

Slave-breeding--Sale of Women, &c.

Correspondence of The True Democrat. WASHINGTON, March 30.

GENTLEMEN:--Nothing said at the present session of Congress appears to have given Southern men so great offence, as the remarks of Thaddeus Stevens, upon the breeding of manning for the market, by the clergy of Virginia. They have not ceased to brand it as vulgar, indecent, and offensive beyond endurance. No one denied the facts, but to speak truth respecting the slave-breeding business was insufferable.

A gentleman in whom I repose perfect confidence, informed me today, that recently an order was received from Virginia for a lot of women; some were to be purchased, except those who were young and were known to be useful for the purpose intended. Each with at least one child, and no child over five years old. They were torn from their husbands, and the children from their fathers, and were marched in a body from one of the prisons in open day, to the steambath, when they were taken on board for Virginia. The scene is described as one of the most heart-rending characters.

And this is the traffic which is kept up here by the action of Northern Representatives in Congress, whose constituents really believe them devoted to the cause of Freedom and of human rights. The people have very little idea of the manner in which it is done.

No bill can be offered, under the rules of the House, except on resolution day. And it is not in order to ask leave to introduce a bill on any other than the day assigned to resolutions. Every alternate Monday, only, is thus appropriated, by the rules of the House. Yet it is in order, on such days, to move a suspension of the rules to go into committee on the whole on the state of the Union, and a majority will carry such motion. Now those who are in fear that a motion may be made in regard to the slave trade, have only to vote to go into committee on the whole on the state of the Union, upon each resolution day, and all action in reference to this commerce in the bodies of women, is postponed. For months this trick has been practiced, and few of the Northern people are aware of this latest fraud practiced upon them by members of Congress, in order to shield this accursed traffic from the efforts of those who resist it. Members have for months been prepared to introduce bills to eradicate this disgrace to our nation, but are unable to get a chance to present them.

The Propaganda on Col. Benton.

It has all along been contended by Col. Benton's Missouri adversaries that he was the regular Democracy, and that he was a heretic, a factionist, a Wilmot Proviso recreant from the Democratic fold. They have a decided majority of the Congressional Delegation; they have (or had) the last Legislature, and instructed him as they saw fit; they have stumped the State industriously against him, and fought him through journals, addresses and denunciatory meetings. You might have supposed from hearing only their side of the story, that he was recognized and given up at home as a broken-down Abolitionist, a detected traitor. Yet all our advisers from Missouri concur in asserting us that the contrary is the fact--that he is to-day strong in the confidence of a majority of his party, and certain to beat his antagonists whenever the day of trial shall arrive. We are reliably advised that his enemies, no longer knowing to defeat him in a fair contest, are now bargaining with the Whigs on terms which they know will and intend shall elect a Whig U. S. Senator in case the two minorities shall combine strength enough to effect it.--N. Y. Trib.

Invasion of Cuba.

It is said that a plan is on foot for the invasion of Cuba with a view to annexation.--The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post says:

Your readers will perceive that the long talked of rumors concerning a plot to invade Cuba, are acquiring some consistency. I stated several weeks ago that my information, though not exact and specific, was such as to warrant the belief that an expedition for this purpose was on foot. For myself, I have no doubt whatever of it. The facilities for a successful invasion of Cuba were never so great as they are now, and in truth there can hardly be a question that should the Executive withdraw opposition to the scheme, it would be successfully carried out within six months.

Before the elapse of that time Cuba would be applying, and clamorously enough too, for admission as another slave State into this Union, and if refused, as of course she would and must be, would be as eagerly offering to throw herself into the arms of a homogeneous Southern slaveholding, and breeding and selling confederacy.

CHRISTIANITY AND CHURCHMANSHIP.--I never saw an infidel more, nor will I ever believe one, for my faith in Christianity strengthens just as my contempt for Churchianity grows stronger. A belief in Christ and him crucified is what neither man nor devil can ever take from me. I have found it "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land" and if all the Churches should solemnly resolve that neither horse nor man stealing, robbery, drunkenness or gambling, "as practiced in this country, is any bar to Christian communion"--if they should all do this, I will not be an infidel. So long as I live and keep my reason, I will appeal to the great Shepherd against those who cut the fat and clothe themselves with wool and care not for the sheep--those who open their mouths for the dumb nor plead the cause of the poor and needy. This is the extent of my infidelity, which has shocked so many pious people.--JANE G. SWISSER.

BLACK MEN IN THE FRANKS ASSEMBLY.--Fernon, who was Governor of Martinique under the Presidency of Lamartine as head of the Provisional Government, has just been elected a member of the National Assembly in Paris from the Island of Guadeloupe. Another colored citizen has been elected with him, so that two black men from Guadeloupe will appear in the Assembly.

Grizzly bears weighing 1,000 lbs, have been killed in California, and one recently sold for \$1,500.

A State Historical Society has already been organized in the new and rapidly advancing territory of Minnesota.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE JUSTICE WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT--THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.--Burke.

Salem, Ohio, April 20, 1849.

Executive Committee--Special Meeting.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified of a Special Meeting, to be held in Salem on Saturday, April 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The time has been fixed for the accommodation of the members of the Committee residing at a distance, it being presumed that most of them will be in attendance upon the Convention to be held in Salem on Friday and Saturday of next week.

Business of the first importance, involving the continuance of The Bugle, the presence and labors of Abby K. Foster and Parker Pillsbury in the State during the Summer, and the existence and efficiency of the Society for the year to come, will claim attention. It is therefore desirable that the attendance should be full.

B. S. JONES, Sec. Sec.

Webster Endorsed.

About eight hundred men, most of them citizens of Boston, have addressed to Daniel Webster a letter expressing their entire approval of his late infamous speech in the Senate. The leading signers belong to the class expressively termed the 'Cottonocracy,' and of whom Parker Pillsbury said, that if they were ever to reach heaven, they would no doubt seek to dam up the waters of the river of life to drive their spinning-jennies. Webster has been for years, not the Representative of Massachusetts, but the Trinity of whose worship, in the language of Theodore Parker, is the golden eagle, the silver dollar and the copper cent, these three being, according to their faith, 'one Money,' and entitled to the supreme adoration of their stunted souls. The letter which they have signed we place on record as a significant part of the history of the times.

BOSTON, 25th March, 1850.

TO THE HONORABLE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Sir,--Impressed with the magnitude and importance of the service to the Constitution and the Union, which you have rendered by your recent speech in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of Slavery, we desire to express to you our deep obligations for what this speech has done and is doing, to enlighten the public mind, and to bring the present crisis of our National affairs to a fortunate and peaceful termination. As Citizens of the United States, we wish to thank you, for recalling us to our duties under the Constitution, and for the broad, national and patriotic views, which you have sent, with the weight of your great authority and with the power of your unanswerable reasoning, into every corner of the Union.

It is, permit us to say, Sir, no common good, which you have thus done for the country. In a time of almost unprecedented excitement, when the minds of men have been bewildered by an apparent conflict of duties, and when parties have been unable to find solid ground on which to rest with security and peace, you have pointed out to a whole people the path of duty, have convinced the understanding and touched the conscience of a nation. You have met this great exigency as a patriot and a statesman; and although the debt of gratitude, which the people of this country owe to you, was large before, you have increased it by a peculiar service, which is felt throughout the land.

We desire, therefore, to express to you our entire concurrence in the sentiments of your speech, and our hearty thanks for the inestimable aid it has afforded towards the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. For this purpose, we respectfully present to you this address of thanks and congratulation, in reference to this most interesting and important occasion in your public life.

Why did the signers of this letter feel it necessary to step forth at this crisis to sustain Mr. Webster? Simply because they knew that he was not sustained by the great body of the people of New England--that his speech was in fact an outrage upon their sense of justice and right. Viewed in this light, the letter is a cheering indication that the hearts of the masses are mainly in the right place, and that Mr. Webster will win from them no smiles of approbation.

The signers of the letter were not all 'lords of the loom.' There were among them 'lords spiritual' as well as 'lords temporal.' The heads of the great religious establishments at Andover, which has so long supplied the Orthodox pulpits of New England with subtle apologists for 'organic sins,' of which slavery is the chief, have spread out the ample folds of their cassocks to screen from popular indignation the 'politic statesman' and recreant son of New England. Conspicuous among those who have thus expressed their 'entire concurrence' in the sentiments of that most diabolical speech are the names of Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. Moses Stuart and Rev. Ralph Emerson, the celebrated teachers of the oldest Theological Seminary in the land. We submit that the signatures of these men to this letter more than justify all that Abolitionists have ever said of that Seminary and of the religion taught in it. These professors of the popular Theology have put upon record the evidence that the religion they hold and teach, and which they have spread through the country and sent to heathen lands, is not sufficient to restrain them from hunting fugitive slaves like wild beasts and delivering them to their tyrant owners and pursuers! They have shown that the Constitution, not the God of Justice, is the object of their worship and allegiance, and proclaimed it as their judgment, that whoever gives food and shelter to the homeless, wandering fugitive from Southern bondage, ought to be punished as a criminal!

We are glad to perceive, in spite of this endorsement of Mr. Webster, that his speech has called forth the strongest condemnation of most of the presses, both religious and political, of New England. Even the Boston Atlas, long the organ of the Whigs of Massachusetts, is out against it in emphatic terms.

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The New York Tribune.

The Prospectus of this widely known political journal will be found on the Fourth Page, where it will be kept standing for some time to come, not to advance the interests of the Whig party, but in return for the kindness of the publishers in sending their Daily issue to The Bugle during the past year. The Tribune has been and still is of great service to us in the discharge of our editorial duties. It brings us always the latest news, not only from every part of the United States, but from foreign lands, and discusses more extensively and profoundly than any other journal in the country the great Moral, Social, Literary and Scientific Problems which are now agitating the whole civilized world. It is to a greater extent than any other paper a vehicle of the thoughts and a medium for the development of the plans and purposes of all the various classes of Reformers, and it treats them all with singular fairness. It is not unlikely that an editorial connection with this paper during a period of four years, and an intimate personal acquaintance with its Editor and his Associates, may in some degree color our estimate of its good qualities; but we are not alone among those whose judgment is not in any way affected by political sympathy in the belief that, taking it for all in all, there is no other daily journal in the United States at all to be compared with it.

The Tribune is only nine years old, but its aggregate circulation is even now without parallel in the country, and is daily and rapidly augmenting. The Daily, at the commencement of the tenth volume, has been enlarged to nearly double its former size, and its form changed from folio to quarto. The regular issue of the Daily is 15,360 copies; that of the Semi-Weekly 1,580; and of the Weekly 30,720. The profits of the establishment must be very large. For terms, &c., see Prospectus.

The Southern Convention.

It is becoming more and more manifest that the Nashville Convention, if not absolutely abandoned by its projectors, will be a dead failure. The National Intelligencer says the project is condemned by a great majority of the people of the South, and that out of the two hundred and fifty or three hundred papers which it receives from the South and South-West, not fifty have at any time favored it! and of these fifty comparatively few now continue to advocate it. It is even doubted whether any other State than South Carolina and Mississippi will be represented by competently appointed delegates.

And this is the terrible scarecrow which has so frightened the members of Congress from the North, and to whose threatening aspect they point as a justification for abandoning their sentiments and sacrificing at once their own pledges, the honor of their constituents, and the great cause of Human Freedom. The scheme was concocted doubtless to produce exactly this effect, never with any serious expectation of its being consummated; and now that the North has been duly terrified and made to humble herself before the great National Idol, it will of course be abandoned until some new occasion shall require it to be galvanized into life.

THE MARTIN FAMILY.--This company of vocalists visited Salem on Thursday last week and gave a Concert in the Presbyterian Church. The family consists of three brothers and the wife of one of the number. Their music was selected with taste and judgment, and comprised a large variety of serious, pathetic, sentimental and humorous pieces, which they sang with much effect and to the universal satisfaction of the audience. They satisfied entirely the anticipations awakened by the notices of the press in other places, and afforded a rich entertainment to the few who were fortunate enough to be present. We regretted that the house was not full. The singers were in every respect worthy of the patronage of all who know how to appreciate good music. If they will come again, we promise them a full house.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL for April opens with No. 4 of 'Confessions and Experiences of an Allopathic Doctor,' and contains beside a great variety of matter relating to health and disease, and the means of preserving the one and removing the other. This publication is certainly conducted with great tact and spirit, and explaining as it does in the clearest manner the principles and practice of the water treatment, it is worthy of the large circulation it has obtained. If you wish to obtain a knowledge of the proper means of preserving health or of removing sickness, throw your pill-box into the fire at once and subscribe for the Water-Cure Journal. Fowlers & Wells publish it in New York for \$1 per annum.

Valuable Documents, now Ready.

A large edition, in pamphlet form, of WENDELL PHILLIPS' Review of the late Speech of Hon. Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate has been published. They are for sale at \$4 a hundred; fifty cents a dozen.

Also, on an extra sheet, THEODORE PARKER'S Speech at Faneuil Hall, (with additions,) reviewing Mr. Webster's Speech. One dollar a hundred.

These very able and timely documents should at once be circulated far and wide through the country. Our anti-slavery friends are requested to send early orders to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

THE PASSAGES from Theodore Parker's Faneuil Hall Speech, which will be found on the First Page, are in that bold Reformer's best vein. He handles the great Exponenter with open gloves, making his gigantic treachery seem infamous as that of Arnold! With all his intellectual superiority, what a pigmy is Daniel Webster beside the humblest man who stands firmly on the side of Truth and Freedom!

Quarterly Meeting at Fairmount.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Portage County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Friends' meeting-house in Fairmount on Saturday and Sunday last. The weather was extremely cold, but the audience filled the house on the first day, and crowded it to overflowing on the second. The President not being present at the first session, the chair was occupied by ISAAC BATELY; and the Secretary, Dr. Thomas, being compelled to leave before the close of the first day, EVOS HILLIS was appointed Secretary pro tem. The Business Committee consisted of Oliver Johnson, Jane Trecoast and Enos Hillis. The best spirit prevailed, and the discussions were animated and interesting. The prominent speakers were Henry C. Wright, Marius R. Robinson, Truman Case, Isaac and Jane Trecoast, Samuel Brooke, and M. A. W. and Oliver Johnson. The subjects discussed are disclosed in the following resolutions, which were heartily adopted:

Resolved, That in the agitation which now pervades the whole country on the subject of Slavery, its abolition or extension, we see at once the fruit of the moral movement in which we are engaged, and an encouraging sign of the ultimate triumph of our cause.

Resolved, That in the truth of our principles and the eternal supremacy of Right over Wrong, Light over Darkness, Truth over Falsehood, we have pledged from the hand of God himself, that the efforts of time-serving priests and corrupt politicians to stop the present agitation by cunningly devised schemes of compromise will be utterly futile.

Resolved, That now, while the attention of the whole country is turned to the subject of Slavery, is a peculiarly favorable period for anti-slavery effort; and that we hereby recognize the obligation resting upon us as a Society to aid to the full extent of our ability, in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth through the agency of the Press and the living speaker.

Resolved, That we regard the Anti-Slavery Bugle as an indispensable instrumentality for the promotion of the cause in the Western field, and that we promise, individually and collectively, to do our best to extend its circulation and contribute pecuniarily to its support.

Resolved, That we have heard with great satisfaction of the prospect that Abby Kelley Foster and Parker Pillsbury may be induced to visit Ohio during the ensuing Summer, and that we pledge them not only a hearty welcome, but our earnest and efficient co-operation to enable them to fulfill the objects of their mission.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists of Ohio are abundantly able to sustain the A. S. Bugle and to maintain a vigorous warfare against the pro-slavery sentiment of the State, and that they pledge themselves to ask no pecuniary contributions from the East.

Resolved, That it is the right of the slave to escape from slavery and come to the non-slave States; and to use any money or property of the slaveholder to aid him in escaping.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the people of the non-slave States to encourage the slaves to run away, and to give them aid and protection against their pursuers--whether they come as individual slaveholders, or as officers of the government.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of the non-slave States to disregard the U. S. Constitution and all laws that have been or may be passed by Congress, to facilitate the re-capture of runaway slaves, by imposing fines and penalties on those who, in obedience to the instincts of humanity, give food and shelter to the starving, wandering, homeless and houseless fugitives.

Resolved, That it is utterly unworthy the valor, the chivalry and glory of the slave-claimants, to conflict with the unintelligent, defenceless and unarmed, by law of public sentiment, and we invite them to change the parties to the contest, by passing their proposed law subjecting abolitionists to severe penalties for aiding the fugitive. By so doing, they will secure antagonism more upon an equality with themselves--and of course either victory or defeat will be more honorable.

Resolved, That this meeting has learned with unfeigned pleasure that the Women of Ohio have resolved to hold a Convention on the 10th of the present month, for the purpose of securing their enfranchisement and elevation. We hail it as a star of hope to the chaste slave, inasmuch as tyranny can only stand by combination; and wean him, who knocking at the chains from herself, cannot fail to accomplish more than in any other way for the emancipation of all the enslaved.

Resolved, That this Society pledges itself to become responsible for the arrangements due from subscribers within its limits to the A. S. Bugle to the close of the present volume.

We ought to add, that the hospitality of the friends in Fairmount was worthy of their reputation, and as such became the cold weather and their own warm hearts.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for May is already on our table. Of its four engravings that of the Mountain Spring is the most life-like. The contributions in prose and poetry are from various well-known writers, whose productions have given this magazine a wide celebrity.--The new volume commences in July, when we expect to witness a display of artistic excellence which will be difficult for any rival publication to surpass. Now is the time to form clubs.

MELVILLE'S Story of a Flogging on board a U. S. Man-of-War, which the reader will find on the Fourth Page, reveals some of the secrets of the Naval service of this country. Such inhumanity finds no parallel save on the plantations of the South. This, be it remembered, is one of the barbarities of War, and War and Slavery are kindred abominations, of which neither can long outlive the other.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.--The Democrats will have a decided majority in this body. The parties will stand--Democrats 58, Whigs 42, Free-Soilers 8. The Democrats claim to be the friends of Equality. Now let us see if they will allow all the people, without distinction of sex or color, equal rights at the polls. If there is any thing more hollow or knavish than that Democracy which deprives Women and Negroes of all voice in the making of laws to which they are held amenable, we confess we don't know where to find it.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.--The Supreme Court has given a decision in the Colored School question--that they have no jurisdiction in the matter, the authority to regulate Schools being alone in the Committee. This decision sustains the city in the establishment of separate schools for colored children.

Cincinnati Correspondence.

The Constitutional Convention--Party Spirit--Sham Democracy--City Politics--the Burnet House.

CINCINNATI, April 16, 1850.

To the Editor of The Bugle:

It is now well ascertained that the Democrats will have a majority in the State Convention sufficient to control it without the aid either of Whigs or Free-soilers. It would seem, to thinking men, that in electing members of such an important Convention, the best men should be selected--men of sound judgment, practical, common-sense views, of large experience, and attached to the State and its institutions--with regard to their party predilections. But such has become the state of things in our day that this seems impossible. Every thing is viewed in a party aspect, and party ascendancy kept in view in every public movement. In this City and County, which together send 7 delegates, the entire Democratic ticket, regularly nominated in caucus, was elected. An "Independent" ticket was run in opposition, made up of men from both the great parties, but mainly Whig, and the highest name upon it came behind the lowest on the Democratic ticket about 300 votes. The average Democratic majority was from 1800 to 2000 in the whole County.

There seems to be a tendency among the people both in this and other States to elect Democrats to make, remodel or amend the fundamental laws by which they or their children are to be governed. Their creed, professedly at least, suits the progressive and equalizing spirit of the age better than that of the Whigs, which is more conservative. This would be well enough, if the so-called Democracy carried out fairly in practice the great doctrines of equality of rights and privileges. As it is, their profession, to a great extent, is a mere sham--their Democracy is only skin deep. With some noble exceptions, they have prostrated themselves before the slavholding aristocracy of the South--the most exacting in the world in its claims. There are, it seems, 8 Free-soilers chosen to the Constitutional Convention. I hope that whatever others may do, they will use their endeavors to incorporate in the new Constitution some provisions making citizens of our down-trodden colored population, and granting them some civil rights hitherto denied, in accordance with the demands of True Democracy and the spirit of the Christian religion, which all parties loudly profess to revere.

In this City the Democrats have carried a majority in the Council for the first time in 20 years. The votes also for delegates to the State Convention and other offices show a Democratic majority existing in the City. This has been gradually coming about for several years, owing to the increase of naturalized foreigners, nearly all of whom vote with that party; and more lately by the annexation of a large District in the North, which is largely Democratic. This result devolves upon those having the control of City affairs important duties, as there has been great complaint for a year or two past of the increasing debt of the City, which is quite as large as it ought to be for a place such as this, and our taxes have become as high as the people will submit to with any patience. If the new Council succeed in carrying out some measures of retrenchment and reform, they will receive the thanks of our citizens of all parties.

Our great Hotel, the BURNET HOUSE, designed to be the "Astor House" of the West, is nearly ready for company. The furniture, which will cost from 70 to 80 thousand dollars, is now arriving. Within the last two months this building has been visited by thousands of citizens and strangers, who all speak loudly in praise of the entire plan of the edifice and the manner of its execution. A few days since, in company with a party of friends, I had the opportunity of passing through the greater part of the building, and observing its internal arrangements. We were very politely shown through the various apartments by Griffin Taylor, President of the Company by whom the building has been erected. It is indeed a magnificent affair. Every convenience for lodging, boarding, bathing and promenading that a traveller can desire, will be found within its walls. There is not a dark room within the house: every one has a window opening either on the street or into the very spacious area inside the building, which is not darkened by porches, as the Neil House at Columbus, and some others I have seen, are. Every room is also ventilated by a small window over the door. Every nook and corner has been used; not a foot of space capable of being made into a small room or closet has been wasted. The whole number of rooms is 242, and about 500 persons can be lodged comfortably in the House.

The Burnet House fronts on Third street 212 feet, running back on Vine to Burnet street 200 feet. Being on the side of the hill, it overlooks the lower level of the City, and from the upper stories there is a fine view of the Ohio river, the towers on the opposite bank, and the Kentucky hills. It is five stories high: the walls are of rough limestone, stuccoed on the outside in the best manner, and lined on the inside with brick, an air space intervening, to prevent dampness. The building is surmounted by a Cupola and Dome--the summit of the latter being 100 feet from the sidewalk. This is twenty feet in width, paved with slabs of stone. The main entrance to the House is 26 feet wide--up an easy flight of stone steps, on each side of which is a terrace 40 feet square, accessible only by passing around through the Hotel itself, and enclosed by a rich balustrade. The front of the edifice is very imposing--much more so than that of the Astor House or any other of the great Hotels of the East. The main dining-room in the western wing is 110 feet by 80; the Ladies' dining-room 60 by 50. This is superbly finished--as also the Ladies Public Parlor, the furniture of which alone will cost ten thousand dollars. All these rooms are 20 feet high, and are to be lighted with gas chandeliers.

The roof is covered with slate and tin. The tin is protected by metallic paint, and all the windows in the house have awning blinds. The principal halls and bar-room (which is 78 feet each way) are paved with variegated marble, and every mantle piece in the house is of marble. One of the most beautiful and novel things in the building is the Annunciator, or Hotel Telegraph. This communicates through the house with every room--dispensing with the hundreds of bells so generally in use in large Hotels, and which keep up a continual clamor. It is a beautiful piece of mechanism, talking the number of about 300 rooms in a space of 2 feet by 3 1-2, enclosed in a handsome case. But enough--perhaps too much--the description I have given after all is a general one, and conveys but a very partial idea of this edifice--the largest structure, as yet, in our "Queen City." O, its conveniences and luxuries, you and your readers may judge for yourselves, should you visit our City and take up your abode within its walls--at three dollars a day, exclusive of WINE and liquors.

Yours, P.

Congress.

In the SENATE, on Monday, April 8, Mr. Benton made a strong speech in favor of taking California by herself instead of mixing up the question of her admission with the other matters in controversy between the North and South. Mr. Clay joined Hannigan Foote in opposition to this reasonable course.

On the 10th, Mr. Hale created a good deal of excitement by the presentation of a large number of anti-slavery petitions. The following is the telegraphic report of the scene: Mr. Clay took the attention of the Senate to the fact that the greater portion of these petitions were printed, and similar, for the purpose of showing that there was a concerted movement among the abolitionists to misrepresent public sentiment, in various sections of the country, by sending these petitions in blank to be circulated insidiously, and then returned to the Senate.

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