be the probable consequence of what is occurring. Wherever there is ambiguity, there will always be injustice; the majority will always have force enough to force its views. Now, sir, for one, prefer to vote for a bill in its naked form of voting for a bill which may, for a time, keep things quiet, but ultimately place them in a worse condition. Mr. President, I have another view. The gentlemen on the other side cannot be more determined in their belief that the con stitution excludes us, than I am it does not. I am determined to resist their pretensions. Every vote of this kind yields something; if it be necessary for the North to be resolute in resisting our rights, it is the more necessary for us to be firm in | I repeat, that the fact of our being masters, should

right of those I represent, vote for the principle contained in the bill. But, if it be the will of the stronger party, as in the case of the Missouri cor promise, I would acquiesce, as I did on that question. But, sir, if it should be carried by the vote of the majority, and a portion of the minority what position do you find yourself in? You get sir, no guarantee that it will be carried out in goo faith.

A compromise of that description is like a bargain made with a pistol pointed at your heart. I hope, sir, no such resolution will come from a Southern man. I wish, sir, to be explicit on this point. I wish to state my objections, and my opinion of the present complexion of the question, briefly but clearly. It has ever been my opinion. opinion of the present complexion of the question briefly but clearly. It has ever been my opinion that this question can never heal itself. It has ion, that it would be better fo that it should be promptly be settled here. Sir,

its character and

conviction in the minds of a portion of the people of the North, that Slavery is sinful. I do not speak, sir, from recent observation. It was my fortune, and not bad fortune, many years ago, in early life, to reside in New-England, and I then observed it. This feeling is not derived from the scriptures; for looking to them, the South may well maintain that if it is not the best, certainly it is not the most sinful of our institutions. It is not my business to go into a history of it, but I may say that this is a government of progression.— From being a federal Union, we are now, in the opinion of a great many of the people of the country, a nation, and where this feeling takes possess-ion of any portion of the people, they feel an interest, a personal stake, in all its acts. This was not the feeling at first. This was believed to be a federal government for a long time. A contrary feeling first became apparent in 1835; it first showed itself at the North. It first arose in consequence of the horrible descriptions of Slavery in the British West India Islands. Now, sir, if this feeling had been left to struggle on alone, if it had not joined itself to politics, it would have run out —it would have run out! The people who are of opinion that the institution is sinful, are a weak minded set, with more of passion than judgment, and they would soon run out.

But, sir, there is that in the constitution which will prevent the question itself from running outthe principle of elections. The fanatical party, who believe they are fighting the cause of God and man, such a party will always run a long career in this country, and particularly in the Northern States. This is evident in every State of the Union, except Massachusetts. Now, sir, one of the very first efforts of the party is to merge into politics if it can. The weaker party will join it, and it will claim an importance which it would not otherwise possess. Now, sir, what is the present state of things? If either party in the North, feeling its weakness, should enter into an alliance with the abolition party to obtain its ends, every man must obtain all the patronage of government and all its power. The law is fixed—as fixed as a law

of nature. If this were confined to the State elections, it would not be of so much importance; but it extends to the Presidential elections. Parties wish to extend themselves. Sir, I do not blame them for it. Each party will strive to prevent the question from separating them—each will strive to keep it from before the country. Sir, although not a party man myself at least to a very moderate extent, I respect parties, but I cannot shut my eyes Now, sir, it is decided Northern man cannot stand higher there than by aking the very lowest ground against the South Well, sir, under this state of things, the South has been gradually yielding—gradually yielding—till at last the very North, which voted for the Missouri compromise, would kill off any man who would or a compromise now. stated these things, need I go farther? Some

years since, petitions against slavery in the Dis-

trict of Columbia were held back by the gentlemen

who had them in their possession. At length they kindly gave us notice, and the Southern members held an informal meeting. I opposed the reception of these memorials, and I be eve I stood alone. The other Southern members were willing to receive and report in committee on them. I took my stand against this, and I found I was alone. I successfully resisted it, however but, in the meantime, they got one of my colleagues in the other house to get up a contrary move, by representing that he would be able to make a report on it that would forever lay it at rest. From that day, petitions were sent in, redoubled ten times over, till, finally, they had to drop the 21s One only was ever received in this chamber The cry was, "Receive the petitions, and you will set the subject at rest." They did so in the other house, and the result is stated. The result is, we have reached our present point; and what is that point? I must reiterate, the question cannot heal It must go through; and what will be the Sir, there must be but one, or, rather, two ends—dissolution, or overthrow of our institutionsboth or one, and, in my opinion, more likely both Sir, it is incredible to suppose that the South will be willing to allow nine millions of dollars worth of property to be destroyed. Can they permit their lives to be destroyed? Sir, this is not a novel experiment. We have the example of the British West India Islands, and it has destroyed her commerce. It is true that there has been no devastation-no lives lost there; but why? cause the whites there are supported by the most powerful government on the face of the globe; and ne blacks know it. But St. Domingo and other places, show what would be our fate. Now sir l-if not here, elsewhere. It this must be ow-but time will show i

the South, throwing ponents. This is no our own body, that this state o Less than a month ago npromise bill, which the North might go for without violence to their viewswhich the South might support without betraying hemselves. The bill received a support in this House, eminently grateful to my feelings. ception in the other House, it is not for me to Well, sir, the bill has come back as it now is, and the members of the territorial committee have not felt able to report any compromise on it Eminent as these gentlemen are, they are men after all; and it is little consolation to me to know, they yielded with reluctance. It is clear proo are superior to their constituents, and that they had to yield. The other House, who are more sensitive to the voice of the people, shows what the feelings of the people of the North are Mr. President, the South yielded in that compro mise bill much. I will show you. We took the high ground, that in a country acquired by our on efforts, you had no right, even constitutionally, to exclude us. But, sir, we yielded, and were willing to allow the constitution to come in and govern us. The North flinched, either from one of two causes-either a distrust of the tribu nal, or a distrust of the truth of their cause. Sir, the subject is there exhausted, and allow me to say, during all the controversy, our arguments have never once been met. We assent that States have a perfect equality of rights and dignity.-Can any one deny it? Why, sir, the books are full of it-it has never been denied. Well, what ground have they put us on ?-that the South is for the extension of slavery. Why, sir, we took no such ground. We took the ground that we are

equals in rights with other citizens, and the fact of

extension of slavery! There is no greater proof

of the strength of an argument, than the fact tha

your opponent misstates it. We take the ground

our being masters should not exclude us. The

? Why not ? Why not?

point where we must

k. In that State is a

stated before; but I never will vote for it. If you compromise at all, you must take the compromise of the constitution itself. That you have refused, and we will give you no other. Where then will you go? I will say to the South—and would to God every man was here to hear me—you never will get this question settled until you take it into your own hands. It is not for me to speak of my attachment to the Union. If I live at all in its annuls, it will be in the history of the Union, and discussion, but with acope to terminate it. After speaking of the imposibilities of any territorial bill passing this session and the dangers of hasty what I was a straight of the court o what I owe to the section of the country where my up for justice to one portion of the Union, I do so table. r all. Mr. President, gentleman Senators, I appeal to all. Can there be a more sad spectacle pre-sented to all of us, than that this noble structure we will not be the worst sufferers. It will fall there and not here. We are united—a good stock of genuine English and Hugunots. In the North, The barnburnes mean by " free soil," to exclude

the South from your territories. That's not the meaning of the young Americans (!)—they mean this question, to vote for the Mssouri compromise this question, to vote for the Mssouri compromise the government. There is no necessity to the government. There is no necessity to the Rules referring to a publication that no man shall have more land than they can work. That's what they mean. (Laughter,)—
You have your factions there already your Garritok are considered to the control of the control o sons and others. I acknowledge that the South is barren, as compared with the North; there is more of that great wealth, that the Senathere is more of that great wealth, that the Senator from New-York has glowingly described as existing in the more favored North. But, sir, if Mr. John Davis took up an argument in supthe South is poor, has it impoverished you? If port of the proviso. If there had been any deyou destroy the South, what becomes of your reages, to be eminently civilized. We do not give something done that would put a restriction upon Union. Sir, it can be shown, as far as money is concerned, that the South has nothing to fear.—

If then she has made any concessions, it has been cause t alone from high feelings of justice and integrity.

[Mr. Calhoun spoke for about 20 minutes.] Mr. Mangum said he would vote against the

ongress to legislative over the matter. Mr. Niles took ground in opposition to Mr. Cal- with that amendment? houn, similar to his speech on the "compromise bill." He declared, however, he would vote a-

Mr. Webster did not rise for the purpose of disthe course of his remarks, stated that it was distinctly.

a well known fact that some of the prominent members of the North voted for the annexa- amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill

question of the annexation of Texas was one of a orimary character-whether it was beneficial to

was known to exist, but it was thought that it might he modified.

Mr. Webster believed it was known that slave-Mr. Webster believed it was known that slavery existed all over Texas at the time of the anness, as a last resort, teld and the Missouri com-

nexation? without the amendment. He did not vote for the late bill of the Senate, because it would subject the nothing at all for the spresection of the South. He people of Kentucky, going into the new territories, wanted the clear and full, Missouri compromise. quisition of these territories, and the excitement tlemen, I will offer it now. (Cries of "Agreed which this slavery question had awakened; but he had no fears, because of the strong social ties between the States, of a dissolution of the Union, slavery south of the line.

for this amendment, for the very reasons which the agreed!" Senator from Massachusetts had urged against it. He believed there was something in this compro--something for the South; and he should therefore, support it. As regarded the late bill, passed by the Senate, Mr. Johnson believed that f the slavery question were submitted to the Su- an amendment, and was surprised that it had no preme Court, as an original proposition, they would been offered in committee. ecide in favor of the South; but that in reference o past legislation, they would decide against the amendment. South. As a Southern man he was ready for the Missouri compromise; but he believed the South would be driven to arms, sooner than submit to any degrading exactions by their brethern of the North, n their exclusion from the common territories of the Union.

the further acquisition of slave territory, and to the measure to restore peace to the Union, as it did further extension of the slavery representation in 18e0, nor did he despair of its adoption by th Congress. He was satisfied that the best way to House. He spoke earnestly for its adoption avoid a disturbance was to remove the occasion of it. On this account he had opposed and should for the ground he had taken, and the argument oppose all accensions of territory. But there are he had presented. It was the true ground. wiser heads than mine—there are men who would this controversy from the first, and I sought to keep off acquisition. And now, sir, I would ask the Senator from South Carolina, as a frank and candid man, taking a more distinguished part in the annexation of Texas than any other man, if he

of the slaveholding interest in this government in that act of annexation? Mr. Calhoun-I can say, with great pleasure, in London, to abolish slavery in Texas, a means speedily seeuring the abolition of slavery in the United States. He gave the evidence in the His object was to arrest this design. As

for the war, he had stood alone in his opposition to it; and could not have been persuaded to vote under any circumstances. Mr. Webster inquired of the Senator if he had ot been in favor of acquiring territory as the result

of the war. Mr. Calhoun-He had recommended the acquition of the uninhabited regions contiguous to our borders, because our people could not be kept out. His object, then, in acquiring them as the result of he war, was to prevent future disturbances with Mexico.

Mr. Webster-The statement of the Senator mounts to this, that we cannot have any frontiers. Mr. Calhoun-Our emigration will not extend urther than the good lands contiguous to our own. Mr. Webster-Then, sir, we shall go on, because nere are good lands all the way down through Mexico, on the borders of the streams, at least. Mr. Calhoun—The gentleman may make any leduction he pleases. I have stated my motives.

Mr. Webster-It appears, then, that the Senaor from South Carolina sought and secured the annexation of Texas in order to prevent the abolilon of Slavery there.

Mr. Calhoun-That is it, sir. Mr. Webster resumed the thread of his arguent. There is not a word or syllable in the constitution authorizing the acquisition of territory.-All that it speaks of is, " the territory of the United States;" the territory existing at the time. The stitution makes an inequality in the matter of slave power to acquire territory has never been, and can never be, proved. If it does exist it is a resulting

power, growing out of the very nature of govern-ment. And if there be no restrictions, or regulations defined, regarding territories acquired under

Now, gentlemen Senators, we have come to this point.

I for one shall never vote for a compromise line. I will acquiesce in such a measure, if passed, as I stated before; but I never will vote for it. If you plosion of a volcano or the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of an earth-point of the state of the repture of the r

what I owe to the section of the country where my ot has been cast, is the highest part of my destiny. I never was a sectional man, and I hold if I stand have cooled down, henoved to lay the bill on the Mr. Johnson, of Gorgia, however, secured the

of ours should be overthrown? I am conservative, swing by conservative. I believe good governments are scarce, and I shall struggle all I can
to preserve it, even if we should be compelled to
take this matter into our own hands. If, sir, we
should be forced to the last sad resource, I believe
we will not be the worst sufferers. It will for Mr. Douglass replied, that it was understood

committee, that the amendment applied simply to Oregon, and did not bind anymember, either for or against the compromise, in eference to the other of the cries at Buffalo, is the cry of "Free er territories. Pending the anexation he had er territories. proposed this Missouri comprosise, because he ex- I should but disparage myself. But when he depected then that California would follow. He

> The hour of four having arived, the Senate EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was called to orier at six o'clock.

parture from the constitution, the departure was in ources and your cotton factories? The contemn- favor of Slavery. He wished ome landmark esed South is like the waters of the mill in its over- tablished against its further extension. One of flow. But a small part of the valley is occupied by the river, but that fructifies the whole land. So Buffalo hunt, advertised to cone off this fall on If we are getting poorer, you are getting richer by it is with the South. The Southern man is the man who has reared the blacks from being savthem books, but we have civilized them; and we these Buffalo hunts. He argued in opposition to have less crime than in any other portion of the amendment, and for the naked ordinance

Mr. Downs would vote for the amendment, be cause there was something in it. It means some thing. It is, as far as it goes, an acknowledgment

of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Foote understood that it was the precise adment, and not only so, but also against the amendment offered in the House last year, by a bill itself, as he could not concede the power of gentleman of the South, to this very bill. Mr. Hunter-Will the Senator vote for this bill

Mr. Foote-No. sir.

Mr. Hunter-Neither the Senator from Missis gainst the bill, as it was coughed in ambiguous sippi, nor the Senator from Louisiana, will vote for the bill with this amendment. It is, then, not satisfactory. It is deceptive. Tell the whole truth. cussing any question, but to ask an explanation . If you mean to exclude us say so, and if you mean the Hon. Senator from Connecticut, who had, in to give us the Missouri compromise, let us have it

amendment, and it agreed to, would go for the bin.

As far as Oregon was concerned, the amendment of the committee was satisfactory to him. It acknowledged the principle of the compromise.

Mr. Niles—Yes, sir.

Mr. Webster merely wished to know what remark the Sonator made use lost.

the Union to annex that country or not. Slavery They are represente Buffalo Convention Mr. R. Johnsonasy have several dele

Mr. Niles—Yes, sir; it was.

Mr. Mr. Foote, Mr. Doug es Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Downs, debated the meller of the amendment of ment, and that he should vote for the bill, with or Mr. Douglass - Well, sir, if that will satisfy gen

Mr. Hunter—It must secure us the rights

whatever act might be sed for the admission or exclusion of slavery.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote Mr. Douglass read what he would offer, which

Mr. Hunter-I must first understand it.

Mr. Douglass explained that it was the exact compromise of 1820. Mr. Butler, of the committee, said he had un derstood that the Senate bill was to be proposed a

Mr. Downs was wishing to accept the new Mr. Walker regretted that this full length Mis

souri compromise, had been offered by the Senato from Illinois; and called upon all friends of Ore gon to vote against it, for if attached to the bil the House would reject it, and Oregon would ge

Mr. Webster again took the floor. He had ev- Mr. Douglass defended himself as a friend er been opposed, and should ever be opposed, to Oregon. He looked to this compromise as the

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, thanked the Senato wiser heads than mine—there are men who would seek occasion for disturbance. I have foreseen from Illinois was one of the mediators. There were also agitators,men who either from ignorance or a preposterous determination to do wrong, who would not be appeased short of the destruction o the South. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mi Webster) is at the head of this class. From his ok to the extension argument, and his position, as declared to-day, he will be satisfied only with a violation of the compromises of the Constitution, and the breaking down of the slave redresentation in Congress. that I did not. He then explained his purpose to the to stop the design of the World's Convention, ia would submit to no such degradation of inequality as that urged by the distinguished Senator from

lassachusetts.

Mr. Webster-It is quite indifferent to me how the Senator from Virginia designates me. He nav take his own choice, and designate me what ne pleases; but I shall maintain the same characer to myself and to the country. He says I am at the head of a party abstraction. Abstractions thought, belonged to the South. Who has ever known me as the champion of a mere abstraction? Another remark of the Senator is extremely unust. He says, I seek to break down the representation of the South. When a man is conscious of the injustice of his cause, he never misrepresents nis opponents. It is a weak mind or a bad cause which drives an antagonist to patching up a man of straw, for the purpose of having something to knock down. Not a word has incautiously escap ed me to-day. I said I was opposed to the inrease of the slave representation. it? ("Yes, yes.") That was what I said. I never said anything like breaking down the slave That was what I said. I

epresentation in Congress. I said I was opposed

peesentation. Was not that what I raid. Mr. R. Johnson-In so many words. Mr. Webster-In so many words, the Senator rom Virginia says that his great State, which is not greater than other States—[ha! ha! ha!]—will not submit to the breaking down of her representation. I am not wholly unknown in the significance: councils. For twenty years and more I have stood fast for the compromises of the constitution. Nay, that has always been my position. But the con

many members from the Seuth are elected upon Mr. John Davis-Twenty. Mr. Webster-Twenty-there are twenty men

representation, and in favor of the South.

constitution, or break down the slave representa-tion. I would leave the States to the rights they enjoy. I differ with gentlemen who think that the Missouri compromise was a glorious achievment. It gave us some four years peace; but it is a question whether the immediate good be not counter-balanced by the succeeding evil. It drew a line of Herald: demarcation. It divided the Union into two sec-tions and as far as possible; we should avoid all such distinctions. But I say again, that by no act any act to prevent this increase; but I do say that, if done, it shall be done by no act of mine. The Scuator from Georgia demands one word. He says that under the constitution the territories action. Admitted. But where is the limitation in the constitution? where the injunctive, prescrip-

[Senate galleries filled with ladies and gentle en-one-half of the House on the floor below, with many other distinguished civil and military

Mr. Mason—I had no intention of exciting the enator from Massachusetts, to words of heat, innsistent with his temperament and his age. had no intention to disparage him, for in doing so, use the words. Does he suppose that he is talking to children who cannot comprehend the meaning of his declamations? When he says, he means, if possible, to arrest the extension of the slave power, he means to break us down. Can we remain stationary, or if we are shut up under his restrictions, must we not crumble to ruin? I am glad to have brought the Senator out. But what right has he to interfere in this matter of slave representation?

Mr. Webster-Because it affects us.

it. You have no right to interfere, you have no right to an opinion on the subject. It is our institution. But when the Senator says he will arrest the extension of slave power, I say the effect is, he will violate the Constitution, and break down the slave representation here.

Mr. Webster maintained that the slave representation affected the North; that it was an inequality; and hence he was opposed to its extension.—As to the domestic institution in the States, it was a domestic thing, and they might regulate it as they pleased.

Mr. Berrien arose and explained his view of the powers of the Constitution in the premises.

Mr. Webster—We have no power to acquire territory, in the constitution. If it exist, it is a resulting power, from the nature of government itself. And there being no provision for the government of acquired territory, it is, of course, left to the discretion of Congress, and to this there is no limitation.

Mr. Berrien was proceeding to argue that a limitation can as well be derived from the implied powers as from the express stipulations of the conution, when he was thus interrupted:

Mr. Benton-I call the Senator to order. Mr. Berrien-State your point of order. Mr. Benton-The Senator is not in order. is a personal disputation, proper to a debating club,

but not adapted to the business of the Senate. If m,and let us go with a low hiss somewhere on the floor below.) Berrin was going on.

Mr. Benton-He is not in order, sir; his mouth shut, sir, till the question is settled. Mr. Butler-Write it down.

Mr. Benton-Yes, sir, I will write it down. Mr Berrien argued out his point. Mr. Webster briefly replied. Mr. Walker reiterated his opposition to this Mis-

souri compromise. The bill could not pas House. It had been rejected there already. Mr. Downs and Mr. Foote said it had not. It

was only declared out of order. The question had not been tried. Mr. Westcott declared himself opposed to any

affirmative legislation on the subject, because he did not believe in the power of Congress to legis-Mr. Bright and Butler debated the expediency

the measure. Mr. Dickinson spoke briefly in 'avor of the com-The amendment of the committee was rejected

-2 to 42.
Yeas - sussers. Bright and Douglass -2.
Nays-Messers. Allen. Atomism. Atherton. Badges Britain. Bell. Benton. Berrien. Burland. Bradbury. But er. Cath. da. Cameron. Corwin. Duty of Mass.. Davis of Miss.. Dekinson. bux. odge. Downs. Felch. Foots freene. Hale, Hamilin, Hannegun. Hunter, Johnson. odd., Johnson of Cat., Kug. Lewis, Manana, Mason. Mider. Niles. Pearce. Phe.p., Sebassim Parney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westert, Yep-42. -2 to 42.

Mr. Douglass then offered his substitute, running e compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and guarantying slavery South of the line to the ocean of the West.

Mr. Jefferson Davis had no hope of this bill .-The spark of compromise was gone. The ques ion could only be settled by force or by the reme Court. He, therefore, moved to strike out he whole bill, and to substitute that of the Senate

Mr. Berrien and Mr. Metcalfe, appealed to the Senator to give this compromise a trial. It had rought us peace before, and might secure us peace Mr. Davis at length withdrew his amendment.

And after some secondary amendments, the bil vas ordered to be engrossed-33 to 22, as follow Yeas-Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bor son, of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Met lfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tu ney Nays-Alien, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun,

Clorke, Corwin, Dayton, Dax, Dodge, Felch, Greene, dale, Handin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westcott-21. And the bill was passed with the compromise ine to the Pacific, conceding slavery south of tha

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Senate adjourned. GENESEO, Aug. 16, 1848.

At a General term of the Supreme Court, now n session in this village, Justice MAYNARD presiding, the following gentlemen were admitted to practice as Counselors and Attorneys of this Court John Callester, of Canandaigua; Isaac H. Hill of Tyrone, Steu. Co.; L. D. Ferry, of Rochester;

Wm. Windsor, of Angelica, Alle'y Co.; Chauncy

Perry, of Rochester; Henry Willey, of Geneseo

Octavus Wilson, of Wyoming; William M. Olden, Wyoming. The Judge upon delivering the decision of the Court observed, that he here took occasion to remark, that the class, as a whole, was above an average, and that the Court were highly gratified

it was creditable to themselves. the local extension or to the increase of slave A BOLT THREATENED .- The Daily Wisconsin the editor of which we feel confident pants to break through the shackels of Hunkerism, makes the following remarks upon the late judicial election in that State. His words have to us a peculiar

We have also to say, in conclusion, that hereofore we have been in the habit of supporting the candidates of nominating conventions, when did not prefer them. We have thought this due to our party friends, but we now wish to be distinctly understood, that hereafter we shall exereise our discretion about supporting candidates. The spirit and object of some of the late combinatanding up for them. I would not, sir, because I not exclude us from the enjoyment of our rights. this resulting power, the policy of their govern- in the House representing the federal item of slaves tions will be remembered beyond the passing hour. THE CLOSING SCENES

First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

A pre-occupation of our columns prevents us from giving as full details as we could wish; but they will be given hereafter. Meanwhile we subjoin the following synopsis from the New York

The sitting of the Senate, beginning at ten o'clock on Saturday, and continuing till near ten o'clock Sunday morning, was the most extraordinof mine shall there be an increa e of slave territo-ry, or an increase of slave representation in this adoption of the constitution. Except during the morning hour and the time occupied by Messis.

Webster and Reverdy Johnson, when our associate relieved us, your reporter was the witness the Monroe, in the committee of conferees. He was whole time, and wide awake.

We have sent a rapidly written report by mail, which is full of interest.

10 o'clock, P. M.; Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, fol- in 1847. He is an admirer of John P. Hale: and owed; then Mr. Foote; and then Gen. Houston, was never more so, than when he consented to the defence of his position in supporting, as a last quently did he spe round of three cheers. This was at 12,

hour be entered on the journal. The motion was rejected. The South were determined to fight the proviso to the death. If they could defeat sion that the friends of John P. Hale were unfairly recede and pass the House bill was his motion .-

tive session.

Mr. Breese raised a point of order.

Mr. Berr an sustained the motion for an execuive session.

nonor of Mr. Benton. In the course of it, Mr. B. aid, and repeated several times, that any man cause, nothing for men." who would charge him with dishonorable conduct would get the lie; "he would get the lie in his throat, sir, and he would have to swallow it."— Loud cries of "order! order!" all around.]

tion. There was no confederacy in it, and he still believed that the case required an executive session. After some time, the motion for an execusion. After some time, the mouth to be out of candidate for the Presidency, and when the vote

Mr. Mason appealed from this decision, but the Chair was sustained by the Senate. mendment to the Oregon bill, so that a new committee of conference with the House might be

Mr. Benton repudiated the idea of receding .o'clock Sunday morning, till twelve o'clock Monlay morning.

Mr. Foote then undertook to talk down time, of order, and compelled to take his seat.

With frequent motions to adjourn, the night vote be taken. Then it was that Mr. Calhoan, Mr. Badera Mr. Ma gum. Mr. Foote, and Ar. Downs, delivered their dimeral or times of the

cluded that Washington city had already been sacked and pillaged by the abolitionists, and that he Mississippi had commenced running up stream. The vote was taken, and with the Southern votes Benton and Houston, the Oregon bill, as passd by the House, was agreed to by the Senate-

It being half past nine o'clock, Sunday morning the Senate adjourned.

SESSION OF MONDAY. The Senate met at 9 A. M. A motion by Mr. Miller, to suspend the rule

let the Oregon Bill go to the President, was taken up.
Mr. Turney objected, and proceeded to make

Mr. Webster called to order. The question was debated by Messrs. Calho ind Turney, who thought it proper to defeat th oill by talking down the session.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Benton fought for the Mr. Rusk, appealed, that, as the South had dor verything in their power to defeat this Wilmo roviso, they should give way and let the rules b and forty other bills, were yet to go to the Presilent, as well as the Oregon bill.

It was moved to amend Mr. Miller's resolution o as to suspend the rules in reference to all bil. n hand.

Mr. Calhoun objected. Just at this moment, the very resolution wanted ame in from the House.

Mr. Benton-We have it now, sir. I move y down the Senate resolution and take up that one House. Agreed to, and the resolution wa arried triumphantly, suspending the rules upon a bills that had not been sent to the President. The President was in the capitol waiting for

Afser some other business, a message was re cived from the President; and, on motion, th Senate went into executive session at quarter be fore 12 o'clock.

When they came out, the long session of the 30th Congress was at an end. It was immediately announced that the Oregon bill, with the proviso, was a law of the land-that Gen. Shield was Governor-that Messrs. Turner, of Illinois Bryant, of Indiana, and Burrett, of Oregon, wer Judges, &c.; and that all the other necessary fed eral offices were pool ted and confirmed.

Mr. Wescott, in the debate on Sunday morn ing, said the President would sign the bill, but i was hard to reconcile the idea with the fears o the Southern Senators that it must dissolve th

We are glad to learn to day that the Union i

The greatest confusion prevailed in the House this morning. The various motions made by some of the members, seemed to be with a view to waste time, in order that the Oregon bill might not be come a law. A rule which permitted bills to b resented to the President on the last day of the ession, however, was suspended, to which the Senate subsequently agreed, and the bill was signed shortly after by the President, who was in the Secretary's room.

A message was sent into the House a few min ites subsequently, but which was not read, in congentlemen insisting on the ayes and nays on the adoption of a resolution from the rinting Committee. The hour of twelve arrived while the Clerk wa

calling the roll, and the House was adjourned .-The message, it is said by some of the members with the exhibition upon the examination, and that contained the President's reasons for approving of the Oregon bill. RATHER A HARD HIT .- A strong anti-VAN BU-

> REN paper, the Seneca Observer, speaking of the numbers at the Buffalo Convention, savs : "The Rochester American, a Taylor paper, e timated the number at 3,000; but the Taylor pa pers have got into such a habit of lying, that the ie about things respecting which it would be full as profitable to tell the truth."

CANAL RECEIPTS, ALBANY .- Flour 4689 bbls Ashes 12 do; Beef 117 do; Pork 54 do; Whiskey 2300 gals; Corn 7257 bu; Butter 2294 lbs Cheese 1790 do; lard 51,590 do; Wool 55,000 do : Hams and Bacon 944 do.

"The Way it was done."

Under this caption the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser undertakes to show the ways and means by which the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN was effected, and professes to derive his information from one of the conferees; a witness of the whole transaction. The editor then inquires for the opinion of "the honest abolitionists" upon the dose" which "Van Buren doctors have proposed for them." The writer of this article was also a delegate, and a conferee; and a witness of the abolitionist, and had the honor to be one of the also a delegate to the Buffalo Convention that nominated JAMES G. BURNEY, in 1843; and again Mr. Webster made his speech between 9 and to the Convention that nominated John P. Hale.

nomination of Martin Van Buren. to Without going into detail upon the various m ters set forth in the pretended account of the ings of the conferees, let it suffice to ray, that a whole, it is deceptive and false; and calculated night, when

Ar. Turney moved to adjourn, and that the to give an entirely incorrect idea of the whole The motion to used, and left dissati fied.

So far from this being the case, the very contra-He planted himself upon that position.

Mr. Butler, referring to a publication of a matter of secret session, to which is appeared the Senator from Missouri was a party, moved an execution of the assembly; with the rules and regulations that governed the Convention; with the platform that was presented, and with the result of the nomination. One impulse seemed to inspire every A debate ensued on the motion, involving the heart, and that seemed to be, "every thing for the

When the "platform" of principles was read to which it was received, surpassed all bounds. A Mr. Butler, as we thought, made a movement to Mr. Benton, but was stopped. He afterwards explained that he was wholly responsible for his modular. There was no confederacy in it, and he still pronounced the platform the basis of fraternity.

Then commenced the informal balloting for the was announced, Joshua Leavitt, of Mass., made a motion, which was seconded by Samuel Lewis, of Mr. Foote then appealed to the Senator of Misouri to withdraw his motion to recede from the nominated. Then again broke forth the irrepresentations. sible enthusiasm of the the whole throng, and never before was witnessed a more unanimous, vociferous and cordial acceptance of a proposition. Ie was ready to sit there from this time, one The 'outsiders,' who, from time to time, witnessed and participated in the ou.breaks of enthusiasm and applause which all the world heard in the and continued for a long time speaking about any thing in the world except the bill. He was also a faint idea of the intensified and extravagant relieved in a long explanation by Mr. Westcott and Mr. Atchinson; but he was finally ruled out ferees.

The world was witness to the unanimity and passed through; and in the morning, Mr. Yulee whole-souled enthusiasm of that vast assemblage gave notice that the South had agreed to let the which convened at Buffalo, for "free soil, free speech, free labor and free

ent it stands without a parallel in on ect counterpart in tha thranch of the vast convocaion, called the conferees-they were part and parel of the whole; and in that long session of sevn hours, which terminated in the nomination of Mr Van Buren, not one complaining voice was heard. Liberty, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY were emhatically there-a good cause inspired every eart, and all left that memorable spot full of hope, onfidence and determination. This, and this

From the Buffilo Republic

S. D. P.

lone, is " the way it was done."

AMERICAN HOTEL, Buffalo, Aug. 15, 1848. GENT.: Allow me to state, through your colmns, the name of the per on who furnished me with the information embodied in the postscript of the proceedings of the late Nationfree soil convention. Mr. John R. St. John New York, was the person. He stated, upon is honor as a gentleman, that will be told me was true. I believed him, and of course felt bound give the information. As soon as the first cops of the report appeared, the postscript was conrence" gave me satisfactory proof of its falsity nd I at once stopped the press and corrected the eport. These are the facts concerning the poscript. I leave every man to draw his own conlusions. For the body of the report, I claim the

tmost fidelity. Many speeches are not given in all, for reasons stated in the report. I presume he public will consider the reasons satisfactory. I regret hat any actions of mine-although ocasioned by honest convictions of duty-should, in ne least, do injustice to the "Committee of Courence," or the cause they have at heart. I resice that the error was made known in time to prevent the mischief its originator doubtless deigned it should effect.

We frankly confess the above does honor to Mr. Dyen. In giving the name of the scamp who mposed upon his credulity, he has freed himself rom further blame on that score. This Mr. St. John is a hanger-on, for the time being, of any party which he thinks most likely to

succeed; and how little he is deserving the confi-

dence of any body, may be justly inferred from the

OLIVER DYER.

falsehoods he succeeded in palming off upon a reporter who ought to be furnished with correct information only. The Saint nobly deserves exposure, and we rust he will earn that degree of notoriety which

will satisfy his craving for a season. To THE POINT .- The Hunkers in Vermont, reently nominated CHARLES R. FIELD, for Lieutenant Governor. Whether he accepted may be inferred from an extract of a letter written by him

as follows: "I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Committee, declining the nomination of Lieut. Governor, and directing them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the democracy—my views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible the nomination was adopted from a belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote for him-he is cowardly-an unprincipled political hack-and marvellous worthy nominee of the worthless trick-

sters who assembled at Baltimore." Appropos .- The Wabash Courier of 1840, conained the following; it is rather appropos just now, inasmuch as Gen. TAYLOR, who teazed the government into providing bloodhounds, is now a candidate, and so is the person so bitterly and un-

justly assailed "It is laughable to hear the federal editors talk of Harrison's cowardice. What do they really hink of Gen. Van Buren's bravery? AND OF HIS SOLDIERS, FLORIDA Dogs, and almighty valiant fellows, eh! FIVE YEARS trying to whip a thousand Indians, and new have to ENLIST OOGS to do what men could not accomplish !-