THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.

Nothing of any note was done either branch to-day Soon after the usual opening, the death of John McNiel was announced, and both Houses, after paying the usual formalities, adjourned to attend the funeral of the distinguished dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27

SENATE —After the presentation of petitions, the Senate took up Mr Clay's Resolutions of compromise, when Mr Benton read several Spanish Laws, for the purpose of showing that slavery was abolished in Mexico prior to the acquisition by the United States of New Mexico; for the same purpose, he read also, from the Constitution of Mexico, adopted in 1824, which declares that no one is a slave in the territory of the nation. He also entered at some length, into an argument, to show that if slavery had been abolished, no man would think of taking a slave there under the law governing slavery, unless for the purpose of freeing him, because that law favored the slave so much more than the master as to make slavery unsafe and unprofitable In this view, he contended that nothing was to be gained, and nothing lost, by the pressure of the Wilmot Proviso in connexion with territories of New Mexico and California.

Mr. Rusk next took the floor, and proceeded to address the Senate in vindication of the right of Texas to all the territory claimed by her east of the Rio Grande, and in opposition to the third resolution of the series introduced by Mr Clay, in relation to the boundary of Texas

Without concluding his speech, Mr Rusk gave way to adjournment half past two

HOUSE —Mr. Biggs introduced a bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint at New York

Mr Doty, of Wisconsin, introduced his bill for the admission of California, with such boundaries as it decides Full in the Constitution

Mr Green gave notice that he will submit an amendment, establishing Missouri

Mr. Toombs said he [illegible] disguised. [illegible] and it was [illegible] ple, or any other [illegible] fied, and [illegible] for the compromise [illegible] a portion of [illegible] fied, it was [illegible] ground of compromise [illegible] grievance was [illegible] people believe it [illegible] majority to deprive them of property in their government [illegible] ion with it been decided and, [illegible] prompt [illegible] constitution [illegible] desire to know [illegible] safeguards [illegible] supposed that [illegible] confederacy the [illegible]

He would tell gentlemen since and truth, that the moment they begin [illegible] venture not conflict with [illegible] millions of dollars which slave property there would be [illegible] government on it to stand that would [illegible] act. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other states, may send men [illegible] ing abolition [illegible] seek to violate [illegible] ment formed the slave [illegible] slaveholders for [illegible] is not true that slaveholders [illegible] the territories with their property [illegible] there is a law [illegible] wherever it is not [illegible] South are compelled to [illegible] wish to be let alone It was the [illegible] the south to find their rights here, and the duty of the people everywhere; when that fails, it was [illegible] the people to expel [illegible] the violated compact When [illegible] tion fails to protect them, they will stand by their arms

Mr. Baker was glad to see [illegible] soon the flag of the republic would [illegible] over the Sacramento [illegible] reflect our splendid [illegible] forever. Was there a [illegible] er acquired, on which slavery existed, with which the north have ever interfered? They allowed it to remain where it was.

Mr McLane—Was not slavery prohibited north of 36° 30'.

Mr. Baker—Northwest.

Mr. McLane—Slavery was excluded from Iowa.

Mr Baker—No.

Mr. Conrad—Slavery existed in the province of Louisiana when it was acquired, and was excluded from a portion of it by the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Baker remarked that what he said was literally true, for all purposes If there was no law excluding slavery from Iowa and Oregon, it never could have gone there —the climate prevented it. Slavery was never there to any extent. He denied that the north had ever interfered with anybody's rights, as to the rule of property.—Was not the Wilmot Proviso principle applied to Oregon, and in the Missouri Compromise bill, and did not the people acquiesce? Is there any difference between what it was now proposed to do, and what has been done? No man can point to any reason why, if it be constitutional to prohibit slavery north of 36° 30', it cannot be abolished south of that line.

Mr. Cabell—Slavery can go where its owner pleases, and it is the duty of government to protect it.

Mr. Baker replied at some length to this assumption, and was interrupted by Mr. Colcock several times. We have not room for the full debate. When he had concluded Mr. McLane, of Md. obtained the floor and spoke on the southern side of the question quite temperately. When he had concluded, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

SENATE.—Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, submitted a plan for the settlement of the slavery question, which provides for the immediate admission of California, and the erection (with the consent of Texas) of a slave state out of that portion of the Territory of Texas lying between the Trinity and Colorado Rivers—the cession to the United States of the unappropriated land south of 36°, and between the Colorado and Rio Grande, (said territory ultimately to form a slave state,) and the cession to the United States of the jurisdiction over all the territory of Texas lying north of 36°.

Mr Bell made a few calm and dignified remarks in support of his proposition, in course of which he repudiated the Nashville Convention, and said he was willing to trust the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the apprehension of fugitive slaves, to the good faith of Congress. He seemed to think the south would be likely to resist any flagrant violation of their constitutional rights, but he did not anticipate any such violation on the part of the north Mr Bell's resolutions were ordered to be printed

Mr Butler asked that Mr. Calhoun's views in regard to Mr. Clay's compromise may be read to the Senate on Monday.

The consideration of the California Message was postponed till Monday

Mr Walker of Wisconsin submitted an amendment to Mr Clay's resolutions, recognizing more distinctly the fact that slavery has been abolished in the territory obtained from Mexico, and can only be introduced there by positive statute

Mr. Rusk concluded his speech against the Wilmot Proviso.

HOUSE.—Mr. Doty's bill for the admission of California was ordered to be printed by general consent. The House had up the President's California Message in Committee of the Whole, and was addressed by Messrs Conrad of La. and Parker of Va Mr Conrad admitted that California was justifiable, under the circumstances in forming a State Government; and, as part of a scheme for settling the Slave question, he would vote for her admission, but not as an isolated proposition

WASHINGTON, March 1.

SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted out of executive session

HOUSE.—The resolution in relation to the purchase of water-rotted hemp for the Navy was taken up and debated for some time, but not acted upon The remainder of the session was spent in committee, on private bills

The Slavery Question.

The Pennsylvania Legislature having appointed committees to report upon the agitating question of the day, two reports were submitted in the House, on Monday week The Majority Report issued by Messrs Brannont, Scoville, and Scheffer [illegible] mons with [illegible] the beauties of [illegible] land organization of our government [illegible] and the objects arrived at and [illegible] by the Union. The powers of Congress as they are given in the Constitution are quoted, and the conclusion is drawn that "Congress has no right to legislate upon the question of slavery or morality of such a nature as that it, in the powers conferred in the Federal Constitution." The subjects in State Rights are referred to, and the conclusion is maintained that the exercise of these rights is not confined to any one state, but they extend over the confederacy and must be held sacred by Congress and must be maintained. It then goes on to point out the dangers of a servile war in case of disunion. It exhorts the citizens of the Union to refrain from hostility and concludes with representing to our sister states in the strights, other states, may send men [illegible] ing abolition [illegible] seek to violate [illegible] ment formed the slave [illegible] slaveholders for [illegible] is not true that slaveholders [illegible] the territories with their property [illegible] there is a law [illegible] wherever it is not [illegible] South are compelled to [illegible] wish to be let alone It was the [illegible] the south to find their rights here, and the duty of the people everywhere; when that fails, it was [illegible] the people to expel [illegible] the violated compact When [illegible] tion fails to protect them, they will stand by their arms

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FROM MEXICO.

From a telegraphic despatch in the N. Y *Tribune*, we learn that the steamship Thames, arrived at Mobile on Tuesday from Vera Cruz bringing 22 passengers and $45,000 in specie. She took on board, at Vera Cruz and Tampico, $2,000,000.

All is now quiet in Mexico. Our new Ambassador, Hon Robert P. Letcher, reached the Capital on the 2d inst., and had an audience directly. The President's speech expressed the most amicable feelings and intentions toward the United States

The Cholera has appeared in the State of Michoacan. Vera Cruz is healthy

A daily line of stages has been established between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico

The house of Mackintosh has been shaken but will probably stand.

The U S schooner Flirt sailed from Vera Cruz on the 16th for New Orleans, and the U. S steamer Water Witch on the 20th, for Tampico.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as the train coming East was about going on the bridge at Wellsburg, near Elmira, the locomotive in running over a cow became detached from the train and went on; the cars were piled on the bridge and the three forward ones broken to pieces.—Fortunately there was no injury to the passengers.

Two Steamers Burned—The steamers Charter Oak and Eureka were burded to the waters edge at the Dry Dock, N Y, on Monday. They were undergoing repairs.

The knocking in Western New York is explained at last. It is said to be occasioned by the defunct free-soil leaders who are buried under the Buffalo Platform.

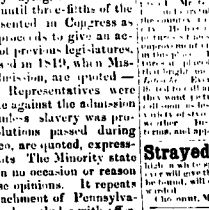
In Dunock, on the 14th ult, by Eld E Sturdevant, Mr. Mason Tingley, to Miss Salina Lapriore, both of Dunock

DIED,

In Lanesboro, on the 2d inst Emmie Alphonso, only child of Stephen A and Sarah A Hempstead, aged one year and one month.

Medical Card.

DR. R BARRETT of the city of N York is portrait [illegible] the citizens of Montrose who may desire [illegible] in Montrose on the 12th inst, for the purpose of giving examinations and advice [illegible] Hotel. He will be accompanied by a lady who will give a course of Lectures on Physiology and Physical culture.



HAS taken the rooms over Mitchell's store for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Portraits, and will be prepared to take them in the best style of the art, on and after the first day of March next. The public are invited to call and examine specimens of the art, which will be found valuable for holding in the Rocky Hill Cemetery to be built up Main street. Will remain in town only a short time. Rooms free to all.

Montrose, Feb. 21, 1850.

To Dairymen and Farmers.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE real and personal estate in Jessup township, situate in New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania will be sold at public vendue on the day of sale, may chance to purchase The Real Estate consists of

Seven Hundred Acres

laying in one body, 50 acres of which are under improvement, and on which are

four dwelling Houses and seven Barns

The farm is well designed for a dairy, and is equal to any in the county for feeding purposes summer and winter, and every part of it is well watered with springs and streams. The buildings and land are in excellent condition and on the premises are about [illegible] of good stone wall, and the farm is one of the best of its size in the county. There are also two large quarries of [illegible] which will supply the county for many years to come, and which will add a very valuable revenue to the owner. The farm is [illegible] with the Rail Road, and is [illegible] to build up Main street. The Rail Road passes through which the New York and Erie Railroad passes, and the Rail Road which will be built from the Lackawanna coal and iron mine, to connect with the Erie Railroad at the Junction of Rail Road, [illegible]