

The Journal of Commerce, or anybody else, in condemning the savage practice of carrying and using concealed weapons, but we cannot stop there; we must condemn with equal emphasis the no less savage practice of carrying and using weapons not concealed. The undertaking to use a cane over another man's head, and that in the way of aggression and vengeance, seems to us, to say the least of it, quite as objectionable as the use of a pistol carried secretly about the person in the way of defense against such an aggression. The case in question was thus: Lee had made a charge against Hume of picking his pocket at the President's levee—a charge which doubtless originated in a misapprehension of Lee's part, but which, having made it, he refused to retract or apologize for. Hume, instead of trusting to his own high character not only to refute Lee's charge but as certain to put him to shame for having made it, must needs undertake to punish Lee by beating him with a cane over the head. After receiving one or two blows, Lee draws a pistol and shoots the assailant dead upon the spot. Lee's conduct in persisting in his charge, after the explanations tendered to him by Hume, was, we dare say, highly blame-worthy—but taking up the quarrel from that point, Hume became the aggressor. After the late similar assault on Mr. Sumner, with so nearly fatal results, Lee was perfectly justified in considering his life in danger and in shooting down the assailant. Such is the view of the matter taken even by the common law—without any reference to that Virginia code of honor which justifies taking life for a blow of any sort. It is absurd as well as unjust to throw the whole blame of this affair on Lee, or on the practice of carrying concealed weapons. Why did Lee carry a concealed weapon? Precisely because he knew that there was nothing in the Virginia idea of the proprieties to prevent Hume from assaulting him in some way; nay more, that as a strict observer of Virginia proprieties Hume would feel bound to assault him.

The blame of this lamentable affair is not so much to be thrown upon the concealed weapon or ungovernable temper of Lee as upon that barbarous state of public feeling which not only allows but requires that such men as the unfortunate Hume, fathers of families occupying the most responsible stations, shall undertake the punishment of aggressors upon their own reputation, or that of their relatives, by deadly assaults with a bludgeon.

The progress made thus far, whether by the English or the Americans, in forcing themselves at the cannon's mouth into the good will and hospitable entertainment of the people of Canton, does not seem to be very encouraging. They have battered down a number of Chinese forts, and the Chinese, in return, have burned all the buildings at Canton hitherto occupied by foreign merchants; but, meanwhile, Yoh and the Cantonese remain just as impracticable as ever. Whether the burning down of the entire city of Canton, as reported as a fact by one of the London papers, but as yet by no sufficient authority, would tend to make the people of Canton any more amiable toward the "foreign devils," is, we must think, extremely doubtful. The British experiment, some forty years ago, in occupying Washington, burning down the Capitol and blowing up the Navy-Yard, did not, so far as we have ever understood, tend very strongly to the restoration of amicable feeling between us and the British, and we incline to the opinion that such incendiary proceedings will be apt to operate on the Chinese very much as they did on us.

The present, perhaps, is rather an ill-chosen opportunity for trying the effect of arson and bloodshed on the Chinese. The pending rebellion has too much accustomed both the Government and the people to affairs of that sort to make the burning down of a city or the destruction of a few thousand people a matter of so much importance as it might have been a few years ago. The operations there—those upon the part of the British as well as the Americans—would appear to have taken place not only without orders but against orders, it having been stated in the House of Commons that there is a standing order to the authorities at Hong-Kong, and the Admiral on that station, issued by Lord Grey in 1847, and still in force, pre-emptorily forbidding offensive operations against the Chinese without previous orders from England. Meanwhile we must entertain some doubts whether the extension of the Chinese trade is so desirable a thing after all. Its result thus far has been a perpetual and alarming drain on the stock of European silver, which, but for the fortunate discovery of the gold placers of California and Australia, might have produced a very severe derangement of the currency of all the western nations.

Some two years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts, as our readers will recollect, applied by an address of the two Houses to Gov. Gardner to remove Edward G. Loring from his office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. The ground of this application was that he held also the office of United States Commissioner, and had acted as such in the rendition of Anthony Burns—a sort of kidnapping business, not fit, in the estimation of the Legislature, for any Massachusetts Judge to be engaged in. The Governor agreed with the Legislature that Judge Loring had been engaged in a poor sort of business; but, as there was no law making the two offices incompatible, he declined to remove him. Whereupon an act was passed, and signed by the Governor—indeed it was based on his answer to the address of the Legislature—enacting that any person holding a judicial office in the State who should for ten days after the passage of the act continue to hold the office of United States Commissioner, should be deemed in so doing to have misbehaved, and should be liable on that ground to removal from office. Loring, however, has never resigned his office of Commissioner, which, along with his Judgeship, he continues to hold to this day. A petition, as we learn from the Boston papers, is now in circulation, and will soon be presented to the Legislature, for his removal, in conformity to the law above mentioned.

We may notice here that the decision of Mr. Commissioner Bates as to the limited powers possessed by Circuit Court Commissioners is worthy of being recited in case of any future action by such Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave act. Mr. Commissioner Bates decides that Commissioners have no power to punish for contempt. There would seem, then, to exist no legal obstacle to the exhibition by the public of all the contempt for slave-catching Commissioners and their proceedings which they so richly deserve.

A letter from Michigan informs us that the real reason why the Senate omitted to confirm the nomination of Mr. Harrison as Chief Justice of Kansas, in place of the infamous Leecombe, is to be found in the desire of Mr. Cass to keep that place open for an ex-Governor of Michigan, one

Epaphrodites Racoon, now on a visit to that Territory. The nomination of Harrison having fallen to the ground, Leecombe will be removed, and this Racoon will be appointed in his place. Our correspondent fears that the people of Kansas will not gain much by the change, and so do we, judging from the appanage showered upon this visitor from Michigan, by *The Squatter Sovereign*, to whose standard of Border-Reformation he seems fully to come up. The editor of that paper, in an article giving an account of an interview with this ex-Governor of Michigan, and according to our correspondent, embryo Chief-Justice of Kansas, goes quite into ecstasies over the soundness of his Border-Ruffian principles. Such a nomination would at once destroy all confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Buchanan's expressed intention to protect the people of Kansas in their rights.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1857. The whole Slavery agitation was reopened by the proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day, and that tribunal voluntarily introduced itself into the political arena. Chief-Justice Taney's opinion, representing the majority, went upon extreme Southern ground, affirming Squatter Sovereignty in the broadest disunion construction, and allowing slaves to be carried into any Territory. He denied that a negro could be a citizen of the United States in the contemplation of the Constitution, and hence the Court had no jurisdiction in this case. He forgot that the Constitution allows citizens of the several States, which is a very different thing, to bring actions before this Court. But upon Judge Taney's own proposition, Scott's case was concluded here, for jurisdiction being denied, the merits could not be discussed. Yet, in the face of this declaration, he proceeded to argue upon the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, and ended by pronouncing it unconstitutional and void.

Judge Nelson evaded the constitutional question and concurred with the majority, resting his opinion on the late decisions in Missouri, which were made under party excitement, and repudiated the uniform practice of the Court for thirty years. Judge Catron admitted the jurisdiction of the Court, thus rebuking Judge Taney, but declared the Compromise void, because it destroyed the obligation of the third article of the treaty acquiring Louisiana.

Justices Campbell and Daniel have prepared opinions, but desire to withhold them until Justices McLean and Curtis have delivered theirs, dissenting from the judgment of the majority, with the view of rebutting their arguments.

It had been understood in a consultation of the Judges that the affirmative opinions should be delivered in order first, and then those opposing. Hence the minority resist this attempted departure from the arrangement, and a meeting will be held to-morrow morning to decide which shall go on.

Five Judges, Taney, Campbell, Catron, Wayne and Daniel, concur on the constitutional point against the Missouri Compromise. Nelson and Grier judge by adopting the Missouri decisions for their justification in joining the majority. McLean and Curtis meet the issue squarely and sustain the jurisdiction of the Court, with the constitutionality of the Compromise.

Much feeling is excited by this decree, and the opinion is freely expressed that a new element of sectional strife has been wantonly imposed upon the country.

Judge Black's friends have finally triumphed, and the Cabinet was completed and confirmed this morning. This is the beginning of a schism in Pennsylvania, which other causes will aggravate. The cast of the Administration is not acceptable with the leaders of the Democracy, and is openly proclaimed to be feeble.

Mr. Buchanan has emphatically announced that he will carry out the principle of rotation in office through the whole Union, vacating commissions as they expire.

The new Cabinet will be inducted to-morrow, and instructed by their predecessors. It is yet doubtful if the Dallas treaty will be taken up. It will depend on the wishes of the President, who has not yet decided. The Senate has adjourned till Monday.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1857. The decision of the Supreme Court made to-day that colored persons are not citizens of the United States, and that Congress has no power to impose any restriction upon the spread of Slavery, had been heard and commented upon here with mingled derision and contempt.

If epithets and denunciation could sink a judicial body, the Supreme Court of the United States would never be heard of again.

Chief-Justice Taney's opinion was long, elaborate, able and Jesuitical. His arguments were based on gross historical falsehoods and bold assumptions, and went the whole length of the extreme Southern doctrine. He held that the Constitution was made only for white men, and that it carried Slavery into the Territories. In a word, he went the whole hog, leaving nothing for future decision, except the single point that the people of the Territories have no right to prohibit Slavery till they form a State Government, and this is clearly inferable from his argument.

A judicial decision will be made the moment a case involving the question can be raised, and then the nationalization of Slavery will be complete. The decision, however, as it stands, is ample to head off all legislation by Congress on the Slavery question, and effectually bridge the Free States.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE DECIDED. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1857. The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was delivered by Chief Justice Taney. It is a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all-important points:

First. Negroes, whether slaves or free, that is men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States, by the Constitution.

Second. The Ordinance of 1820 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the North-West Territory on negroes, not citizens by the Constitution.

Third. The provisions of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro-slavery from and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void, and of no legal effect to-day.

In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: First. The expression "Territory" and other prop-

erty of the Union, in the Constitution, applies "in terms" only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Second. The right of citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

Third. As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in a Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government, organized by it under the Constitution.

Fourth. The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, he therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States. The suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court-room. Among the auditors were gentlemen of eminent legal ability, and a due proportion of ladies.

Judge Nelson stated the merits of the case. The question was whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view to temporary residence there, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended wholly on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Judge Catron believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude the species of property it could exclude another. With regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of the States which ceded them; and the Missouri Act of 1820 violated the leading feature of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges, that Scott is a slave, and was so when this suit was brought.

Several other Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

Captain Patterson of the United States army is dead. Mr. Buchanan's first public reception, to-night, was largely attended by all classes of citizens and strangers. All the foreign Legations were represented, and great numbers of officers of the Army and Navy were present. The rooms presented a fine array of beauty. The Inauguration Hall resulted in a loss to the managers of \$1,000.

The citizens of Kansas temporarily in Washington will call on Mr. Buchanan on Wednesday next, to congratulate him on his election, and give him the solemn assurance of their intention to abide by and execute the laws of the United States and the Territory.

THE CABINET. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as confirmed by the Senate to-day: Secretary of State.....LEWIS CASW, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Treasury.....HOWELL COBB, of Georgia. Secretary of War.....JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia. Secretary of the Navy.....JACOB TUCKER, of Ohio.

Attorney-General.....JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss. Postmaster-General.....JESSE BLACK, of Pennsylvania. Quartermaster-General.....AARON V. BROWN, of Tenn.

XXXVTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of certain British subjects, setting forth that as Lord Palmerston's act, in suspending the maritime rights of that Great Britain, and the rights of her subjects, those rights which revert to the British Crown and nation as soon as the guilty party shall be impeached for that crime. That the petitioners have heard that the President of the United States is about proposing to the British Government the Declaration of Paris, which is agreed to by the United States, and that such an act would be one of convenience with Lord Palmerston in his attempt to possess himself of an arbitrary power foreign to the British Constitution, and to the Constitution of the United States, and pray that the Senate will ratify the said Declaration, and that Great Britain founded on the illegal, unreasonable and invalid Declaration of Paris.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. BIGLER presented the protest of forty-four members of the House of Representatives, and the protest of fifteen members of the Senate of Pennsylvania against the proceedings under which Mr. Simon Cameron claims to represent that State in the Senate.

Mr. YULEE presented the credentials of six members from the State of Florida for six years from the 1st of March next.

Mr. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE.....ALBANY, March 6, 1857.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to the Commission of Emigration, to pay the debts due to the State for support of emigrant paupers.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill to make certain the record of marriages.

Mr. UPHAM reported favorably on the concurrent resolutions prohibiting contractors to let out the water works and canal under penalty of the forfeiture of the contract and all the money due them.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the bill amending the pilot law.

The Governor sent to the Senate in special executive session the nomination of Gerrit Bouslog, George Hill and John M. Bowen as Commissioners under the act for the removal of Quarantine.

The bill for the relief of the wives and minor children of drunkards was passed. Also, the bill changing the name of the Broadway Baptist Church; the bill for the relief of destitute children of seamen; and the bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution.

ASSEMBLY. The Assembly was occupied all the morning in debating a resolution against printing the Executive report. BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Providing an appropriation for two State Lunatic Asylums, and making an appropriation for the support of the pauper insane.

To authorize the formation of a new Railroad Company in place of the present Northern Railroad Company.

The twice reported bill taxing dogs.

NOTICES OF BILLS. By Mr. JOHN J. RIELLA—To amend the law for the recovery of debts against vessels.

By Mr. MULLIGAN—To amend the Book-Lending Law.

By Mr. J. J. OWEN—To establish a State Printing Office.

By Mr. SLAYTER—For the advancement of Agricultural science in the State.

The Assembly agreed to hold evening sessions hereafter every evening in the week, except Saturday.

The concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution so as to confer the right of suffrage on colored persons, were debated, but no question was taken.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The bill for the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Jersey City passed the Senate to-day by 11 to 6. It now only requires the Governor's signature to become a law.

The bill to incorporate the Essex County Bank failed in the House by a vote of 36 to 28.

An attempt was made to reconsider the resolutions to meet the Committee of the New-York Legislature on the Quarantine question, but, in consequence of a dispatch stating that Mr. Leavenworth's bill had passed the New-York Legislature, the matter was laid over till Tuesday.

The Governor sent in again the name of William L. Dayton for Attorney-General, and that of Senator Charles P. Smith of Salem for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE. ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

Previous to the adjournment of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment limiting the State debt to \$50,000,000 was passed.

CASAL AND LAKE NAVIGATION. OREGON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The schooner Athenian, which left Chicago last fall with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat for Oregon, and which was frozen in in the Willard Canal is now about two miles off this harbor. The Willard Canal is nearly free of ice.

FROM KANSAS. ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The Republican contains a long communication signed by A. W. Jones, a resident of Leecombe, relative to recent affairs in Kansas; also, Gov. Geary's letter and Sherrard's reply, together with the action of the Committee of the Judiciary in the Legislature on the matter, and the testimony taken before Judge Catron on the examination of Jones for shooting Sherrard. The version now presented differs somewhat from previous reports. The communication casts much blame on Gov. Geary, and the Committee on Judiciary likewise censure his action. Jones, who was held to bail in \$5,000, has absconded.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 5, 1857. A letter to the Republican dated Westport, Feb. 26, says that at a meeting of citizens at that place resolutions were passed to resist every effort and every movement in ended or calculated to produce troubles similar to those of last year, extending hospitality and welcome to emigrants from all sections of the country, and pledging themselves to let the laws of Kansas and Missouri punish all violators of the law.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Westport on the 26th ult. The party met to difficulty on the route, escaping from high streams and deep mud. The general news is unimportant. It is considered certain that the Indian Agency at Fort Snelling was killed by the Apaches. All was quiet at Fort Bent.

DR. KANE'S REMAINS. LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 6, 1857.

An imposing procession of Masons in regalia, firemen and citizens, received the remains of Dr. Kane on their arrival here, this morning, and, marching through the principal streets, attended them to the steamer Telegraph, which will leave with them for Cincinnati at noon to-day. John Scott, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and William R. Patterson, of Adams Express Company, will attend to the transportation of the remains between here and Philadelphia.

The river is falling slowly. The water in the channel is 12 feet deep. The thermometer is at the freezing point. Driven's plating mill, three new stores, and two dwelling-houses, on Main st., were destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Henson was the principal loser. Loss \$50,000, fully insured in Eastern office.

IMPORTATION FROM TEHUANTEPEC. NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The *Picoche* has later advices from Tehuantepec bringing the important information that the preliminary carriage road across the Isthmus had been completed after the almost insuperable labor of nearly three hundred men, and that the road to the Pacific terminus on the 4th of January. Among their companions were the American Consul, Gen. C. S. Carter, the Hon. Secy. of the Navy, and other distinguished gentlemen. The carriages returned next day, when there was great rejoicing in consequence of the glorious achievement, all along the Isthmus. The contract with the Mexican Government is now final and the contemplated road will be completed in a few weeks. The perfect completion of the road will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it will probably be opened by the late of June to the traveling public.

SPEAKER BANKS' FALEDICTORY. HOUSE OF REPS., March 4, 1857.

Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL (the hour of noon having arrived) moved that the House adjourn without delay.

The SPEAKER put the question, but, before announcing the result, addressed the body as follows: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I solicit that indulgence which is usually accorded to those who stand in the position which I occupy.

I should like to perform an imperative duty did I sever my official connection with the Legislature. The unexampled length of the American people and the rapid extension of their theaters of action and enterprise has crowded upon us from day to day a constant succession of questions of extraordinary character and serious import, and to this has been superadded a unusual amount of the ordinary business of legislation.

To have been called under such circumstances to the chair of the first of deliberative assemblies—an office which has been endeared to the people by its association with the names of such illustrious men as Charles and Clay—is an honor that might well crown a life of study and toil. To have discharged the duties of this office, delicate and important as they have been, to your entire satisfaction is more than I could have hoped.

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SLAVERY ON THE PACIFIC. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Your announcement that Oregon has been marked for Slavery will not startle those who have watched her slow development under her Missouriian rule. Had any other Slave State than Missouri celebrated its numerical strength, its manners and customs, Oregon would have been swifter, though less certain to attain this end. But her Border-Ruffian Indian wars, her horrid legislation, changes of capital, her lary squatter life, and her Indian coucubage, have disgusted and turned aside emigration from the State, even from States of congenial institutions and domestic discipline with Missouri. The Oregonians have discouraged emigration from the Northern States for some time past; and not later than February last, when their Delegate in Congress was addressed by some gentlemen, who have since formed and association for the encouragement of emigration to the Pacific, asking his cooperation to secure the passage of the Wagon Road and other bills since passed to improve communication with California and Oregon, he maintained a judicious silence on the subject, as also did the present Governor of Oregon, Mr. Curry, formerly one of the editors of a St. Louis paper in the same interest.

Not Oregon alone, but California and Utah are menaced by the Slave Power. It will be no news to your readers that the Senators Broderick and Gwin, recently elected to Congress from California, have, during the whole political existence, held the State divided on abstract questions of Northern and Southern policy; that the "Chivalry" of Gwin was of the dominant party, have been making the geographical as well as the political division of the State; that Gwin, by a transaction said to be as perfidious as it was personally disgraceful, accepted his present seat in Congress subject to restrictions imposed by his rival, Broderick, who held the choosing of a second Senator in the California Legislature. But though their chief, as it is said, failed to remain inactive, the party will act, and already we see the question of a Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution, revived and discussed in the California journals. Not that they expect to carry Slavery into California by popular vote, but by dividing and remaining back into a territorial condition the lower half already to a great extent jointly possessed by Southern lawyers and land speculators who have succeeded generally to the ownership of the lands under Spanish titles under a plea of hereditary taxes. That this scheme will be attempted again there can be no doubt. Its success is by no means improbable. The Mormons of Utah, who have a large and flourishing settlement at San Bernardino, eighty or ninety miles from Los Angeles, are not averse to the plan. They aim to possess a seaport on the California coast—have already a line of coaches plying between their settlement and Salt Lake City, and draw most of their supplies from the Pacific. As they are believed to favor a Constitution legalizing Slavery for their own State, whenever it shall be formed, they may regard with just complacency the working of the plot slowly unfolding Southern California. Another, and the chief incentive to this act, is the slow aggression—by emigration and settlement, by military posts and roads in process of construction and occupation, and by Atlantic and Pacific Railways to be built—of the South upon New-Mexico, looking to an outlet at San Diego, and the building there of an important Southern commercial city.

In view of these facts you have well said that it is time for the friends of Freedom to bestir themselves. The outpost of our country on the Pacific are all in the hands of the enemy. But the road is free between California and Oregon need population. Appropriations have been made by the late Congress for wagon roads north and south, and orders have been issued for troops to go out overland with this Spring emigration. It is the cheapest and healthiest route to the Pacific. The presence of the troops will keep the Indians quiet. Soon a weekly mail, with passenger coaches, will be established, appropriate having been made for the former, and enterprising contractors being busy with the project of the stage. All the same encouragement be offered through the press to emigration to California and Oregon that is put forth in all of Kansas and Nebraska.

It is not only in the States of the Pacific, but in the Eastern States a more rapid and less costly emigration of settlement in the few countries, and less to their gold-adventuring attractions, be more indulgent to the vices of society, for which indeed another or a greater population is the only cure—and men may be induced to go with their families and settle on the Pacific, whose voice and interests will very soon be felt in the laws and in the regulations of society.

The Spring emigration to the West will be very great this year. From all parts of New-England, from Pennsylvania, and from some of the Western States, hundreds and thousands are making ready to remove beyond the Mississippi. Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas are prominently in the field for emigration, supported by the railroad interests, by a horde of land speculators, and apart from these by intelligent statesmen in every newspaper of the opportunities they offer the laboring man, and the excellence of their soil and climate to the Western settler. California and Oregon each offer all these inducements and more. Shall they not be heard?

FROM WASHINGTON. The Courier and Enquirer has the following official dispatch from Washington: "WASHINGTON, Thursday night. "The Hon. J. GRANTY JONES is very ill. The last cast of the Cabinet excludes him. CHARLES O'CONNOR, ex-officio, your city, has to-day been offered the office of Attorney-General by telegraph. No answer has yet been received. Mr. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey, has been offered the office of General-Prosecutor in case Mr. O'CONNOR declines. There is some doubt about Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. TUCKER goes in, but not as Attorney-General."

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES is now composed as follows—the number of Republicans being doubled: President.....JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, ex-officio. Democratic Senators in Roman. Republican in SMALL CAPS; Americans in Italics.

Term Term ALABAMA, Expiring CHARLES E. SMITH, Exp. 1859. Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....1861 ZACHARIAH CHADLER.....1861 ARIZONA.....1859 Albert G. Brown.....1859 Wm. M. Stewart.....1861 Jefferson Davis.....1861 ARKANSAS.....1859 Wm. M. Stewart.....1861 J. M. Smith.....1861 CALIFORNIA.....1861 James S. Gwin.....1861 David C. Broderick.....1861 DANIEL WEBSTER.....1