THE REGISTER

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

To Boszowens.—Somebody who borrowed Surveyor's Chain from this office several months o would much oblige us by returning it before is forgotten where it belongs.

Also-a bound volume of the Susquehanna Reg ter, embracing the years 1835 and 1836, has been prowed by some one, who would confer a favor by returning it.

Our thanks are due to Hon. JAKES COOPER of the U.S. Senate, for a valuable document: also to Hon. F. B. STREETER, our State Senator, and Hon: J. N. Controllan of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, for recent favors.

Another favor from "Kate Langdon" was received in time for this week's paper, but the | lated by the distressing cries of the poor sufferers length of the original poetry already in that department of our paper compelled us to defer it till

We publish this week the Compromise Proposition and speech of Mr. Clay on the subject of been for some time looked for, and we doubt not will be more deeply interesting to our renders gencrally than any thing else which has lately transpired at Washington. Though his plan differs comewhat from the views set forth in President Taylor's late Message on the same subject, we do been raised, and motion communicated to the shaftnot entertain the least doubt of the patriotic motives of either, as both seem to aim at the same end-the securing to the people of the new Territories the right to exclude Slavery therefrom, and to stay the further encroachments of that blot upon dows, frames and doors of several adjoining build-our national escutcheon. It will be seen that Mr. Spins large soap and candle factory, which joined Clay most solemnly and enriestly declared his de Clay most solemnly and enmestly declared his de termination never to vote for the introduction of slavery into another foot of our Territories either North or South of the line of the Missouri Compro-

"Having another of its Tantrums."

Under this head the St. John's Banking organ which has exhibited so many Indicrous," tantrums of late, undertakes to describe the "agony and contortions" of a turtle with hot embers applied to its back. Judging from the effect said to be produced on the peculiar temper of the organ man every time his ridiculous tirades against a portion of the Bank Directors (while trying to screen the rest) are exposed to the public by us, he must be drawing! upon his own experience, in these adorts of his de-impossible to ascertain the number last, but we fear comption navors. He says, "if any person is de-it will be found to reach from fifty to sixty." scriptive powers. He says, "if any person is desirous of witnessing a similar exhibition, he has only to turn to the Bank organ of this place to have his curiosity gratified -that " such paroxysms and 125-but as it was rather early in the day it is how a series of years in its passage through the Legis such contortions as it evinced, cust all other agony in the shade, Acc. Now as the Bark (as we have that one which so often puffed its soundness and persons employed were girls.

A gentleman, who was in the immediate neighsolvency at the promptings of T. P. St. John, (tho' feelingly described, is felt. Nobody else complains thus of a lacerated back, though he seems to imagine in his wailings that somebody is terribly hurt.

Mr. Wilmot & the Organ.

The last Democrat has a letter from Hon. D. Wilstrating in strong terms against the language of censure in which his standing out in the election of Speaker & Clerk of the House was commented upon. We intended to have copied the letter as one of the interesting occurrences of the day, and to show in what manner Mr. W. defends his course in adhering to his "Free Sail" position against the fierce denunciations of the most pliant of his party, but we have not room this week.

But the organ in a long apologetic article, makes an amusing attempt to defend its half-way censure of his course-as if to chime in with that portion of the party who so severely denounce him, and to sugar over its censure at the same time to keep friends with Mr. Wilmot if possible. The organ man is evidently at his witsend to determine which is ultimately to be the strongest party, those who so overwhelmingly re-elected Mr. W. in this disseccedingly attentive to the sufferers. grief, or the party leaders of its paragon the Pennevivanian stripe, who are determined on killing him off. Hence his position is like the ass between the two bundles of hay, at present. It is "Good ging his fellow sufferer, another boy rather seri-Lord and good Devil!" with him just now.

NEW PARES.—We hear it stated that a new Democratic paper of the Buchanan stamp is to of the firemen, the sufferer having been caught bebe started shortly at Towanda, of which a Mr. For- tween two beams and covered with a pile of bricks. ney, a brother of J. W. Forney of the Pennsylva- The beams had to be sawed, and the poor fellow nian is to be the editor. At is said that Mr. Buchanan himself is wholly or an part at the bottom of the meant, and that a splendid establishment, with a new Press, type and materials has been se- callty where the man was confined. Just 23 they lected in the city under his auspires. The defeat were accomplishing his final release, the fire beington which is charged in part to the course of be played upon it. "O stop till we get him out of J. W. Forney as Clerk of the House at Wash-Mr. Wilmo, and the Free Soilers, is taken as a disjust a minute—we can stand it—the man's alive,"
rect stab at Buchanan himself, whose pet Forney the firemen replied. And they did stand it, and is, Hence the determination to give Mr. Wilmot saved the man though themselves much scorche fite in his own district, by starting this paper in Wilmot is not the man to be killed off without some struggles, and this move may cause a whirlwind contest for a fourth as well as a third term.

place) which was held nearly two weeks ago at rescued here at about 124, injured severely but the public house of N. D. Snyder in Rush township, some young fellows who had a bottle of liquor with them, undertook to have a druce in the barroom, and in their boisterous mirth in some way disturbed the landlord, insomuch that he struck a young man named McKceby with an iron shovel, vere during Monday night, of any this winter, and and afterwards beat him with a stick of wood so violently that he was supposed for some days to be mortally wounded, and is said to be not yet out of danger. As the affair is to undergo a legal investigation (Mr. S. having given bail for his apthe various conflicting rumors as to the amount of ate as President Judge of the 5th Judicial District provocation.

Jones Convicuing they say, is seriously talked of as a cardidate for next Governor. We don't know how much of a party man he last got to be recently been associated in the editorial manage since the Locos have taken him up; but there is ment of the Potter County Journal, a spirited adgo doubt they " might go farther and do worse."

Awful Calamity. Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life.

On Monday last we had to egraphic news of nost terrible catastrophe which occurred in New Tork city that morning, by the explosion of a steam poiler in the Printing Press manufactory of A. B. Taylor & Co. in Hague street, near Pearl, by which the whole building, which was a large brick one, six stories high, was instantly blown to atoms, and as it was stated, some 80 persons employed in that manufactory, and in a Hat body manufactory of St. John, Burr & Co. in one story of the same building. were baried in the ruius.

Many were killed instantly, and their bodies so blown into fragments or horribly mangled by the falling bricks and timbers, that their remains could not be recognized, while many more probably perished after dreadful suffering under the mass of ruins before they could be relieved, and many more were extricated by the utmost exertions of a large body of firemen and citizens during the day, stimburied amid the ruins. We glean the following particulars from the Tribune of Tuesday morning:

At half-past 7 o'clock vesterday morning the boiler exploded, the force passing upward and outward towards the street, crushing the building into a mass of ruins in less than one minute. We never Slavery and the acquired Territories, which has saw a wreck so complete; the walls, floors, large timbers and roof lie in one compact pile, all on fire, and secthing, smoking and steaming beneath the

flood of water poured upon them. As usual on Monday mornings, the firemen had started the fires under the boiler at an earlier hour than usual, on account of its getting cold while standing unused over Sunday, and hardly had steam ing, when the explosion took place, and in an in-stant the upper part of the building was blown completely off, and fire communicated to the re-

The force of the explosion dashed in the win

the ruined building.
The windows and doors across Hague-st. and in the rear of houses in Pearl-st. were burst in as if with camon shot and everything around indicates that the explosion was one of the most violent that could occur. So powerful was the explosion that the shock like the trembling of an earthquake, was felt in some of the stores in Broadway, a distance, in a direct line, of about a quarter of a mile, and was probably felt at a greater distance. The floors of Mesers Hull & Sons building were lifted up, and the thick walls, both those adjoining Mr. Taylors establishment and those fronting on the next street. were bulged considerably, although built of unusual thickness, with reference to the possibility of fire

or other contingency.

But the most awful part of this calamity, is the sudden and unwarned destruction of a large number of workmen. In the present excitement it is

The number employed in the machine shop, and a hat manufactory which occupied the upper part of the premises, is variously stated at from 100 to ped that a good portion were absent From the lature, best information we can get we believe there were It w very near one hundred persons in the building at before shown) never had any other organ here than the time of the explosion. About a dozen of the

borhood when the explosion took place, informed it now prates about its having been "always a rot-ten, soulless, swindling concern,") it is easy to see where all the agony and exeruciating anguish so other parts of the bodies projecting from among the runs, he estimated the number of those partially visible at about twenty-five.

The bells rang for the fifth district, but soon tollwas quickly on the ground, headed by Chief Engineer Carson, and also a Police force under Chief Matsell, who quickly set to work to extricate the rers many of whom were doubt less living for a considerable period after the explosion, and a good number of whom were taken de

Almost instantly after the explosion a large force of firemen, police & citizens set to work to extriente the sufferers, though, from the rapid spread of the fire, this was a labor of great danger and difficulty. Nevertheless, a few were got out immediately, and the groans and voices of others far under the ruins stimulated to the most herculean exertion. Of the Legislature for the support of the public works. some fifteen earliest rescued, only one was dead-Eli Hull, econloyed in the machine shop of Mr.
Thylor and residing in Broome st, corner of Shertit. His shop and party mutitated, some neavy tody having fallen upon the lower part of it. He

was otherwise mangled. Most of those rescued were taken to the Fourth Ward Station House, where Dr. Underhill, of Madison st. rendered them every possible attention, aided by the Police under Capt. Willaston, who was

One noble boy, named Frederick Stemmel, was dug out, fortunately not dangerously injured. While the firemen were digging away the runins over his head, they could hear his voice encourasly hart, to have courage, for the firemen were there and they would soon be saved.

Another man was taken out of the ruins at the than once the firemen had to stop and play upon the flames which rapidly encroached upon the hind and around him raged fiercely, and the foreand nearly suffocated.

Next to this man, wedged in an angle between Bradford, to "beard the him in his den." But Mr. two floors, were two other men, who also by the One of these cried out soon after 11 o'clock ed. One of these cried out soon after it o clock that he was not much hurt, but that they were

freezing him with water. SERIOUS AFFRAT.—At a sort of Bear dance exhihition (a concern that recently passed through this beard underneath, calling for help. Two men were

> EXTREMELY COLD.—It is rare indeed that colder weather is known here than that of Monday and Tuesday of this week. It was probably most se on Tuesday morning, we are informed that in one location in this borough, the mercury, even at sunrise, stood at 18 degrees below zero.

WILLIAM B. McCLURE of Allegheny, has been ap original by the Governer and confirmed by the Sen composed of Allegheny county. It is said to be an excellent appointment.

John S. Mann, Esq. formerly of this county, has vocate of Free Boil

Things at Harrisburg.

The general appropriation Bill reported by Hon-N. Conyngham as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, contains among other items the sum of \$500, 000 for the completion of the North Branch Canal, and it is thought this will pass. This is the sumi which Mr. Powell of Bradford specified in his Bill which he reported lately and which the Governor estimated might be spared for that purpose.

Several petitions have been presented for the re peal or modification of the \$300 exemption act, but it is uncertain whether it can be accomplished. Petitions for the re-chartering of the Wyoming Bank and for chartering several new Banks, at subsequently gave notice of a bill in accordance with the resolutions. Mr. Webster said he should Easton, at Allentown and at Mauch Chunk, have also been presented lately.

The subject of the proposed amendment of the Judges, which lately passed the Senate, (as it passed both Houses last winter,) was called up in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, when Mr. J. M. Porter moved its postponement as a matter of courtesy to Judge Conyngham, who was then absent. The House refused, and the subject was discussed by Messrs. Porter, McCalmont and Smyser, and finally postponed for that day.

Mr. Russell, the newly appointed Secretary o Commonwealth, has selected A. W. Benedict for Againstant Secretary.

On Monday last Mr. Streeter presented to the Senate a petition for the incorporation of a company to construct a turnpike from Montrose to the State line in Silver Lake; also, petition of citizens of Luzerne county, for the recharter of the Wyoming Bank; also, petition of citizens of Sarquehanna, praying an investigation into the affairs of the Susquehanna Bank.

The Harrisburg Telegraph came out in an improved dress recently, bearing the impress of a nandsome lot of new type.

The Amendment of the Constitution.

We stated last week that a Bill for the amendnent of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Judges had passed a second reading in the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 3." It subsequently passed a third and final reading by about the same rote. It is believed that it will pass the House also by a very decided majority, notwithstanding it was said that J. M. Porter, among other members, got elected expressly to defeat it. The Intelligencer says:

The amendment to the Constitution, which pass ad the Legislature last winter, making the Judges elective, has finally passed the Sociate. It was opposed with great relientence by those who voted ignizet it on its final pasage; but the friends of this great measure stood fast, and voted down all attempts to amend or modify it. This course was pur ned out of seif-defence. Any alteration would have postposed the matter another year, and the bill kept in suspence might have been delayed for

It will be taken up in the House, and will pass by an almost unanin.ous vote. We congratulate the people upon the fair prospect ahead of their being able speedily to place in the Judicial office, men in whom the public, whose interests are confided to them in a great degree, have full confi-

Some of the Locofocos can scarcely forgive Mr. Ball, the Whig State Treasurer, for winning so much credit for promptly paying up the semiannual interest on the State debt without resorting ed a general alarm, and a large force of firemen to bons as it was predicted he would; and as it was alleged that the Canai Commissioners and other officials, in order to cripple his resources, made the Slavery question. It is understood that he extraordinary drains on the Treasury during the will take the ground that the constitutional right is ands for which he is consured by the opposi-The Harrisburg intelligencer says:

committee of five was appointed in the House on Saturday the 26th, to investigate certain charges which have been made against Mr. Ball, the present State Treasurer. He has been charged with refusing to pay out moneys appropriated by Mr. Bali has conducted the finances of the State with consummate ability, and when he leaves the Department will have earned for himself a bright and enduring reputation, and we do not fear the consequences of the proposed investigation. In spite of party malignity his course will receive the approbation of all persons who are capable of girng credit to whom it is due.

A silly story has been got up by some of the Locofoco papers that Gov. Johnston had sent little over a year on the same spot. Townsend Haines, late Secretary of the Commonwealth to Washington to procure for him the apointment of Minister to Russia—that the Governr would sometime next summer resign, and having a bargain with Mr. Speaker Best to gid in choosing B. Matthias for Speaker of the Senate to stand over, he would be the Governor for another year, thus keeping the rule in Whig hands. The Harrisburg Telegraph thus demolishes this hum-

Gov. Johnston and the Mission to Russia. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, at Washington, has revived the off-exploded lie, that Governor Johnston is seeking an appointment un-der the general Government. This base falsehood got up without any foundation, whatever, has been so often refuted, that we had supposed no tool of Locofscoism could be found degraded enough, to give it currency again The story now runs, ac-Hon. Townsend Haines, late Secretary of State, has been at Washington for several days, importuning the President to send Governor Johnston as Minister to Russia. This letter was dated on Saturday last; and the truth is, that Mr. Haines was at home in West Chester, (where he has been ever since he left his post at Harrisburg.) up.to Sunday morning last, when he took his departure for Wash igton, and could not have reached there before sterday morning. This shows very plainly that these slanders upon Governor Johnston are, alto together, sheer, malignant fabrications; and that here is neither rhyme, reason, nor probability to metain them. The cause must indeed be despe rate, that requires such a system of tactics to sup

While the President could no where find a gen tleman better qualified, in every respect, than Governor Johnston, to discharge the high and respons no position, however honorable and distinguished could tempt him to quit the Cubernatorial office pefore the expiration of the term for which he was

THE PERRUARY INTEREST .- The Philadelphia In quirer of Tuesday says: The State Treasurer the prompt payment of the February interest on the State Debt. The funds in hand are ample, and the interest will be paid in specie to all who may so desire. Mr. Ball has made a most efficient officer, and we trust the State will soon secure his val uable services in some other capacity.

The interest will be due to morrow

Things at Washington.

After copying the speech and resolutions of Mr CLAT embracing his compromise proposition, which will be of greater interest to our renders than any other topic among the things at Washington, we have little room-left for extacts from congressional proceedings, if indeed there was any thing of very striking interest just now. We copy the following summary of the doings last week, however, from the Sussex Register. In the Senate, on Monday the 28th, Gov. Sew-

ard presented the Resolutions of the New York Legislature in favor of giving a portion of the Public Lands to the Hungarian exiles, and of making the Public Domain free to actual settlers. Mr. S be ready to move in the matter when the Land Office Report is printed. The bill providing for the taking of the 7th census of the United States was Constitution so as to provide for the election of made the special order of Thursday next. The resolution calling on the President for the correspondence relative to Nicaragua and Central America was adopted. The bill providing for the recapture of fugitive Slaves was taken up, and Mr. Mason of Virginia, made a lengthy speech in its support -Gov. Seward gave notice of a substitute for the bill, "providing in effect, the same legal remedy and process for the escaped slave, as a white citizen is allowed in a controversy relative to the ownership of property." Mr. Hangman Foote made a speech at Mr. Seward, designed to be very annihilating. but of which the Governor scems, as usual, to have taken not the slightest notice. Mr. Foote appears disposed to persevere till he can find someb step on the tail of his coat." No action was taken on the bill.

In the House, Mr. Disney of Ohio asked leave to offer a Joint Resolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, affirming the right of the people of the Territories and the District of Colu to self-government. A memorial in favor of referring national disputes to arbitration, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A petiasking assistance in replacing their Library, which was burned at Montreal. The Constitution of the State of Descret was presented and ordered to be printed. After an ineffectual attempt to refer memorials in regard to an International Congress to a select committee, the House adjourned.

In the Seaste, on Tuesday, Mr. Clay presented his resolutions, which he accompanied with an impressive, patriotic, and eloquent speech. Several Southern Senators expressed their dissent as to the tenor and scope of these resolutions, after which they were made the order of the day for Tuesday

In the House, the question of mileage principally occupied the day. Mr. Sweetzer of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, reported a resolution prescribing that Mileage shall hereafter be on the nearest or most direct mail route instead of the "usually travelled road which is the present standard. Mr. Johnson of Arkanses [who pockets \$1,600 mileage per annum which this proposition would cut down to \$852] promptly moved that it do lie on the table, which was negatived-Ayes 57, 117-so that the House by more than two to one sustained the committee's just and timely resolution. Should that resolution evail, if applicable to the mileage of the House nly, it will save to the Treasury \$52,326 per nunum; if applicable to both Houses, it will save

The Senate was mostly occupied on Wednesday in a discussion of Gov. Seward's resolution to grant nds to the Hungarian refugees. No action was

In the House, Mr. Sweetzer's resolution on the mileage of members was taken up and discussed with some warmth, and finally the whole subject

A correspondent of the North American says': The excitement growing out of the Slavery ques-tion is fast subsiding; and the belief is generally entertained that a compromise will yet be effected on such a basis as will satisfy the moderate men of all parties and sections. It is expected that Senator Houston will address the Senate to-morrow, on tablish Slavery. territories into the Union as States, as soon as they have taken the necessary initiatory steps, leaving to the people of the territories the settlement of

the slavery question.

On this basis, he will appeal to the people the North and South to compromise. In regard to Texas, he will oppose a division of her territory, unless Texas agrees to cede a portion of her terri tory for a fair equivalent. It is also understood hat Mr. Houston will take this occasion to assail Mr. Calhoun, and will endeavor to show the inconvarious questions now agitating the country.

FIRE AT OXFORD .- A cabinet shop of Mr., John T. Figury in Oxford, N. Y., was consumed by fireson Thursday morning last. The Times says that this is the second time he has been burnt out within a

A colored settlement has been established in of emancipated slaves who have purchased a tract obtain homes in a free State.

THE NEW MAYOR OF PITTSBURG .- An extract of a letter from Pittsburg to a member of the Legislature, published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, represents the new Mayor of that city, who was recently chosen while in prison, as being a very thoroughgoing peace officer and protector of the public morals, after all. It says:

Joe Barker has already shown to the citizens of predecessors. He is administering the law without fear, favor or affection; and has manifested more tories acquired from Mexico. The latter regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, than did the resolution asserts that it is the duty respecter of persons.

slavery question, come before the Senate for consideration to-day, and Mr. Clay is expected to make the opening speech upon them. The discussion will be uninteresting, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the whole question may be met in that spirit of compromise and true patriotism, which these resolutions breathe. They look to mutual concession, and without it there can be no harmony.

Locoroco Harmony.-Much indignation has been xcited among the Locolocos of the Ohio House of Representatives, in consequence of the course of Mr. S. S. Sprague, a Locoloco member from Defiance. He did not arrive at Columbus at the opening of the session, and since, has refused to endorse and countenance certain party plans, voting on several occasions with the Whigs. The result has been that a meeting of the Loco members has been held, and Mr. Sprague denounced as a traitor, -lb.

Southern Convention.—The Florida Sentinel. one of the best papers in that state, comes out strongly against the southern convention which is ed to be holden in Nashville, Tenn, in June proposed to be holden in Nashville, Tenn., in June next, and to which Mississippi and South Carolina have already chosen delegates.—18.

Mr. Clav's Compromise Proposition. The following is the plan of compromise offered by Mr. Clay on the subject of Shavery, the Territories &c., in the U.S. Senate, Jan. 80; 1850:

Mr. Clay said, Mr. President I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, which I desire to present to the consideration of the Senate. Taken together, they propose an amicable arrangement of all the questions in controversy between the Free and Slave States, growing out of the subject of the Institution of Slavery. It is not my intention at this time to out the subject of the Institution of Slavery. time to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of the resolutions, as proposing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, for the purpose of placing them fairly and fully before the Senate and the country —and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion of my remarks, some general observations about the state of the ountry, and the questions to which the resolutions relate, whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation of the Senate as I most carnestly hope they may—as I sincerely hope they will. I trust that, at least, some portion of that time which I have devoted with careful deliberation to the preparation of the Resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of national compromise and harmony, I hope, I say, that some portion of that time will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposi-tion. These Resolutions are preceded by a pream ble as follows:

"It being desirable for the peace and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of Slavery, up-

on, a fair equality and just basis, therefore—
let. Resolved, That California, with suitable, boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction to the exclusion or introduction of Blavery within those

It must be acknowledged that there has been some irregularity in the movements in California which have resulted in the formation of her Consti-tution. It was not preceded by any action of Con-gress authorizing a convention and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the cases of the admission of new States into this the cases of the admission of new States into this Union, which were admitted prior to that of Michi gan, if I am not mistaken, which, unauthorized by Congress, undertook to form for herself a constitution, and to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. I was myself at the time. I recollect, when Michigan presented herself, opposed inconsequence of that deviation from the early practice of the government, to her admission. The majority determined otherwise, and it must be in candor owned, by all nien, that California has much more reason to do what she has done un-sanctioned and unauthorized by a previous act of Congross than Michigan had to do what she did. Sir, notwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the Union it has been a happy event. She forms now out of the brightest states this glorious confederacy. She has sent here to mingle in our councils, Senators and Representa-tives so distinguished that we may all associate with them with pride, pleasure and satisfaction; I trust that if California, irregular as her previous action may have been in the adoption of a Constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michigan, if she also shall be admitted, as proposed by this first resolution, with suitable limits, she, o, may make her contribution of wisdom, patriot ism and good feeling to this body, to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless Republic. The resolution proposes her admission when she applies. There is no intention on my part to antici pate such an application, but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan on which I propose the adjustment of this unhappy question. The second resolution is as follows:

2d. Resolved, That as Slavery does not exist by law and is not likely to be introduced into these erritories acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient to provide, by law; either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established, by Congress in all of these said territories, not assigned as the boundaries of this pro prohibit or obstruct the trade in Slaves bere posed State of California, without the abolition of the Slaveholding States, and that the admission restriction or conditi

Sir, it proposes the declaration of two truths one of law and the other of fact. The truth of law which it declares is that there does not exist at the present time Slavery within any portion of the territory acquired from Mexico. When I say what that truth is I speak my own deliberate emn conviction. I am aware that some gentlemen have held a different dectrine, but I persuade myself that they themselves, when they come to re-view the whole ground, will see a sufficient reason for a change or modification of their opinion; and minority of the whole mass of the people of the United States. The next truth which the resolution asserts is that Slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that Territory. That is a matter of fact, with all the evidence upon which the fact rests, which I suppose, is as access tible to other Senators as myself. I must say that from all I have heard or read, from all the witnesses that I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and in transpiring. I do believe Bedford county in this State by a large number that not within one foot of the territory acquired from Mexico will Slavery ever be planted; and I of emancipated slaves who have purchased a tract of land for that purpose. It is said they were recently set free by a Baptist elergyman in Vivginia, who furnished them with money to buy land and obtain homes in a free State. occurred since the last session, and ever since we have left our respective constituencies, without an opportunity of our consulting with then upon that great and momentous fact. The fact is that California herself, although it was asserted and predicted that she never would establish Slavers when she came to be a State, has in a convention, by the rights of Texas as a peace-offering to unanimous vote, declared against the introduction of Slavery within her limits. I think, sir, taking States of the Union. He would only such that leading fact into consideration, with all the cyidence which has reached me, I am warranted in the conclusion which contributes the second fault. dicted that she never would establish Slavery when the conclusion which constitutes the second truth, Pittsburg a higher moral courage than many of his that I have stated in this resolution, that Slavery is not likely to be introduced in any of the Territories acquired from Mexico. The latter part of Gabriel or the Captain—he (Barker) having shut gress to "establish appropriate Territorial Governup the numerous dogseries, and stopped the Sunday omnibuses. He is always on the alert, and no
respecter of persons. or an admission of Slavery. Much as I am dispos

Mr. Clay's Compromes—The Daily News of ed to defer to high authority, anxious as I really Tuesday says the resolutions of Mr. Clay for a set-tlement of the existing difficulties in reference to the me to co-operate heartily with other Departments of the existing difficulties in reference to the of the Government in conducting the affairs of this xpected to make great people—I cannot concur in the propriety of the discussion a derelection of those Territories—of an abandonment of them, leaving them without Government to all those scenes of disorder, confusion and an to all those scenes of archy, which I regret to say, with respect to some them, there is too much to anticipate will rise. I is the duty—the solemit—I was going to add, al-most the sacred duty of Congress—to legislate for them and give them the benefit of the law, order and security. The next resolutions, Sir, are the 3d and 4th, which, having an immediate connection with each other, should be read together:

3d. Resolved, That the western boundary to the

State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up the river to the Southern line of New Mexico, thence with that line Eastwardly, and continuing in the same direction, to the ine established between the United States and Spain, not extending over the portion of New Mex-ico, whether laying on any Rast or West of that

mate and bone fide public debts of that state con tracted prior to its annexation to the United St. undefor which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said state to its creditors, not or ceeding the sum of dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged histing been no longer applicable to that object, after the said annexation, but the more forward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said States; and upon the condition along that the mid-state shall by some soletim and authentic act of her Legislature, or a Convention, relianquish to the United States any claim to which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. Clay did not intered to go into the complex

Mr. Clay did not intend to go into the complar question as to what were the due limits of Texas. His opinion was that Texas had not good title to any portson of what is called New-Mexico; but he was free to admit that looking at the ground which her Senator assumed, the law of Texas of 1828, the treaty with Santa Anna, and so onlooking to all these facts, but not yielding to them all the force which gentlemen claim for them, he must say that there was plausibility in the claim which she sets up. He proposed then, that whell. which she sets up. He proposed then, that wheth. er the Nucces or Brayo is, or is not, the boundary of Texas, that her Western limit shall be on the Del Norte, from its mouth, to the mouth of the Sa bine. He proposed also, in connection with this decision of the question of boundary, that Congress shall pay the debts of Texas for the liquidation of which the duties on foreign goods imported into Texas were pledged pror to annexation. After some remarks relative to the circumstances connected with the contraction of these debts, by Texas, Mr. Clay said, in his humble opinon, he thought if there was justice or thuth, we owe to the creditors of Texas as the duty of Texas, the duty of reimbursing them for money loaned upon the pledge of those revenues, which were cut off by annexation. He proposed also, that Texas should, for the consideration mentioned, relinquish any claim she may have to any portion of New-Mexico. He was willing to give something for even an imperfection of this kind for the sake of peace. The fifth and eixth resolutions were as follows: bine. He proposed also, in connection with this

and sixth resolutions were as follows: 5th. Resolved That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while that in stavery in the District of Commons, while that in-stitution continues to exist in the State of Mar. land, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the district, and with-out just compensation to the owners of slave with-

in the District. 6th. Resolved, That it is expedient to probib within the District the slave trade in slaves brough into it from the States or places beyond the limit of the district, either to be sold therein, as merchan dize, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

The first of these, said Mr. Clay, simply assend that Slavery ought not to be abolished in the Federal District, except on the conditions named. The 6th resolution expressed the expediency of probib iting the slave trade in the District. He did not mean to interfere with the sale of slaves from on mean to interiers with the District; the slave trade family to another in the District; the slave trade which he proposed to prohibit was that which Mr. Randolph, forty years ago, pronounced an abse-nation. It was a mistake on the part of the nod if they supposed that the people of the south go erally looked upon the slave-trader, or his occup tion, with complesence. The slave dealer was in-quently excluded from association with the respetable and worthy in the south. He proposed the slave-trader should go to other parts to po sue his calling-that he should not be permitte erect his prisons here, and put on his chains, sometimes shock their feelings by their trains manacled beings through our streets and aven Neither should they bring them here. There no necessity for it and it ought to be prohibite

The 7th resolution related to a matter now . der discussion in the Senate, and he would refe from any general remarks upon it. It was as 7th, Resolved, That more effectual

ought to be made by law according to the requ ments of the constitution, for the restitution delivery of persons bound to service or labor any State, who may escape into any other S or Territory of this Union. The eighth and last resolution provided

Congress has no power to prohibit the trade slaves between the States. It was as follows: 8th Resolved, That congress has no pow prohibit or obstruct the trade in Slaves ber on the subject of Sla- exclusion of Slaves brought from one into anot of them, depends exclusively upor ticular laws.

It was obvious that no legislation was in as a consequence of the resolution; it mere serted a truth. He had thought that in lo at this whole subject, it was fit and proper to sort to great and fundamental principles to them before the mind, that they might met them. These resolutions involve no sacrife principle: they are founded upon a basis of al forbearance and concession—a concession matters of principle, but matters of feeling a Ha thought in view of all the circumsus more liberal concession might be expected the Free States that could be asked of the Sand truly, with gottlemen from the Aorta question was an abstraction, while with the p of South it was a principle involving their p ty, and, as a large portion of them believed

prosperity and peace.
The North, too, was numerically more power and greatness and magnanimity should go use Mr. Clay concluded with a most eloquent approximately approxi in behalf of harmony, peace, mutual conce and propagance for the sake of the Union, course of his remarks he exhibited a sacre--a piece of the coffin of Washington-pr him this morning, and submitted some that servations relative to the distinguished dead

Grande; and that any attempt on the par gress to take from her any part of the this side of that limit, would be as dishord

an attempt to deprive her of her whole ten Mr. Foote, in the course of a few remark that there were certain views of constitution expediency of certain actions, and so forth ted in the resolutions, to which he could no For one thing, he was not satisfied with the lution which asserts that it is not expedient ish Slavery in the District. He believed more than inexpedient—that it would be fraud upon the people of the entire South compormise, however, he would agree to the unition to receive California into the United State. He protested also against the that there is any houbt of the title of Ters the territory which she assumed in her

Mr. Clay said his proposition was no solutely from Texas the territory which he ed; it made a proposition to Texas for he eration. He had expressed, it was true. eration. He had expressed, it was not good opinion that the fitle of Texas was not good territory in question, and at the same times be happy to discuss that question.

In the course of a conversation which good in the course of th

theen Mr. Clay and Mr. Foote, Mr. Foote, that the faith of Congress was pledful Southern States and not Maryland alor preservation of Slavery in the District.

Mr. Clay Suppose Slavery be abolish
ryland to morrow, have we no power to
bere t

Mr. Mason could not allow the r river.

A section of Texas that it he proposed to the State of the section of Texas that the United States will provide by the proposition of all that payment of all that portion of all the legist.