A. O. P. NICHOLSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

DAILY, per year.....$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress).....5 00
WEEKLY.....1 00

Clubs will be furnished as follows:

Five copies of the DAILY, for.....40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY.....20 00
Five copies of the " " 25 00

10 deduction for clubs on WEEKLY.

The Daily Union.

VOLUME IV. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 272.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1855.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage of which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in the safe transmission.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received at proportionate rates.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us five DAILY subscribers, with the money enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Redemption of Virginia Six Per Cent. Debt.

THE holders of the following certificates of debt, issued by the State of Virginia, redeemable on the 5th day of March, 1844, and thereafter within a period not exceeding fifteen years, will take notice that "the commissioners of the sinking fund" created by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed on the 26th day of March, 1853, will proceed, on the first day of April, 1855, to redeem the said certificates at the treasury of the Commonwealth thereafter. The holders of said certificates are required, on the said first day of April, to surrender the same at the office of the second auditor; and, whether surrendered or not, the interest thereon will cease on that day:

Date.		No.	In name issued.	Amount.
1825.	Jan. 19	134	Baring, Brothers, & Co.....	$2,000
"	"	149	Do do	3,000
"	"	159	Do do	5,000
1827.	July 1	208	Edward Meyler, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, England.....	3,000
"	"	209	Do do	2,000
1831.	April 20	269	Robert Vyner, of Gantby Hall, county of Lincoln, England..	1,000
"	"	270	Do do	5,000
"	Dec. 29	296	Smith, Payne, & Smiths, of London, bankers.....	6,000
"	"	297	Do do	4,000
1842.	Nov. 21	321	John Ferguson, of Irvine, in North Britain.....	1,000
"	"	322	Do do	2,000
"	"	323	Do do	3,000
"	"	324	Do do	4,000
"	"	325	Do do	5,000
"	"	326	Do do	5,000
1843.	Aug. 23	327	Johanna Schaer, of Germany..	2,000
"	" 26	331	Mrs. Jane L. Graham, of Washington city.....	256
1844.	Jan. 16	340	Miss Catherine Hays, of Richmond.....	1,000
"	" 20	341	Samuel Ford, of Richmond....	10,000
"	Feb. 21	343	Joseph Jackson, of Richmond..	250
"	May 21	345	Thomas Cotterill, esq., at present residing at Birmingham, in England.....	1,000
1846.	Sept. 21	361	Most Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, in Great Britain.....	5,000
"	"	362	Do do	5,000
"	"	363	Do do	5,000
"	"	364	Do do	5,000
"	"	376	Do do	10,000
"	"	377	Do do	5,000
1849.	Jan. 30	417	L. Nunnally.....	100
1850.	May 31	421	James Haskins, committee of John Haskins, of Brunswick.	200
"	Aug. 20	422	John Ferguson, of Irvine, in Great Britain.....	5,000
"	"	423	Do do	5,000
"	Dec. 16	433	Haxall, Brothers, & Co., of Richmond.....	2,000
1851.	July 12	436	Alfred Lewis, of No. 102 Piccadilly, London, esq.....	5,000
"	"	437	Do do	5,000
1852.	Feb. 7	439	Tazewell Taylor, executor and trustee under the will of Upton Beall.....	800
"	" 9	441	Arthur A. Morson, special commissioner in the suit of Hicks vs. Morris's administrator....	650
"	"	442	Do do	350
"	March 9	446	A. A. Morson and R. T. Daniel, as commissioners for the circuit court of chancery, &c., &c.....	350
"	" 18	447	Jane E. Clopton, of Gloucester.	500
"	" 19	448	E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond.	200
"	"	449	Robert R. Carter, United States navy.....	4,000
"	"	450	Hill Carter, of Shirley.....	450
"	Aug. 3	451	E. A. J. Clopton, of Richmond.	2,000
1853.	Feb. 2	452	Samuel Reeve, trustee of Mrs. Ann Howard.....	650
"	"	453	Miss Harriet E. Tate, of Richmond.....	650
"	" 4	454	Edward Berkeley, trustee for Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley.....	200
1843.	Nov. 23	22	President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore.....	3,000
1844.	Jan. 18	25	Miss Margaret Wilson, of Norfolk.....	1,000
"	Feb. 12	33	Portsmouth Provident Society..	500
"	Aug. 21	48	Norfolk Provident Society.....	1,000
1845.	Sept. 5	54	Portsmouth Provident Society..	1,500
				143,706

Those holders of certificates who desire to redeem by attorney must, if residing beyond the limits of the United States, acknowledge the power before some minister plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent appointed by the government of the United States to any foreign country; or before the proper officer of any court of such country, or the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation therein. If residing in the United States, the acknowledgment before a justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of deeds, appointed by the governor of Virginia, is sufficient. In all cases the certificate must be delivered.

G. W. CLUTTER, Auditor Public Accounts.
S. H. PARKER, Register. } The Commissioners of the sinking fund.
GEO. W. MUNFORD, Sec'y Commonwealth.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 31, 1854.
Dec 31—d3m

Philadelphia, Niagara, and Great Western Line.

PASSENGERS can leave the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (Broad and Vine streets) daily at 7½, a. m.

Fare to Chicago	$20 00
Detroit	16 00
Niagara Falls	10 00
Buffalo	10 00
Batavia	9 00
Rochester	8 00
Canandaigua	8 00
Elmira	7 00

Freight trains leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot (Broad and Cherry streets) daily for Chicago and intermediate points. Arrangements have been made which insure great despatch.

JOHN TUCKER, President
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
Feb 16—dtf

Cromwell's Baltimore Steamship Line between Baltimore, New York, and Boston,

WILL despatch a steamer daily from Baltimore and New York, and twice a week from Boston to Baltimore and Baltimore to Boston.

This line affords unequalled facilities to the business men of the District of Columbia. The agents at either point will receive freight and give a through bill of lading to Washington at the lowest rates of freight and no commissions charged. Applications for freight promptly attended to by the following agents:

A. C. HALL,
50 Exchange Place, Baltimore.
H. B. CROMWELL,
Corner Washington and Albany streets, N. Y.
JNO. W. SCHANK,
Foot of India wharf, Boston.
Jan 17—d3m

THE ART UNION OF LONDON.

Plan for the Current Year.

THE list is now open, and every subscriber of $5 50 will be entitled to:

I. An impression of a plate, by J. T. Willmore, A. R. A., from the original picture by J. J. Chalon, R. A., "A Water Party;"

II. A volume containing thirty wood engravings illustrating subjects from Lord Byron's poem of "Childe Harold;" and

III. The chance of obtaining one of the prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include—

The right to select for himself a valuable work of art from one of the public exhibitions.

Statuettes in bronze of Her Majesty on Horseback, by T. Thorneycroft.

Copies in bronze, from an original model in relief, by R. Jefferson, of "The entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid."

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian.

Proof impressions of a large lithograph, by T. H. Maguire, after the original picture by W. P. Frith, R. A., "The Three Bows," from Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Honorary secretaries for Washington, Messrs. Taylor & Maury, booksellers.
July 24

A CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The subscriber begs leave to call public attention to his assortment of house-furnishing goods, which is now rendered complete in every department. He has recently received, in addition to his former stock, a cheap and beautiful variety of—

Cut and pressed glass ware
Plain white, gold band, and richly decorated French China
Superior table cutlery, silver-plated goods
Lamps and girandoles, block tin goods
Japanned ware, bronze and iron goods
Fire sets, gas fixtures, baskets and brushes
Britannia ware, iron stone China
Mantel and table ornaments, fancy articles, &c.

Altogether forming the largest collection and best assortment of general house-furnishing goods that can be found in Washington. He pledges himself to sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any of the eastern cities. An examination of articles and prices is earnestly solicited.

C. W. BOTELER,
Dec 10—cotJan1 Iron Hall.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Our assortment of warm shirts and drawers is now complete, and has been replenished within the past week. Prices moderate and uniform, at

STEVENS'S
Jan 28—3tf Sales room, Brown's Hotel.

WHO'S Who in 1855, 1 pocket volume.
Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1855, 1 pocket volume.
British Army List for 1855.
British Navy List for 1855.
The Planetary Worlds, their Topography and Telescopic Appearances, by J. Breen, of the Cambridge Observatory, 1 vol.
Blackwood's Comic Almanac for 1855.
Imported by last steamer by Franck Taylor, and this day opened.
Feb 1

SCHOOL BOOKS, of every description, at the lowest publishers' prices. On sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Sept 2 Bookstore, near 9th street.

FOR SALE or Lease.—A commodious four-story and attic house on 12th street, east side, near the corner of D street. House contains twelve rooms, and has recently been papered and painted throughout. Terms accommodating, and possession given immediately. Address room 13, Solicitor's Office, Treasury Department.
Oct 15—tf

PUTNAM'S Magazine for March.

FRANCK TAYLOR.
Feb 24

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Improved arrangements for travel.—Important changes of schedule.

THE late completion of the Central Ohio railroad between Wheeling and Columbus, uniting, as it does, by no short and direct a line, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with all portions of the West, (and North and Southwest,) gives this route greatly increased advantages to through travellers in that direction. On and after Monday, November 27, 1854, the trains will be run as follows:

FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS.

Two fast trains daily will run in each direction. First; the mail train, leaving Camden station at 7, a. m., instead of 8 o'clock, as heretofore, (except on Sunday,) and arriving at Wheeling at 2 40 a. m. Second; the express train, leaving at 5, p. m., instead of 7, p. m., as heretofore, and running through to Wheeling in about 17 hours, reaching there at 10 25, a. m. This train will stop at Washington Junction, Sykesville, Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, Cumberland, Piedmont, Rowlesburg, Newburg, Fetterman, Farmington, Cameron, and Monongahela only for wood and water and meals. Both these trains make prompt and regular connexion with the cars of the Central Ohio road for Cambridge, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers leaving Baltimore by the mail train will reach Cincinnati for dinner next day; while by the express train they arrive there at 12 the next night, being kept but one night on the route by either train.

Passengers for the Northwest, via Cleveland and all intermediate points, can make a direct connexion with the trains upon the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad at all times when the Ohio is navigable for steamers between Wheeling and Wellsville, by leaving Baltimore in the mail train at 7, a. m.

Returning, the trains leave Wheeling as follows: The express train at 4 30 p. m., reaching Baltimore at 9 50 a. m.; the mail train at 11 45 p. m., reaching Baltimore at 7, p. m.

Through tickets, by boat from Wheeling for Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, St. Louis, and other river cities, will be sold at all times when the stage of water will admit.

Through tickets between Baltimore and Washington, and all the important cities and towns in the West, are sold at the ticket offices of the company.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

The mail train, leaving Camden station, will take passengers for all the usual stopping places on the road. Returning, this train leaves Wheeling at 11 45, midnight; Cumberland at 10 15, a. m.; and arrives at Baltimore at 7, p. m.

The Frederick accommodation train, for Frederick and intermediate places, will start at 4, p. m., daily, (except Sunday,) arriving in Frederick at 7 40. Returning, will leave Frederick at 9, a. m., arriving at Baltimore at 12 30, noon.

The Ellicott's Mills accommodation will be run daily, (except Sundays,) as follows:

Leave Camden Station at 6, a. m., and 3, p. m.
Leave Ellicott's Mills at 7 30, a. m., and 6 30, p. m.
Dec 14—dtf

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers.

The ships comprising this line are:

The Atlantic.....Capt West.
The Pacific.....Capt. Nye.
The Baltic.....Capt. Comstock.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra-size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 guineas.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship.

No berths can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

From New York.	From Liverpool.
Wednesday.....Dec. 27, 1854.	Saturday.....Dec. 16, 1854.
Wednesday.....Jan. 10, 1855.	Saturday.....Dec. 30, "
Wednesday.....Jan. 24, "	Saturday.....Jan. 13, 1855.
Wednesday.....Feb. 7, "	Saturday.....Jan. 27, "
Wednesday.....Feb. 21, "	Saturday.....Feb. 10, "
Wednesday.....March 7, "	Saturday.....Feb. 24, "

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS,
No. 56 Wall street, N. Y
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO.,
Liverpool
R. G. ROBERTS & CO.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Paris.
GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Dec 17—dtf

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

Trains run as follows:

LEAVE daily, except Sunday, at 6 and 8½, a. m., and 3 and 5, p. m.

On Sunday, at 8½, a. m., and 3, p. m.

Leave Baltimore at 7½ and 9, a. m., and 3 and 5, p. m.

On Sunday, at 7½, a. m., and 3, p. m.

The connexions with Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the West are by trains leaving at 6, a. m., and 3, p. m.

For Philadelphia and New York, at 6 and 8½, a. m., and 5, p. m.

For Annapolis, at 6½, a. m., and 3, p. m.

For Norfolk, at 3, p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Particular attention is called to the rule requiring a responsible voucher for any person of color who may wish to pass over the road.
Dec 15—dtf

Minnesota!—Minnesota!—Minnesota!

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
Office, Old Post Office Building, Third street,
ST. PAUL, M. T.

Land bought and sold throughout the Territory. Money loaned. Investments made to the best advantage, and land warrants located.

REFERENCES:

Minnesota.

Gov. W. A. Gorman,
Hon. W. H. Welch, chief justice of Minnesota,
Hon. H. M. Rice, delegate to Congress,
Rice, Rollingshead, & Becker, attorneys at law,
Messrs. Borup & Oakes, bankers,
J. T. Rosser, secretary of the Territory,
Ames & Van Etten, attorneys at law,
Rev. T. M. Fullerton, register United States land office,
Wm. H. Holcombe, receiver United States land office,
T. T. Mann, M. D.

New York.

Gilbert Davis, esq.,
Daniel Clarke, esq.,
Captain A. DePeyster,
Messrs. S. Thompson & Nephew,
Messrs. Williams & Guion.

Philadelphia.

Joseph Patterson, esq., president of Western Bank.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., bankers,
" R. Taylor & Co.,
" Freed, Ward, & Frazier,
" Bingham & Dock,
" Sners, James, & Co.,
" Bailey & Co.,
Edward Hurst, esq., notary public,
H. Messchert, attorney at law,
James Kitchen, M. D.,
William Stower, esq.

New Orleans.

Messrs. Brown, Johnson, & Co., bankers.

Vicksburg.

Messrs. Brown & Johnson, bankers.

50,000 acres of land warrants wanted.
Feb 11—d&w2m

NEW YORK, BREMEN, AND SOUTHAMPTON UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the WASHINGTON, Capt. E. M. Fitch; HERMANN, Capt. C. Hinrichs.

These steamships ship at Southampton both going and returning.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING—1854.

From New York.	From Bremen.
Washington.....Saturday, January 28.	February 24.
Hermann.....Saturday, February 25.	March 24.
Washington.....Saturday, March 25.	April 21.
Hermann.....Saturday, April 22.	May 19.
Washington.....Saturday, May 20.	June 16.
Hermann.....Saturday, June 17.	July 14.
Washington.....Saturday, July 15.	August 11.
Hermann.....Saturday, August 12.	September 8
Washington.....Saturday, September 9.	October 6.
Hermann.....Saturday, October 7.	November 2.
Washington.....Saturday, November 4.	December 1.
Hermann.....Saturday, December 2.	December 29

From Southampton to New York.	
Washington....Wedn'y, Mar. 1	Washington...Wedn'y, Aug. 16
Hermann..... " Mar. 29	Hermann..... " Sept. 13
Washington.... " April 26	Washington.... " Oct. 11
Hermann..... " May 24	Hermann..... " Nov. 8
Washington.... " June 21	Washington.... " Dec. 6
Hermann..... " July 19	Hermann..... " Jan. 3, 1855

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, 26 South st., N. Y.
C. A. HEINEKEN & Co., Bremen.
MARTINEAU, CROSKEY, & Co., Southampton
WILLIAM ISELIN, Havre.
Jan 25—d1y

CHOCOLATE, Cocoa, and Broma.—W. BAKER & CO.'S American and Vanilla Premium chocolates, cocoa, and broma to which first premiums have been awarded by the chief institutes and fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the principal grocers in the United States, and by their agents:

Hussey & Murray, New York; Grant and Twells, Philadelphia, Thomas V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennet & Dudley, Cincinnati, Ohio; and S. H. Howell, Georgetown, D. C.

WALTER BAKER, & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.
Ap 3—d1y

"Snider's" Wines, Philadelphia.

JOHN V. SNIDER, dealer in wines at the former old-established wine store of Jacob Snider, jr., No 76 Walnut street, four doors below Fourth street, where customers will be supplied with wines and liquors on the most accommodating terms.

JACOB SNIDER, Jr., agent for the importation of foreign wines, office No. 76 Walnut street, where he is prepared to receive orders for the special importation of wines, &c., from various houses in Europe, in quantities of a single dozen and upwards; and also solicits for his son, John Vaughan Snider, the patronage of his friends and former customers.

All wines delivered at Washington city by "Adams's Express," free of freight.
June 9—d1y

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirty-Third Congress—Second Session.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate two messages from the President of the United States, transmitting communications from the Secretary of the Interior, and recommending that the appropriations therein asked for be made; which were read and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Finance and printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, requesting him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by Francis W. Rice, late United States consul at Acapulco, since the 11th of January last, in relation to the outrages committed upon him by the authorities of Mexico at that port; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the army, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information whether there were original appropriations of land for military purposes at Fort Laramie, Fort Riley, on the Kansas, old Fort Kearny, on the Missouri, and new Fort Kearny, on the Platte, or either of them; and if so, the extent of the lands so originally appropriated; and if not, then to communicate what is the extent of the land claimed by the War Department and belonging to each of said forts or military reservations respectively; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. STUART, it was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate a communication from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, communicating copies of his accounts of disbursements of moneys, goods, or effects for the benefit of the Indians, with a list of the names of all persons to whom goods, money, or effects have been delivered; and a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting copies of his accounts of receipts and disbursements for the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1854; which were read and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate a report from the Postmaster General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for the correspondence between the Post Office Dapartment and the British postal department on the subject of the postal treaty between the two governments; which was ordered to be printed.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of granting bounty lands and pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows and legal representatives of those deceased; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. D. also presented a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of the establishment of a mail-route from Portage City to La Crosse, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

BILL REJECTED.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Hoffman was taken up. It had been reported adversely by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; and the question being taken, the report was concurred in.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Anthony Phelps, of Hardin county, Kentucky, and a bill for the relief of Daniel Doland.

Mr. J., from the same committee, reported without amendment the following bills from the House of Representatives, with a recommendation that they pass:

Bill for the relief of Wm. Brown.
Bill for the relief of James McIntire.
Bill for the relief of Elizabeth Foreman.
Bill for the further relief of Isaac Allen, of Turner, in the State of Maine.
Bill for the relief of Wyatt Griffith, of Washington county, in the state of Tennessee.

Mr. J., from the same committee, reported the following House bills, with the recommendation that they do not pass:

Bill for the relief of Solomon Lafollette.
Bill for the relief of Thomas C. Ramsey, Ananias O. Richardson, and James McLaughlin.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of George M. Bentley, of the State of Indiana," approved August 3, 1854.

Bill for the increase of John C. Burton's pension.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Alexander McKee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, reported it with amendments; which were agreed to, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally taken up, considered, and passed:

House bill for the relief of Charles H. Poinier.
House bill for the relief of Thomas Underhill, executor of Thomas Underhill, deceased.
House bill for the benefit of the heirs of Philip R. Rice, deceased.
House bill for the relief of the children and grandchildren of Thomas Morris.
House bill for the relief of William G. Preston.
House bill for the relief of Sarah Morris, only heir of Robert Mitchell, deceased.
House bill for the relief of William G. Howison.
House bill for the relief of Anna E. Cook.
Bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," approved March 3, 1851.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion by Mr. JONES, of Iowa, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of L. R. Lyon and Dean S. Howard, of the State of New York.

Mr. STUART opposed the passage of the bill, on the ground that a large amount of the money appropriated in it was not rightfully due. He thought if the matter was postponed a day or two, he could convince the Senate of that fact; and he therefore moved its postponement until to-morrow.

Mr. BRODHEAD stated that the same allegation had been made before the Committee of Claims, who had thoroughly examined the matter, and it was his opinion that every penny of the money was due.

The question being taken, the motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow was agreed to.

Mr. WALKER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Cyrus H. McCormick; but the motion was not agreed to.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Mr. CASS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him some time since in relation to the subject of religious toleration to American citizens when travelling or residing in foreign countries—being the same which were reported at a previous session by Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the resolutions were taken up—yeas 26, nays 8—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foot, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pearce, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade, Weller, Wells, and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Morton, and Walker—8.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

After some discussion in relation to the priority of business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1856, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part which relates to duties on imports. He considered it a very reprehensible mode of legislation to ingraft such a modification of the tariff system on one of the general appropriation bills. He thought if this was consented to by the Senate, the House of Representatives might at some future time put a bill providing for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, or any other measure fatal to the peace and union of these States, upon the general appropriation bill, and thus compel the Senate to pass it or lose the appropriation bill. He proceeded to analyze the provisions of the bill, in order to show that the system proposed was very defective.

Mr. HUNTER replied that, as a general thing, no man would assent to the remarks of the senator from Delaware as to the evils of incongruous legislation with more cordiality than he would. But this was a special case, and in the present condition of the public treasury, a reduction of the tariff such as the bill proposed might be very desirable and proper.

Mr. BADGER proposed to examine and discuss the bill before the Senate in precisely the same manner as if three weeks, instead of three days, of the session were remaining. He could never consent to pass what the House sends to the Senate without amendment or consideration; and he moved to amend that portion of the bill which it was proposed to strike out, by substituting an amendment, which was originally offered in the House of Representatives, refunding certain duties on railroad iron, and admitting such iron, as well as dyes, dye-woods, dye-stuffs, and certain priced unmanufactured wools, duty free.

Mr. CLAYTON again addressed the Senate. It seemed to him very extraordinary that a proposition to revise the tariff should be brought into the Senate to be considered within the three last days of the session. He alluded to the great revolution which had recently taken place in the House of Representatives, showing the feelings of the people with regard to the present members of that body. It was asked that the Senate should pass the bill as it came from the House without amendment; but which was the most proper? Shall the men fresh from the people, who are to assemble in the next Congress, decide this great and important question? or shall those who have received their *quietus* from the people decide it? If the latter, the Senate should pass the bill as it came from the House; but if not, the bill should be amended by striking out that portion which relates to the tariff, leaving that matter for adjustment at the next session of Congress. There was no time now to discuss the question, for the Senate was in no temper to hear debate upon any subject.

Mr. BRODHEAD and Mr. COOPER opposed the motion to remit the duties on railroad iron with much earnestness.

Mr. PEARCE and Mr. BAYARD thought it would be better to defeat the appropriation bill than to consent to its passage in its present form.

Mr. HUNTER alluded to the fact that the bill was passed in the House of Representatives by votes from all sections of the country; men from the North and South, from the East and West, united in favor of it; and he was therefore inclined to believe that, although not a perfect system, it was as good a system for the whole country as could be devised.

Mr. JAMES remarked that many members of the House voted for the bill with the understanding that it would be amended after it came to the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER did not know how that might be; he saw by the list of names, however, that there were several votes from Pennsylvania in favor of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN complained that the reduction of the duties on the bill had been made in such a way as to show favoritism, and give special protection to manufacturers.

Mr. SEWARD regarded the proposition to take this bill and pass it without amendment as of a revolutionary character, and thought it would be establishing a very bad precedent to do so. He was willing to stand up in his place until twelve o'clock on Saturday night and resist dictation of this kind from the House of Representatives. Without concluding his remarks, he gave way to a motion that the Senate take a recess until six o'clock, p. m.; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee resumed its session at 7 o'clock, p. m.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they insist upon their amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, disagreed to by the House, and ask for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

Mr. YATES discussed the Nebraska question, contending that the democratic party and the present administration had received a blow by giving their sanction to the passage of that bill from which they could never recover. The results of the late elections stand as a perpetual condemnation to those who attempt to treat lightly and slightly the sacred compromises made by our fathers. In the late Illinois State election freedom vindicated herself and its result gave aspiring political leaders to understand that the sentiments of liberty and humanity are not to be crushed by the iron heel of legislative majorities. He considered that the Nebraska question was almost the only one at issue in the late election of his State. When that bill was pending, the minority during that long and protracted struggle, unprecedented in the annals of congressional legislation, said to the majority that they would appeal to the people. They have appealed to the people, and the result has been almost the overthrow of the administration, and the consignment to obscurity of that senator who, regardless of the interests of his own State, trampled upon the sentiment which sways the northern heart in favor of liberty and humanity. The little giant, once the champion of democracy, who by good fortune had received one of the highest offices within the gift of the American people, and who heretofore has returned to his constituents in confidence and been saluted by them with the most cordial welcome, after the passage of the Nebraska bill, returned to meet an indignant constituency, whose rights he had trampled under foot. He did not believe in the doctrines of squatter sovereignty and self-government. What is to be done with Utah and her institutions of polygamy? A crime exists there at war with Christianity and our institutions; a crime exists there by authority of law which virtually sets aside and annuls the marriage contract—more destructive to the morals of society than the crime of larceny, horse-stealing, or highway robbery. If we countenance the principle of self-government, we must admit Utah at the proper time with her demoralizing and degrading institutions.

Mr. GOODRICH addressed the committee in vindication of the principles and purposes of the Congressional Emigration Society, of which he is president; saying that every person sent to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska by the emigration society has gone there with the *bona fide* and honest purpose of becoming citizens of those Territories. The money of the society, he said, was used to send to Kansas such emigrants as were opposed to the introduction of slavery into that Territory, and in favor of repealing all laws passed tolerating slavery in the Territories of the United States. The further object of the society is to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to bring back the government to the principles of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. CAMPBELL rejoiced that the hour was rapidly approaching for the dissolution of the present Congress, the history of which he feared would prove to coming ages that more evil than good has been done for our common country. When this Congress came into existence the treasury was full to overflowing, but if it is not now empty it will soon be relieved of its last dollar by the execution of measures already passed; and he would predict that the next Congress would be called upon by the Executive to issue treasury notes in order that the government may raise money enough to pay its current expenses. He remarked that the greatest outrage perpetrated was that of the last session which repeals the Missouri Compromise.

In reply to the remarks made some time since on the subject of free and slave labor, he said he could not admit that a slave in Georgia, who knows no wife, no children, and no future, was better calculated to develop the great resources of the country than one of his own kinsmen upon the banks of the Miami, in the State of Ohio. The same gentleman gave as a reason why this country should permit filibusters to make an effort to acquire Cuba, that it would benefit the farmers of Ohio by raising the price of their produce. That argument, so far as the subject of conquest and acquisition was concerned, would have no possible weight in Ohio and the free States, inasmuch as they hold moral principle in higher estimation than they do pork. Mr. C. was frequently interrupted during his remarks, and did not, he said, complete his first chapter before the hammer fell.

Mr. BANKS addressed the committee at length in defence of the State of Massachusetts, and discussed the question of sovereignty and the temporal power of the Pope.

Mr. KEITT, replying to Mr. BANKS, said that the Pope possesses no power over the political opinions of the Catholics in the United States, and this is shown by the fact that the Catholic population of this country are against abolitionism. These things the gentleman from Massachusetts has shown.

Mr. BANKS replied that his remark was directed to one historical point proclaimed by the Roman Church, but never denied.

Mr. KEITT. Shall I proscribe the Catholic Church because of its religious tenets? It is not for me to fling stones at others. Can I do it because it has been traitorous to the constitution? The gentleman from Massachusetts says the members of the Catholic Church have repudiated dictation in the particular of slavery.

He then alluded to the fact that while witchcraft prevailed in Massachusetts the Catholics of Maryland threw out the flag of religious toleration, the only spot where it floated during that time of peril and persecution.

Mr. SOLLERS (interrupting) said his friend should bear in mind that the charter granted to Lord Baltimore was from a Protestant King. It was a limited charter, and during the existence of the provincial government there was always a Protestant majority. The question of religious toleration was never brought as a religious test, except on one memorable occasion. The Catholics dared not violate the charter granted by a Protestant King.

Mr. KEITT replied, he had stated the fact as he had read it in history, and as recorded by Bancroft, who resides in Boston. It was a charter granted by a Protestant King for religious toleration, and was now to be violated by Protestants against Catholics who were true to the charter, and founded cities and ruled the Commonwealth. The Catholics were true to it—the Protestants false to it.

Mr. SOLLERS said the very instant the Roman Catholics got the ascendency they tried, by all possible means, to make Maryland a Catholic State.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN asked whether Protestant Kings did not give charters to New England States without religious toleration?

Mr. KEITT. That is true; but I have stated what is related by the historian. I would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he thinks the Wilmot proviso constitutional?

Mr. BANKS. My opinions are expressed in the speech which the gentleman has cited. As to what I shall do, I will determine when the future comes.

Mr. SOLLERS. That is right.

Mr. KEITT. Will the gentleman not say he will vote to incorporate in the fugitive-slave law trial by jury?

Mr. BANKS. I shall vote as I think right and proper. I say I am here for Massachusetts, and not for South Carolina, and I mean to represent Massachusetts faithfully. I shall sail my own ship in the House. If the gentleman puts a negro into it, I will carry him into a free country.

Mr. KEITT. Will you vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State?

Mr. BANKS. Just as I may think proper. [Laughter.]

Mr. SOLLERS, (to Mr. KEITT.) If Kansas or Nebraska shall apply to come into the Union as a free State, will you vote for it?

Mr. KEITT. If it meet the requirements of the constitution, I will vote for it whether free or slave. [Applause.] I want to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts will do that. I want to know whether the know-nothings of the North will. [Cries of "Good for KEITT!"] I ask the gentleman from Maryland whether he will say the know-nothings of the North will so vote?

Mr. SOLLERS. I know nothing, and never will know anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. KEITT. Certainly.

Mr. SOLLERS. As to the native-American party, I will say, without the slightest reservation, that in all their principles and feelings they are perfectly conservative. While one side is not in favor of slavery, the other side is not opposed to it. They mean to lay it aside. The know-nothing party (I disclaim knowing anything) mean to pursue this particular course. [Laughter.] We mean to do what neither the abolitionists nor the secessionists of the South can do—namely, preserve the Union of these States intact.