ster from Texas, (Mr. Rusk,) made some days since. But I have never examined the question thoroughly for myself, and therefore shall not pronounce my decided opinion upon it. I regard, however, as a fair question for settlement, but I will die for such sum as I believe to be a proper one under all the circumstances.

We have heard the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Berrien,) and other Senators, from the same section of the country, declare that, unless an honorable adjustment of the existing difficulties take place, they will never again risk their political security, or stand up against the sentiments of their own constituents, merely for amusement. I am very sorry to hear the emphatic declaration of their determination in this respect, but I know enough of human nature, and of the human heart, to be not surprised, at it. I do, indeed, deeply regret it; and for the sake of my suffering, perishing interests, hope that this unnatural warfare of the North against the South may be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to both. And while I would sacrifice no great principle, human freedom to promote such accommodation, I am anxiously solicitous that this take place; and I verily believe, that the bill I have been considering proposes terms of accommodation that should be satisfactory to both sections of the country. While it will not extend slavery a single inch, it will take nothing from the South which the law a right to claim.—No Californian will be admitted into the Union, by person prescribed by her own people, with a Government of her own choice, to govern her own political destiny in her own way. New Mexico and Utah will be provided with government adapted to their condition, and not duty to them but thus performed, and the business will be settled peacefully and honorably settled. These wounds, the harmony of the country will be restored, and we, as one people, will go forward, as we ought, in the pursuit of happiness, prosperity in the interests and prosperity of the whole country and the perpetuation of the Union, unbroken and undimmed. For the dawning of such a day every good patriot will prefer, to a benign Providence, as supplication.

I have thus, Mr. President, imperfectly, and in a very desultory manner, examined the provisions of this bill, and proposed my reasons to give them my support, severally or collectively. The bill is not in all respects such as I could have wished, or such as, upon upon the various amendments proposed, to it result. But I regard it as the most compatible to the status of every contentment and the interests of human freedom, which, under all the circumstances, it was practicable to pass. I think it an important effort will be to prevent the extension of human slavery, while at the same time it will secure, to the South, the country. "North", and "South," which have become antagonistic terms, are geographically only; but also politically and moral, they will assume their natural meaning. Sectional discussions and animosities will cease, and we shall come at length practically to feel and realize that we that we are one people, separated by a broad ocean, and living under distinct State governments, but still one great, united, harmonious, and happy people. It will be so, Mr. President, permanent. It will endure until the trumpet shall blow the last blast, and the angel shall lift his hand to time, and swear that there shall be no more time. Such, I hope, is the result of the compromise, which, in the hour of its passage, I shall be proud to have had a hand in preparing, in some cases, angular, and the anxious husband is confined in jail.

Slave Excitement at Harrisburg.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

A telegraph despatch, dated at St. Louis on the 20th instant, communicates the following intelligence:

The Republican has advices from Santa Fe to the 16th ultimo. The election under the State constitution of New Mexico had resulted in the election of Dr. Henry Connelly, for Governor, and Executive Council for Lieut. Governor. Wm. S. Messervy was elected Representative to Congress by five hundred majority over Hugh N. Smith. Members of the Legislature were also elected, and this body convened as a quorum on the 3d ultimo. Considerable excitement was there created. The parties are divided—one advocating Territorial, the other State Government. A member of the Senate presented his credentials and was admitted, but it being alleged that he was not a bona fide citizen of the majority, he was excluded from taking his seat, and his opponent admitted. Upon this question the members of the Senate and of the House withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum. The remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility to fill the vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum and proceeded with the business. Richard H. Weightman and Major R. Allen, both American citizens, have been appointed to the United States Army, to raise a regiment of New Mexicans.

Indian affairs were confirming the pacific relations throughout all parts of New Mexico.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated on the 19th instant, to the Baltimore Sun of the 19th have been received. The Governor's message was received. It pronounces the act of the Mexican Congress unconstitutional, and declares that the Texan Government will not consent to the assumption of the federal executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of the sovereign State. It proposes a convention to relinquish to the Congress of the Union, the delusive hope of justice to Texas, but at the same time, to maintain her rights as all honorable, and to the last extremity.

The only course left, says the message, is the measure for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the strongest and rebellious feeling existing. The measure produce a conflict with the present administration of the Union established, and shake the confidence of the people of Texas will stand unmoved before the world.—Authority is asked in such an emergency, two months—regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe, and a military force sufficient to enforce the laws of Texas, and secure the laws. It says, however, without Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her lands, in satisfaction of her debts, the proceeds could not exceed the amount, embraced in the Compromise Bill; but it is a proposition which is now offered to purchase that part north of 36 degree latitude, with proper guarantees and observance of the rights of citizens of the United States, and the laws of Texas, and to secure to her the protection of the United States, and the laws of Texas, and to secure to her the protection of the United States, and the laws of Texas, and to secure to her the protection