

PUBLISHED BY BUTTS & MERRELL OFFICE OF THE DAILY ADVERTISER AND ROCHESTER REPUBLICAN, AUGUST 25, 1848. NUMBER 8.

NEWSPAPER FREEMAN

20 Copies to one address, each 20 cents. For a less number, 25

Persons desiring to send a single copy to their friends, can have them mailed on the above terms.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

First Session SENATE WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1848

THE OREGON BILL

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate took up the Oregon bill, from the House, with the several amendments offered in the Senate, to wit: 1. That from the committee on the subject...

The chair announced the question to be first upon the amendments from the House, and that the Senate should proceed to act thereupon.

Mr. Webster then rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the extension of slavery. He declared that he put no value upon the acquiescence of the committee...

Mr. Calhoun—Mr. President, I shall vote against this amendment, but for a very different reason than that assigned by the Senator from Massachusetts. (Mr. Webster.)

could not, in my conception of the constitutional right of those I represent, vote for the principle contained in the bill...

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.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, however, secured the floor for a few minutes, to give his views on the general question of the representation...

Mr. Webster maintained that the slave representation affected the North; that it was an inequality, and hence he was opposed to its extension...

Mr. Walker reiterated his opposition to this Missouri compromise. The bill could not pass the House. It had been rejected there already.

Mr. Calhoun—Our emigration will not extend further than the good lands contiguous to our own. Mr. Webster—Then, sir, we shall go on, because there are good lands all the way down through Mexico...

Now, gentlemen Senators, we have come to this point of discussion: and like the father of his country, he should not ask about it. He would not expect it, no more than he would expect the explosion of a volcano...

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, however, secured the floor for a few minutes, to give his views on the general question of the representation...

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

ment is at the discretion of Congress. He had no objection to his doing as he pleased...

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

in the population. That is an inequality, and I am opposed to extending it. I shall do it despite the designation of the Senator from Va.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, would go for the amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill itself, as he felt the bill to be satisfactory to him.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

A pre-occupation of our columns presents us from giving as full details as we could wish; but they will be given hereafter.

The sitting of the Senate, beginning at ten o'clock on Saturday, and continuing till near ten o'clock Sunday morning, was the most extraordinary...

We have sent a rapidly written report by mail, which is full of interest. Mr. Webster made his speech between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M.

A debate ensued on the motion, involving the honor of Mr. Benton. In the course of it, Mr. B. said, and repeated several times, that any man who would compromise with disunion would get the lie.

With frequent motions to adjourn, the night passed through; and in the morning, Mr. Yule gave notice that the South had agreed to let the vote be taken.

Mr. Webster called to order. The question was debated by Messrs. Calhoun and Turkey, who thought it proper to defeat the bill by talking down the session.

Mr. Rusk, appeared, that, as the South had done everything in their power to defeat this Wilmot provision, they should give way and let the rules be suspended.

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 provision...

After some other business, a message was received from the President, and, on motion, the Senate went into executive session at quarter before 12 o'clock.

"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...

Without going into detail upon the various means set forth in the preceding paragraph, of the ways of the conferees, let it suffice to say, that as a whole, it is deceptive and false.

When the "platform" of principles was read to the Conferees, the delight and enthusiasm with which it was received, surpassed all bounds.

Then commenced the informal balloting for the candidate for the Presidency, and when the vote was announced, Joshua Leavitt, of Mass., made a motion, which was seconded by Samuel Lewis, of Ohio...

The world was witness to the unanimity and whole-souled enthusiasm of that vast assemblage which convened at Buffalo, for "free soil, free speech, free labor and free men."

From the Buffalo Republican. AMERICAN HOTEL, Buffalo, Aug. 15, 1848.

Mr. Webster called to order. The question was debated by Messrs. Calhoun and Turkey, who thought it proper to defeat the bill by talking down the session.

Mr. Rusk, appeared, that, as the South had done everything in their power to defeat this Wilmot provision, they should give way and let the rules be suspended.

After some other business, a message was received from the President, and, on motion, the Senate went into executive session at quarter before 12 o'clock.