

rice Soll, Free Speech, Free Ment om for Free Territory.

ies to patentees.

rindicate the honor of the country

The resolution was adopted,

Commitee of Public Lands.

when---

ness of his family

E.O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, December 20,1851

Terms of The Reporter. **31 50** per subara-it paid within the year DD cents will be deducted-for each paid actually in advance **51 00** will be deducted." No paper sent over two years, unless paid for. Appartisessing, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the Srst, and 25 conis for each subsequent insertion. D'Office in the "Union Hlock." north side of the Public Rugare, next done to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between "Heners, Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

for In the absence of other news of importance, we publish lengthy reports of the proceedings of Congress, which will be found interesting. The debates are principally upon SEWARD's resolution, and Foors's re-unactment of the Compromises

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE --- We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. L. Scott & Co. in another column, of their reprints of Foreign pe-

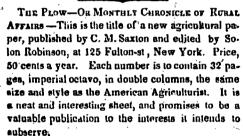
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riodicals. We need not add a word as to the stand-- Sing and value of the works advertised. These periodicals are the critical censors of the

British scholastic and literary world. By their criticism, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books ; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination .-They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religions, scientific, and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain ; and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into "which the people of Great Britain are divided.

Under the operations of the new law, the postage is so much reduced, as to be no serious impediment in the way of subscribing.

Double Thack -Engineers are now engaged in surveying for a double track on the New York and Brie Railroad, between Owego and the Great Bend, the work to be completed, we understand, early in the spring. This is rendered necessary by the vast and increasing amount of freight shipped and reshipped at that place, as well as to facilitate the transportation of coal from the Lackawana mines, which, by arrangement with the Erie Company is brought over their road from the Bend in the cars of the Lackawana company.



the 25th ult, at the age of 64. He was an officer he could not do in Europe. They therefore offered in the army which marched from Pennsylvania to him the means of reaching, in the speediest manthe defence of Baltimore in 1812. He was a ner this country if he desired to do so. There was

poor Richard : "You plead that your invitation. roceedings of the XXXIId Congress. stified no expectation of welcome. How then FIRST SEASION. came Kossuth, England, France, the world, your WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1851. SENATE - The Senate commenced business at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock. Mr. Gwin presented petitions in favor of the .es work! you not have resented an insult to him and your flag ? Since when was it that you reverse the card of invitation to see how cheep you could make the hospitalities which would have been your honor. You plend that you invited him as an emiablishment of a Lunatio Asylum in the City of Mr. Miller introduced a bill, giving further reme grant to take up his lot within your borders. Is a Mr. Cass called up the resolutions offered by him a few-days since, as follows: Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not to afford an asylum to him and his few associates, nsousistent with the pat-lic interest, any informa- for was it not rather to honor Hungary, and to give ion the Executi e may have received, respecting moral aid to her great but declining same !

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, paired off with Mr. Pratt he firing into and seizure of the American steam hip Prometheus, by a British vessel of war, in No-Mr. Louston paired off with Mr. Rusk! rember last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast, The question was then taken on the first branch and also what measures have been taken by the of Mr. Berrien's amendment, extending a welcome Executive to ascertain the state of the lacts, and to to the associates of Kosanth, when it was rejected,

yeas 14, nays 26. The second branch declaring that by this well The Lill from the House, making land-warrants come to Kossnith, Congress did not intend to inti neignable, was then taken up and referred to the mate an intention to depart from the policy of nonintervention, &c., was also lost-yeas 15, hays 26 The resolution extending a welcome to Louis Kossuth, was taken up on motion of Mr. Sewaid, Mr. Shields then moved as a substitute for the whole resolution, the resolution first introduced by Mr. Foote and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr Hale abnounced that he had paired off with Mr. Borland moved the following as a substitut Mr. Berrien, who had been called away by the sickfor Mr. Shields amendment :

That the Congress of the United States in the Mr. Badger, who had the floor, yielded it to Mr. Mallory, who spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. He looked upon Kossuth as the repre-Hungary in their recent laudable and heroic strug. sentative of the great principle, which he delighted to honor. He examined theignestion whether forgle, and in their present misfortunes-that it rec ognizes and cordially welcomes Louis Kossuth, late tign nations had a right under the law of nations, Governor of Hungary and his associate exiles, who to be offended at the adoption of the resolution, and have landed on our shores, as worthy representa lenied thet they had any just cause of offence. He tives of their country, and invites them to the capi had no doubt but that they would be offended; but tot of the Union-that it requests the President to every chapter in the history of this country was, receive and entertain them as such, in such manfor that matter, and offence to depotism -every ocner as may be appropriate, and that the sum ofcasion upon which our flag was presented to their dollar be and the same is hereby appropriated and notice was one of offence to the despotic powers of placed at the disposal of the President to pay the notice was one of offence to the despotic powers of expenses of the reception and entertainment of the Mr. Badger said that it was natural that when a

said guests, during their sojourn at the capitol was proposed, for the second time, in the history The question being taken, Mr. Borland's amend of this country, to confer the distinguished honor of ment was rejected.

a publ e welcome upon a foreigner, the reason for Mr. Shield's amendment was also rejected-yes such a course should be called for : and friends of 16, nays 23.

this measure had endeavored to furnish some such The question then being upon Mr. Seward's joint esolution as follows :---

reasons. But in his opinion, those reasons rather operate against the resolution than otherwise.— Knowing that to be the disposition of the Senate, he Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives f the United States. in Congress assembled, That the by the senator in his recent speeches, he had gone had paid particular attention to the reasons given Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Lou-is Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capitol of the in favor of the adoption of the resolution. Now, what was the question when its partical merits were examined? It bids Lonis Kossuth a cordial country. It was ordered to a third reading, yeas 33, nave

welcome to these shores. As inducements for this welcome, it is said that Congress, having invited as follows :

him as a gnest, Congress is required consistently Yeas-Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Broadhead with honor to follow that invitation up by the welass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge, of Wis. Dougcome now proposed. That there has ever been ass, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foote, of Ct., Foote, o any such invitation as was implied, he denied -Miss - Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, James, King, The joint resolution under which Kossuth came Mallory, Miller, Norris, Rheu, Seward, Shield here, expressed the sympathy of the American Smith, Spruance, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walk people for him and his associates in exile, and comer, and Whitecomb-33.

mended the conduct of the Sultan of Turkey. It Nays-Messrs Badger, Borland, Clemens, Daw son. Morton, and Unperwood-6.

The announcement of the result was follows with much applause in the galfery.

. The resolution was then read a third time oassad

the Senate after a short Executive Session adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Mr. BEEL presenied the credentials of Mr. Jones, newly-elected Senator from "annessee, who ap-

Mr. Foors called up his resolution deciarits the Compromise Acts a definite settlement of the Diavery question.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply to Mr. Foote's speech on this subject, said he regretted the debate on this resolution had been suspended in the Senate for had it not been he would have but little to say .-He had come into the debate unexpectedly and would have said but little; but the Senator from Mississippi. in his reply, had satisfied him that further re-

> Magna ator had styled him traitor. If the senator from Kentucky ever appears in the senate again that speech would be delivered. If the senator from Mississippi had introduced the proposition here that no State had a right to secede, and that all who aided a State in so doing were traitors, there would be some excuse; or, on that subject, there had always been a difference of opinion. Epithets may or may not amount to any thing. General Gage, in writing to the British throne, said, "Were it not for the demagogues and traitors, who controlled the neonle, the rebellion could be put down." Arnold imself spoke with a sneer of WASHINGTON, the rebel traitor. The people he represented were se-cessionists-were disuionists-and he was free to

to divide Teras, or any other State, in the manner, stornia, and congress by recognizing that constitue 1812 settled all approhensions that the Unite

The Mississippi Convention have resolved that there is no remedy in secession of the Feteral usurpation , but that the state, in certain contingencies-opon the taking place of a certain legislation by Congress, would resist such legislation by revo-Now, supposing that state engaged in a war of revolutionary resistance for the purpose of destroying all connection with the E-derel Government, on which side would the senator be found." Mr. Foorn considered it an insult to place Mississippi in such a disgraceful position as calling on her sons to make war on the General Government. When such a time did arise he would deliberate and decide the question. When his state was assaulted-when she was called to arms-when his fireside was invaded-he would have no difficulty in deciding where his allegiance was due. He would not in such a case pause to chop logic upon where his allegiance called him ; his heart told him where

that allegiance was due. He knew there were a great many persons in Mississippi who would be found to support her ordinances, and he would not consider them traitors for so doing. They might be denounced as traitors, and the General Government might prepare the rope wherewith to hang them

but at this day it ought to be known that but a few freemen died by the rope when they had arms in their hands. The senator was opposed to amend-ments to the Constitution, and had said the Constitution of Washington was good enough for him, without amendment. The Constitution itself, as framed by its wise founders, contained a provision for its amendment. He would vote for an amendment declaring that Congress should give to all the Territories a Government without the Wilmot Proviso. He would vote for other amendments, giving guarantees to the minority against the power of the majority. He alluded to his (Foote's) comments amendments of Mr. Calhoun, for a dual executive; and, for one, was not prepared to say that such an amendment would not be beneficial to the Union. He could see no harm in providing that the laws passed by the North should require the approval of the south. The senator had denounced all the other opponents of the Compromise. He [Mr. Foote] disclaimed having ever imputed improper conduct to those who had offered the Com-

Mr. BUTLER considered the senator from Mississippi responsible for the meeting of the southern members of Congress, and for the southern address. The senator also shou'd bear the responsibility o the Nashville convention. After all these efforts nto the subject of the late struggle in South Caro lina. He (Butler) had had great difficulty in that internal struggle. He had opposed friends and relatives. Those who stood up for the execution o the resolutions of the Legislature were as high and as honorable men as any in the world, notwithstanding the denunciations poured upon them and the af-

mpt to put them under the ban of treason. Mr. Foors disclaimed having denounced any other in South Carolina than those demagogues and traitors who urged the people of that stat attack the forts of the United States. All such he denounced again, and for all he had said was responsible now and hereafter, here and elsewhere. Mr. BUTLER said the resolutions of South Caro lina in 1848 were for co-operation in 1849. They were the same, and those which had been adonted in 1850 were based upon the action which had taken place in Mississippi. When he heard the troops had been sent to Fort Moultrie, and the guns of Fort Sumpter were pointed upon his soil, hi great difficulty in entering into the contest which took place in his state. It was a state of affairs produced by what had taken place in Mississippi. Ma. Foorz said he had signed the southern Adlress-he had sent Calhoun's letter to his statebut in neither of these was a word said about se on, or an amendment of the Constitution. It cessi South Carolina had followed the course recommen ded by Mississippi in the Nashville convention, a

different state of things would have resulted. alluded to a speech made in Charleston, by the auing" of the Address of the Nashville Convention, in which it was said that he never expected to see 36 vention, adopted ; just he had been tired of this Government for twenty rears, and desired to get free from it, &c. Such language ins produced the effect in South Carolina, and not the course of Missis-Sippi." Mr. BUTLER said that as allusions had been made

Mr. REET said, that at the close of the last ses

tion recognized the Wilmot Proviso. Again the constitution mays new States may be admittedconstitution says new States may be admitted ions, and then commenced the aggress, California was no State, but simply territory of the South. The tariff of 1816 was adouted United States. Congress in admitting her had to a new tariff was adopted In 1819 the authority to do so under the constitution, for power guession mose. No difficulty would have

was only giver to admit new States. Mr. Poorz desired to explain. If the sensior from South Carolina is unwilling as be interrupied, fet him say so, and I will not do it. Mr. Raurr-The gentleman had not better inter-

rupt me-I have not a very good temper, and king perhaps, is no better. He next examined the terri torial bills, which, it was true, did not contain the proviso, but the Act gave Mr. Fillmore the power of appointing Judges and Marshals. The major-ity of Judges appointed were known to be of opinion that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were now enforced in Territories. The Wilmot Proviso was in effect spread over all the Territories.

[A message was here received from the House announcing that the Speaker had signed the Kossuth Welcome Resolution, and the President of the senate then signed it also.]

Mr. Rurrr continued-By the Texas Boundary Bill the south lost four states. He commenced an examination of the question whether the Fugitive Slave Law had been enforced, and denied that it had-when he gave way to a motion, and the senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Barrer, of Va., offered a resolution which was adopted-That the President, so far as is com patible with the public interests, communicate any information in the possession of the Executive re-specting the imprisonment, trial, and sentence of 1. 8. Th rasher, and his right to chaim protection as an American citizen:

The senate's Resolution, giving in behalf of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome to Kossuli to the capital of the country, and requesting the President to transmit him a copy of the same, was taken up and without debate passed, under the operation of the previous question moved by Mr. Robinson-Yeas 181, Nays 16.

The following are the mays on Mr. Seward's Kossuch resolutions :

Messrs. Abercrombie, Averett, Bragg, Brown, of Miss., Cadwell, Harris, of Tehnessee, Holliday, Johnson, of Georgia, Jones, of Tenn., Martin, Morehead. Savage, Scurry, Stephens, of Ga., Williams, Woodward.

Mr. Sxirn, of Ala., moved to reconsider the title of the resolution. ' He wanted to offer a personal explanation. Objection was made to this, but fi nally, amid much confusion, the consent of the House was given.

Mr. Sairn then commenced by saying, that Kos such came here as an exile, and referred to ancient history to show that several distinguished persons there mentioned profited by their exile, and ex-claimed, "happy, fortunate Kossuth !" He then alluded to the sph endid reception given to him in New York, and the object of his coming to this country namely, to get money.

It would be recollected that a few days ago a re solution was introduced in the senate, and that the mover, Mr. Foote, withdrew it. At that time the star of the east had not risen-Kossuth had not come-popular commotion was not a pused. But since then, an extraordinary change had come over the Legislature, and a similar resolution has been introduced in the other House, and passed, with but six dissentient voices. Is this legislating beyond the control of popular commotion ? or does it not show that the optside passed the resolution ! And the resolution was rushed through this House without debate.

After proceeding in this strain a little further there were frequent calls to "order," and cries of "go on !"

The SFEARER decided that the gentleman had not gone beyond the limits of personal explanation. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Yeas and Nays ordered, when the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Sxirit resumed, reviewing the motives de-clared by Kossulh in England, and those avowed in New York, between which there was manifest inconsistency. He opposed Kossuth's ideas of non-intervention, saying that our policy has been, from the commencement of the Government, to stay at deg. 30 min., the lines recommended by that con. home, to attend to our own business, and let foreign nations take care of themselves. He referred to many things connected with Kossuth, reviewed Kossuth's speeches with the intention of justifying but he poped the Senstor would admit the the resolution which he sought to introduce in the House last week, requiring the Secretary of State to which could not be mistaken, he would leave the treasen and misdemeanor; and, further, if Kos-floor to his colleague. come an exile, brought to our country by an invitawhich he rose to reply to, but at the surgestion of come an exile, brought to our country by an invitation for the friends, he had postponed his speech till a report was made on that message. The report was in our public as well as our private concerns ! lance by which we should guard the liberties we Kossuth for interfering in religious concerns. He did not want such a Peter the Hermit: he would said Kossuth never was a Republican till he came to

furnish Kossuth with a copy of the laws defining the occasion of presenting certain resolution of the sector of th speeches to detain him, that he not only assaults 11 that speech the Senator had quoted not made till the last hour of the session, when he wished to avoid such consequences as to lowed the could not reply. On other occasions the same sen- invasion of Cuba, and spoke earnestly of the viginow enjoy; and he also took occasion to condemn prefer a Peter the Hunter from our own West. He

out of that question had it occurred before -it was sauled by compromise, which mea ing more than submission by the South. The yielded her equal right to all the territory, a copied one-fourth. Not more than three yea the tariff of 1824 was passed, the South su but the end was not yet. He then detailed events, among them the adoption of the t 1828 and '32. The South resisted at last, result was a compromises After this comp he attempts to give Congress the juri diction Slavery Question. In 1838 the Democrati altempted to resist it and had it not been weakness and imbecility of the South, the 2 would never have been abolished. In Tariff of '33 and the 21st Rule were both away by the power of the North. In a few after came the Tariff of 1846, which was h more than a slight modification of that of '49 was but a difference between them ; then for the struggle over the territory acquired from co. But every one of these several measure the Tariff of 1816 down to the Compromise b the South had lost all, till she was now the

could maintain a Government against fore

pted.

and prostrate at the leet of the North. He blame the North for this. Those who submi wrong were more to blame than wrong dues ast Compromise had hardly passed before ay sition was introduced in the House increase Tariff, and it was only rejected by five vola read tables to show that from 1791 to 1845 were only \$300,000,000 more paid by the than ought to have been paid by her if taxallo

representation were regulated by each other of \$102.000,000 expended by the United from 1833 to 1837 only \$37,000,000 were ero ed in Southern States. In the Revolutionard the Southsent more men to the war, in pro-to population, than the North did; yet in Ea the North, there was one out of every 68 perthe proper age who had revolutionary peak while at the South there was only one in eren persons

After his return'from the Nashville Conve had addressed the people of Charteston them then 35° /30 would notbe adopted and recommended that as in 1833, other States in serted her, South Carolina should right here The struggle now was no ordinary one-it for liberty-not for justice-not for equaliza-was a struggle for existence. What had the to gain by delay ? She should act now-se once. If she remaine I longer the result was itable, hence he was for secession. Secent South Carolina, with others-it not, sece-sion The south would not be worsted, -she con have those guns now at Fort Moultrie discha upon her. Her people could be unslavel, and they were now by the power of the North tyranny of this Government was more ruther that of Austria, which enslaved Hungary. amined the question of the right to secedeno concession by States of their sovereignt the sovereignty of the States remained a and, in virtue of that sovereignly they had the to secede. That the States were sovereign * dent from the clause in the Constitution treason. It consisted in levying war agai at and in giving aid and comfort to their energy Treason did not consist in levying war again General Government, but against the Star read from the acts of several States rath Constitution, wherein the sovereignty of the are maintained. He also read from the Jaz the Constitution of the United States, that r propositions, giving the General Governme. power to coerce the States, had been reject Hence ho concluded that the General Gover had no power to coerce the States ; and, w power exists to c erce a State, that St't is so He read from several p pres by Jetterson, tucky Resolutions, Randolph's Speeches a lutions-all confirming the right of a State to He referred the Senator from Mississippi to editor of The Union, who for filly years the cause of the right of a State to seceda authorities might be disregarded by the of his own speeches. He red from a speed Foote, in the Senate some two years ago a

nonneed by the editor of The National In Barbor, Webster, and others, as authoritie rights of a Senate to secede. Mr. FOOTE said he would resign all public for the next twenty years, if the Senator to duce a line of his wherein sacession is clam a Constitutional right, or wherein it has claimed other than as a revolutionary right received to only in case intolerably opport MR. RHETT asked why he had initiated authority of Jefferson and others to prove : cession was a right? Mr. Foors replied that he agreed wit and the others now.

An adjournment until Monday was ordered, and SENATE-WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1851. The Strate met at 121 o'clock. Mr. SEBASITAT. of Arki, appeared.

peared and was sworn.

marks from him were necessary. The Senator had made some remarks and some allusions concerning him at South Carolina, which made it necessary for him to detain the Senate to-day. The Senator had not only introduced his resolution to defend the sion, Mr. Clay, in a speech on the President's Mes- | Congress, but "soft-st wdusts" Webster, and pro-Compromise, but in his remarks had fired into the sage, had made some personal allusions to him poses to retain our Minister to Vienna. Did it becamp to which he formerly belonged. Such an indorsement and re-affirmation of past legislation was unusual. The Bill of Rights and Charta, had been, he believed, re-affirmed, but i was only such matters that ever called for such unusual legislation. The Senator had alluded to the detay in bringing forward the Fugitive Slave Bill at the session at which it passed; and it might be inferred that he, the Chairman of the Commit tee which reported that bill, had delayed it. He reported the bill at an early day, had adaressed the Senate in its favor, and Senator Davton had the floor on it when the Compromise Committee was started. He would now call on the Senate to say bow many of his Northern allies and friends of Compromise had voted for that bill? Only threethe Senators from Iowa, and Mr. Sturgeon. Senator Dickinson would have voted for it, but he had paired of with his colleague. He hoped that these

fur. Ar said that Kossuth and his associates desired to emigrate to this country, the President was authorized to encloy a national versel &c. The meaning of the resolution was that if he decided to emigrate, that the vessel was to be used ; and if he desire to do so the President was not authorized to use the vessel. Senators surely by his time ought

to know what emigrant meant. If a foreis at came here to look at our roads and canal and the improrements of the country, and to behold the working of our institutions, intending to return, he was not an

emigrant. When an emigrant ship was spoken of, it mea t a vessel which brought hose who intended to reside with us who left Europe to become members of our population and in time to share our po-litical priviliges That joint resolution of the last Congress was intended only to give Louis Kossuth and his associates a passage, from the land of their exile to this country, on condition that they desired to emigrate to this country. At that time Congress knew that Hungary was reduced to subjection—that the revolution had been put down and suppressed,

and that Kessuth, who was pinmg in a Turkish pris-OF Hon. Amos ELLMAKER died at Lancaster on on, would prefer to come to this country, where he could live in quiet and die a Christian death, which

prescribed by the Constitution. The Compromise was not above the Constitution. Mr. BUTLER said the senator would never, never-theless, vote to disturb the definitive settlement.-

member of Congress from the Dauphin district - nor a word in the bere; not a single word expressing or inwas appointed by Gov. Snyder, President Judge of timating that Congress cared a tarthing whether he States.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONCRESSMAN .- Col, Daniel Kilgore, formerly a member of Congress from the respected and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

OF The Lancaster, Pa. Whig, states that an in fant child of Mr. W. H. Miller, recently died in that place in consequence of having been forced to swallow pins and needles by its nurse, a girl of fourteen years of age. The girl confessed the horrible crime, and stated her object to have been to render the child fretful, so that she would be relieved from To his native land? No? To Turkey? You brought the care of it,

SPEARER OF THE SENATE .- The Union has a communication recommending Jonn W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga, for Speaker of the Senate.

We should rejoice at Mr. G's election to this post, but as the Senate is Whig suppose such an event hardly possible. The Democratic members would confer a deserved compliment upon an able and consistent member by supporting him for Speaker.

0 A great fire took place in Portland, Maine, an the 7th inst The extent of the conflagration was owing mainly to the want of water, the tide being down. There were twenty-seven stores burnt, nine vessels damaged, and ov v one hundred theu-"sand dollars worth of merchandise destroyed.

05 The Hon. HENRY CLAY, by eleccounts from Washington, public and private, is in very feeble health, and will be scarcely able to be present at the deliberations of the Senate, except on extraordinary occasions. The declining health of the vener able statesman, will be universally lamented.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE .- The dates from Brownsville are to the 26th ult. There had been no more fighting between the insurgents and the Mexicans, Avalue continued in quiet possessions of Matamoras. Carvajat's forces are said to be 500 men, though they are not probably so many.

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- In 68 counties, Johnson the democratic candidate for Governor, gains 5000 over Gen. Cass's vote, His majority will be very large. Both branches of the legislature will be very largely democratic.

KENTUCKY SENATOR .- Hon. John B. Thompson whig, has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky for 6 years from Match 4th, 1852;

> 1 .

ACINENT BURNED,-The Acalemy at Swanton Palls, Vern ont, was consumed by fire last week. Cause, del ct in chimney. No insurat.co. la fasta na g Strange Status na g

the Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill district-was came or not. It was affording him the means of Attorney General of the State; and in 1832 was a coming if he desired to emigrate. It was no more candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United of an invitation to him than was the general one to all Europe to come here and settle down as quiet citizens, if they desire to do so. There was nothing which entitled Kossuth any more to the sympathy of Congress than would entitle the more homble and lowly, who fled here from oppression, to our sym-State of Ohio, died on Friday evening at Butt's Ho-pathy. He could see no reason for any distinction between Kossuth and his associates. The friends tel, in Murray-st., New York, where has been sick of the resolution slood in a singular position of refor the last ten days, of inflammation of the lungs. I fusing to put in a resolution of welcome to Kossuth, The decease was a man of great moral worth, and a welcome to the associates of Kossuth. He (Mr. Badger) believed that Kosenth would, if governed by an honorable heart, resent as an indignity, any welcome from which his associates were excluded. It is without precedent.

> Messrs. Foote, Dodge, of lowa, and Badger, further continued the debate.

Mr. Seward said that supposing the resistance to this resolution shall be successful, the measure is not lost. Kossuth shakes from his feet the dust him thence. To England then? Yes! England alone dara or can give him sheher. Are you willing that England shall come and protecthim whom

yourselves pronounce to be the representative of Democracy, or are you willing to entertain him as such. But suppose Kessuth has already returned to England ? Will that be the end? That will be only the beginning. There is a tribunal of public opinion, which we have recognized, Our tame He did not believe it had been executed. It could and our claims to the respect of mankind, are found. never be employed. He had heard it said that such ed on its decrees. It is a tribunal free from passion and prejudice and is constituted not only of the iving great and good, but of the great and good of all ages and of all nations. Before that tribunal

the States of the earth are all equal; nay, the fallen and prostrate nations they are erect and fully equal with the most powerful and insjestic empires. There, too, the humble subject, be he Celt, Indian or Serf, is equal to the State to which he belongs, Eigland, America, or Rusia. Before this tribunal this question must go. He knew no living man

worthy to preside at such a tribunal, but he imagined that he saw that august Court organized, and the revered form of Franklin occupying the judge. ment seat. On the one side [said he] I see Hu gary, veiled, and resting on the arm of Kossuth. nd her are the sympathising nations of Europe On the other side the United States, sustained by Austria, Rusia, Prusia and France. It is an omichief-that they found him enjoying the generous hospitality of the Turk, but exposed to the menaces and surveillance of Austria and Prusia-that they gained access to his place of confinement, won his confidence by their symt athy, obtained his release, and transported him in the face of the admiring world, a guest to their own shores—that they turn-ed away and left him unprotected, unacknowledged and unrecognized to be the scoff of his enemies

and of his cause. The United States hold up the right hand and plead "not guilty," The records of the last Congress are read; the President's message and the records of this Senate respecting this resolution. Hungary rests her case. The United States appear by counsel: The ardent Senator from: Alabama, the earnest Senator from Georgia,

[Mr. Dawson,] the astate Senator from North Caro-luna, the candid Senator from Kentucky, and last and greatest the learned and venerable Senator from georgie, [Mr. Berrien.] The defence is made, The Court pronounces its judgment, and in that judgment, I recognise the acuteness of the light-

Northern Senators would, as he had no doubt they could, explain whether their absence was the redeclare he was a secessionist, and that he was, un sult of accident or otherwise. Mr. Butler then read der the present state of affairs, a dispionist. He the report made by him on the President's Meshad despaired of the rights of the South-of all sage, relative to the resistance in Boston to the Fu-gitive Slave Law. With the sentiment expressed instice and equality from the Federal Government not for 20 years, but ever since 1841. The overturning of Governments was not so much. How in that report he now agreed. The President asked was American freedom first obtained but by that for an amendment in the laws, so as to place under course! Had the Federal Government been so ad his orders an armed militia, to be controlled by his marshals, who, with ball and bayonet, were to be called into service to put down any resistance to the possession and enjoyment of the rights guaranteed laws. The force was to be used without even readby the Constitution? He was satisfied it had not and never would be. He would show the senate ing the riot act. He was opposed to clothing the Executive with any such power. He thought, it the causes of dissatisfaction of the people he rep ominous that such power should be asked. He did resented. This compromise dissatisfied them; not believe then the act would ever be executed .--was not only unconstitutional, but deeply unjust and oppressive. He reviewed the statement of the amount of territory possessed by the United States at the time of the passage of the Oregon Bill, and combinations, with a view to rescue a negro, would be declared treason. The Court had already dealso of that acquired from Mexico. He asked clared that it was not. The parties, then, who re-sisted this law would be placed under the jurisdicwhether any southern man with his slaves could

tion of the State Courts, to be tried by judges and tent of territory. The territory of the United juries whose sympathies were with the people who were to be tried, and if a conviction took place. States, gained by the common treasure of the United States, was equal in extent to forty-nine States, each of the same area as Ohio. The south and its no Executive of a Northern State would hesitate to pardon or to commute the sentence. The Senator slave institutions were excluded from all of it.-from Mississippi was or was not in favor of the The Union was now comprised of seventeen free The Union was now comprised of seventeen free and fourteen slave States, and territory equal to Compromise. He was in favor of the admission of California, and of the abolition of the slave-trade forty-nine additional States had been given up to in the District of Columbia, or he was not. He had denounced more fiercely than that Senator the swell the number of free States-the south being doomed to remain fourteen only. The foreign em Executive interference in the formation of the State igration was equal annually to half a million, and Government in California. No one more than he thus population flowed in by way of foreign emi-opposed her admission, as against all precedent.— gration alone sufficient to make five States each Government in California. No one more than he Now, the Senator comes forward and says that Cal- year, all to be free of course. This was the result ifornia came into the Union as every other State of the Compromise, and with such a measure, the did. It was announced that no other slave State people of the south were expected to be satisfied. What was the prospect of the South ! Now sevennous conjunction. Hungary complains that the should ever come into the Union-that no other United States have dishonored and insulted hor slave State should be permitted to pollute the Union teen free States and fourteen slave-the south excluded from territory equal in extent to over forty -that the slave States were not in point of politics of a capacity equal to the others. How could he new States, and they rapidly filling up with a for indorse such sentiments by voting for such a mea- eign population-could any man say this was a sure? He would ask the Senator from Mississippi sure? He would ask the Senator from Mississippi the question—if the proposition were introduced to-morrow to divide California, and allow one or of the F-deral Government, it would not be long both parts to be admitted as slave States, would before Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Senator vote for it?

Mr. Foors said that, during the debate on the then a general omancipation would soon fol Compromise, he had introduced two propositions to | Still he had hopes of the south herself. He did not divide California, neither of which had received the despair of her altogether. He did not despair even senator's approval. He had made them after great of Mississippi, for he believed there were some consideration, but neither had met with support .- | freemen there yet. He would not despair of the He anticipated that if the proposition were now in-south till she was another Hungary. He believed troduced for dividing California by the line of 36 that if the south continued under the Union as at deg. 30 min. or 35 deg. 30 min., he should vote the present time, itself, without any federal action, for it. would seal the destiny of the south, socially and Mr. Burress said that the senator now had before

politically. He did not consider the tax on tea which aroused our fathers, equat in injustice, to the senate a proposition declaring the Compromise immutable, and yet he does not hesitate to declare this great spoliation of the south. He argued the that he would vote to-morrow for a proposition overadmission of California to have been unconstituturning the whole of it. tional. The senator from Mississippi had taken

Mr. Foora said he would vote for the proposition. fatal ground in his letter to Governor Quitman .-

New York. The subject was here dropped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1851.

SENATE -Business commenced at twenty minites past twelve.

Mr. SHIELDS moved to take up his resolution proriding that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossurn, late Governor of Hungary, and introduce him to the Senate.

Ayes 20, Noes 11-no quorum. Mr. Babgen, of N. C', said that the resolution recognizing Kossuth as the guest of the nation had passed. He was opposed to the whole thing, but this regolution ought now to be passed.

On the second vote the resolution was taken up ministered as to secure the south equality in the -Ayes 30, Noes not counted. The resolution was then amended so as to pro

vide that the Committee wait upon Kossuth, on his arrival in Washington.

MR WALKER, of Wis, spoke in favor of the reso lution. He welcomed Kossurn for his principles, and also because he saw in this measure the incip ient step toward a departure from our present unwise policy of neutrality. He had long desired to see the policy of the neutrality of our. Government overthrown. The weakness which induced the neutrality policy of WASHINGTON no longer existed. enter and colonize one single foot of this vast ex. To prevent interference by European nations to put down struggling liberty, or any other violation of National Law, he would be in favor of the interroption of International Law. He would be in favor of the interposition of this Government, and not only of its moral, but its physical power. He was it favor of not only telling Kossuth he has the well wishes of the United States, but should have our material aid. He was now in favor of telling the nations of Europe that when any people shou...

struggle for freedom, they must keep their hands off, and that declaration he would maintain good

by all the power of Government. The resolution, after some conversation, was amended so as to strike out all titles, and the resolution then read, " to wait on Louis Kossuth," &c Mr. MASON said he had a high opinion of Kossuch, but was unwilling to vote the honor of a pub lie reception to any one. It was an honor confered heretofore on no one bot Washington and La blind, and therefore has twelve sworn com Fayette. He objected to it sloo because of the who will have to witness all State document avowed mission of Kossuth.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 30 to nays 15, as follows : YEAS-Messre. Atchison, Bradbury, Brodhead,

Cass, Chase, Clarke, Davis, Dodge, Iowa ; Dodge, Wis.; Douglas, Felch, Fish, Foote, Miss; Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Jones; Iowa; Miller, Mor ris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade. Walker and Whitecomb.

NAVS-Bayard, Borland, Butler Clemns, Daw NATS-Dayard, Bonand, Junes, Johnson, Morton, son, Hunter, Jones, Tenn.; King, Mason, Morton, Prati, Sebastian Sprannee, Underwood and Upham. The bill to establish a Branch of the U.S. Mint in California was passed.

The resolution declaring the Compromise a definite settlement of the Slavery question, was then iaken up.

Mr. RHETT resumed. He reviewed the financial policy of Government-and said it had been ing-hunter, with the practical common sense of to divide California, as he would for a proposition. The Wilmot Proviso was in the constitution of Cal, uniformly prejudicial to the South. The War of 5000 to 6000 per week.

Mr. RHETT-Then you are a Secence Mr FOOTE-I am, so far as secessions

lutionary right. Ma. Foore sa'd, what if he could now w rote on the Resolution, he would not Senate by a speech. He had heard all let had said, expressed much more forcide pa ly a thousand times before during the cars his own State. He could retute all that and sonal, but he knew it was altogether uners He would like to have a vote on the result Mr. BORLAND, of Atkansas said. if at speeches were to be made, he would make notion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said he desnell few words in explanation, and on ma Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPRAKER announced the Comma Rules to consist of Messrs Jones, of Traphens, of Ga., Chandler, Robinson, Sa 5 mour, of New York, King, of R. L.C. Waltace.

Mr MARSHALL's bill for the payments Treasury of California of certain money-b on imports into the ports of that State i treaty with Mexico, and before her autors the Union, was referred to the Committeed and Means

Mr. McConsile, of Cal., introduced a b viding for a survey of the public lands i nia, and granting donation privileges, and

Mr. Watss, of Md., moved to go me tee on it, but a quorum not being pres House voted to adjourn.

05- The King of Hanover, just decens only surviving son of George the Third. z better (or worse) known as the Deke of C land. Although he had lost once ye ne was tal horseman. He was next here to the thorne alter Victoria, had she remained at died without issue-but she did not His successor is his only son. George Freder

Gov. Young of Utab, the Mormon Ternio it is said, as many as ninety wives. He along the streets, a few days since, with sich them in a long carriage-fourteen of them? each an infant at her bosom. This statemet dorsed by the returning Chief Justice and Se It is very well, we think, that President has decided upon removing the lustful Te a man with such a family to look after, an precious little time to attend to S ate atfairs.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND .- Looking al torns of immigration at the single port of Net alone, for the last two or three years, it wou that Ireland ought to be almost totally depi inhabitants. The Dublin Freeman estin the emigration from that port at no less that

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