DIED

On Thursday, the 27th inst., ELLEN M. J. wife of Fortunatus Cooke, aged 44 years.

The sufferings of a long protracted illness, borne with sweet submission, are ended; our beloved friend is at rest in heaven. In perfect composure she awaited the summons to depart, and when the angel came she welcomed him as a friend, and, placing her hand in his, was gently led to her Father's home.

We cannot but lament her departure, for very dear, was she to all who knew her. Who ever looked upon her beautiful countenance, or listened to the words which revealed the treasures of her rich and brilliant mind, or observed the manifestations of her warm, affectionate heart, without loving her?

Our loss we must feel and deplore; but, thanks to the influence of her pure Christian spirit and the blessing of Heaven, our sorrow has naught of darkness or gloom. The eye may be wet with tears, but its glance is turned above. Grateful to the bereaved heart is the thought that ere the words of earthly affection had died upon the ear of our beloved friend she had caught the accents of angel melody, the assurance of Heaven's welcome to Heaven's love.

The State of Wisconsin.

Gov. DODGE, of the Territory of Wisconsin, has just issued his Proclamation declaring that the Constitution lately submitted to the people of that Territory for adoption, preparatory to their assuming the position of a State of the American Union, has been approved by a majority of 10,293 votes out of 22,591 votes cast.

From the New Orleans Delta, of April 29d.

Later from Mexico.

The British West Indian Mail steamer *Avon*, arrived off the North Chandeleur Island, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 16th instant. By this arrival we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 14th, with later proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. Below we give a summary of the Mexican news, from the ample files of Mexican papers and correspondence now before us.

As to the ratification of the Treaty, the news by this arrival is not very promising. At last accounts from Queretaro, a quorum had not been formed in Congress. The Monitor, of the 11th, contains a long article condemning the conduct of the members of Congress in delaying the session. Sixteen members were still wanted in the Chamber, and two in the Senate, to constitute a quorum. A correspondent at Queretaro, of the Monitor, thinks the necessary number will soon be in attendance, and that when Congress once gets together, Herrera will be chosen President, since a majority of the legislatures have expressed themselves in his favor. The news of the ratification of the Treaty, had been received in Queretaro, and some persons entertained the belief that its modifications would be accepted. On the other hand, we have before us an extract of a letter dated "Mexico, 13th of April," addressed by an English merchant, long a resident in the city of Mexico, to his friend, an officer of the Avon, which says:

"There is a dearth of news of any kind. Commissioner Clifford arrived here two days ago.—Amongst the Americans the impression is that a treaty will not be made; some of the Deputies, most inclined for peace, swear they will have nothing to do with it, unless the Americans leave force sufficient to support a Government, and I think the chances are that they will not come together in the stipulated time."

On the same subject, we make the following extract from an article in the Free American, of the 15th inst:

We had occasion yesterday to converse with a respectable gentleman who had just arrived from the city of Mexico. He is a Mexican and is in favor of peace, but says that the members of Congress will not vote for the treaty as it now stands;—that he has heard many of them express their opinions on the subject, and that they all seem to agree that they have not the power to cede any portion of the territory belonging to the republic. Doing this, they think, would be violating the Federal Constitution of Mexico. They would be willing to pay the expenses of the war.

They are also willing to abandon their pretensions to the ownership of Texas provided the demarcation of the boundary line be left to commissioners to be appointed by each government.

In our opinion, if this statement be true, and we believe it is—it shows plainly that the Mexicans have again made an abuse of the good faith of the American government.

We learn from the Monitor that a battle was fought at Santa Cruz de Rosales, 22 leagues from Chihuahua, on the 16th of March, in which, as usual, our troops were victorious. The Monitor says, "the firing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until dark at night, when the Americans stormed the place, took 8 pieces of heavy artillery, 6 small pieces of ordnance, and more than 1,000 muskets. The number of killed on either side is not yet known; but the loss of life on both sides was very great. Don Angel Trias, Governor and Commander, and the officers under his command, were taken prisoners at the moment the action ceased."

Commissioner Trist and Gen. Cadwallader left the city of Mexico on the 8th inst. We do not hear of their arrival at Vera Cruz.

Commissioner Clifford had arrived in the city of Mexico.

It was supposed that the Court of Inquiry would adjourn about the 20th.

A *conducta* from Guanajuato had arrived at Mexico, escorted by forty Mexican Dragoons. The amount brought by the *conducta* is stated to be $400,000. Another *conducta* arrived from Puebla. Mineral del Monte and El Chico brought 68 bars of silver.

The funeral obsequies of the late Gen. Valencia were celebrated on the 4th inst., at the convent of San Francisco.

The house of Muriel and Brothers in the city of Mexico had been entered in the night by a gang of robbers, who murdered a clerk named Zorilla.—Seven of the twelve robbers have been arrested, and among them, we regret to find officers of the American army.

The Monitor of the 7th, contains a letter from San Luis stating that the Indians to the number of 2,500, are now in a state of revolution, and that their number is still increasing. Several Haciendas, or plantations have been robbed of all the cattle and horses. Some of the planters have been murdered. The letter also states that the capital, San Luis, is the only part of the State where one can remain with security. The session of the Legislature of that State adjourned on the 31st ult., and deprived, by a decree, Don Adame, Governor, and Don Avila, Lt. Governor, of their respective offices. Don Juliano Reyes, their present Governer, received extraordinary powers, to last until the meeting of the next Legislature. The election for a new Governor of the State will take place on the 30th of the present month. A detachment of eight hundred men, sent to San Luis de la Paez, by the Government of Guanajuato, to assist in protecting the State against the Indians, has retired to Dolores Hidalgo without firing a gun. Gen. Bustamente, to whom the people looked for assistance, has written that *he would come*, but they have lost all hopes of getting succor from him.

The Monitor of the 11th says, that the State of Guanajuato followed the example of San Luis, and the Indians are in a state of revolution. The Monitor says that the revolution, which was commenced by about forty individuals, had now mustered upwards of two thousand partisans.

Robberies were still frequent on the roads and in the city of Mexico.

Numbers of families who have been obliged to abandon their homes on account of the insurrection in Yucatan, had arrived in Vera Cruz—some of them entirely destitute. It was proposed to hold a meeting to adopt measures for their relief.

The court-martial for the trial of Lieut. John Smith, 3d Battalion Louisiana Volunteers, commenced sitting on the 13th inst., at Vera Cruz.—We find no report of the proceedings. The charges preferred against Lieut. Smith are, desertion; enticing of soldiers to desert; embezzlement of public property; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

It is stated that the General Hospital is to be removed from Vera Cruz to Jalapa—probably on account of the approaching sickly season.

The French citizens of Vera Cruz were to give a grand banquet on the evening of the 16th, in honor of the French Revolution. We learn from the Free American that a supper was given by some of the French citizens on the 8th in honor of the Revolution. Several Americans were invited. The French consul was present, and like his countrymen, manfested his sympathy for the liberal principles by which the French people will be governed.

Our Vera Cruz correspondent, "Ulua," says:—"It is rumored that Gen. Cushing's brigade is ordered to Jalapa."

The regular mail coaches commenced running between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico on the 15th, and will leave hereafter three times a week.

Three companies of Col. McLellan's regiment of Tennessee volunteers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th. 113 men of the New York volunteers, under the command of Capt. Torry, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th, in the bark Nancy W. Stephens, from New York.

The career of the notorious Father Jarauta has at last been checked. A letter from Queretaro, dated April 2, states that the Father was arrested at Huejutla, by the Prefect Don Cristobal Andrade. The arrest is officially announced in the Tampico Noticioso.

Capt. Connolly, of the mounted La. battalion, arrived at Vera Cruz, escorting the mail from Puebla, on the 12th inst. Capt. C. met with a great many guerrilleros, but they made no opposition to his march. He also met a Mexican train of eight wagons, the conductors of which reported that the guerrilleros had levied a contribution of $300 on their merchandise.

Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 10th, from Jalapa. The Free American understands that Hay's regiment will shortly be disbanded.

Col. Bonham, Maj. Woods, Lieuts. Wilcox and Tilden, and one or two other officers, arrived at Vera Cruz, from Cuernavaca, on the 10th. The health of the troops at that place was considered good, notwithstanding several deaths had occurred from sore or swelled throats.

☞ There are now *four daily lines* by railroad from Philadelphia to New York. Their hours of leaving are at 7 and 9 1-2 A. M., at 12 M., and 4 1-2 P. M.

From Mackenzie's Official Reports.

Debate on Slavery, &c.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Mr. FOOTE.—On the 4th of March, 1836, the American people of all parties assembled at this Capital for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the President of the United States. The President was a Northern man. I had the honor of listening to his inaugural speech, and in it he wisely and patriotically asserted a principle of which I approved at the time, which I still admire, and which has a close affinity to the question so suddenly presented to this body. Martin Van Buren dared to declare in his inaugural speech that though it was his opinion—and it certainly is not mine—that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he conceived that it could not be done without the most odious and unpardonable breach of faith toward the slave States of the Confederacy, and especially Maryland and Virginia. This declaration, not altogether unexpected, gave temporary quiet and satisfaction to the South. I had thought, until recently, that there were very few men in the republic claiming anything like a prominent standing among their fellow-citizens who entertained a different opinion from that thus expressed, or who, if entertaining it, would undertake to express it in the national councils of this republic. But the abolition movement has not been quite so successful as some desired it to be, and now we see plain indications that individuals—for I cannot conscientiously call them gentlemen—asserting themselves to be champions of freedom, have resolved to carry into execution a scheme—an attempt to remove by any means whatever, all the slaves now within this District, so that those who have been in the habit of retaining slaves in their possession will be discouraged from bringing others here; and that citizens who may hereafter settle here, will of course, on the principle of obvious pecuniary policy, decline bringing such property with them; and that, thus, in this covert and insidious manner, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, may be accomplished.

The attempt to legislate directly upon this subject in the national councils is at war with the Constitution, repugnant to all principles of good faith, and in violation of all sentiments of patriotism. With whomsoever it originates, this movement, made directly or indirectly, within Congress or out of it, which has been so quietly denounced by my colleague, is simply a nefarious attempt to commit grand larceny upon the owners of slaves in this District. I undertake to say that there is not a man who has given his countenance to this transaction in any shape, who is not capable of committing grand larceny; or, if he happened to be a hero, as such men are not, of perpetrating highway robbery on any of the roads of this Union. He is not a gentleman. He would not be countenanced by any respectable person anywhere. He is amenable to the law. I go farther, and I dare say my sentiments will meet the approbation of many even who do not live in slave States, and I maintain that when the arm of the law is too short to reach a criminal, he may be justly punished by a sovereignty not known to law—Such proceedings have taken place, and there are circumstances which not only instigate, but justify such acts. I am informed upon evidence on which I rely, that this very movement out of which the bill originates, has been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high stations. It is even rumored, and it is believed by many—I am sorry for the honor of this body to say so—that a Senator of the United States is concerned in the movement. Certain it is, that a member of another body, not far distant, meeting in a certain Hall, was yesterday morning engaged in certain reprehensible contrivances, and that but for his abject flight from the place of his infamous intrigues, he would have been justly punished—not by the mob—but by high-spirited citizens convened for the purpose of vindicating their rights, thus unjustly assailed.

Why is it that this question is continually agitated in the Senate of the United States—that it is kept here as the subject of perpetual discussion? Is it simply that gentlemen wish to be popular at home? I suppose so. Is it because of their peculiar sympathies for that portion of the population which constitutes slavery, as recognized in the South? What is the motive? Is the object to attain popularity? Is it to gain high station? Is it to keep up a local excitement in some portions of the North, with the view of obtaining political elevation as the reward of such factious conduct? But I care not for the motives of such acts. I undertake to say that in no country, in which the principles of honesty are respected, would such a movement as that now attempted be proposed, or even countenanced for a moment. I feel bound on this occasion to say that the bill proposed, could not have any good object. What does it declare? It declares that any attempt on the part of the people of this District, though the only means which they may have in their power, to protect their property, and prevent it from being taken from them even by stealth or open robbery, shall subject them to be mulcted in heavy pecuniary damages! It amounts then to this, that if, hereafter, any occurrence similar to that which has recently disgraced the District should happen, and the good people of the District should assemble and proceed to the vessel in which their property had been placed, and the Captain of which had become the agent in the nefarious transaction, and should then and there dare to use the only means to prevent that vessel from sailing, and their property from being taken away before their eyes, they would be compelled to pay heavy pecuniary damages. It is a bill, then, obviously intended to cover and protect negro-stealing. It is a bill for the encouragement and immunity of robbery. That is its true character, and whatever opinion the gentleman's own self-sufficiency may induce him to entertain of his own conduct on this occasion, I only tell him now the judgment which every honest man will pronounce upon it. If the object of the Senator was as I have described it, and as is apparent on the face of the bill, he is as guilty as if he had committed highway robbery. I regret that I am obliged to use harsh terms, but they are true. The Senator from South Carolina asserted with great truth, that the time has come when the South should not only let her voice be heard, but disclose to all her enemies that she not only knows her rights, but 'knowing dare maintain them'—maintain them by all constitutional means—by all legal expedients—if necessary by bloodshed. The Senator from New Hampshire, is evidently attempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and is evidently filled with the spirit of insurrection and incendiarism. He may bring about a result which will end in the spilling of human blood. I say to him, however, let him come forward boldly, and take the proper responsibility. Let him say, "Now I am ready to do battle in behalf of the liberties of my friends the blacks, the slaves of the District of Columbia." Let him buckle on his armor; let him unsheath his sword, and at once commence the contest, and I have no doubt he will have a fair opportunity of shedding his blood in this holy cause, on the sacred soil of the District of Columbia. If he is really in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientious man, to pursue this course, which cannot be persevered in without those awful scenes of bloodshed and desolation long anticipated by good men, in every part of the Republic. When, I ask, was it that Southern men ever undertook to invade the quiet and happiness of the North? I hope I may be pardoned in making the suggestion. I do not wish to institute any invidious comparisons. I thank Heaven I have an abiding confidence in the good sense, the virtuous patriotism, and regard for the rights of property, of my Northern brethren; and I believe that there are many of them, of both parties, who are perfectly sound on this question, and who will condemn the act of this morning. The South has been forbearing. She has exercised more than complaisance—more than forbearance. But when, I ask, has any Southern man, occupying a seat in either House of Congress, attempted to interfere with any local interests in the North?

All must see that the course of the Senator from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil the Confederacy—to put in peril our free institutions—to jeopardize that Union which our forefathers established, and which every pure patriot throughout the country desires shall be perpetuated. Can any man be a patriot who pursues such a course? Is he an enlightened friend of freedom, or even a judicious friend of those with whom he affects to sympathise, who adopts such a course? Who does not know that such men are practically the worst enemies of the slaves? I do not beseech the gentleman to stop; but if he perseveres, he will awaken indignation every where, and it cannot be that enlightened men, who conscientiously belong to the factions at the North, of which he is understood to be the head, can sanction or approve everything that he may do under the influence of excitement, in this body. I will close by saying, that if he really wishes glory, and to be regarded as the great liberator of the blacks—if he wishes to be particularly distinguished in this cause of emancipation, as it is called—let him, instead of remaining here in the Senate of the United States, or instead of secreting himself in some dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may possibly escape the just indignation of good men throughout this republic—let him visit the good State of Mississippi in which I have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will be received with such shouts of joy as have rarely marked the reception of any individual in this day and generation. I invite him there, and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation.

Mr. HALE.—I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, though I did not exactly anticipate this discussion, yet I do not regret it. Before I proceed farther, as the Hon. Senator from Mississippi has said that it has been asserted, and he thinks on good authority, that a Senator of the United States connived at this kidnapping of slaves, I ask him if he refers to me.

Mr. FOOTE.—I did.

Mr. HALE.—I take occasion then to say, that the statement that I have given the slightest countenance to the procedure is entirely without the least foundation in truth. I have had nothing to do with the occurrence, directly or indirectly, and I demand of the Hon. Senator to state the ground upon which he has made the allegation.

Mr. FOOTE.—It has been stated to me, and I certainly believed it, and believing it I denounced it. I did not make the charge directly. My remarks were hypothetical. I am glad to hear the Senator say that he has had no connection with the movement, but whether he had or not, some of his brethren in the great cause in which he was engaged no doubt had much to do with it.

Mr. HALE.—The sneer of the gentleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the human family as a brother. Once for all, I utterly deny that either by counsel, by silence, or by speech, or in any way or manner, I had any knowledge, cognizance, or suspicion of what was done or might be done, until I heard of this occurrence as other Senators have heard of it. And I challenge any one who entertains a different opinion to the proof, here, now, and forever. I go farther than that.

I never have counselled, advised, or aided in any way, and with my present impressions, I never shall counsel, advise, or aid in any way, any encroachment upon the constitution in any of its provisions or compromises. If the constitution be not broad enough for the protection that I claim, I will go without it. I trust that on this subject I have been sufficiently understood. I deny in general and particular, not only connivance, but all knowledge of any such movements.

Whilst I am up, let me call the attention of the Senate to the case of a man whom I am proud, here and elsewhere, to call my friend, the Editor of the "*National Era*." This gentleman, in a card published in the "*National Intelligencer*" of this day, declares:

"A rumor having been circulated that the office of the *National Era* was concerned, directly or indirectly, in the recent attempt of a number of slaves to escape on the schooner Pearl, it is due to the respectable citizens of this place, and to myself, to give a plain, full, unequivocal denial to the report. While determined to yield no right to menace or violence—a concession which no true-hearted American will be ungenerous enough to demand—I feel it to be my duty to do all I can to remove a serious misapprehension, calculated to provoke unpleasant excitement."

The position which he has taken is thus laid down in the first number of his paper, and he republishes it in his card:

"Believing that the extinction of slavery can be effected in accordance with the constitution and law, and that this is the better way, no system of unconstitutional or illegal measures will find in us a supporter. We cannot work with contradictory means. Whenever convinced that such measures as the laws sanction or prohibit, are insufficient for the accomplishment of the great object we aim at, we shall frankly say so. The magnitude of the cause in which we are engaged, justice to our fellow-citizens of the South, and sound policy, demand that no movement be made in relation to this important question, except with the utmost openness, frankness, and fair-dealing."

"The declaration I then made, embodied the principles on which I had always uniformly acted in relation to slavery; and in not a single instance have I, or any one in my office, so far as my knowledge extends, violated it. I cannot, consistently with my views of what honesty and fair-dealing dictate, to say nothing of sound policy, engage, or in any way, directly or indirectly, take part in any movement which would involve the necessity of any strategy or trickery of any kind.

"My paper has been published sixteen months in this city. Its columns are open to inspection. Those who have taken the trouble to read it will testify that I have counselled no measures repugnant to the foregoing, that I have abstained from invective and denunciation; and addressed myself to the reason, the conscience, the patriotism and sense of honor of the slaveholders, many of them being near relatives and personal friends. Not one of my numerous exchanges in the South, how muchsoever opposed to my views, has at any time imputed to me illtemper or a clandestine policy.

"With this plain exhibition of my course, it is hardly necessary for me to say that, in the recent transaction which has excited so much feeling, neither myself nor any person connected with me had any share whatever; that the transaction in fact became known to me only through the general report.

"I write this to disabuse the public mind, so that those who do not personally know me, may not be imposed upon by any misapprehension of my position. Certainly, I feel a great repugnance to being assailed for what I never did or dreamed of; but if illegal violence be inflicted upon me for writing and printing freely about slavery, or any other subject which an American citizen may discuss, then will I suffer cheerfully, in the confident hope that when passion and prejudice shall have been dispelled, justice will be done to my character. But I will not suppose that they who are rejoicing over the enfranchisement of the press in Paris, will themselves put fetters upon the press in Washington."

Mr. CALHOUN.—[in his seat]—Does he make any denunciation of the robbery?

Mr. HALE.—He had quite enough to do in defending himself, and it was no part of his duty to denounce others.

Mr. CALHOUN.—[in his seat—I understand that!

Mr. HALE.—I appeal to the sense of justice of the Senate and ask what justification there can be for assailing the character and property of a man who knew no more of this occurrence than any of its members? I appeal to the Hon. Senator who spoke so eloquently of the high and chivalric ideas of right which are understood in his section of the country—

Mr. FOOTE.—I ask the Senator—and I beg to remind him that twenty millions of people are listening to his answer—in the circumstances of the case, evidently known to him, does he suppose that this occurrence could have taken place without extensive countenance and aid from men of standing in this District, whether members of Congress or others?

Mr. HALE.—I have no doubt that those persons could not have got away without some aid. It is enough that I have disclaimed all knowledge of it. I thought that when the honorable Senator was speaking more than twenty millions of people were listening. He invites me to visit the State of Mississippi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assassin, and put an end to my career. He would aid in bringing me to public execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in return for his hospitable invitation, I can only express the desire that he would penetrate into some of the dark corners of New Hampshire, and if he do I am much mistaken if he would not find that the people in that benighted region would not be very happy to listen to his arguments and engage in an intellectual conflict with him, in which the truth might be elicited. I think, however, that the announcement which the honorable Senator has made on this floor of the fate which awaits so humble an individual as myself in the State of Mississippi, must convince every one of the propriety of the high eulogim which he pronounced upon her the other day, when he spoke of the high position which she occupied among the States of this Confederacy. But enough of this personal matter.

I think, if I did not misunderstand the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that he is surprised at the temerity of the Senator from New Hampshire in introducing this bill. Let me ask what is this bill? What is this incendiary bill that has elicited such a torrent of invective? Has it been manufactured by some "fanatical abolitionist?" Why, it is copied, almost word for word, from a law on the statute book, which has been in operation for years, in the neighboring State of Maryland. It has no allusion, directly or indirectly, to the subject of slavery. Yet I am accused of throwing it as a firebrand, and in order to make war upon the institutions of the South! How? In God's name is it come to this, that the American Senate, and in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the rights of property cannnot be named, but the advocates of slavery are in arms, and exclaim that war is made upon their institutions, because it is attempted to cast the protection of the law over the property of an American citizen, who appeals to an American Senate!

It has long been held by you that your peculiar institution is incompatible with the right of speech; but if it be also incompatible with the safeguards of the constitution being thrown around property of American citizens, let the country know it! If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, that there is an institution so omnipotent—so almighty—that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it.

Do not let it be said that I have introduced this subject. I have simply asked that the plainest provisions of common law—the clearest dictates of justice—shall be extended and exercised for the protection of the property of citizens of this District; and, yet, the honorable Senator from South Carolina is shocked at my temerity.

Mr. BUTLER.—Allow me to ask one question with perfect good temper. The Senator is discussing the subject with some feeling; but I ask him whether he would vote for a bill, properly drawn, inflicting punishment on persons inveigling Slaves from the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE.—Certainly not, and why? Because I do not believe that slavery should exist here.

Mr. CALHOUN—(in his seat.)—He wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the District.

Mr. HALE.—The Hon. Senator is alarmed at my temerity—

Mr. CALHOUN—(in his seat)—I did not use the word, but did not think it worth while to correct the Senator.

Mr. HALE.—The Senator did not use the term.

Mr. CALHOUN.—No. I said it was brazen in the Senator or something like that.

Mr. HALE.—The meaning was the same. It was strange then that I should introduce a bill for the protection of property in this District; a bill perfectly harmless, but which he has construed into an attack upon the South. I ask the Senator and the country wherein consists the temerity? I suppose in the section of the country from which it comes. He says that we seem to think that the South has lost all feeling? Ah! There is the temerity. The bill comes from the wrong side of a certain boundary. Why did the honorable Senator from South Carolina imagine that we of the North with our faces bowed down to the earth, and our backs to the sun, had received the lash so long that we dared not look up? Did he suppose that we dared not ask the protection of the law be thrown around property in the District to which we came to legislate?

I desire no war upon the institution of slavery in the sense in which the Senator understands the term. I will never be a party to any encroachments upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law—not at all. I wish no war, but a war of reason—of persuasion—of argument; a war that should look to convincing the understanding, subduing the affections and moving the sympathies of the heart. That is the only war in which I would engage. But it is said that the time has come—that the crisis has come, and that the South must meet it. In all candor and honesty, then, let me say, that there could not be a better platform on which to meet the question, than that presented by the principles of this bill. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound. Let the word go forth. Let the free North be told that her craven Representatives on the floor of the Senate, are not at liberty even to claim the protection of the rights of property!

The right of speech was sacrificed long ago. But now it is to be proclaimed that we cannot even introduce a bill looking to the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and the clearest principles of justice for the protection of personal rights, because gentlemen choose to construe it into an attack upon that particular institution.

I ask again, what is it that has produced this step, called up these denunciations, excited all this invective which has been poured out upon me, as if I had been guilty of all the crimes in the decalogue? I call upon the Senate and the country to take notice of it. I ask on what do gentlemen of the South rely for the protection of any institutions on which they place any value? It will be answered upon the constitution and the law. Well, then, if the safeguards of the constitution are rendered inadequate to the protection of one species of property, how can it be supposed that there will be protection for any? It is because I desire to maintain in all their strength and ability, the safeguards of the constitution, that I have introduced this bill for the protection of property in this District. And here let me tell the Senator from Alabama, that he will have my full co-operation in any measure to prevent kidnapping. I shall expect him to redeem his pledge. Again: I am shocked to hear the honorable Senator from South Carolina denounce this bill as a measure calculated to repress those citizens from the expression of their just indignation.

Mr. CALHOUN.—If the Senator will allow me, I will explain. I said no such thing. But I will take the occasion to say that I would just as soon argue with a maniac from bedlam, as with the Senator from New Hampshire on this subject.

SEVERAL SENATORS.—Order, order.

Mr. CALHOUN.—I do not intend to correct his statements. A man who says that the people of this District have no right in their slaves—and that it is no robbery to take their property from them—is not entitled to be regarded as in possession of his reason.

Mr. HALE.—It is an extremely novel mode of terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the mantle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's antagonist! But the honorable Senator puts words into my mouth which I never used. I did not say that the owners had no property in their slaves. I said that the institution exists, but I have not given any opinion upon the point to which the Senator has alluded. I have never said anything from which the sentiment which he imputes to me could be inferred. It does not become me, I know, to measure arms with the honorable Senator from South Carolina, more particularly since he has been so magnanimous as to give notice that he will not condescend to argue with me. But there is more than one man in this country, who has, whether justly or unjustly, long since arrived at the conclusion that, if I am a maniac on the subject of slavery, I am not a monomaniac, for I am not alone in my madness. But, sir, I am not responsible here or elsewhere for the excitement that has followed the introduction of this subject. I intended simply to give notice of a bill calculated to meet the exigency. The honorable Senator from Florida calls upon me for proof of the necessity of this legislation, and says that no violence has been committed in this District. I don't know what he calls violence.

(*Concluded on first Page next week.*)

BY THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Seven days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 29, P. M.

The royal steamship America, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived here to-day.

The great Chartist meeting which was held in London, on the 10th inst., passed off quietly. It was attended by two hundred thousand persons. A petition was drawn up and presented to Parliament by a deputation appointed for that purpose.

Ireland remains quiet, the government having overawed the revolters for the present. Arms are still being manufactured in large quantities, and the peasants are constantly engaged in practising at shooting.

Denmark has commenced war against Sleswick and Holstein, two Duchies belonging to her, each of which contain some 400,000 souls. They had revolted against the King and demanded to be recognised as independent States. A fierce nd bloody battle has been fought at Flensburg, in which the Danes proved victorious. The loss was very heavy on both sides. Prussian troops had been ordered to advance to the support of Holstein, and should the King of Denmark retaliate by stopping, his territories will be invaded.

An insurrection has broken out at Hesse Cassel.

On the the 10th inst., there was a frightful riot at Cologne.

Madrid was quiet at the latest dates.

The Austrians have been defeated at all points by the Lombardians.

The Poles have established committees through the Duchy, who have called the people to arms. They have sharpened their scythes, have driven away the Russian soldiers, cut off the mail, torn down the Imperial Eagles, and seized what treasures they could lay their hands on.

Holland and Belgium are quiet.

Turkey has acknowledged France as a republic.

The Arch-Duke Stephen has been declared King of Hungary.

There have been serious disturbances at St. Petersburg.

It is reported that Louis Phillippe has arrived in America.

Manufactures in England are very dull.

The Repeal papers are very violent. O'Connel had an interview with Lord John Russell, at which he asken that large concessions be made to Ireland. Lord Russell refused to grant them, and stated the intentions of his government.

Berlin, Rome, Palermo, and Milan are tranquil.

Russia has promised neutrality provided her possessions are not attacked.

COMMERCIAL.—Provisions are firm. London Consols are 82½a82¾; three cents 81⅝a81¾. There is a better feeling in the Corn market. Flour has advanced one shilling per sack, and six pence per bbl. Meal is 11a12s. per 196 lbs.

Sales of 25,350 bales of Cotton for the week. Orleans 2¼a5¾d; Mobile 3¼a4¾d.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

SENATE.

At the usual hour the Senate was called to order.

Numerous petitions were presented.

A resolution to supply the members of the House with copies of Houston's Senate reports was adopted.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Library to purchase Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor, which, on motion, was laid over.

Mr. Hale asked to take up the riot bill.

The amendment to the California Claims bill of Mr. Benton was adopted by yeas 29, nays 9.

Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment by substituting a board of commissioners instead of Fremont.

A debate sprung up in which Messrs. Benton, Underwood, Niles, Phelps, Crittenden, Allen, Butler, Cass and Badger participated.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

A message was received from the President communicating the correspondence of Gen. Scott and Secretary Marcy.

The Speaker announced that reports from committees were in order.

Sundry bills were reported, which were read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Birch, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the repeal of the law giving the President the discretionary power at the terminating of the war, of retaining the old or new generals in the army.

Mr. Houston of Ala. opposed the bill.

Messrs. Holmes, Staunton, Burt, and Botts supported the bill.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment to the bill, which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays.

Mr. McLean moved to lay the subject on the table, which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays.

On motion the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 27.

SENATE.

The Senate to-day, ordered 100 copies of Hickey's edition of the constitution of the U. S., to be presented to Mr. Valtmere, in the name of the Senate.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution seeking information about the public armories.

The House bill for the transportation of the foreign mail, was reported with amendments.

Mr. Badger's resolution to purchase the portrait of Mr. Brown, of Gen. Taylor, after sundry amendments being adopted, was laid on the table.

The California claims bill was taken up and discussed, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, the first business in order was the reports of the Standing Committees.

The correspondence of General Scott, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Clingman charged that Lieut. Marcy had been using Mr. Henly for the purpose of palming off upon the House and the country a deliberate falsehood, by denying the suppression of any of Gen'l Scott's letters, which had now been produced by the resolution of the House, and calling for the same. He assailed Marcy, and defended General Scott. During the debate, the administration was charged with being afraid to trust the House with the above letters, because they feared that Mexico might learn their contents; yet, at the same time, these letters, or their contents, had been transmitted to Gen. Pillow, to be used in the Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Stephens moved that all the war correspondence be printed together, and 10,000 copies be ordered for the House.

Which motion was adopted, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 28,

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

A number of Petitions were presented.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication in regard to the Land Office permits issued under the Florida armed occupation act.

A bill for paying the State of Alabama interest on advances made to the government, was considered and laid over.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate whether there were any officers in the service whose names had not been submitted to the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the California Claims bill, which was agreed to.

After the discussion of Mr. Mason's amendment it was rejected, and the bill then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, during which, Nugent, the reporter of the New York Herald, was ordered to be discharged from custody.

The House was engaged altogether in the consideration of private bills.

SATURDAY, April 29.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day a Message from the President was read concerning Yucatan. [Our correspondent neglected to state the nature of the message.—ED.]

Without transacting any further business, an adjournment took place, on account of the illness of Senator Ashley.

MONDAY, May 1.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock to-day the Senate was called to order by the Vice President, when an appropriate prayer was addressed to the throne of grace by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Major Borland announced in a feeling and appropriate manner the death of Hon. Chester Ashley, one of the Senators from Arkansas. He spoke of his private character in the highest terms of eulogy.

Mr. Breese followed in a few well-timed remarks, when the usual resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to make the proper arrangements for the funeral to-morrow.

HOUSE

The Speaker announced that the first thing in order, of business on the Speaker's table, was the consideration of Mr. McKay's resolution that the House hereafter meet at 11 o'clock, A. M. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Vinton moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might take up Mr. Hopper's resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the Appropriation Bills. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, when the resolution was declared to be adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Hon. Chester Ashley, when Mr. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced an eulogy on the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. White, with a few feeling remarks, when they were adopted.

The House thereupon adjourned.

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, April 29th, P. M.

Senator Ashley, of Arkansas, died this afternoon after a short illness.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The two houses of Congress to-day were engaged in attending the funeral of Senator Ashley. The President and cabinet, the officers of the Army and Navy, and a few of the foreign Ministers were present. An appropriate prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the funeral sermon by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. The ceremonies were of an imposing and solemn character.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS—The market from the time of our last weekly review until Saturday last was of the same dull tenor as heretofore, with not little enquiry for any article. On Saturday, however, there was a considerable demand for Provisions and Bagging and Rope, and we then noticed fair sales of these articles on very favorable terms to purchasers. Since then the market has resumed again its former monotony and we hear of but little doing.—Prices generally may be regarded as easier than they were a week ago.

The state of European affairs continues in such an unsettled condition by the complete and almost universal political revolutions that have taken place throughout that continent, that commercial transactions may be regarded as virtually suspended with that country. This operates to the detriment of our trade indirectly, for as the main channels of commerce, such as New York, Boston and New Orleans, are checked in the demand for foreign supplies, so are the more inland ones for the supplies of these great outlets of traffic and trade. The Cotton trade with Great Britain, which is of the most vital interest to this country, will also, from this state of affairs, be very much restricted. England is the great manufacturer of Cotton goods and yarns for Europe, and as these markets are very generally closed, it is evident that the production of Cotton goods by the English for sometime to come must be very much decreased, if not very generally suspended.

The weather until Monday night, had continued without any rain, it then rained very hard for several hours, accompanied with hail. The farmers have been quite backward with most of their crops, owing to the want of rain, and several more showers are greatly needed.

The river is getting unusually low and boats are unable to carry full freights. There is but a moderate demand for shipment however and the rates are unchanged.

Money matters are unchanged, though the banks are extending their facilities with a meagre hand, thinking no doubt, that prudence is the better policy.

BAGGING & ROPE—The supply of these staples is very good, the amount of stock on hand being 18,500 pieces and 6,075 coils. We hear of sales through the week of 650 pieces Bagging and 575 coils of Rope in lots at prices ranging from 11½a12c for the former and 6¾a7c for the latter on time. Various light cash sales are made at 11c and 6¾c.

BACON.—The market is well supplied, though the receipts within the past few days have been rather light.—We quote sales of hog round from wagons at 3c; and sales of Shoulders at 2¾c; Hams 3c, and Sides at 3¼a3½c. We hear of sales from store at 2½c for shoulders, 3½c for Hams, and 4c for clear Sides.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The sales during the first of the week were fair at better prices than can now be obtained. Sales of about 250 bales were made at 6¼a6½c for fair Tennessee, Alabama, and North Mississippi. Since then light sales have been made at 5¾a6c for fair. Our quotations are 6¼a6½ for ordinary to fair. The stock on hand is 3,195 bales. The rates of sales of cotton yarns to the country are 6, 7, and 8c per dozen for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade are at 5 per cent off. The receipts and stock fair.

CATTLE.—Superior corn fed cattle to butchers at $4a$5; the average prices in lots for good beeves are about