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HIGHLY IMPORTANT
RELATIVE TO THE OREGON QUESTION.

Conclusive Views of the Administration.

[From the Washington Union, (Official Organ,) Nov. 6.]

THE WHOLE OF OREGON, OR NONE—this is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 deg.—We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive character and unity as one region, in the fact that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.

Away, then, once for all, with such nonsence as "the claim of England north of 49 deg. is better than our claim!" Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. If it have ever been deemed expedient (as matter of compromise, and to hush up a dispute) to give away to England a certain portion of that land, all of which we consider ours; or if, from any other motives of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

Again, we must speak to the democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his county will make to his patriotism on this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by their public avowals near eighteen months ago. The Baltimore convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first prompt, strong, manly word, in full response to that convention, was, "to the Oregon our right is clear and unquestionable."

Let that word be spoken again by the man whom millions of freemen have called to occupy the "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it—with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed, as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous amen? And what then? We answer this then—the democracy of this country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic and determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some 20 years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the U. States or to England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in practice.—We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory, while every measure recognising the American citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French journal in New York, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. They are entitled to the more consideration as the sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the *Courier*, "be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to gain time. Of what interest to her is a sojourn of a few years in Oregon?—What she desires is a permanent position on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, on the weight of her gold scattered by hands full in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphasised by the presence and the agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We hold, with the *Courier*, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognise them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own free republican government.

VIEWS OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE OREGON QUESTION, &C.

Annexed is the speech, in full, delivered by Mr. Webster, last Friday night, to a great whig meeting in Boston. It is intended to affect the election in Massachusetts, to be held to-day, and foreshadows the position that Mr. Webster, and the New England portion, at least, of the whig delegation to Congress will take in opposition to the Administration. It is important, when taken into view with the article from the organ of the administration.

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Gentlemen, there are topics before the country, before the people of this Commonwealth, on which I have on this occasion, to address a few words to you. The immediate occasion, which now calls us together, is the election of officers of the State Government. Those who have administered that government for the last year are the candidates of the whigs for re-election. I shall say nothing of the manner in which their duties have been discharged by them; for if there is any objection made to their conduct, that objection has not reached me. I know of no reason connected with their official duty which should prevent any of us, who as a whig adheres still to whig principles, from giving his support and his vote for the re-election of George N. Briggs and John Reed. But then it is undoubtedly true that every State election, I mean every general State election, has some bearing on those great, general questions of national policy, the decision of which is confided to the general government, in which the people of the Commonwealth have a deep and abiding interest. It is my purpose to offer a few remarks only on one or two of those national questions this evening.

Gentlemen, one of the most prominent and most important duties confided to the General Government is the care and preservation of the foreign relations of the country. The foreign relations, in a peculiar manner, are entrusted to the discretion, the authority, and the power of the General Government. At the present moment all perceive that in regard to our foreign relations there is one, and I am happy to say but one question of exciting interest. It is of a nature so delicate and important, that while there rests upon it the peace and happiness of the country, it is nevertheless a question upon which it is not easy to speak with security and care, before a public audience. I refer, gentlemen, to the question now pending as a question of main interest, between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of Oregon.

I suppose it is the sentiment of every sensible and just man, that the preservation of the peace of the country on honorable terms, and under circumstances favorable to the great interests of the country, is an object in itself highly desirable. I suppose I may take it for granted that, in the judgment of this assembly, the public peace of two great commercial countries, which hold together a daily intercourse exceeding that between any other two countries in the world, shall not be lightly disturbed. And upon the foundation of these general ideas to say a word or two upon a subject which seems within a few days to have excited considerable alarm.

The only question now remaining out of all those which have excited attention between the countries, is the question of the Oregon Territory. What is that question? How does it stand? The Oregon Territory embraces that part of the continent which lies west of the Stony Mountains, and between the Stony Mountains and the Pacific. It is not necessary to go into the history of the discovery of the territory, or of the rights which one or the other party find to it. It is enough to say it is in dispute between England and the United States; and has been in dispute for forty years. This controversy seems now to be approaching a sort of crisis; and there are, from time to time, symptoms of alarm on one side of the Atlantic or the other, as to the consequence of the course of policy which either Government may pursue. Let us look fairly and calmly and see how it stands. The territory, as I have said, has been the subject of claim in whole or in part, by both Governments, for a great many years.

It has constantly been subject of negotiation, and yet the governments have not been able to agree. As far back as 1818, not being able to come to terms of agreement, they stipulated by a Convention, which is in force at this present moment, that the whole territory should be thrown open to both countries until the boundary was finally settled. That was the provision of convention, which was confined at first to a limit of ten years; afterwards continued by agreement indefinitely—or until one of the two nations expressed a disposition to terminate it. That signification of a disposition to end it has never been given by either party, and the whole country of Oregon at this moment is open to the hunting, the settlements, the commerce and the ships of both nations, under treaty stipulations.

Now, gentlemen, I desire to speak with the utmost care, and I hope that I may not be in the slightest degree misunderstood, while I proceed to make a few remarks on this subject. And in the first place, I say to you, and through you to the country, what all know, that in the whole scope of this question, it appears that this is a subject for negotiation, for discussion, for amicable settlement; and so it has been regarded by both governments for the whole length of time. It was because the two governments could not agree as to the proper division of the territory, or upon any other satisfactory arrangement, that in 1818 they determined on joint occupation until they could come to some understanding about it. And with the same spirit, this government, at three different times, in 1818, in 1824, in 1826, has proposed to the British government a straight line of division, the parallel of 49 degrees, all north of which should be assigned to England, and all south belong to America. While the English government did not accede to this proposition of our government, it did not insist upon any right to the whole of Oregon. Therefore the position of the question is that by the admission of both governments through this long series of years, is that of a question for discussion and negotiation and compromise, and amicable settlement. (Prolonged applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I read with interest, of course, the discussion upon this subject in the House of Commons, three months ago, resulting in an expression of opinion from the British Premier which received the sanction of that house. And I am willing to avail myself of the language of that minister upon this subject, and apply it to our side of the question as he did to his. I have nothing to complain of as to the temper of that language; I am free to say that it was a temper becoming a large minded, liberal, and just statesman. But what the British minister said in the House of Commons—in its sum and substance—was, that England had rights in regard to this question that must be and would be respected. I adopt the same language on our side, and say that we also have rights that ought to be, must be, and will be respected. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, I do not purpose to express to you an opinion upon this subject. I have no better opinion than any one of you as to the manner in which this adjustment ought to be made, but I have full confidence, the utmost confidence, that it can be made; that it can be made by wise and moderate measures in a manner perfectly consistent with the honor and with all the rights of all parties. (Cheers.)

I am the more confident of this when I look a little forward and see the state of things which is not far in advance. Where is Oregon? On the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles from us and twice as far from England. Who is to settle it? Americans mainly; some settlers undoubtedly from England; but all Anglo Saxons; all men educated in notions of independent government and all self-dependent. And now let me ask if there be any sensible man in the whole United States who will say for a moment, that when fifty or a hundred thousand persons of this description shall find themselves on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, that they will long consent to be under the rules either of the American Congress or the British Parliament? They will raise a standard for themselves, and they ought to do it. I look forward to the period when they will do this as not so far distant, but that many now present, and those not among the youngest of us, will see a great Pacific republican nation. I believe that it is in the course of Providence and of human destiny that a great State is to arise, of English and American descent, whose power will be established over the country on the shores of the Pacific; and that all those rights of natural and political liberty, all those great priniples that both nations have inherited from their fathers, will be transmitted through us to them, so that there will exist at the mouth of the Columbia, or more probably farther south, a great Pacific republic, a nation where our children may go for a residence, separating themselves from this government, and forming an integral part of a new government, half way between England and China; in the most healthful, fertile, and desirable portion of the globe, and quite too far remote from Europe and from this side of the American Continent to be under the governmental influence of either country.

This state of things is by no means so far off as we may imagine; by no means so remote from the present time as may be supposed; and looking to this state of things, this question becomes one upon which intelligent and well-disposed men might very readily come to an agreement.

But, gentlemen, in this point of view is this a subject upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the power of a great nation on our side—is it proper on the other side by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England, is it a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean, these two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations—or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war? No, gentlemen! the spirit of the age is against it.

I have said, I will not undertake to express an opinion as to the manner in which the question may be settled. I will say, however, what appears to be natural. It is well known that the 49th degree of north latitude is the boundary line, between the western part of this country, and the British provinces, as far as the foot of the Stony Mountains. It seems to be natural enough if the two governments contemplate a change, that they should agree to an extension of this same line westward; that the two should keep on abreast, side by side, with the same line of division till they reach the Pacific Ocean. It is well known, that about where the Columbia River crosses the 49th parallel, it makes a turn and flows nearly southward. Very well. Suppose it made as sudden a sweep to the northward. England would then naturally say, this river, which has been making westward, sweeps to the northward; instead of making with it a great bend to the north, we will leave it and go on straight to the Pacific Ocean on this parallel of 49 degrees. For the same reason, it is not unnatural for the United States to say, since it proves that the river makes a circuit to the south—instead of following that circuit, we will go straight upon the 49th parallel till we meet the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

This very proposition has been made to the British government three successive times. It was made in '18, in '24, and in '26—again and again, to follow up the 49th parallel, westward from the Lake of the Woods, not only to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but over the mountains and onward to the ocean.

I am not about to say whether this is a proper division of the territory or not. But I do say, that as it has been so often repeated in this manner twenty-five, and twenty, and eighteen years ago, is an admission that there is something to negociate about, and treat about for either side; that it is not a question free from difficulty on either side. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either government, who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war, between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do, has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result? [Mr. W., was interrupted here by renewed cheers.] If a British minister under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in Parliament and show that it is not his fault, cannot show that he has done everything which an honest and sensible man can do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour. [Cheers.] And in the same sense and spirit I say, that if in this country, any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet a very severe interrogatory from the American people; must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do, to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honor.

Gentlemen, it appears to me that any man, prime minister of England or President of the United States, who should unnecessarily light up the flames of war upon such a subject, (flames let me add that will burn over the whole globe) may well consider the genius of his country addressing to him the words which the orator of Rome supposed the genius of his country would address to him if he did not quell the Cataline conspiracy—"*An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt; tum te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagratucum.*" [Applause.]

No, gentlemen! the man who shall, incautiously, or led on by false ambition, or party pride, kindle those fires of war over the globe on this question must look out for it—must expect to be himself consumed in a burning conflagration of general reproach. [Prolonged cheers.]

There will be a public indignation before which no popularity, public or private can stand—it will melt down every monument of the dead, it will destroy all respect for the living, it will burn up every vestige of respect for individual worth, if unnecessarily, if recklessly, if ambitiously, it has plunged the subjects and citizens of two civilized Christian States of the world into war—a war which shall cause the loss of millions of wealth—shall turn cities to smoke—shall cost thousands and hundred of thousands of lives—and those smoking cities, and that destruction of property, and that sacrifice of life shall be found over the whole globe, in every latitude and longitude, surrounding the ball on which we live.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose that on this subject we take any alarm. I propose that we keep ourselves cool and calm. In some of the southern cities there is now some agitation for fear of a war. I regret this much. I hardly say I regret the feeling—that is natural. But I regret the cause. It is a common mistake of men not in the most elevated position, that they think they can play the small patriot safely, in a small style.—(Laughter.) These are those who think that they can talk of a war with England and any other nation, and get credit for their patriotism and lofty love of country, but keep the game in their own hands. That may not happen. At any rate that is not the way nor the course which just and lofty and respectable men feel on the great question of peace or war.

This constant speculation, this supposition that war may come, is half as bad as war itself. It interferes with all the business and arrangements of life. It confounds and confuses men in regard to their own business plans. What we want is settled peace, and the conviction that peace will remain until there is some just and sensible cause for war.

On this subject I have only further to say that, while it is our duty not to take or to spread alarm, to believe and trust that the government, that the country will act soberly, and wisely, and justly, it is a less difficult thing than some people imagine, to begin a dispute, whose result no man in the end can control. Let the government only be sure that it is right—in the words of one of the late Presidents of the U. States, let us claim all that is right, and ask for nothing that is wrong, freely and magnanimously, and without any particular array of patriotic declaration. (Laughter.)

Among other great questions upon which the election of next Monday must have some bearing, is that system of laws which we call the tariff, which has received the general support of the people of the State. Every man expects a ferocious attack upon the whole system.—Every man expects that since the government now in power was established by the general voice of the anti-tariff States, that an attempt will be made to destroy that whole policy. How far they will succeed I know not. There are circumstances of encouragement—circumstances of the opposite character. But my question is with the people of Massachusetts. What have the people of Massachusetts to expect from any change?—Taking the act of 1842 as a general law, of general operation, what have the good people of Massachusetts for good to expect from any change. The question is whether the tariff is conducive to the prosperity of Massachusetts. What is the criterion? I put it upon one ground only; I put it upon this one ground. I do not inquire what profits are made by the rich capitalist, or whether or not a few individuals grow rich under its influence; but I put the question: are the laboring classes well off? Are their wages high? Is labor in demand? (and these questions comprise the prosperity of five-sixth of the community.) Are they in good condition? I ask these questions; and if you give me a country where labor is in demand, and the laboring classes well off, I call that a happy country—tariff or no tariff.—(Cheers.)

Does any man suppose that if the tariff of 1842 were repealed it would raise the price of wages in Massachusetts? There are parts of it which, had we opportunity, we might doubtless alter to advantage; it has its imperfections; but take it as a whole—does any man suppose that if it were destroyed to-day, and the grand favorite system of a horizontal duty—as they call it—of 20 per cent should be levied in its stead, that the labor of Massachusetts would be recompensed as it is now? I observe that the government organ quotes the example of England to support this theory of *ad valorem* duties, and a revenue standard; and the rate of 20 per cent is fixed upon as just right. Now I have reason to know that from the beginning of this government down, from Gen. Washington's administration to this time, the average of all the duties, reducing specific duties to *ad valorem*, would amount to an average *ad valorem* duty of more than 34 per cent.

Another fact is, that while we are constantly told of the example of England in this matter, and of her liberal policy, and are advised as all those who read our government journals must remember, to follow in the footsteps of Sir Robert Peel, and adopt his liberal policy—I have seen it demonstrated by competent writers of England, that the average rate of duty in that country this day, even under Sir Robert Peel's new system, is no less than 19 per cent. Forty-nine per cent! and yet we are to follow the example of England, and bring down our duties to 20 per cent! (Laughter and cheers.)

One thing more, gentlemen. There has always been an attempt—for the last twenty years or more—to show that this protective policy helps the rich only—building up such establishments only as Lowell and Springfield, and other places where large operations are carried on. This is not the foundation of the system and never was. If you go back to the adoption of the constitution, or if you look at the state of things amongst us as it is now, the fact is, that it is in the manufactures of a more individual character, the shop manufactures, those of the workers in iron, in brass, of the artizans working in their own shops, with the assistance of their wives and children, these are the interests for the benefit of which the system was founded in Washington's time and is now.—(Cheers.)

And let every man think of this, and when he is told of the aggrandisement of the great capitalists at Lowell, and Dover and Providence and elsewhere, let him look at the many hundreds of thousands of small capitalists—hammering over their own anvils—making hats in their own shops—obtaining by these processes of manufacture support and education for their families, and then let him remember that without the duties at the customs there is not one of these manufacturers that could survive twelve months.

Gentlemen, the election is before us. We should be here to-night with no possible doubt of the result of next Monday's balloting, were it not that in the course of years of prosperity, there have grown up—I will hardly say divisions among the whig party—but that some of them have separated from us, drawing off from us friends, many good men who think with us upon these great questions, particularly in regard to the peace of the country, the protective policy and the maintenance of the constitution of the United States and of Massachusetts. These have withdrawn effectually all their aid from us in the support of these great objects for the sake of what they call a "separate organization." I allude to the party called the liberty party, and to the native American party.

I cannot speak of either of these parties in terms of reproach or unkindness. I think of them "more in sorrow than in anger." (Applause.) I must look upon some of them as upon our brethren who were with us but lately, listening and speaking in our councils in this very hall. I mean, gentlemen, the Native Republican party, of whom it is the farthest thing from my mind to speak of them, or think of them with any unkindness. They are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. (Cheers.) I lament—deeply, fervently lament, the course they think it their duty to pursue. What can they do? What can they do? If there is anything in this country which is a cherished object of the Whigs, it is a reformation of the naturalization laws. Who, of all the Native American party will go farther for this purpose than I have gone, and am willing to go still under the Constitution, for the protection of American, Native American rights, and the purity of the ballot box? [Applause, in the midst of which a loud voice cried "you're a good native, Daniel," to which Mr. Webster answered as the cheers subsided, "I rather think I am." Renewed laughter and applause.]

Within the limits of the constitution I am willing to go as far as he who goes the farthest. I am older than some of the Native Americans themselves. (Laughter.) I have seen the pernicious influence of these foreign votes for the last thirty years, and have raised my voice when there was some chance to make it heard; and I have been met by that party, that political party, that always counts upon every foreigner as certainly as any monarch of Europe counts upon his serfs. I have seen that there was no remedy for the evil but a revision of the naturalization laws. For this I have done all in my power; I will do all in my power. (Cheers) And what I lament is that those who have united for this very purpose, themselves take away a great part of the strength necessary to accomplish what they desire, and which let me tell them we desire as much as they do. And I put this to them as a matter of conscience, for I hold that every man who holds the elective franchise holds it as a trust. We may say that he may vote as he has a mind to do, unless he takes care not to injure others. He is as much bound to give a correct decision, as if he were acting upon a jury under oath. Every man's vote affects the interest of every other man, and when we say that he has a right to vote, as he has a mind to, we must reduce it to this, that he has a right to vote right. (Applause) Now I put it to every man—and there shall be neither taunt nor reproach in my language—what can he propose to himself favorable to the amelioration of the naturalization laws by a separate organization? On the contrary, I do firmly believe that every vote withheld for this reason, from the Whig candidate, is like an express resolution to diminish the power, the chance, and the prospect of a revision of the naturalization laws.

These gentlemen will send no members to Congress, but if they go on, they will prevent the sending by the whigs of those who would probably advance their objects, and they thus promote the electing of those who are opposed to their objects.

Who are they who are responsible on this principle of general morals for the annexation of Texas and the spread of negro slavery over another great portion of the globe? Men to whom the evil was pointed out, and who in the exercise of a common intelligence could not but have foreseen it.

It will be admitted to be a general principle of morals that every man who foresees an evil and can prevent it, and does not choose to prevent it, is himself responsible for that evil; and I would apply that remark not only to the Native American party, but by an awful application to another party that exists among us. There could not have been a man in the United States who did not see that in withholding his vote from the whig candidate he aided directly the election of the locofoco candidate for President and Vice President, and that the choice of these locofoco candidates must inevitably result in the annexation of Texas. Was it not proclaimed from every hill-top? It was told to Mr. Birney and his followers again and again: "If the whig candidate is chosen, Texas is out, and you know it; if he is not chosen, Texas is in, and you know it."

But they said, "we do not vote for Mr. Polk."

Very well. But you had the means of preventing the annexation of Texas; you knew your own power. By joining those as anxious as you are, or as you profess to be, to prevent it, you could prevent it. If you did not join them it would take place. You did not join them and it did take place.

Gentlemen, this is a subject on which I have deep feeling—very deep feeling—and I think it must stand on the pages of history as the recorded judgment of mankind, that those among us who asserted themselves to be in a peculiar and marked degree friends to universal liberty, have by their own deliberate act, fastened the chains of slavery on a great portion of the black race over a vast extent of this continent. It is to me the most mournful and most awful reflection.

I know that thousands of gentlemen who took such a course, say that they meant well. They meant well! I am not to scrutinize their motives, they must answer for those elsewhere,—but I beseech them, now, not to fall into another such mistake. It is thought, it is an idea, I do not say how well founded, that there may be yet a hope for resistance to the consummation of the annexation of Texas. [Enthusiastic applause.] I can only say for one, that if it should fall to my lot to have a vote on such a question, and I vote for the admission into this Union of any State with a Constitution which prohibits even the Legislature from ever setting the bondman free, I shall never show my head again, depend upon it, in Faneuil Hall. [Tremendous cheering.]

But, gentlemen, suppose it to be so; suppose the case, that in the ensuing session of Congress, your members fairly and freely protest against the consummation of this annexation; why, how are we to stand in Massachusetts? How are we to stand in Massachusetts? Are we to have the gentlemen who is nominated by the Loco Focos, the governor of the State, and to fight the battle under his auspices? By dissensions among ourselves, and lists of several other candidates, are we so to prostrate ourselves? While we are to sustain these great principles in Congress, are we to be unsustained at home?—No, gentlemen. But I say again, that every man who gives a vote for any other man than George N. Briggs, does in that respect all in his power to weaken the authority with which his representatives in Congress can stand up and protest any longer against consummating this annexation.

I may not flatter myself, perhaps, that any person belonging to that party hears me, but if there be such, I beseech him in brotherly love and kindness, and as a partaker in the general sentiments which they entertain, to consider whether he is not defeating their best objects by pursuing the course which they have adopted. I would beseech brethren to come back upon that old platform, broad enough to sustain us all—on which we set out together as Whigs, on which, as Whigs, we achieved something for the good of the country—on which, and not otherwise letting by-gones be by-gones, rallying under the great name which our ancestors bore—confident that as Whigs we can accomplish a good for the Constitution and the country which no other name among us is able to accomplish here or hereafter.

But gentlemen, there are among us, those who are willing to do old duty under the old name: Whigs, without variation or change. (Cheers.) What is the duty, devolving upon us? What are we to do under some circumstances of discouragement? What are we to do The answer is plain. We are to do our duty, our whole duty—with all the affections of our hearts and all the powers of our minds, and then to trust to Providence. If anything should happen to tarnish the fame of Massachusetts; anything which should cause deep regret for her or for the country, let us so conduct ourselves that the poignancy of personal self-reproach shall not be added to these sources of regret and mortification. (Loud cheers.)

Gentlemen, let us lay aside every other call of ordinary duty until we have done our utmost to establish our principles in the election of our candidates. I am here necessarily engaged, in professional affairs. The town in which I reside is so far distant that I must devote two days to go thither and vote there. But I should go if it cost ten days. (Cheers.) Let us all do our duty, unfalteringly, laboriously, soberly. And when after Monday the question is asked, which certainly will be asked, beginning at Rhode Island—and spreading as far as Georgia, and westward to Wisconsin, "How stands old Massachusetts?" let you and I be able to hold up our heads and say "Look at her and see how she stands!"

Army Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.—Promotions and appointments in the army, made by the President of the United States, since the promulgation of "General Orders," No. 31, of July 7, 1845.

I. PROMOTIONS.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Whittlesey, to be second lieutenant, November 3, 1845.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. Colonel William Gates, to be colonel, Oct 13, 1845, vice Armistead, deceased. Major Francis S. Belton, of the 4th artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, October 13, 1845, vice Gates, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Major John L. Gardner, captain 4th artillery, to be major, October 13, 1845, vice Belton, promoted. First Lieut. Raphael C. Smead, to be captain, October 13, 1845, vice Gardner, promoted. Second Lieut. Francis N. Clarke, to be first lieutenant, October 13, 1845, vice Smead, promoted. Second Lieut. George W. Getty, to be first lieutenant, October 31, 1845, vice Soley, deceased. Brevet 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Hill, of the 3rd artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 13, 1845, vice Clarke, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. John H. Greland, of the 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1845, vice Getty, promoted.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Joseph L. Coburn, to be captain, November 3, 1845, vice Cotton, resigned. Second Lieut. Oliver L. Shepherd, to be first lieutenant, November 3, 1845, vice Coburn, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Robert Hazlitt, of the 4th infantry, to be second lieutenant, November 3, 1845, vice Shepherd, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel William Whistler, of the 7th infantry, to be colonel, July 15, 1845, vice Vose, deceased. Brevet 2nd Lieut. Christopher C. Augur, of the 2d infantry, to be second lieutenant, September 12, 1845, vice Higginis, deceased. Brevet 2d Lieut. Franklin Gardner, of the 7th infantry, to be second lieutenant, September 12, 1845, vice Berry, deceased.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Capt Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, of the 7th infantry, to be mayor, July 15, 1845, vice Hoffman, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Major William Hoffman, of the 6th infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, July 15, 1845, vice Whistler, promoted. First Lieut. Roger S. Dix, to be captain, July 15, 1845, vice Bonneville, promoted. First Lieut. Richard C. Gatlin, to be captain September 30, 1845, vice Dix, appointed paymaster. Second Lieut. James R. Scott, to be first lieutenant, July 15, 1845, vice Dix, promoted. Second Lieut. Charles H. Humber, to be first lieutenant, September 30, 1845, vice Gatlin, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, of the 4th infantry, to be second lieutenant, September 30, 1845, vice Humber, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Potter, of the 1st infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 21, 1845, vice Quimby, resigned.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet 2d Lieut. Theodore L. Chadbourne, of the 2d infantry, to be second lieutenant, September 10, 1845, vice Darne, resigned.—Brevet 2d Lieut. Edmunds B. Holloway, of the 4th infantry, to be second lieutenant, September 26, 1845, vice Handy, deceased.

II. APPOINTMENTS—*Quartermaster's Department*—First Lieutenant Morris S. Miller, 3d artillery, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, September 13, 1845.

Pay Department.—Roger S. Dix, captain of the 7th infantry, to be paymaster, September 30, 1845, vice Davies, resigned.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Thomas R. Quimby, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1845.

III. CASUALTIES.

Resignations (6.)—Captain John W. Cotton, 3d infantry, November 3, 1845. Captain Dixon S. Miles, of the 7th infantry, as assistant quartermaster (only), September 30, 1845. Captain Roger S. Dix, as captain of the 7th infantry, and as assistant quartermaster, September 30, 1845. Second Lieut. Alexander C. H. Darne, 8th infantry, September 10, 1845. Second Lieut. Thomas R. Quimby, 7th infantry, October 21, 1845. Paymaster Charles Davies, September 30, 1845.

Deaths, (6)—Brevet Brigadier General Walker K. Armistead, colonel of the 3d artillery, at Upperville, Va., October 13, 1845. Colonel Josiah H. Vose, 4th infantry, at New Orleans barracks, La., July 15, 1845. First Lieut. James R. Soley, 4th artillery, at Troy, N. Y., October 31, 1845. Second Lieut. Thaddeus Higgins, 4th infantry, near Corpus Christi, Texas, September 12, 1845. Second Lieut. Benj. A. Berry, 4th infantry, near Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 12, 1845. Second Lieut. James O. Handy, 8th infantry, at Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 26, 1845.

IV. The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper regiments, companies, and stations, without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments and corps.

By order, R. JONES, Adjutant General.

MEMORANDA.

Re-appointments.—Benjamin F. Larned, re-appointed paymaster in the army, from November 24, 1845, when his present appointment will expire. Thomas J. Leslie, re-appointed paymaster in the army, from November 27, 1845, when his present appointment will expire. St. Clair Denny, re-appointed paymaster in the army, from October 15, 1845, when his former appointment expired

Transfers.—Major W. V. Cobbs, of the 5th infantry to the 4th infantry. Major T. Staniford, of the 4th infantry, to the 5th infantry. Brevet Major S. Cooper captain 4th artillery, from Company D to Company A,

THE STORM ON THE LAKE.—The absence of any boat by the Cleveland route, prevents full particulars of the extent of losses to those vessels reported ashore. The London is in from Detroit, but passing close to the Canada side, during hazy weather, and making but few stops, adds but little to the information previously obtained. The brig St. Louis 1st, which cleared in ballast on Sunday morning, under charge of the mate, Mr. Keeler, is ashore beyond Long Point, on the Canada shore; and the brig Rebecca, Captain Allen, with a full cargo of flour, &c., from Detroit, is beached above Point Abino. The steamer Bunker Hill has gone to their assistance. The schooner Bugbee, Tilton, master, is also reported ashore, on the south side of the lake. We expect to hear of other disasters. The large sloop *Helen Kent*, loaded with merchandise for Conneaut, passed that place on Sunday evening, and has not since been heard from. The schr. *Clay 2nd*, Bone, master, announced as being ashore at Erie, has been got off, with her cargo in a damaged condition. We learn from the *Erie Gazette*, that after the subsidence of the gale, the beach at that place was strewed with wheat, and that fears are entertained of the sinking of some vessel.

The storm has pretty much ceased, and a fleet of steamers left this morning westward—one only for the upper lakes, the *St Louis*. The *Madison* is announced to follow immediately. Sail vessels are waiting for a wind.

The *Detroit Express*, of Wednesday evening, says:—"We are informed by passengers who came up on the Empire and United States, that many vessels are aground. The storm commenced Sunday morning, blowing from north-east, and continued to increase until evening, when a north wind threatened to drive every thing upon the American shore. The United States, when between Erie and Fairport, became partially disabled, but through great exertions, she was carried safe into Fairport. It is impossible to state the amount of loss occasioned by the storm. A vessel belonging to Messrs. Smith, Glover & Dwight, was wrecked near Huron. She was insured."—*Buffalo Adv., Nov. 7.*

MORE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—A gentleman from the Upper Mississippi informs us that a few days ago the Sheriff of Rock Island came to Nauvoo with a writ for one of the Reddings, charged to have been concerned in the murder of Col. Davenport. After Redding had been arrested, and was about going on board a boat for Rock Island, a body of Mormons collected round the Sheriff for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, and in the attempt Redding received a shot in the leg, and the Sheriff's wound from a pistolshot. The prisoner escaped. We further understand, that Major Warren, the commander of the forces stationed in the county, had several writs to serve in Nauvoo, which he would attempt to execute on Tuesday last, when it was expected the Mormons would offer opposition to their service. If these reports be true, and the Mormons do in fact offer resistance to Major Warren, they will bring upon themselves another difficulty immediately. We are surprised they don't see the danger they incur by this course of resistance. We are not fully informed as to the character of the writs to be served, but understand that some of them are against some of the members of the Council of Twelve, which includes the leaders or principal men of the church.—*St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31.*

James Arlington Bennett is said to be trying to act the lion at Nauvoo at the present time. He will be roughly handled if he falls into the hands of the anti-Mormons.

Backenstos has removed the trial of his case to Peoria county by change of venue.

The *Warsaw Signal* says, that three Mormon houses were burned last week in the south end of the county, by whom it does not know. The *Signal* censures such acts in strong terms.

We learn from a letter from Nauvoo, that the anti-Mormons threatened an attack on the night of the 22d, upon the Camp Creek settlement, but that their designs were known and would be frustrated. The Mormons are making arrangements to leave for California in the spring, in companies or divisions of one hundred each, and they will take their printing establishment with them.—*St. Louis Reporter, Nov. 1.*

Mr. Martin Demaret, of Franklin, Attakapas, died a few days ago, at the age of 58. He was a veteran of 1815.—*N. O. Bee, Nov. 1.*

New York Legislature, 1846.

SENATE.

District.	Dem.	Whig.	Native.
1	John A Lott,	...	Geo Folsom.
	D R F Jones,	...	...
	Edward Sandford.	...	...
2	A A Dayo,	...	...
	J B Smith,	...	...
	R Denniston,	...	...
	Saxton Smith.	...	...
3	John C Wright,	W H Van Schoonhover.	...
	S C Johnson,	...	...
	John P Beekman.	...	...
4	T B Mitchell,	...	...
	Orville Clarke,	...	...
	A C Rand,	...	...
	Samuel Young.	...	...
5	C F. Scovill,	Jos. Spencer	...
	Thomas Barlow,	...	...
	E B Talcott.	...	...
6	C T Chamberlin,	...	...
	Clark Burnham,	...	...
	George D. Beers,	...	...
	Thomas J Walker.	...	...
7	John Potter,	...	...
	Albert Lester,	...	...
	H G Sedgwick,	...	...
	R H Williams.	...	...
8	...	Harry Putnam,	...
	...	F F Backus,	...
	...	Carlos Emmons,	...
	...	Gideon Hard.	...

ASSEMBLY.

Dem.	Whig.	Anti-Rent.
CHEMUNG.	ALLEGANY.	ALBANY.
A Primmer.	Nathaniel Coe.	R D Watson,
CHENANGO.	John G Collins.	T L Shafer,
Solomon Ensign,	BROOME.	Ira Harris.
Dr. Sands,	Selphronius French.	DELAWARE.