CONGRESS

WEBSTER'S SPEECH

Thursday, Aug 10

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr Cameron of Penn. from the Finance Committee made a report that a debt of $[illegible] had been incurred, or paid out under the compromise act.

The Light House bill was returned from the House, with amendments, some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed.

Mr Hannegan, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals reported in the house a bill relating to Indian claims in Louisiana. Read twice and committed, which was read the third time and passed.

Oregon Bill. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, to provide for the Oregon Territory.

Mr Webster obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate in the most earnest and effective manner for an hour.

[illegible] emphatically that he would be one of the last to vote for a proper Governmental for the Territory of Oregon, and I am a long way for the bill to establish such Government, which has come to us from the House of Representatives but if amended as proposed by the amendments now under the consideration of the Senate, I shall not be able to vote for it.

The 14th section of the bill provides that the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said Territory, passed 13th of July, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions of said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory. It is well known that by the ordinance of 1787, 13 July, slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory.

The proposal now before the senate is to give a reason for applying that rule to the Territory of Oregon and that reason is in the words of the amendment—"inasmuch as the said Territory is north of the parallel of 36 deg. and 30 min. of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri Compromise." I understand that when a man does an act, and under it gives the reasons for that act and gives but one, without suggesting that there are others, the world is fairly entitled to draw the inference that he has no other reason. For my part, sir, I should think that with this proviso in the section, the implication would be irresistible, that if the Territory were south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. the provision of the ordinance of 1787 would not be applied. For one, I wish to avoid all compromise, all traps by way of provisions or recitals, and as I do not intend to discuss the question at large, I conclude my remarks by saying, in a few words, that my opposition to the further extension of local Slavery in the country arises from the nature of the Territory, and I have a long way for the bill to establish such Government, which has come to us from the House of Representatives but if amended as proposed by the amendments now under the consideration of the Senate, I shall not be able to vote for it.

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[illegible]

Mr Butler of S. C. followed in a speech on the opposite side, characterized with much earnestness and ability. He strenuously urged in opposition to the bill brought forward by the committee of the Compromise bill and called upon Southern men to go to New Mexico and California with their slaves in defiance of the Wilmot Proviso.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Douglass, Hale, Calhoun, Niles, Metcalf, Beverly Johnson, Benton and Foote, and at 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 5 1/2.

EVENING SESSION.

The Executive Calendar was again resumed.

Mr Foote of Miss moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote: Yeas 15, Nays 36.

The preamble to the Wilmot Proviso amendment was then taken up. The question being on Mr Underwood's motion to amend it.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs Foote of Miss, Davis of Miss, Dawson of La, Hunter of Va, Johnson of La, and others participated.

At 9 1/2 o'clock Mr Underwood withdrew his motion.

Mr Douglass moved an amendment in lieu of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 33, nays 21.

After some unimportant business, the amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed by

Yeas—Ashburton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Bigler, Borland, Dawson, Bright, Butler, Carmichael, Davis of Miss, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Hamlin, Hunter, Johnson of Md, Johnson of La, Johnson of Md, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Pearce, Sebastian, Spaulding, Sturgeon, Turney, and Underwood—33.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clark, Clemens, Davis of Mass, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Wescott—22.

The Senate then adjourned.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

IRELAND

The European Times says:

The prospects of the unfortunate and distracted country become every day more and more gloomy. The reign of terror has at long length begun. Parliament in the short space of two days has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and already an immense number of warrants to take up, seize and imprison all persons in the Irish Queen's dominions who are suspected of being Traitors, have been issued. Troops in great numbers are being sent into the country, and according to all rights and power conferred on the rebellious inhabitants of the country is put into operation with a degree of alacrity new and very unusual in the administration of Irish affairs—more like as the people are organizing. The march of troops is on a scale of great extent, and the cry is all hands seems to be for arms.

The clubs are proclaimed, for the leaders Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Doheney, &c., continue to run the provinces for the purpose of arming the people. A conflict seems inevitable. May heaven in whose hands are the issues of life and death avert such a terrible calamity, and so dispose the hearts of rulers and ruled that peace in every home may prevail, and Ireland be brought out of the state of misery and wretchedness which she is suffering. Full particulars of the state of the country will be found below.

A letter received from Dublin, dated July 30th, states—

"The Admiralty steamer Sanshee arrived in Kingston harbor at half past 7 o'clock this morning, with a special messenger who came express from London with a copy of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railway to deliver it to the Lord Lieutenant.

[An extraordinary Gazette was published the same afternoon, containing a proclamation declaring that her Majesty's representatives in Ireland would proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of the act.]

The Government have determined upon a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movement, are to be taken up. It is said that four of the have been occupied in making out the warrants, which await the arrival of the act authorizing the Lord Lieutenant to take the necessary steps.

Within hour the Lord Lieutenant, the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the Castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr S. O'Brien, and several other leaders, now organizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody tonight, and, if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin tomorrow.

The accounts from the South this morning are really more alarming. The Conx [illegible] clubs appear to be so insane as to contemplate an insurrection, and indeed, already they have gone little short of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevails among the gentry and the well disposed of all classes. From various counties gentlemen have come up to make representations to the Government on the state of their districts and requiring aids for their security, or to defend their families and property against any insurgent movements. Lord Farnham from Cavan, and magistrates from Wicklow, Meath, and other counties have been also in attendance at the Castle.

The danger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared and determined promptly to crush, if he cannot prevent, any insurrection forced on by the men who are endeavoring to produce a convulsion.

Troops are coming in pouring from England and departing for the South, where the danger is most pressing. At one o'clock today, a regiment of cavalry received sealed orders for Kilkenny.

A troop of the 8th hussars, en route from Clonmel to Newbridge, has been ordered to halt at Kilkenny, where it is to be quartered for the present.

Five companies of the 8th, which landed this morning from England, marched from Kilkenny. The remainder of the regiment on its arrival here will proceed to the same destination.

A cavalry troop this morning was troops of the 17th lancers, with two pieces of artillery, took up the Donaghmore county of Meath, where disturbances are apprehended.

At the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle on Monday and the following days various distress proclamations were published. The act to suspend the Habeas Corpus in County Kilkenny, 2, County Tipperary, 3, County Kilkenny, 3, County Meath, 4, the Baronies of Decies within Drum, Decies without Drum and Clonmel and Clonmel, in the county of Waterford, 5, Barony of Kerrycurihy, Kinsale, Courcies, Kinsealy, Barrets, North, Barrets South, and Barry in the county of Cork.

KILKENNY.—Messrs O'Brien, Dillon and Meagher.—On Sunday evening these gentlemen arrived rather unexpectedly in Kilkenny, and were received by an immense crowd. Mr O'Brien addressed the citizens.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—We saw a letter the day from Carrick, in which it is stated that among other extensive preparations on the part of the people in that town, twelve anvils sing night and day with the sound of the pike, in defance of all legal consequences, and in the presence of police and military.

A Waterford letter, of a recent date, observes: A bloody, determined hand to hand fight will inevitably be fought before one month passes, should coercion bills be the remedy for Irish grievances. One hundred stand of arms here, and seventeen guns before the new proclamation took effect. All the arms here—say 5000, will be interred this week, unless the arrest of the leaders under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act be acted upon. Not a gun or a pike will be given up in this district.

A Dublin paper says: "We learn upon [illegible] that a flying camp, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is about to be formed between Kilkenny and Clonmel. The Commander General passed through Carlow on the 26th inst. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

The blight in the potatoes is somewhat extensive in both England and Ireland but not so virulent as in some years past. The other crops have proved beyond the average.

THE CONTINENT.

In France affairs appear to have settled into a comparative quiet, and Paris was perfectly tranquil. The Bank of France resolved that it should subscribe to the new loan to the amount of twenty five millions.

Letters from the Continent speak favorably of the crops and that the potato disease was not extensive.

THE HERALD.

Wednesday Evening, August 9.

National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CARLOS COOLIDGE.
of Windsor.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

ROBERT PIERPOINT,
of Rutland.

FOR TREASURER,

GEORGE HOWES,
of Montpelier.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, }
TIMOTHY FOLLETT, } At large.
GEO. T. HODGES, 1st District.
ANDREW TRACY, 2d District.
ALBERT L. CATLIN, 3d District.
ELIJAH CLEAVELAND, 4th District.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS—1ST DIST.

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY,

FOR SENATORS FOR RUTLAND COUNTY.

JOHN FOX,
HENRY STANLEY,
EZRA JUNE.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION

The Buffalo Convention, so much talked of, adjourned on Friday morning, after a harmonious session of over two days, during which time Martin Van Buren of New York, was nominated for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The ballot for Presidential candidate stood as follows:

Martin Van Buren,	244
John P. Hale,	181
Scattering,	41

Majority for Mr. Van Buren 22. The Convention was largely attended, all the Free States and several of the Slave States being represented.

The *trap* just set at Buffalo by the disaffected locofocos and the ultra abolitionists to catch all sorts of human animals, from the staid and honest *conscience* whig—down to the brawling demagogue—new born to the cause of freedom and human rights—can now be calmly looked upon—its bait examined—and all who choose, can enter, nibble and be caught. But for one, we respectfully decline the profered bait. We like not its looks, its savor, nor do we particularly admire the look of the jaws of the trap. An immature rat, we think, may easily guess that all is not quite right beneath the "whipped heap" recently raised at Buffalo, and an old and sagacious one, will hardly tantalize his smellers even by looking at it.

To what point does the present movement of the new formed "free soil" party tend? What is inevitably to be the result of their action—provided they can make it as effective as they desire? Who do not smell, in the last new so deliusively held out to us, the fetid taint of locofocoism,—and that of the worst description—Southern pro-Slavery and Northern doughfaced locofocoism? What man of ordinary capacity is there among us that does not see clearly the treachery of this movement and who does not know that every vote withdrawn from the whig party is a vote taken from the whig candidate who is pledged against the extension of slave territory and who in the election of Gen Cass, who is bound hand and foot and fully committed to the slave interest? Where is the intelligent laborer in the free soil vineyard that even claims for Mr. Van Buren or John P. Hale the electoral vote of a single State? We have heard of none such—and we know there are none. We hope the sound and intelligent whigs of Rutland county and of Vermont will look well to this before they set out on a Quixotic enterprise like the one now projected. That they will so look, we have no doubt;—and we believe their action will fully accord wit their character for steadfastness, sound and practical common sense, which they have so long and so justly borne. We all saw the practical operation of just such a movement as is now projected, in 1844—and we are inclined to think that the result which grew from the action of a crazy faction then, will be remembered in Vermont at least till after the 7th of November next.

WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE?

This is a question to be decided at the Buffalo Convention. All the inflammable elements in the country will be collected, and the affair will exhibit a most decided case of spontaneous combustion. Garrison men, Birney men, Barnburners, &c., &c., will take their places cheek by jowl. The only qualification required in delegates is that they are bolters of some kind.—*Rochester Daily American.*

If we may be permitted to express an opinion a little in advance upon the probability, we should without much hesitation, say that from the general knowledge we have of the materials that will form that conglomeration, it will certainly explode. An ex Congressman laboring under several infirmities, an ex-Governor, after having suffered the gag for a dozen or fifteen years, thinks he has finally found a place "amongst kindred spirits where he can breathe freely." Yankee Doodle B a sort of voice of Bray, a man of all works, except good works, and several other Yankee Doodles of equal notoriety, compose the leading spirits of the Bolters in the State of Vermont.

If the bolters in other States are of the same fungus character and formation that they are in this when the particles come in contact at Buffalo, on the 9th, they will undoubtedly ignite. The *Buffaloes* must not be alarmed, for we have no serious apprehensions that materials so spongy will produce a very fearful concussion; the explosion will be like that of a Dutchman's pipe, beginning and ending in smoke, scattering no fragments and making only a *funk* report.

After the Presidential election is over, the politics of this Sanhedrim and its deceived followers will be seen scattering like frost bitten leaves before a November gale in a dry day—some to the whig ranks, some the abolitionists, and the remainder (like the sow to her wallowing in the mire and filth) to their locofoco ranks. How can it be otherwise with such a faction?—Will not the enlightened voters look upon all their movements with distrust? Do these *New Light Free Soil Democrats* who have for years exerted all their power and lent all their aid to extend and perpetuate slavery in this government, expect the people of Vermont to give their new professions any consideration? *Never!!* Even now, before the bloody lash and clanking chains are fairly out of the hands of these specious demagogues, they are making great efforts to impose upon the people the belief that they are pioneers in the Free Soil movement, the absurdity of which is only equalled by their impudent disregard of truth. They are a little too late, a little behind the times, and this attempt to occupy the field upon which the whigs have battled in opposition to them for years will not do.—*It can't go down—it can't be "swallowed"* (as Gen Cass could swallow all Mexico.) They can fall into the rear ranks, but there is no room left for a single one of them in front.

Let us examine the position of men for a few years and see how they have acted—"by their works ye shall know them"—Texas has been annexed. Whose votes did that? The Mexican war begun and ended—whose votes did that? *Polk's.*—*Three hundred millions* of dollars have been expended in the last three years—whose votes did that? *Fifty thousand* human beings have been sent to untimely graves—and who did that? Slavery has been extended over territory equal to that of the old slaveholding states—and whose votes did that? Does any one doubt that these terrible calamities have been produced by the votes given for the annexation of Texas? And who voted for the annexation of Texas? And who voted for Texas—Ah there's the rub" The whigs of Vermont *did not*—No, not they. The Democratic *alias* "Rule or Ruin," *alias* Locofoco party—the *traitors*, "*deserters*" New light Free Soil advocates, are the identical "Simon Pure" who voted for Texas annexation. This measure had its origin, progress and consummation in the hot bed of Locofocoism—in the election of Polk and his followers. And who are the men who have defeated his election, and consequently the annexation scheme? I will point out to you two Locofoco Senators, one from the free State of Ohio, Mr Tappan, and the other from Connecticut, "the land of steady habits" Mr Niles; either of those gentlemen by voting against the measure would have defeated it. There is another gentleman frequently called the little Magician, whose little finger could have ruined the scheme in an hour. Suppose he had written the letter of June 1848 in June '44. Where would have been Polk, Dallas, Mexican War & Co? Why did he not write it? The truth is he received the contumely and kicks of those who called themselves his friends, and sneaked off like a dog with his tail between his legs, and without a growl or snarl, he bore it all to defeat an open bold and noble foe; in that he succeeded but too well. Four years have afforded him ample time to consider and plan a campaign that will yet more effectually defeat the new foe. The fields of Buena Vista were not more more disastrous to Santa Anna, than will be result of the election in November to Cass and Butler.—The whigs of Vermont and of the Union are not so green as to be cheated or cajoled by any free soil bolt of the kind, a few may be silly enough to swallow it, but they will be pretty likely to eject before next November. Gen. Taylor has the confidence of all, except rabid partizans, and old broken down and disappointed politicians.

The opinions of the late venerable John Q Adams have long justly commanded the highest respect and greatest consideration of his countrymen and perhaps I might say of all the world. That the decided preference of this great and good man was for General Taylor over all the candidates before the Whig Convention is fully proved by the recently published letters of Mr Hudson and other of his associates in Congress.

*When Gen C talked of purchasing that title he had not consulted the little Magician.

PITTSFORD, (Fine Hill,) Aug. 10, 1848.

To the Editor of the Rutland Herald:

I noticed in your last paper, under the communication of X. Y. Z., that the new paper was coming out soon. As I dance to the tune of $2 in the concern, I feel a little interest in its welfare. I hope Mr X. Y. Z was not in earnest in supposing the name of paper was to be "*Green Horn*," "*Footer*," or the "*Auger*" *of Democracy*. I should much prefer the name of the Great "*Mechanicsader*," or what I think in point of economy, would be still better, to call it the Cass-cade, and then in case of failure of the success of Mr Cass, by dropping one s, it might do well for a cold water paper, viz Cascade; or if that failed to please, omit the two c's, and let it pass. Had I known some things which I have since learned, I think I should have signed the $2 with much more reluctance than I did. But I must acknowledge in this matter I was influenced by my friend in the village, Mr. D., who I well know makes good *fire*, and being also one of the committee to call the meeting, I had much confidence in his declarations. I saw another man from Rutland on this subject of obtaining subscriptions, who made many bold assertions respecting the progressive Democracy, and said if the paper met with the success to at they then anticipated, the State would be democratic. The name of this man I cannot now recollect, but am sure it is a scripture name, and have often seen it in the agricultural part of Genesis in no very favorable situation in regard to the population, which at that time was very scarce. Cogitating on the probable loss of my two dollars, I, on the 31st day of July, (being rainy) started for Rutland, determined to see the "*Elephant*," and know all the reasons for the delay, from the "*Auger*" himself. I drove to Messrs. Putnam & Bryant's, and arrived there about 2 o'clock, P. M. After feeding myself and horse, and going through the process of drying around the large store, I made inquiries for the new editor.—I was directed, as I found afterwards, to Mr. Beaman, Editor of the Herald. He was polite, and said he had not the honor of being the editor of the unfledged "*Auger*." I returned soon, found the gentleman of the house, and related my mistake. He seemed anxious to attend to my wishes, and after a farther explanation, he said the editor in company with another gentleman, had gone to the Barnburners' Convention, to be held the next day at Middlebury. This, with the drenching I received, operated on me like a chill not unlike the ague. I now clearly saw my two dollars, with about as much more, vanish into thin air. Determined not to be foiled the next time I came to Rutland, if the paper should ever resuscitate, I called on a slender young man, with a slight blemish on one eye, who was very garrulous, who gave me a description of the place of publication, as follows:—Patch Alley, up stairs, on the right, at the apex of the China Tea Co. Agency, and a brace of Tailors in the rear on either side. Surely, thought I to myself, the editor will never need cut copy with the snuffers with such quantities of scissors on every side, unless the flavor of Bohea or Souchong, with a little addition of gas from Beer factory should discombobulate his olfactories. B.

ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—John J. Crittenden is certainly elected Governor, by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority—Legislature Whig in proportion.

INDIANA.—The election in this State is for members of the Legislature. The Locofocos have carried it. The Senate will stand 27 or 28 Dem. to 23 Whigs. In the House 52 counties show a Democratic majority of 20, being a gain of 16 members.

ILLINOIS.—It is said that Harris (Loco) is elected in the Springfield district, and Baker (Whig) in the Galena. The Whigs run no candidate for Governor.

IOWA.—We have a few returns which look very well, though they are not decisive. We will know the grand result in a few days. The election is for members of the Legislature only. Two United States Senators depend upon the result.

MISSOURI.—We have only the following returns, in addition to what we published on Saturday.

Washington, St. Charles and Montgomery counties have given four hundred majority for Dry, Democrat, for Congress.—Whigs have carried Clark county.

RUTLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Agreeable to adjournment, a meeting was held at Castleton, Aug 3d, 1848.

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a code of By-Laws, having been accepted and adopted, which report included the report of the committee on medical ethics of the National Convention of 1847, the Society was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers:

For President, Dr. Silas Bowen; Vice Presidents A. G. Dana, and John Eddy; Treasurer J. B. Porter; Censors, W. L. C. W. Horton and E. Pratt; Delegates to the State Medical Convention, W. H. Miller and H. Crowley; Essayists or Reporters for the next meeting to be holden in October, G. H. Armington and W. H. Miller.

By order of Society,
—T. J. PAGE, Sec.

THE PLACE OF HISTORY.—Everybody remembers the saying of Sir Robert Walpole—"don't read history that must be false." Some persons are evidently doing their best to make it so. We copy the following instance of a philosophical endeavor in this way from the National Intelligencer:—

The Sixth Life of Cass.—Five different lives of Cass have already been brought to the notice of the public through our columns. This extraordinary number we thought good fortune enough for one mortal, but the worthy General seems to be the especial favorite of fate in the number as well as in variety of lives, for we have just met with a sixth. This last a good sized pamphlet, printed in this city, in the German language, which being a sealed book to us, we cannot say what fictions it contains; but if the following passage (in a translation of which we are indebted to a German gentleman) may be taken as a sample it is not behind its English Brotherhood in the work of deception. The passage is taken from page 12 of the pamphlet:—

"The result of the election of 1844 is well known. Mr Polk received the votes of *all the States except one*. The victory of the Democratic party was to the greatest extent the work of Gen. Cass.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

LETTERS FROM PERLEY

Washington, August 10th, 1848.

Mr. Foote's compromise amendment, which establishes slavery in all new States South of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, and forbids legislation excluding slavery in any territory North of that line until States shall be formed there, was taken up this morning.

Mr Webster opened the debate and declared at the outset of his remarks that he considered the question in the bill sent in from the House so important, that he should oppose all amendments which detracted from its chief merit. This was no time to discuss the bill at length, or he should explain in detail why he was opposed to the extension of slavery, and to the increase of slave representation in Congress, an opposition which he could continue under all circumstances and against all compromises.—How this controversy would end, he could not predict, but he congratulated himself that he had nothing to do with the late war except to oppose it—nothing to do with the treaty except to oppose it. Both the war and the treaty were in his opinion great calamities; but the attendant acquisition of territory he considered as a greater calamity still.

Messrs Niles, Hale, Calhoun and Beverly Johnson followed, and then Mr Webster rose again to reply to some remarks of the two last named gentlemen.

He spoke only for himself, and did not undertake to represent the North, or to speak for the North, not knowing what the North means, or thinks, or purposes. He spoke only for himself, as of one the earliest perhaps, the earliest member of the Senate who protested against any acquisition of territory as slave territory.—For ten years past in Congress and out of Congress he said that the annexation of Texas would engender the present controversy. There is a maxim of Lord Bacon—the best way to prevent or remove domestic political disturbances, is to take away or avoid the occasion thereof—and it was upon this general truth that he had voted against, and should always vote against enlargement of our limits. But there are wiser heads than Bacon's (in their own estimation) in the Senate who would let in the controversy and then fight out the quarrel. Nor could the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr Calhoun,] who acted a more efficient part in bringing in Texas than any other man, say that he did not look to the annexation as a means of increasing slave power.

Mr Calhoun denied that such was his intention, and cited an anecdote related to him by a gentleman who was at the World's Convention at London, to prove that Lord Aberdeen opposed annexation as calculated to destroy his scheme for abolishing slavery in Texas.

Mr Webster went on to say that he would take Mr Calhoun's intention as he had stated them. The Senator from South Carolina advocated annexation because he feared that unless Texas should become a portion of the Union, the system of slavery would be abolished there and endangered in the adjacent States. No one, Mr. W went on to remark could accuse him of a want of consistency in opposing annexation or other extension—he had always voted against it, and should ever oppose any political movement which would increase slave representation in Congress.

Mr. W. next took up the constitutional question which to him seemed plain enough. There is not one paragraph, syllable or letter in the Constitution, that has the slightest reference to the question. All that the Constitution speaks of is the territory, as it existed when that instrument was framed without reference to any acquisition. How is this new territory acquired? By what title is it held? Is it by the power of Conquest—and it a great question whether under the Constitution of this Government can acquire territory. It has never been proved! Those southern Senators who look upon this Government as a confederacy of States with respective powers cannot think so.