

MR. HANNEGAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. HANNEGAN rose to address the Senate, and said: I understand there are various propositions in relation to Oregon before the Senate, all of which, if I correctly understand the rules of the Senate, it will be in order for me to state, and to refer to them.

Mr. HANNEGAN proceeded. So far as the resolution providing for the giving of the notice to Great Britain is concerned, it is a matter of little consequence to me whether the form of notice held out by the Committee on Foreign Relations, or the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, should prevail. Either the one or the other would satisfy me.

I regard the giving of the notice, at the present session of Congress, as a measure fraught with the weightiest importance. I consider it of the highest importance in several points of view. It would be entirely unnecessary, however, for me to discuss the various points; and, indeed, that would be inconsistent with the course which I have promised myself to-day. I desire to speak to some other branches of this question, particularly and especially to the resolutions which I had the honor to submit to the Senate, and the amendments, in the nature of a substitute, which were offered by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. CALHOUN.) I prefer this course for the simple reason that the resolutions which I submitted bring the whole question directly before the Senate.

My first resolution declares our title to be good to the whole country included within the limits of 42° and 54° 40', extending eastward to the Rocky mountains, and thereby united to a great extent with our western frontier. I declare, by my second resolution, that there is no power in this government to alienate the soil or transfer the allegiance of our citizens to the United States.

My third resolution declares our title to be good to the whole country included within the limits of 42° and 54° 40', extending eastward to the Rocky mountains, and thereby united to a great extent with our western frontier. I declare, by my second resolution, that there is no power in this government to alienate the soil or transfer the allegiance of our citizens to the United States.

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The Indian State Zentivine!

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which animates his bosom—I ask him, with all solemnity, what course does he regard as most likely to redound to the honor of the country, and to the promotion of its sacred rights? Which will be read best on the imperishable page of history, the direct, bold, and prompt progress to our object, or the slow and stealthy? But let me pause. I will not use that word, "stealthy," which characterizes any course of conduct recommended by the Senator from South Carolina.

For him I entertain unmingled veneration. His great character identified as it is with many glorious scenes in the history of my country for the last thirty years, I never can cease to admire. Never had of mine will be outstretched in a vain attempt to shake a single laurel from that venerable brow. I venerate him for his virtues—his patriotism for his lofty intellect—for the spotless purity of his whole private life; on which the future Plutarch of his country will dwell to dwell, and from regarding which slander itself—

whom whose breath Rides on the passing wind, and doth belie I comprehend the world—He shrinks covering and ashamed. And if I might be permitted to offer an aspiration in connexion with his future career; it would be to the effect that nothing will ever be done by him to mar that brightly illumined page which the record of his public life will fill. I will not, I cannot use in this connexion the word "stealthy," or any word that could possibly give offence to the Senator from South Carolina. Let me, then, apply the term "circumlocution" to that line of policy which he has thought proper to recommend on this question. And I ask how would it read in after times, that the first chapter of the American history was occupied by the recital of the glorious and successful struggle of a handful of colonists with the greatest power of the world in the resistance of an unjust tax, whilst the second chapter was blurred and blotted by the sad, sad story of the mean and cowardly submission of the descendants of that same race of heroic men, when they had grown up to number twenty millions, and occupied the first rank in the scale of nations? I trust no such chapter will ever disgrace our national annals. Such a chapter must—will never be written.

A word or two now about arbitration, which occupies the attention of a portion of the press. The rejection of that proposition by the President meets with decided approbation in some quarters, and I understand that—I speak now of a portion of the public press, not of the opinion of any honorable Senator. But what is the ground on which the rejection is made? Is it because the strength of the administration, that act has added to its vigor and power, if that has been necessary. To arbitrate—what! A question in which we assert there is no dispute. Submit to arbitration as we did in the case of the Maine controversy, when a crowned head, with all imaginable gravity, decided that a certain line should be drawn from the most northeastern point, whilst the other party, who had been in the habit of professing to take up decided that that line should be drawn from the most north-western branch of the river.

Just imagine a man who has purchased a farm from his government, and for which he holds a patent, consenting, when a powerful and wealthy neighbor makes claim to his property, to submit the matter to arbitration! What opinion would you entertain of the common sense of that obliging and accommodating disputant? As to the submission of the case to a select board of arbitration, that is most absurd. Is it not likely that the wealth and resources of the powerful neighbor would be directed to the not very honorable but still policy of adding certain arguments to the arbitrators, not unlikely to prove very satisfactory and sound to some of them? The country, sir, sustains the President in his wise and proper rejection of the offer of arbitration. Our claim is settled. We cannot consent to submit to any arbitrator. There is another point in the course of the Senator from South Carolina to which I would like to allude. He has alluded to the Texas question, as contrasted with his course on this Oregon question. He now stands before his country in the leadership of what is called the policy of peace. "Peace, peace, peace"—everything that is honorable for peace is the cry. When the question of the annexation of Texas was pending, he was more particularly distinguished by his peace than by his warlike policy. He was more particularly distinguished by his peace than by his warlike policy.

Mr. HANNEGAN then gave in detail the evidences of the Spanish titles, by right of prior discovery to England in the name of Spain and quoted various authorities of both countries. From Count Nunez he quoted:— "That by the destruction of decorations, takings of possession, and the most decided acts of sovereignty exercised by the Spaniards in these stations, from the reign of Charles II. and authorized by that monarch in 1692, the original vouchers for which shall be brought forward in the course of the negotiation, all the coast to the north of the western America, on the west side of the South American continent, is called Prince William's Sound, which is in the 51st degree, is acknowledged to belong exclusively to Spain."

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Highly Important News. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE. Great Change in the Commercial Policy of England.—Sir Robert Peel's Financial Scheme—Important Reductions in Duties on American Produce—Proposition for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, &c. &c. The steamship Cambria has arrived with important news from England. The news is of the most gratifying character. It is of the most pacific kind, and the important change in the commercial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel will tend to preserve the peaceful relation of the two countries. It will be seen that the reductions proposed by the Cabinet on American produce are most important to our merchants and agriculturists.

Parliament has assembled. The Queen's message is entirely pacific. Expressions of regret are made that the difficulties between that country and the United States, relative to Oregon, are yet unsettled. The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain. Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive. It is based on the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried out to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently the words of the sacred volume—"than the eye hath yet seen, or the heart conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—repeals all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn, duty free, at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever.

To the details of this great measure we earnestly entreat the attention of our commercial readers. We beg to refer them to the speech itself, and to our remarks upon it. Great Britain, at the present moment, is in a blaze of excitement; men talk and think of nothing else; they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme, for the regeneration of the country, and the Premier has laid before Parliament, and they desire to carry out to the letter, the total extinction of the Corn Laws. The friends of peace and progression, on this side of the water, hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to the noble and virtuous spirit of the new era.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the most prominent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. Altogether the subject, in its various phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of ocean navigation. It is a subject which is of the highest importance to the U. S. States, and it is a subject which is of the highest importance to the U. S. States, and it is a subject which is of the highest importance to the U. S. States.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive—to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan of the new tariff, relative to the duties on the principal articles of American produce. Sir Robert Peel, in his four-hour speech, introduced into the House of Commons, on the 27th instant. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country, and announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up what is a limited amount of protection they now enjoy from duties, and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manufacturers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated the benefits of all protecting duties, and have declared that they would rather be free to compete in the world; and have often said in substance to the agriculturist, "do thou likewise." The timber duties are undergoing a revision, but into the details of the change he did not enter, reserving it for another day.

For the reductions on tallow, on paper hanging, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits; on clover and other seeds, on provisions, (fresh and salted) on vegetables, on foreign made carriages, we must refer to our ample report of the speech itself in another column. We can do little more than indicate in this place, *carrente calamo*, the primary heads of the scheme. It is a grand article of Colonial produce, which next to the corn laws, has been most violently assailed on account of the tenacity with which the Minister has clung in screening it from competition—is still to be more or less protected. Slave-grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free labor sugar is to be reduced 50 per cent. The corn laws he proposes to abolish, totally and unconditionally, on the 1st of February, 1849, and in the mean time a modified sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence.

For instance, when the price of Corn is under 38s., the duty will be 10s., and when above 48s., and under 48s., 8s., and so on, the duty declining 1s. with a rise in the price. The protection which is now afforded by a permanent duty of 4s., is to be taken. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that, after a servitude or residence of five years in the manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the soil, and who has been engaged in the trade, may acquire it, from the place of his adoption, not the place of his nativity; and the same will regard his children and his widow. Moreover, the highway rates are to be remodelled on a plan which is to save a tug at the agricultural purse; and various other charges, hitherto paid out of the county rates, such as the expenses of gaol, of the expenses of prosecutions at the sessions, of the expenses of work house children, &c., are to be paid in future by the State.

In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support, and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay. Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged that the present tariff is a tariff of protection for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action on which he has now entered without a struggle, and a desperate struggle, too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeopardized. The protection which is now afforded by a permanent duty of 4s., is to be taken. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of agriculture.

become, it is believed, less crotchety and more practical. Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of a new election, the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the free-traders, the gloom and anger, which reign in the faces of the Protectionists—viewing the state of the registry, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on the great question of free trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will so in the present Parliament!

DOMESTIC. Mr. Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of S. R. Peel, relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the Corn-laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the ministerial term of three years. The reasoning which he supports this view of the case appears on the face of it very conclusive, but whether the response will be in the spirit of Mr. Cobden's letters, is very doubtful. No class of men dread change more than farmers, and most of all sudden changes. This timidity is further increased by their state of dependence on the landlord; the least refusal to comply with his desires may be attended with "notice to quit," and to political subservency they sell themselves from the moment they become tenants-at-will. Little doubt can exist that a free trade in corn from the present time would prove less injurious to the farmer than what Mr. Cobden calls the "transition state," during which the stock of corn would be accumulating in every part of the world to throw into the British market on the very day that the duty was repealed.

The present time, as he very satisfactorily demonstrates, is the best possible period for tracing their horses in the new race; competition; corn is scarce and dear in every part of the globe, and at least one half of the three years must elapse before any supplies, under the most favorable circumstances, could reach us from abroad, to counteract home prices. The battle which has been raging for some time between the Free Traders and the Protectionists continues with unabated fury; and the sound of the conflict falls on the ear from every part of the country. The Anti-corn law League, while they approve of Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme as a whole, are busy marshalling their strength against the modified sliding scale for three years. Meetings are every where held to petition for immediate repeal; and the well organized plans of the Leaguers, for their greater compactness and system, show to advantage on an occasion like the present, when public opinion is so concentrated and promptly expressed. But the landlords are not idle; and if their oratory is not so eloquent or so convincing, it is not less earnest and impassioned. The object of both parties is to act upon the hopes and fears of the Legislature. The further consideration of Peel's scheme is to be taken into consideration on Thursday next, when a protracted debate will be followed by a division, and then some clue will be afforded as to the future. Members of Parliament are generally influenced by other motives than reason, and many of them are in the situation of the representative of a Scotch borough, who declared unhesitatingly, "I have heard many speeches that changed my opinion, but I never heard one that changed my vote."

ALTERATION OF DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCE. Our American readers will find, on a reference to another column, that the British Ministry propose to make important reductions on many of the articles exported from America to England. We hope to see a similar spirit manifested by the Cabinet at Washington. The alterations comprise:—

Table with 3 columns: Article, Present duty, Reduced to. Items include Bacon, Beef, Hides, Pork, &c.

There are many other articles manufactured by the American artisan, which may be expected to be placed with advantage, provided this new Tariff is fully carried out. PROVISIONS.—Lard is more inquired after, at improved prices. Hams are scarce and more inquired after. American Beef is selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected. Not much doing in Pork.

FRANCE. Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of grinding the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the independence of Texas. England's Message, which has created such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is sadly too thin-skinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through M. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times returns the charge, and sacrifices Mr. King unmercifully. Mr. King's letter is rhetorical and inflated; that of M. Guizot brief, cold and to the point. A press of matter yesterday has crowded out this correspondence, the comprehension of which would have been incomplete without the article from the Times, which provoked it, and the rejoinder.

M. Guizot has noticed the remarks of Mr. Polk's Message relative to War and Texas. M. Guizot has accordingly felt surprised at this language used by the President in his Message, and he had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He next examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognize the independence of Texas in 1828, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure, their territories—England, Russia and the United States. France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest it was her honor and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States.

WEALTH OF THE MEXICAN CHURCHES.—Major Noah, in the N. Y. Times, speaking of the immense treasures in the Mexican churches, says:— "In the Cathedral of Puebla de las Angeles hangs a grand Chandelier of massive gold and silver, not of cast-iron, but of a hole four feet in diameter, collected under the viceroys from the various tribes of the country. On the right of the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin, dressed in beautiful embroidered satin—executed by all the maids of the place. Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a coronet of pure gold encircles her brow, and her waist is bound with a zone of diamonds, and enormous emeralds. The chandeliers in the Cathedral are of silver and of gold, too massive to be raised even by the strongest hand; and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind.

In the Mexican Cathedral there is a railing of exquisite workmanship, five feet in height and two hundred in length, of gold and silver, in which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remedios, five feet three inches in height, one of emeralds and one of diamonds; the figure alone is valued at three millions of dollars. In the Church of Guadalupe there are still richer and more splendid articles; and in that of Loreto, they have figures representing the Last Supper, before which are placed piles of gold and silver plate, to represent the simplicity of that event. It is the same in all the churches and cathedrals of Mexico. The starting Lopez kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions, and yet would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants in her robes, worth to him a fortune. About a hundred millions of dollars are thus locked up in church ornaments, while no living is laid out for public education, roads, canals, public improvements, and true national glory."

AN EVENT OF THE LAST WAR.—The most brilliant naval action of the last war, undoubtedly, was that of the old American frigate Constit, out, 44, commanded by Commodore Stewart, when she captured the two British corvettes, Cyane and Levant, of greatly superior force, each of them being equal to the old-fashioned 32 gun frigates. The handling of the American frigate throughout was scientific and unexceptionable. By a maneuvering could either of the British vessels obtain a position to rake the Constitution. Shift their ground as they would, old iron idols was between them blazing away upon both vessels at the same time. During the whole action, Stewart, instead of mounting the mainmast, kept in a low and exposed situation, astride of the main-mast nettings, the better to observe the maneuvering of his antagonists. The Cyane was the first to strike to Brother Jonathan—not an unusual thing with vessels during that war. The first lieutenant came in haste to the Commodore to announce the fact.

"The starboard ships struck, sir," said the officer. "I know it," replied the Commodore, "the battle is just half won."

"Shall I order the band to strike up Yankee Doodle, sir?" inquired the lieutenant. Here the Commodore took a huge pinch of snuff and then answered quickly— "Had we not better whip the other first, sir?" "Ay, ay, sir," replied the lieutenant taking the hint, and going to his quarters.

In a few minutes afterwards, the Levant lowered the Cross of old England to the stars and stripes, and the battle was ended. The lieutenant, feeling rebuked at his premature exultation upon the surrender of the first vessel, was rather sly of approaching his commander again; but Stewart, beckoning to him, said with a smile— "Don't you think the band had better strike up Yankee Doodle now, sir?"

In an instant that spirit-stirring strain was floating in the breeze, played as no other that a Yankee band can play it, and the gallant crew shouted forth their cheers of victory as no other than a Yankee crew can shout.

MILLERISM.—We learn by the Palmer (Mass.) Sentinel that the effects of the Miller delusion have fatally manifested themselves in Belchertown and vicinity. Under its effect, Mr. Ebenezer Walker of Belchertown, a man of considerable property, and a member of the Methodist Church at Ludville, on Sunday last, by his fanatical ravings and hysterical conduct, which he continued for the greater part of the night, and on the following morning he paraded through the village without any clothing on his person except his shirt, raving all the time like a maniac. On Wednesday he died, raving to the last, and was buried on Friday morning, and his wife, who had been in the habit of attending to his mania, died on Saturday, says the Sentinel, he was in Palmer village, a sane, healthy and well-to-do business man! We also learn that one of the sons of Noah Nelson, recently deceased, of Bloomfield, leaped from his bed one night last week, and passed through the streets with the cry that "the world was coming," in a state of perfect mental insanity.

"Brother Himes," one of the preachers of this wicked Miller delusion, is at that vicinity, holding meetings and disturbing the social relations and peace of the inhabitants. The Sentinel very properly urges that the public authorities should take measures to prevent his exertions, and that the Legislature should take measures to prevent his exertions, and that the Legislature should take measures to prevent his exertions.

THE ALPACA.—The American agricultural association have determined to introduce the Peruvian sheep, or Alpaca into the United States. This animal sheds its shaggy, thick hair once a year, and the wool, which is of a fine texture, is of great value. The Alpaca is found in the high mountains of Peru, and is of a white color, and is of a size similar to that of the goat. It is a very hardy animal, and is able to withstand the most severe cold. It is a very valuable animal, and is of great value to the people of Peru.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—A special committee of the Alabama Legislature has reported a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, the introduction of slaves by traders or non-residents. The committee complain that the slave trade has become a nuisance for the interior and security of the citizens of the State; and that non-resident planters send their slaves into it, and withdraw the proceeds of their labor to be expended in other States. They further express the fear that, as popular opinion is setting itself against the continuation of slavery in Kentucky, Virginia and other States, they may be overrun with this class of population.

"WHAR DID HE COME FROM?"—The Cleveland Herald gives the following account of the killing of a singular wild beast: Several hunters in Lorain county recently gave chase to an animal prowling about Elyria, and after a pursuit of seven days succeeded in killing him in Huron county, about fifty miles distant. The chase was continued about 150 miles, and the animal was a singular kind of the whole distance the animal never crossed a fence. The animal is described as a dark brindle color, three feet high, six feet eight inches from the end of his nose to the end of his tail. Old hunters give it as their opinion that he must have been a stray inhabitant of some other region.

The only surviving sister of Mrs. Madison died in Jefferson county, Va., on Friday last. This amiable and excellent lady had in early life married George S. Washington, nephew and one of the heirs of General Washington. After the death of Mr. Washington, she became united in marriage with the Hon. Thomas Todd, of Kentucky, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, whom she survived for many years.

MARRIED IN JAIL.—A professor of music was married in the jail of Lyeon county, Pa., last week. He was committed for a breach of promise, and married the lady for the purpose of getting out of jail, after which he absconded.

THE VOW OF TIPPERARY. From Carrick streets to Slannam shroff, From Slieveann to Ballinaderry— From Longford town to Gullymoore— Come hear the vow of Tipperary. Too long we fought for Britain's cause, And of our blood was never chary; She's paid us back with tyrant laws, And thinned the homes of Tipperary. But never more will we with thanks, We swear by God and Virgin Mary, Never to list in British ranks, And that's the vow of Tipperary.

MINOR.—The new Constitution, not yet ratified by the people, appropriates in perpetuity, the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land granted to that State by the act of 1841, to the purpose of education.