NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

To Correspondents.

W. R. H.—We have employment for one time that seems to be more important than locating the oyster beds of strangers.—The bill creating a Branch Mint in this City passed the last House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate. Mr. Badger of N. C. objected to its consideration, and it had reached the Senate at too late a period in the Session to be passed in defiance of serious objection. Of course, it did not reach the President, and was not acted on by him.

New-Mexico.

The documents transmitted to Congress by the President, in answer to the requisition of the House with regard to New-Mexico and California, officially establish that the People of New-Mexico have had a very narrow escape from the clutches of Slavery, if indeed they can yet be said to have escaped. It appears by Sec. Crawford's dispatch of March 26th last to the U. S. Military commandant at Santa Fé, that *William L. Marcy*, Mr. Polk's Secretary of War, and a member of the Cass Democracy of New-York, which is 'as much opposed to Slavery as any body,' only it doesn't approve of agitation nor of irritating the sensibilities of 'our Southern brethren,' officially instructed the then U. S. commandant at Santa Fé as follows:

> *"In regard to that part of what the Mexicans call New-Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, the civil authority which Texas has established or may establish there, is to be respected, and by no means interfered with by the military force in that Department, otherwise than to lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it."*

—'That part of what *the Mexicans* call New-Mexico'—Is Humboldt a Mexican? Are all the eminent geographers on earth Mexicans? Gov. Marcy has to begin with a gross misrepresentation in order to confuse his own consciousness of the iniquity of his order.

The order itself is very plain. It directs the U. S. Military officer in command in New-Mexico not to protect the people of that country against the odious claim of Texas to exercise dominion over them—but to "respect" that claim, and "lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it."

Such were the instructions under which our Military officers in New-Mexico were acting down to the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency—Had Texas then put forth the exertions she is now about to make in assertion of her claim to the better part of New-Mexico, the whole available force of the Federal Government would have been exerted in her support. New-Mexico must have succumbed, carrying Texas and Slavery up to the 42d degree of North latitude.

Had Gen. Cass been chosen President, this order would still have remained in force, this policy would have been persisted in, and New-Mexico must have fallen. She is saved thus far, and we trust permanently, by the election of Gen. Taylor. Three weeks after his accession to the White House, the above order from Polk and Marcy was virtually overruled and rescinded by a new dispatch from the War Department (March 26, '49,) saying:

> "I have to remark that it is not expected Texas will undertake to extend her civil government over the remote region designated, but should she do so, you will confine your action under the clause above cited to arranging your command in such manner as not to come into conflict with the authorities so constituted. On the claim of Texas to any or the whole of New-Mexico east of the Rio Grande, it is not necessary to give an opinion, as Congress and that State alone have the power of adjusting it."

—This is not so plain spoken as we could wish it, but the intent is good, and it is more clearly expressed in the Instructions given by the same Department to Col. Geo. A. McCall, (Nov. 19th last) to urge the People of New-Mexico to form a State Constitution and seek admission into the Union. (See dispatch in our correspondent's extracts from the correspondence above referred to.) Now the People of New-Mexico referred to notoriously live on *this* side of the Rio Grande, and there are all the Military posts known to our Government. To talk of organizing a State of New-Mexico, and to instruct our officers to promote such organization, is to instruct them how most effectually to resist the claim of Texas to that country and to do their best to thwart it. We see clearly that the President and Cabinet are meaning to do the right thing—that they mean to protect and preserve New-Mexico from the pretensions of Texas; that they are taking that course which in their judgment will best subserve the end which they as we feel to be that of justice. We wish, however, they might, and we trust they yet will, see that timidity in the assertion and justification of right has sometimes the effect of connivance at wrong, and that not alone in the battle-field, but in the council and cabinet also, he walks safest who walks boldest, and shuns the mazes of dissimulation and the labyrinths of crooked policy.

Waters on Ethics and Policy.

WILFRED.—Are you honest, Cudjo?
CUDJO.—*W'at you give me, Massa?* [Old Play.

Mr. George G. Waters, though perhaps a native and doubtless for more years than we have been a resident of our City, we have but recently been privileged to know as a politician—we have not yet the felicity of knowing him as a man. Until he was nominated for the Assembly last Fall, we had floundered on in pitiable ignorance of his character, and even of his existence. But at that time a good friend, whom we had long known as a sound and devoted Whig, assured us that Mr. W. was another of that stamp, and we, at his urgent suggestion, commended Mr. Waters as every way fitted for the post to which he had been nominated. We make this explanation, for reasons which this article will indicate.

For four or five years past the Whig party of this State has been passing resolutions on every suitable occasion adverse to the Extension of Human Slavery. No voice has been raised against them in our State Conventions, scarcely a murmur of dissent has been heard from *our* side in any recent Legislature. Our last Legislature was most explicit and thorough on this subject; our last State Convention not less so. That Convention nominated candidates who ran at the same time and were supported by the same votes with Mr. George G. Waters. Not a word was ever breathed, nor even whispered, by him in the public ear adverse to the course of the party.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Waters was elected, and, taking his seat in the Assembly, at once lets it be understood that he has no opinion of all this outcry against Slavery Extension. He is for the Union first, last and always—like Dickinson, Monroe, the Journal of Commerce, &c. He votes with the Coalesced party and the Independent against the entire Whig phalanx, who are thus defeated on the first test question; and he soon takes occasion to offer resolutions and make a speech against the course of the Whigs in recent and in the present Legislatures. We cannot perceive that he offers one word that would not have been just as pertinent in opposition to the Whig resolutions of last winter as this, or of the last State Convention as of either. He considers no action necessary to preserve the New Territories from Slavery—and, indeed, hardly desirable if necessary. Spreading the slaves over a larger surface will not increase their number—an assertion just as sensible if urged in support of the dilution of Canada thistles as of Slavery.

—But we do not propose to argue the question with Mr. Waters. The point on which we seek light is this—Was it honorable in Mr. Waters, differing so widely from the avowed convictions and persistent course of the Whig party on a question so prominent as this, to accept a nomination and election at its hands, *concealing the fact of his dissidence?* Ought he not to have said, so that his constituents might have fully understood it in voting: "Yes, gentlemen! you may run me if you will but I give you fair notice that I shall speak and vote against all manner of Anti-Slavery resolutions!" May not a constituent now fairly say to him, "Sir, I voted for you supposing that you concurred in the sentiments publicly avowed as the basis of its action by the Whig party. I had a right to presume your assent from your acceptance and your silence. You obtained my suffrage under false pretences, and are not truly my representative." This has nothing to do with 'the doctrine of Instructions'—it simply assumes that an elector has a right to some sort of idea of the course to be pursued by the man he is asked to send to the Legislature.

—But Mr. Waters is not satisfied with casting reflections on the course of his Whig colleagues, of his Whig predecessors, of the Whig party of the Free States, and the whole People of our State in the corresponding struggle respecting the admission of Missouri as a Slave State thirty years ago.—Then Tompkins and Tallmadge were just as much fanatics as Seward and Gott are now. Mr. Waters launches forth into reflections on the general action of our party in favor of equal laws and equal rights, which he cannot but regard as a losing speculation. Hear him!

"He opposed these resolutions because they would separate the Whig party from the South. Every great party must have a national character. Has the position which the party took in favor of the Colored Race been of service to that party? It assumed the principle of free suffrage to colored men in the State. That was defeated, and the party lost ground. Since then, the Whig party has been consolidating its advocacy of free territory, but with what result? Since they first came into power in this State, they had been losing ground, from having had the control of every department. They are now powerless here and weakened in other branches of the Government. This is clear evidence that their course is not sustained. So in regard to the Free Soil branch of the Democratic party—it is powerless. This argued no such great unanimity in this State as was claimed."

—Mr. Waters appears to be a disciple of the Benthamite theory of Utility, which he pushes to the extreme of being puzzled to determine why a party should ever be honest and just without a certainty of making a good thing of it. 'Honesty is the best policy,' says a very shabby proverb; and if Knavery pays more cash down on the nail, who would be so foolish as to stick to honesty? It is proved a dead failure. Didn't the Whigs of New-York lose ground by advocating the equal right of Colored Men to vote? Then why engage in any more such speculations?

We reply that we lost ground not by taking the position in question but by *not* universally taking and maintaining it. Had we really taken our stand on the great Democratic principle of allowing every man to vote, we should have won the respect of thousands who regard its as Aristocrats and champions of Privilege, and we should have secured the lasting gratitude and general support of at least Ten Thousand new voters from whom we should have removed the brand of an irrational and unjust exclusion from political rights. We failed, because our devotion to genuine Republican principle was qualified, neutralized, diluted, watered, by just such counsels and such feelings as those of our Sixteenth Ward Assemblyman. Shall we not have at least the profit of the lesson so strangely misread by Mr. Waters?

What shall be done with our City's Vagrant Children?

Our Chief of Police does not profess to be a Socialist, we believe, and certainly makes no pretension to being a preacher, but he has given our City the most rousing appeal in behalf of Social Justice and Christian Philanthropy that has ever yet been generally heard. The naked, sober prose of his terrible revelations of the destitution and depravity through which so many of our city's children are being trained to lives of crime and unutterable horror, has aroused a very general feeling of anxiety and a spirit of inquiry. Men who have quietly slumbered over the infancy and growth of these abominations are alarmed by their full-grown development; they shrink appalled from the contemplation of ten thousand children, systematically trained from infancy to beggary, theft and the most loathsome prostitutions, of whom the survivors are to become the inevitable burglars, incendiaries, pirates and murderers of ten to twenty years hence, while three-fourths of the whole array must sink into untimely and dishonored graves through the influence of the vices they cherish, the diseases they incur, before they are really capable of distinguishing right from wrong. Already we know that the Press and the Pulpit have entered heartily upon the discussion of the facts developed by Mr. Matsell's Report, while from private sources letters reach us inquiring, in tones tremulous with anxiety, 'What shall we do? How shall we overcome, or even sensibly mitigate, these frightful evils?'

Our answer to these questions, as is tolerably well known, is a very radical one—too radical to hope for ready acceptance, or for present acceptance at all. We believe that very thorough Reforms in the laws of Property, of Trade, of Education, &c. are required to reach the core of this great wrong. We believe it will be necessary to teach the good a higher standard of goodness before the bad can be reclaimed from their badness. We believe it will be necessary to convince the rich and fortunate that they owe faithful service to their less lucky brethren, and that their obligation is not fully discharged by occasional doles of charity nor even by exertions to diffuse moral or other truth. In short, we believe that an earnest and well-directed effort to abolish the evils in question would result, if pushed to its logical conclusions, in such a revolution in our Social framework as would secure Employment, thorough Education, (Industrial and Physical as well as Intellectual and Moral) to every child born and brought into our land, so that no parental destitution or depravity could leave one child exposed to the temptation and the ruin which now lies in wait for one half of the rising generation, actually accomplishing the ruin of thousands after thousands.

—Such would be *our* answer to the inquiries addressed to us on this subject, but there is a statement inside of this, which is worthy of attention.—Among the Discourses from the Pulpit which the chief's expose has already elicited, that of Rev. T. L. HARRIS is the first which has reached us in print. We extract its concluding paragraphs, as follows:

> I will not, I dare not fully unveil the hideous picture, the more hideous reality. It is enough to say that, of the young children in the denser part of our City, one in ten is doomed ere it has lived a single vice, single degradation, doomed to be ground to powder in the vortex of infamy and shame. Yes, those whom God has made helpless that their helplessness might defend them—those whom God has made innocent, that their innocence might reach man's heart and make him the guardian of their purity—these, in the midst of that innocence, and because of that defenselessness, are remorselessly destroyed. They are led like young lambs to the slaughter. They are despoiled of their divine birthright and their rich inheritance. They are robbed of their strength, their light, their love, their destiny. They are cast, not into the grave—that were a mercy—but into a hell of wrong, that they may pass a lifetime in self-consuming agonies.
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> We call the old Spartans barbaric and unnatural, because they exposed their newly-born to the mountain cold that the weakling might perish; we condemn the ancient Lithuans as devil-worshipers, because they passed their first-born through the fires to Moloch; we name the Hindoos heathen and cruel, because they offer young infants to the crocodile-god of their sacred river, the Ganges; we find no language with which, in sufficient severity, to denounce the Carolina or Virginia planter who, for gain, is reported to sell his own offspring to a life of toil in the corn-field or rice-swamp; but what shall we say, what shall we do, when God's children, in our own midst, are cast out to the wolves of a moral wilderness—passed through fires fiercer than those of Moloch, to a darker doom—thrown into a stream whose billows are like lava, where love, and virtue, and innocence, and hope, are overwhelmed and lost, and to whose waves a more cruel master than any who wields the slave-whip in the tropics—forced with the blow and the threat, and the still more horrid allurement and solicitation, to the desecration of body and soul?
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> Oh, from below the deep foundation of our splendid civilization; from dens of unimagined guilt that reach beneath our churches and palaces; from charnel-houses that witness the endurance agonies of the living dead; the children, the young children, call to us—call to God, yea, to them, each child, as dear to God, as sacred, as divine as the youngling of your heart, the first-born of wedded love—they say—with dumb lips they say it, but God hears them as well as man—they say, "We are orphans alike to the love of man and the knowledge of God; earth is all ice to our breed and heaven all darkness to our vision; we are dying, mind and heart, in self-consuming agonies. In the name, pity us, save us; have mercy, mercy that God may hear and have mercy on you and your children in the hour of your final need."
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> Brethren! I plead for the young children; their lips are dumb as they pass by—a spectral caravan of woe—and their agony must find a voice here where God speaketh, where humanity pleadeth its cause. I plead for the young children in the name of their mothers (now aged, with weep for them from out the skies—in the name of their Angels who behold the face of the Father, and who go up to Him and say, "We sought to lift them heavenward, but men forced them from our arms;"—in the name of your own dear children—their brothers and their sisters—in the name of Christ, the child of Bethlehem, who brought redemption both for them and you;—in the name of God, our Father, both theirs and ours; I plead to-day for their deliverance, and I know that to this plea your hearts, your Christian hearts, respond in every impulse of affection. The last hope of the Orphans, of the three thousand; of the tens of thousands pressing on to follow them; is in the Christianity, Wisdom and Love of this community, made operative and practical. See to it, that the plea, the hope, the expectation, be not in vain.

The question before us is simply this: What is to be done? how is this evil to be destroyed? how are these children to be rescued; how are the increasing multitudes who press on in their future to be preserved from the doom which has overtaken so many in the present and the past? Sympathies, unless they flow to practical action, are uselessly excited. Wrongs which are incurable, injure us in their contemplation. If I fail to indicate a method of action, I have erred in picturing this cause so vividly, and in pleading it so importunately.

I would answer this question by saying, that what these children need is kindness, education, remunerative labor. If they had brought around them an atmosphere of love; if their faculties of mind and heart had been properly cultivated—if labor had been provided for all of them who were willing to do, this terrible evil would never have arisen to its height. We must then as a community—proceed to organize a *Home for Children*. It should seek to accomplish three results: *Reformation, Education, Remunerative Employment.* Its doors should be open for all children wishing through compliance with its rules to secure its advantages. All children found engaged in beggary or theft should be removed to its shelter. Details resulting from this general plan will readily suggest themselves to all. In order to its immediate organization two things are necessary. The passage of a Legislative act, authorizing the removal of all vagrant children to the proposed institution. The maturing of a plan and the organization of a Society for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect. Petitions for the requisite legal powers have already been forwarded and a bill presented for action. Our immediate work is then to inform the public mind and the public heart of the extent of the evil and the practicability of its removal. I know of no duty so imminent, so pressing, so immediate, so fruitful of private and public good. He who would win a blessing let him take the little child in his arms, and in pure, virtue, and consecration, let him set his heel on the child's heart and trample it into ruin, opposing himself to Him who says, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

TEXAS—NEW-MEXICO—THE WILMOT PROVISO.—There was an expression of sentiment in *The Tribune* the other day, which grated somewhat on our consciousness. It was to the effect that the Congressional prohibition of Slavery into territory hitherto unorganized by that institution ought to be insisted on as a sure means of preventing the State of Texas from having the strong hand upon New-Mexico, the idea being that Texas would not care to possess that territory, unless she could use it as a domain for the extension and perpetuation of that deplorable system.

☞ The Commercial ought to realize the propriety of making citations whenever it hazards such a charge as the foregoing—unless, indeed, it grates upon its conscientiousness to do so fair a thing. We are very sure that nothing Editorial has appeared in our columns intimating a shadow of doubt of the perfect right of New-Mexico to entire independence of Texas. We have always felt and argued that the claim of Texas to the better portion of New-Mexico was every way as absurd as would be a claim by New-Hampshire to Upper Canada, in case of its annexation to our Union, or of Illinois to Cuba as an integral portion of her territory.

—But it is very true that *our interest* in the matter—our anxiety that the claim of Texas shall be repelled and defeated—is sensibly heightened by the consideration that the surrender of New-Mexico to Texas will be its surrender to Human Slavery. But for this, we do not believe Texas would care much about having New-Mexico, which is in good part desert, and out of whose Public Lands little will ever be realized—and we are very sure it is Slavery which prompts and secures a great part of her best backing. We oppose the claim of Texas, therefore, as very many support it, with principal reference to its effect on the question of Slavery Extension. Why not?

Another Voice from Texas.

The newly inaugurated Governor of Texas, Hon. P. H. Bell, sent in his first annual message to the Legislature on the 26th ult. He opens upon New-Mexico and the General Government in the following fashion:

> "A proper sense of what is due to ourselves, calls upon us to say, in terms too emphatic to be misunderstood, that this state of things (the neglect of the claim of Texas by the General Government) should not be suffered longer to exist. If there really be an intention on the part of the General Government to contest the right of the State to the County of Santa Fé, or any other portion of territory connected with our Western border, it is time the question was distinctly made. The longer it is postponed the more difficult will be its adjustment. Experience has taught us, that silence and forbearance on our part to act, instead of soothing hostile feelings and removing objections, and prejudices originating in local partisans, have only tended to increase the number and strength of those who have arrayed themselves in opposition to our claims.
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> "In recommending however, as I feel it my duty most earnestly to do, the adoption by the Legislature, of such measures as will bring this matter to a distinct and speedy issue, I would at the same time advise that they be of the mildest character which the full attainment of the object will justify.
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> "Our course should be a decided and firm one, admitting of no waver or dispensation; but our language should neither imply a threat, or intimate the existence of an expression, that a conflict of power with the Federal Government was or would become necessary. I therefore cannot concur with my predecessor in the expressed "of giving to the discretion of the Executive the whole power and resources of the State," in view of the true propriety of judgment of this question.
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> "The State should unquestionably use the necessary means to cause her laws to be obeyed and respected by every portion of her inhabitants; but if this can be done by placing within the reach, and as auxiliary to the civil power, a sufficient military force to be employed actively, if necessary, in enforcing all orders and decrees, without being compelled to rely upon the functionaries of the United States for aid and support, is, in my judgment, as far as we should go, unless the General Government shall make stronger demonstrations than any we have yet seen, of an intention to dispute our rights or sovereignty over soil, which is ours by conquest—by the resolution of annexation honestly interpreted, and by patriotic sacrifices.
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> "Should that occur, it will then be proper for us to consider what further measures may be required to meet the exigencies of the case.
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> "I therefore recommend that the Executive be authorized to send to Santa Fé, if the necessity for doing so should continue to exist, a military force *sufficient* to enable the authorities to execute the laws of the State in that part of the territory, without reference to any anticipated action of the Federal Government, or regard to the military power of the United States stationed at Santa Fé; and I make this recommendation with more freedom, because I cannot conceive that a measure of this character will, or ought to, give rise to any disturbance in our relations with the Federal Government. The right of Texas to enforce her jurisdiction is not more perfect in the County of Travis than it is in the County of Santa Fé; and if the employment of the necessary force to enable her to exercise that right over a refractory population, should produce a collision with the Federal authorities, the fault will not be hers, she will stand exonerated in the judgment of just men from all the fearful consequences which may result from such a conflict.
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> "In suggesting to the Legislature the propriety of authorizing the Executive to send a military force to Santa Fé, I am not unmindful of the increased pecuniary burdens, which the exercise of the authority will impose upon our present tax-paying citizens;—I trust however, that the necessity of carrying into effect this measure of this nature may yet be averted. If the difficulties encountered in our efforts to extend the jurisdiction of the State over that portion of her territory, have resulted from tardiness of action on the part of the Federal authorities, rather than from a deliberate design to do us a wrong, (and it may be ascribed to that cause) we may still encourage the hope, that a sense of magnanimity and justice, will induce her, upon being advised of the course we have resolved to pursue, if driven to it, to adopt such measures as will supersede the necessity of incurring this expense; but the indulgence of this hope should not prevent your action upon this subject—such action may accelerate—it cannot retard the issue and adjustment of the question.

Gov. Bell also recommends that a Special Commissioner be sent to Washington to fetch the subject before the President, and call on him to stop governing Santa Fe any more. If the Legislature won't do these things, the Governor advises them to call home the useless Judge of the unorganized district and set him to work where he can do something. He also goes for organizing the country about the Paso del Norte, and thinks the way already devised for settling the amount of the State debt a good one, and proposes that when it is ascertained who are bona fide creditors they have the chance of taking land for them. Here is an interesting passage:

> "I would recommend to the Legislature that authority be conferred on the Executive to negotiate with the General Government, on some fixed basis, for a sale and transfer, with the right of sovereignty, of all that portion of the State which lies north of the parallel of 36° 30′ of North latitude. That part of our territory is composed of a narrow slip of upward of 300 miles in length from north to south, and not more than 60 in width from east to west. Its surface is mostly mountainous, and the climate and reputed character of its soil prevent it from becoming valuable for agricultural purposes. Beside, by the terms and conditions of the Resolutions under which Texas became a member of the American Confederacy, should it ever be inhabited, it was to be by a class of persons who, having no feelings or interests in common with the people of this Republic, would not be in harmonize with them. It can, therefore, be of no intrinsic value to the State. To the United States it may be of considerable importance, both on account of its contiguity and connection with their adjoining territory, and of their Indian policy and arrangements. With the views of the Federal Government upon the subject I am not informed, but if it has suggested itself to my mind that an arrangement might be made with Texas by which the public peace would be promoted, I see no reason why it should not be tried. To Texas it certainly could result in no injury.
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> "I would also call your attention to the consideration of the propriety of authorizing the Executive to receive any reasonable proposition, should any be made by the General Government, for the purchase of the soil in that portion of the State extending from 36° 30′ of north latitude to the Sabine, if deemed advisable, and to enter into an agreement for the sale of the same, subject to the ratification of the Legislature. I express the doubt (which I entertain) as to the propriety of this measure, but in view of the large amount of our pecuniary liabilities, and the vast importance to the State, that they be settled as early as practicable, for the purpose of stopping the heavy accumulation of interest, and in view, also, of the remoteness of that portion of the State from our present population, and the great improbability of its becoming inhabited of its settlements to individual purchasers within any reasonable number of years, I deem it a subject, eminently worthy of your serious consideration. In no event, however, should the State, in my judgment ever consent to part with her sovereignty over any portion of her territory lying below the latitude of 36° 30′, whatever might be the cogency of the reasons which would induce her to desire to sell the soil. A proper appreciation of what is due to some of her sister States, as well as to herself, forbids her placing in the power of a dominant party the means of adding another injury, to the many already attempted to be inflicted on the domestic institutions of the South. A sale of the land would not transfer the sovereignty unless it was expressly agreed upon in the contract. By the purchase, the United States would simply own the lands, as they now own lands in Alabama and other States. All the essential properties of sovereignty, including the right to govern and exercise jurisdiction over the inhabitants would remain with the State."

Does it this smack pretty strong of the nice little scheme of making the people of the United States pay for New-Mexico, which Col. Benton has put forth in the Senate?

The Governor goes for the Pacific Railroad which he thinks must traverse Texas below its centre and recommends the authorizing of the executive to dispose of what public land may be needed for that work; he advises that something be done to repress the outrages of border Indians and speaks of "a long and lamentable record of wrongs, and deep atrocities, committed upon our people from the earliest history of the country." The force employed by the Federal Government to keep the Indians in order is not sufficient. Meanwhile says the Governor,

> "They are in the occupancy of a large and valuable portion of the State. The State claims exclusive jurisdiction, and both her interests and honor are involved in the actual exercise of it. Her creditors claim the unrestricted right to appropriate, in a legal manner, the public domain; and is it not the right and the duty of the State to sustain them? The frontier of our State must be defended, and I invoke the Legislature to the adoption of such measures as will authorize and require, and enable the Executive, in the event that ample protection is not afforded by the General Government to meet all pressing emergencies (should any unfortunately arise) on the frontiers of the State."

About Land Claims, the Message has the following:

> "I would, also, recommend the establishment of tribunals, for the investigation of such land titles and claims as emanated from the former governments of Spain and Mexico, previous to the second of March, 1836, and as are held by citizens residing in that part of the State bordering on the same river; and for the confirmation of such, as shall, on investigation, be found to be equitable and just. The investigation to be confined to claims held by our citizens to lands situated on our western, and therefore unorganized boundary, and to those only, where the evidences of claim were within the State, at the time of the passage of the law, or the claimant had been an actual resident of the Republic and State since the Declaration of Independence in 1836.
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> "Should the Legislature adopt the plan of authorizing the appointment of commissioners for the proposed investigation, I would respectfully recommend the constitution of at least two Boards—one to exercise jurisdiction over all the country lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande, and from the coast to the upper line of the County of Webb, and the other, over the country embraced above the upper line of the County of Webb, and that each Board should be required to hold its sessions in succession, at the various prominent places and towns within their respective districts."

"I have been informed that but few, if any, of the colonists introduced under the contracts made by the President of the late Republic with W. S. Peters and Charles Fenton Mercer, and Henry Austin, ever have received titles to their lands. As these contracts are no longer in force, and titles cannot be executed to them, I respectfully recommend that the Legislature take such action upon the subject as may be necessary to secure to the settlers their just rights. As and, similar in its provisions to the one approved 20th March, 1848, for securing to the colonists of Fairfield, Miller's colony, the lands to which they were entitled, will, it is believed, afford an adequate remedy."

The necessity for carrying out the Constitutional provision for Free Schools is great, but the Governor can't see how it can be done as long as the School Fund Lands cannot be sold. He is strong for justice to the officers and men of the Texas Navy from the U. S. Government, and for pensions from the same source to the patriots who sacrificed their blood as "the richest offering for liberty and mankind" in the achievement of Texan Independence, and advises that the State Government pay the expenses of those who went in the Santa Fe expeditions of 1841 and 42. The last subject discussed by the Message is Slavery, in respect of which the passage of resolutions like those of Virginia in 1847. Of course the Governor is out and out for the peculiar institution. The following is a curious passage:

> "A firm and manly stand in regard to our institutions, present and prospectively, may save us from future dissensions. The broad and rich bosom of the country is now attracting the attention of the world, and emigrants from all the States, and various quarters of the globe, will seek their homes among us, and, with a proper intelligence of our true position, any established prejudices which they may entertain will at once be surrendered."

This is rich. It means that by standing up for slavery now they may disabuse all immigrants of prejudices in favor of freedom. We can tell the Governor a secret worth two of this. Abolish slavery in Texas and she will not only have five times as many immigrants as now, and there will never be any difference among them as to its usefulness or justice.

HOW THE DOOR-KEEPER ELECTION WAS DECIDED.—Does the Door-keeper of the House of Representatives smoke tobacco? If he does not, the less fault he finds with those who do the better. He is actually indebted for his continuance in office to the Virginia weed.

When the Speaker decided that the refusal to re-consider the Door-keeper vote did not insure to the old officers their places, his decision was appealed from. One of the Representatives from the Ancient Dominion, who was most anxious to sustain the Speaker, happened at the time to be quietly enjoying, elsewhere, the comforts of a well-filled pipe of the odoriferous plant, and arrived in the Hall just one minute after the Speaker had been overruled by a majority of one. Had the smoker been at his post a minute earlier, it would have made a tie, the Chair would have been sustained, and Mr. HUNTON, probably, by this time on his way home to New-Jersey. What a learned body could not decide in a week, was thus settled by the charms of a pipe of tobacco.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Mr. P. M. Wetmore's Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Friday Jan. 25.

Finding that no arrangement can be made to recover from Mr. Wetmore the large amount of money due the Government, excepting under stipulations which the Department has no authority for entering into, it has been decided to commence proceedings at once against Mr. W. under the Criminal Section of the Sub-Treasury Act. The authority for such action is already in the hands of the proper officer.

Payment of the Mexican Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

A payment of $1,460,000 has been made through Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall of your City, as Agents under the Treaty with Mexico.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. BEEKMAN presented the following petition on the subject of interments in Cities which was referred to the Committee of which Mr. CROSS is Chairman.

INTERMENTS IN CITIES.

The petition of the undersigned citizens of New-York respectfully represents, that in the opinion of your petitioners, the practice of burying in cities and villages and especially in the City of New-York, amid a crowded population is an evil loudly calling for legislative interference and prohibitions. And they have observed with pleasure the introduction into one of your honorable bodies of a resolution or bill having in view the prevention of the same. The testimony of medical men, and the experience of the past and of many countries concur with right, reason and common observation in denouncing the custom referred to, as every way and materially prejudicial to the public health. During the past summer the city of New-York, especially during the prevalence of the Cholera was the theater of scenes too offensive and horrible to relate.

Your petitioners are credibly informed that during the heat of last summer dead bodies have been piled in tiers in the City burying grounds in large holes, themselves cut through broken bones and decaying coffins deposited before, until the whole soil was saturated and supersaturated with the putrescence of human remains, and the surrounding air filled with the offensive and poisonous miasma. Independent of the question of the public health, the growth of cities around these city burial places renders it often necessary to remove the contents of whole grave-yards to make room for the advancing business and population. This has been frequently witnessed in New-York in the last five years.

Brooklyn has her streets cut through grave yards, and the ends of coffins exposed to view, and Williamsburgh in the march of her improvement has unsealed the contents of coffins and thoughtlessly scattered on the ground. Your honorable body at a recent session by a general law for the organization of rural Cemeteries, seemed to contemplate the propriety and importance of inducing interments away from the abodes of the living. Many of the cities of the old world, and this is especially true of London, have been agitated by the subject, and have taken and are taking measures to abate and prohibit the intolerable nuisance of interments in populous cities. Your petitioners pray for the enactment of a strict prohibitory law.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SNYDER presented the petition of citizens of Columbia Co. for the payment to them of a certain reward heretofore offered by Gov. Young for the apprehension of persons engaged in robbing the Albany Post Coach.

By Mr. REACH—A remonstrance against the consolidation of the Auburn and Syracuse and Auburn and Rochester Railroads.

ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. OWEN reported a bill entitled an act in relation to the location of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

REPORTS.

Mr. BABCOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against the repeal of the law taxing quit rents, and the Senate agreed to the report.

The same Senator reported against the petitions of the Cypress Hill Cemetery for a law authorizing deeds of burial plats to be recorded without proof or acknowledgment, on the ground that it was very unsafe and unwise policy to allow of any relaxation of the present guards thrown around the conveyance of real estate. The Senate agreed to the report.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. GUERNSEY offered for the consideration of the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly be appointed to inquire into and investigate the subject of the charge in the Canal Commissioners' Report, of fraud, in the Canal Contracts, passed April 10, 1848, and of fraud alleged to have been practiced upon the State under said act.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of their investigation at the earliest possible period.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

The bill to Extend the time for the Collection of Taxes in the several towns and cities in the State, except New-York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo and Troy.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the question whether Savings Banks can be formed under a general law.

Mr. COOK said that in the experience of 60 years the Savings Banks formed under special charters had faithfully complied with all their requirements, and the community had never lost a dollar by any one of them. It was at that time deemed by the Bank Committee to bring in a special charter, and that the Senate would again consider the question. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....PETITIONS, &C. &C.

The following petitions were read and referred. Sundry Reports from Sheriffs and from the Chief of Police of New-York City were received in answer to a Resolution of the House in relation to intemperance.

Mr. COREY presented a petition of the inhabitants of Allegany County, for a reduction of toll on Foreign Salt. Also of citizens of Allegany, Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties, to compel the Erie Railroad Company to build their road as located in 1845.

Mr. MARTIN of 282 citizens of Allegany Co. on the same subject.

Mr. MORSE of citizens of Delaware County, residing on leased lands, asking for relief.

Mr. IRWIN of inhabitants of Erie County, for a reduction of tolls on foreign Salt.

Mr. WHEELER, of inhabitants of Franklin County, for an improvement of Racket River.

Mr. GODARD, of 64 citizens of Ogdensburgh on the same subject.

Mr. WARD, of 156 voters of Bergen, to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of the survivors of the N. Y. Chemical Manufacturing Company, for a sale of their real estate.

Mr. LELAND, for a repeal of the School Law.

Mr. LEWIS, to have the title of certain lands in New-York City confirmed.

Mr. L. SHELDON, of Watkins, and others, against pulling up dry goods short measures.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies, reported favorably by bill for the incorporation of Insurance Companies. Also, by bill in relation to Fire Insurance Company, Williamsburgh, for an increase of its capital. Also, in relative to Unauthorized Banking.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Andrew Jackson Cassimer of New-York City, praying for a change of his name. Report adversely.

CANADA ANNEXATION.

Mr. WHEELER of Franklin Co offered the following resolutions, which lie on the table:

Whereas, by the original articles of the Confederation adopted by the states of the Union, it was provided that Canada, accessing to the Confederation and joining the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of the Union; and

And whereas, recent occurrences in the Provinces of Canada indicate a strong and growing desire on the part of the people thereof, to avail themselves of the advantages of the foregoing offer, and to apply for admission among the Sovereign States of this Union. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Senate concurs with the Assembly in the opinion that it would be a measure mutually connected with the permanent prosperity and glory of both countries, the people of the United New York are earnestly desirous to see such Union effected without violation on the part of the United States of the amicable relations existing with the British Government or with the law of nations.

Resolved, 2. That the annexation of Canada and the other Provinces of Great Britain in North America, effected by negotiation with the British Government, would be a measure of the people of the United States, upon equitable and honorable terms, as a matter of mutually advantageous to the people of the United States. It would greatly add to family and trade relations of a more intimate and intelligent character, and would give our American Citizens the right of free navigation of the St. Lawrence, save the country the expense of maintaining a line of Custom Houses and Fortifications 3,000 miles in extent, and give to the whole continent the blessing of free and unrestricted trade. It would secure the predominance of free institutions in this Continent, and would add to the wealth and prosperity of the United States, and would extend our commerce with the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean.

Resolved, 3. If the Senate concurs, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to inquire if our Government would be willing to negotiate for such Union, and to secure the peaceful annexation of the British North American Provinces to this country.

SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

The rest of the morning session was occupied in the discussion of the Slavery resolutions.

Mr. BURROUGHS of Delaware, spoke for nearly two hours, partly in comment on the remarks made by Mr. FOOT.

No question was taken and the House adjourned.

Barings' Circular.

For the Commercial Advertiser. LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 11, 5 P. M.

The produce markets reopened on the second instant, with very active demand for almost every article, which has gone on increasing, and transactions have been on a most extensive scale, as will be seen from the subjoined remarks.

The great abundance of money has led to much speculation, and prices of several articles have advanced considerably. Indeed, with the exception of grain and provisions, there has been hitherto no reaction. By the overland mail, which arrived on the 4th instant, we have dates from Bombay to the 3d ultimo, and from Calcutta to the 31st November, both Presidencies Exchange was advancing, though at Calcutta the Honorable East India Company's Treasury was still open at Rs11.8a per rupee.

COTTON.—About one thousand bags have changed hands at the advance noticed in our last, but the arrival of an equal quantity has checked operations for the moment, though holders are firm in their views of value.

Corn is in request. 700 bags Para were sold on Monday at 36s, but to-day there were buyers, but no sellers, at 35s. One thousand bags Grenada, at auction yesterday, were taken at 32s to 43s, as well, also, 500 bags Guayaquil at 35s.

COFFEE.—This has been the favorite article of speculation and the transactions have been large. Native Ceylon has been most dealt in. Upward of 8,000 bags having changed hands, with a rapidly advancing price, the cause being the rather an advance of 10s on the first of January. Plantation Ceylon has also attracted considerable attention, but prices have not risen in proportion. Including public sales, upward of 5,000 casks and 10,000 bags have been taken at prices principally ranging from 68s to 78s with some fine marks up to 90. Other kinds are the notice sales of 4,000 bags of Cuba Rico No. 3 at 61 to 65s, 150 bales Mocha, 50 bd to 53s, and 1,000 bags Jamaica, 56s to 62. For a cargo of 3,000 bags Brazil, Rio afloat, 56s has been offered and refused. In the inner parts of the Continent, prices have also improved, and large business has been done in Holland. Good ordinary Java is worth 53c cents, and about 56s 6d quarter cost free on ship board. We adjust our quotation accordingly. Ceylon Plantation, 68s to 80s. Native 60s. Moc