THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Treaty between the United States and China being yet under the seal of confidence, which has been removed from the greater part of the Documents communicated with the Treaty to the Senate, we have selected from those documents, for immediate publication, the following paper, which, for all practical uses, will be more interesting to our readers than even the Treaty itself, because it gives our Minister's own view of the character and bearings of the Treaty.—*Nat. Int.*

From Mr Cushing to the Secretary of State.

MACAO, July 5, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Treaty of Wang Hiya, as signed on the 3d inst.

On examining this document, you will find, in the first place, that, in the description of the contracting parties, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been sedulously observed; and I may add, that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese as well as in the English duplicate of the treaty.

You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty contains many provisions which are not embraced either in the English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary thereto, which comprehends the Tariff and the commercial regulations.

First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing, with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly.

There is nothing in the English treaties to limit the power of the Emperor in the exclusion of articles of import or export.

Thus he might render all commercial privileges nugatory, by prohibiting the exportation of tea and silk, and the importation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or he might obstruct the commerce in these or any other articles, by making them the subjects of close monopoly, as is now the case with salt.

This is guarded against in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of stipulation between the Governments. And no modifications of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the United States.

Second. By the English treaties, the Consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all infractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer to the British Government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as to the Government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfectly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with the course of business in China.

Third. New provision is made in the amplest manner for the trade, from port to port, in China.

A ship which, having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and goods which have been landed and paid duty at one of the ports in China, may, at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all the coast of China.

Fourth. Due provision is made for the recognition and personal dignity and security of consuls or any other officers whom the Government of the United States may see fit to appoint for the superintendence of our trade in China.

Fifth. In regard to the payment of duties, various provisions are inserted, for the convenience of our commerce, with respect to the mode of payment, and among others, that merchandise may be landed from time to time, as may be convenient, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed, and that vessels may, within a limited time, depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

Sixth. Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore, in the construction of dwelling houses and magazines, but also of churches, cemeteries, and hospitals.

Seventh. Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the languages of the empire; and the purchase of books is legalized; it having been the custom heretofore for the Chinese Government to persecute and oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China; which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the languages of China, and the acquisition of the means of satisfactory intercourse with its Government.

Eighth. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own Government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into these subjects somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expediency of recommending to Congress the enactment of laws in this relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia, where Americans (in common with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the jurisdiction of the local Government.

Ninth. Citizens of the United States, in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese Government, which engages to defend them from all insult or injury.

If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect, they of course become responsible for all consequences, on complaint being made to the Government of the United States.

In part execution of this, and other corresponding provisions of the treaty, particular arrangements are in train for the further security of citizens of the United States residing in Canton, of which a report will be made to you in due time.

Tenth. The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all descriptions of merchandise; the neutrality of our flag, and every thing it covers, being especially guaranteed.

Eleventh. Provision is made for the protection and relief of vessels stranded on the coast of China, or driven by any sort of *vis major* into whatever port of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

Twelfth. Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the United States and those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect in the correspondence between the individual citizens of the United States and the officers of the Chinese Government.

Thirteenth. No presents are to be demanded of either Government by the other.

The usage among Asiatic States, of giving and receiving presents, has been the cause of great inconvenience to the United States, in those cases, even, where it has been a mere matter of courtesy. But, as the receipt of presents by the Chinese Government has always hitherto been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the Government making such presents, it seemed to be still more desirable to abolish the practice at once by a provision of the treaty.

Fourteenth. Ships of war of the United States, and their commanders, are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China.

It seemed to me that such a provision would secure to our ships of war all such access to the ports of China as may be needful, either for their own relief or for the protection of the merchant ships and citizens of the United States; while it would be inconvenient to go so far as the English have done, and engage to keep a ship of war at all times in each of the five ports of China.

Fifteenth. Heretofore, no Government (except Russia) has held direct communication with the Court of China. At the present time even the British Government does not hold correspondence with the Court of Pekin. I insisted upon and obtained a provision for communications between the two governments.

The article of the treaty does not specify to *whom* communications from the United States shall be addressed, it being left to the discretion of the American Government to elect whom it will address, not excepting the Emperor.

Upon this point I shall make to you a separate communication, with reference as well to its importance as for the purpose of indicating the parties at Court whom it will be most convenient for the Secretary of State to address, when occasion shall arise.

Sixteenth.—In regard to opium, which is not directly mentioned in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wang Hiya, that citizens of the United States, engaged in this or any other contraband trade, shall receive no protection from the American Government, nor shall the flag of the United States be abusively employed by other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of China. Upon this point, also, I shall have occasion to address to you a separate despatch.

I have thus, in a brief manner, indicated some of the peculiar provisions of this treaty.

Many of them are new and important.

Some of the English newspapers have commented rather boastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same time have, with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission from the United States, to do that which (it was said) had been already wholly done by England.

I ascribe all possible honor to the ability displayed by Sir Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended his negociations; and I recognise the debt of gratitude which the United States and all other nations owe to England for what she has accomplished in China. From all this much benefit has accrued to the United States.

But, in return, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new provisions it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is also a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hiya; and thus, whatever progress either Government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom.

The details of the tariff are not yet completed, and some incidental questions remain to be arranged.

I shall dispose of these matters as soon as possible, in order to transmit the treaty, and all the correspondence, and various other particulars of the negotiation, in season, if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress.

I am, with great respect, your ob't servant,

C. CUSHING.

Hon. JOHN NELSON, &c.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S POSITION IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

The following letter, defining the position of Cassius M. Clay, in regard to Slavery appears in the Kentucky Commonwealth, in compliance with his own request and to disabuse the public mind which has been abused and deceived in Kentucky. Truly Mr Clay occupies a proud and impregnable position :—

T B. STEVENSON, Esq.

SIR :—I ask the liberty to make through your columns, a summary statement of my views upon the subject of Slavery. By a portion of the people of this state, I never expect to be fairly represented. To the great mass of the people who have no *interest* in suppressing truth, I would appeal against the calumnies of unscrupulous partizans.

Slavery is a municipal institution. It exists by no other right and tenure than the Constitution of Kentucky.

I am opposed to depriving slave holders of their slaves by any other than Constitutional and legal means. Of course, then, I have no sympathy for those who would liberate the slaves of Kentucky in other ways. I have no connexion with any man, or set of men, who would sanction or undertake the illegal liberation of slaves; and I feel bound, by my allegiance to the State of Kentucky, to resist (by force, if necessary) all such efforts.

Whilst I hold that the United States Constitution has no power to establish slavery in the district of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any place of its exclusive supremacy; so I contend, that in the States, once admitted into the Union and thereby become *sovereign* and *independent*, Congress has no power or right to interfere with or touch slavery, without the legitimate consent of the States.

I believe that the addition of new *slave states* or *slave territory*, to this Union, is *unconstitutional* and impossible.

I am the avowed and uncompromising enemy of slavery and shall never cease to use all Constitutional and honorable, and just means, to cause its extinction in Kentucky, and its reduction to the constitutional limits in the United States.

Born a Kentuckian and a slave holder, I have no prejudices nor enmities to gratify; but, impelled by a sense of self-respect, love of justice, and the *highest expediency*, I shall ever maintain that *liberty* is our only safety.

For the freedom of speech and of the press I never shall cease to battle while life lasts. If there is any Kentuckian so base as to yield these constitutional and glorious privileges, without which it is the veriest mockery to talk of being a free people, I envy him not:—a slave to slaves, let him sodden in his infamy. With such I hold no fellowship; from such I ask no quarter. All I ask is an open field and a fair fight.

Your ob't Ser't.

C. M. CLAY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1845.

The bill incorporating the Greenfield and Northampton Railroad has passed both Houses, been signed and become a law.—The bill chartering a road on the east side of the river has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1845.

TEXAS.

The Ohio Legislature, have instructed the Senators from that State, Messrs. Tappan and Allen, to oppose the annexation of Texas. Messrs. T. and H. are of the "instruction" School, and will probably obey. If so, it will greatly weaken the Texas strength in the Senate, where the fate of the project was before doubtful.

The election of Mr. Dix to the U. S. Senate, from New York, in the place of Mr. Foster, is looked upon as an unfavorable omen for Texas. Mr. Foster had given in his submissive adherence to immediate and unconditional annexation; and his rejection by the Legislature, probably had some connection with his views upon this subject. Mr. Dix's views are supposed to correspond with those of Gov. Wright's, and in opposition to annexation, except upon a fair compromise of the Slavery question. The effect of the election was immediately apparent at Washington. Many Loco members, who until then had been mum upon the subject, were ready and free in expressing doubts and difficulties.

Soon after Mr. Robinson, of N. Y., Loco, introduced a plan for annexation, providing for the admission of Texas into the Union, as a State comprising no more territory than the largest State in the Union, and that from the balance of the territory, Slavery shall be excluded unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise determine. This plan gave great dissatisfaction to Southern annexationists, who seem opposed to any concession to their brethren of the North, upon this question of Slavery.

Mr. Rathbun of N. Y., also a Loco, supported the plan of Mr. Robinson, as a just and reasonable compromise. A sketch of his remarks will be found in the Congressional proceedings. He treated with merited scorn the threat of Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, that those who opposed annexation should receive no favors from the new administration.

Late news from Texas, has cast still another shadow over the prospect of annexation. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes from Galveston, under date of the 6th inst., that President Jones has issued a Proclamation dissolving all intercourse with Duff Green, who is Consul at Galveston, but has been at Washington, the Capital of Texas, and is charged with having made dishonorable propositions to the Texan Government—something like a bribe to President Jones, to favor annexation.

The writer says, President Jones and Ex-President Houston, are both opposed to annexation, and that the latter (the Gen. Jackson of Texas, and a Clay upon the stump,) will take the stump against it, before the people.

So much for annexation.

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL RAIL-ROAD.—The good people in Portland, seem to be really in earnest in endeavoring to awaken an interest in a rail-road from that place to Montreal. They have caused the route to be surveyed by an engineer, and applications for charters are now pending before the Legislature of Maine, and that of the Canadas, for charters. The distance between the two places is about 250 miles, and the route is said to be feasible. The business along the route above it, is said, will yield a large amount of revenue to the road, if built. The friends of the project in Canada, will try to get a portion of the $7,000,000, loaned by Great Britain to the Canadas for purposes of internal improvement, but their success is more than doubtful. Where the capital to build the road is to be obtained, it is difficult to guess. The Portlandites, do not look to Boston for it; for says the petitioners, to the Legislature of Maine,—"The sea port, and harbor of Portland, afford attractions and facilities, that are inconsistent with her purposes and policy—*for even Massachusetts might be in danger, in due time, of losing her predominance in New England, from the rising fortunes and importance, of Maine.*" Boston, they say, will look for a route to Montreal, via Fitchburg or Concord, although it will be some 20 or 30 miles further.

The Locos of the Granite State are to have a State Convention, on the 12th of February, to take into consideration the awful heresy of John P. Hale, in opposing the acquisition of Texas without a compromise upon the subject of Slavery. They will probably with characteristic liberality throw him over board, and nominate some craven-hearted politician, who dare not, for his life, say his soul is his own if a southern slave owner should dispute it, and indeed would tell a lie if he did.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAIL-ROAD.—This is the name of one of the corporations created by the late New Hampshire Legislature. They were to hold a meeting for organization, &c. at Plymouth, N. H. on the 29th.

On the 10th inst. a meeting was held at Wells River, for the advancement of this route, and its extension to Canada, via the Passumpsic and Stanstead. Hon. Harry Hibbard, Speaker of the N. H. House of Representatives, was an active member of the Convention; committees were appointed to collect statistics, &c. The Convention then resolved, (it is easy to resolve)

That the route from Concord via Plymouth and Haverhill, N. H., and thence up the Passumpsic Valley to Stanstead, Canada, and thence to Montreal, is the most feasible and shortest route for a railroad from Boston to Montreal, entirely practicable, and imperatively demanded by the interests of this community.

So that there are at least, two shortest routes to Montreal; The Concord, and the Portland.

CHINA.—We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of Mr. Cushing, to the Secretary of State, in explanation of the Treaty recently made with "the central flowery Empire."—The treaty has now been ratified by two high contracting powers, and only wants an interchange of ratification, to be the law of both empires.

We see that the President recommends that Congress should authorize the appointment of a commissioner or diplomatic agent, to reside in China, to look after American interests.

NEXT CONGRESS.—It is now certain that there will be 24 Whigs, and 25 Locos in the next Senate. Three Senators yet remain doubtful; one from Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee. The Tribune inclines to the opinion, that the Locos will be in the majority in both Houses.

There are already elected to the House, 137 members. Of these 51 are Whigs, 6 Am. Republicans, and 82 Locos. Eighty-four members are yet to be elected—4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Connecticut, 2 in Rhode Island, 6 in Maryland, 15 in Virginia, 9 in North Carolina, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Mississippi, 11 in Tennessee, 10 in Kentucky, 10 in Indiana, 1 in Maine, and in Massachusetts.

LICENSES.

We learn that half of the Counties in the State have chosen Anti-License Commissioners, and half License Commissioners. Addison County has the honor of giving the largest vote against, and Windham for Licenses. We blush to find our own County so far in the rear in this Reform, though the general result in the State is as favorable as we anticipated. No subject of equal importance has been before the State, for the decision of our citizens, since our residence in it. It is intimately connected with all our interests, pecuniary, moral and social. Were the drinking of intoxicating liquors abandoned throughout the State, our Prison and our Jails would become almost tenantless, and our pauper tax would be greatly diminished. We should have fewer taxes to abate; and those who have been in the habit of spending their earnings in strong drink, would aid in bearing the burdens of society, instead of being themselves a burden.—Domestic wretchedness and suffering would be almost unknown among us, and crime would be vastly lessened.

We know not what course the Commissioners of this County will pursue in granting Licenses.—They, of course, understand that the welfare of all the inhabitants of the County is to be consulted, as well as that of the majority who voted. They know that defenceless women and children, who have not spoken at the ballot-box, have interests at stake, as well as the men who vote. And their welfare cannot be disregarded by men who would promote the common weal.

We presume moreover, that the popular will of those towns which gave a majority for the Temperance ticket, will have weight in determining the action of the Board. It is hardly to be supposed that they will grant Licenses in those towns which have decided that they do not want them. The members of the Board are men of character and judgment, and we doubt not will do their duty faithfully and conscientiously.

HART'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—Our readers, interested in such matters, will not fail to notice Mr. Hart's advertisement in today's paper. The propinquity of our Office to Mr. Hart's Shop, has enabled us to observe the wonderful metamorphosis that his skill has worked in some of our acquaintances. We have seen them enter his labratory, in shabby dress, with downcast face, and an appearance that would excite any thing but admiration, and by some chemical process we suppose, they have come out *new men*, arrayed in genteel apparel, with heads erect and an air of conscious self-respect, that at once attracted universal attention and admiration. If any of our readers have a taste for such a change, Mr. Hart can accommodate them upon terms the most reasonable.

RAIL-ROAD IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A bill incorporating the Northampton and Greenfield Rail Road Company, has passed the Massachusetts Legislature. Capital stock $500,000. Four years are allowed for completing the road. There is a provision authorizing its union with the Springfield and Northampton Rail Road Company, by a vote of two thirds of the stock of each Company.

A bill will also doubtless pass, incorporating the Hampshire and Franklin Rail Road Company, to build a road from Hokanum in Hadley, to Millers River or to the Vermont and Massachusetts Rail Road. Capital stock $600,000.

MURDER IN WORCESTER—Orrin De Wolf has been arrested for the murder of Wm. Stiles, on the 14th inst. Stiles was a drinking man, and died in De Wolf's stable. De Wolf gave out that he had found such a man there, who must have died drunk. Upon examining him, a red mark was found encircling his neck. This led to the belief that he was strangled. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that De Wolf went off with him the evening before his death, with a quart of very strong gin; and it is supposed he purposely got him drunk, that he might the easier and safer commit the foul deed.—De Wolf is suspected of a criminal intercourse with Stiles' wife.

WHO BIDS.—An advertisement, of which the following is the conclusion, is posted up in most of the public houses of Chenango Co., N. Y. It is headed "No Fiction," and offers for sale a law library of some 200 volumes:

Any person wishing to embark in the practice of law, devote his whole time and sleepless nights, for the welfare of his clients—pay the disbursements out of his own pocket to some pampered officer—trust his client six years, giving him a chance to abscond, take the benefit of the act," or shield himself with the exemption law, and receive nothing himself but curses from the ungrateful portion of community, will do well to embrace the present opportunity offered of purchasing a Library.

ROSWELL JUDSON.

Sherburne, Dec. 24, 1844.

"Don't laugh, reader," says the Oxford (N. Y.) Times. "Hold your sides a little. The author of the above delectable morceau is none other than the *Chief Judge* and *Surrogate* of Chenango Co."

AMHERST COLLEGE.—We understand that Rev. Dr Hitchcock has accepted his call to the Presidency of Amherst College; but will not enter upon its duties till the Summer Term. His inauguration will probably take place at the close of the present term; when it is expected he will deliver an Inaugural Address: it is hoped, also, that an Inaugural Address will be given by Prof. Warner. As soon as the day and other details are settled we shall announce them.—*Amherst Express.*

SUICIDE IN LOWELL.—We learn that a girl named Diantha Joy, who resided on the Lawrence Corporation, committed suicide at a house in Belvidere, where she was visiting, on Saturday night last. She took two ounces of laudanum on Saturday night, and died on Sunday morning about nine o'clock. She was the daughter of Comfort and Martha Joy, of Putney, Vt. Her age 23.—*Lowell Courier.*

The Devil Married.—This is no joke, it is a stubborn fact. In Milton, Penn., says the Republican, on Christmas Day, by the Rev. Mr. Stoever, Mr John Devil was joined in holy matrimony, to Miss Elizabeth Shad, all of Milton. This is a marriage extraordinary; an event absolutely unprecedented in ancient or modern times, that the Devil should catch a Shad in mid-winter, and take her "alive and kicking" to his wedding supper. Mr Devil is said to be a very respectable young butcher.

DORR IN VIRGINIA.—The Senate of Virginia (strongly locofoco) has decisively *laid on the table* the resolutions of the New-Hampshire Legislature in favor of Dorr and Dorrism. *One vote* only was recorded in their favor.

A respectable young girl of sixteen, from the country, was seized in the streets of New York, on Monday night of last week, dragged into an adjoining alley, and her person violated by two men, in a most cruel and outragous manner. One of the scoundrels, whose name is Alexander Edwards, has been arrested.

MURDER.—In Albany, on Wednesday night of last week, an unfortunate street-walker, named Bridget Cary, was sky-larking with two rowdy boys, snow-balling at the time, when she pushed one of them, in play, and the young villain instantly plunged a knife in her breast, which entered the heart. The murderer has not been arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The new steamer Cambria, arrived at Boston on the morning of the 24th inst. We extract from the Boston Tribune the following:

"The annual report of the Cotton Market was published on the 1st inst, and had a tendency to depress the market, but on the 3d the market closed quietly and prices were without alteration.

The Money Market was in the same state, except that money was, if any thing, more abundant than before. Abundance of good paper could be discounted at 2 to 2 ½ per cent.

The President's Message was received by the Caledonia on the 29th ult. and was carried by Wilmer and Smith's Express to London, a distance of 250 miles, in six hours. The contents of the message and the accompanying documents, occasioned much comment in the London papers, and every body who is concerned in the Texas annexation question is abused without mercy, except Mr Rejon, the Mexican Minister.

The English news is unimportant, relating principally to the troubles in the Episcopal Church, and to details of misery among the people. The following paragraph is from Wilmer & Smith's European Times:—"

"To England belongs the approbrium of being at once the richest and the poorest country in the world. Poverty will always—has always existed; but our social system is so complex, our population is so redundant, that myriads are constantly hovering, as regards the mere animal wants of nature, between life and death. In every large town, thousands of half starved creatures, after devouring one meal, know not where to look for the next. Every year adds to the number of persons so wretchedly straightened. Many owe it, doubtless, to their own improvidence—to their drunkenness, their folly, or their extravagance. It would be cruel to charge *all* the misery which floats in society upon the Government. Nevertheless, much might be done to alleviate the misery which stalks rampant through the land."

The abstract of the news from other parts of Europe that can be given is the following, which we also copy from the European Times.

The principal interest of the foreign news centres in France. The King opened the chambers on the 26th ult., in a speech with which little fault can be found, even by Frenchmen, and with it every one else must necessarily feel satisfied. The King eulogizes everybody and everything. The war with Moroco is, of course, alluded to, in complimentary terms. The visit to Queen Victoria produces the most elaborate passage in the speech. The prosperity of France is mentioned with an earnestness that would seem to indicate belief in its existence. The marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, the happiness of the royal family, and the burdens which the royal speaker has imposed upon himself for the good of his people—these make up the remainder of this budget of kingly congratulations. The King's speech seems to have disarmed the hostility of the opposition press, and it is said that the Soult-Guizot cabinet, in the present dearth of materials for the opposition to work with, is safe during the session. The affairs of Tahiti and Moroco are the only vulnerable points of attack, and even these must disarm hostility from the successful termination of the war in Africa, and the present position of matters in the Pacific. Nevertheless, Marshal Bugeaud and Admiral Dupetit Thouars *may*, if they turn restive, do the ministry much damage. But of this, there is little chance, as the soothing powers of the King, which are known to be irresistable, will be brought to bear alike upon the soldier and the tar. The Admiral, by the way, has arrived at Brest, and his appearance in France is hailed as an 'event.' M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, after two ballots, and Messrs Salvandy, Bignon, and Dufaure, Vice Presidents. The election of a fourth Vice President was decided in favor of M. Debelleyme, by a majority of four only. The smallness of the majority gave rise to rumors affecting the stability of the Ministry; but these rumors have almost died away, and the probability is that the Cabinet will, as we said at the commencement, weather the session. M. Villemain, Miniater of Public Instruction, has become insane, and M. Rossi, Peer of France, is likely to be his successor.

MR. HENRY RUSSEL.—This eminent American vocalist, who has created a marked sensation in England, is to appear before the Queen and Court at Windsor, on the 21st inst, by especial command of her majesty.

Liberation of Thomas W. Dorr.—The Committee on the petition for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr reported yesterday a bill, liberating him upon his taking the oath of allegiance to that State. The bill was passed by a large majority, *every Dorrite but two in the House and three in the Senate voting against it!* Yes; the men who have been clamoring at the Algerine cruelty which keeps Thomas W. Dorr in the State prison—who have published such moving appeals to the sympathy of the people—who have drawn upon their own imagination and the public credulity for such pictures of 'loathsome dungeons' and 'barbarous treatment,' have recorded their votes against authorizing the victim of all this 'cruelty' to be released upon taking the very oath which each of them took when he entered the General Assembly!—*Providence Journal, Jan 18.*

☞ Leavitt's Emancipator finds fault even with Mr Clay's emancipation of his slave Charles. He says—'It is nothing but what a gambler might do.' What then might be said of Mr Birney's *sale* of his slave, *after* he had publicly professed to set them all free as a Christian duty? What became too of the slaves he took to Alabama, and did *not* bring back with him to Kentucky? Were they sold and if so, why? Will the '*Liberty*' papers enlighten us on this last point?

Some thirteen free men of color, who came here on board of vessels from the free States of the Union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the Second Municipality police, in pursuance of the act forbidding free persons of color to come within the limits of the State. Such an impertinent interferance with our internal laws as that of which Massachusetts has been guilty but tends to increased vigilance on the part of our police in these matters.—*N. O. Picayune, Jan 10.*

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan 27.

At Market 790 Beef Cattle, 1200 Sheep, and 175 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Several lots of Cattle were purchased on Saturday at last week's prices, which were not sustained to-day, particularly on the second quality. We quote a few extra $5 a 5 25; first quality $4 75 a 5, second quality $4 a 4 50; third quality 3 75 a $4.

Sheep.—Common Sheep from $2 to 2 25; Weathers from 2 25 to $4.

Swine—No lots sold to peddle; two small selected lots to ship, 3 1-2 and 4 1-2c. At retail, 4 a 5c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 27.

At market, 1100 Beef Cattle, (250 from the South,) 800 Sheep. Beef Cattle—We quote best retailing at $5 a 6 50, with a few extra at 7c; market dull, and 300 unsold. Sheep—Market cleared at 1 75 a 3 50 as in quality.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Express.

Washington Jan. 21.

Mr Upham presented a remonstrance from citizens of Vermont against the annexation of Texas.

The bill to establish a Smithsoninan Institute was taken up for action. Several amendments, verbal and otherwise, were made.

An interesting debate followed in relation to the management of the Institution, in which Messrs Woodbury, Buchanan, Tappan, Choate, Allen, Walker and Huntington participated; and an amendment offered by Mr Woodbury, to place the direction in the hands of the officers of the National Institute.

HOUSE.—Mr Dromgoole of Virginia, presented an amendment to his joint resolution for the admission of Texas, by which that country would be entitled to two additional members of Congress.

Mr Boyd of Kentucky, presented a resolution to close the debate upon the Texas question on Saturday at two, which, after an unavailing effort to lay it upon the table, was lost.

A bill was introduced and referred to the committee of the Whole, to form 'the Territory of Nebraska.'

The one day Presidential election bill was signed by the President.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Rhett of South Carolina, addressed the committee in an earnest and able speech in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Mr Caldwell of Kentucky, followed in a speech of one hour for annexation—saying nothing new and nothing old worth reporting.

Mr Giddings addressed the House for the next hour, in a most zealous speech in opposition to the institution of slavery. Mr Giddings was permitted to express his views with entire freedom and no one interrupted him.

This is the first time, probably, that Mr Giddings has said all he wished, and as he wished, upon the subject of slavery. His mind was a 'pent up-Utica,' and the relief afforded was all that could be wished. How much better to hear what such a man would say, than to cry him down by the gag, or by an uproar.

Mr Giddings admitted that Congress had no power to interfere with slavery in the States, but wherever the institution was identified with the General Government, as in the employment of slaves, and the payment of slaves, we had a right to speak of it, and oppose it.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, continued the discussion, in a speech for Texas, and against Mr Giddings.

January 22.

In the Senate, Mr Allen presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of extending our laws and institutions over Oregon, and against the annexation of Texas, which were read, referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Phelps presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Yates county, N. Y., praying that all controversies and difficulties between this and other nations, may be settled by peaceable arbitration rather than by war.

The bill making appropriation to continue the Cumberland Road through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—$100,000 for the first state, and $150,000 each for the others,—being up for final action,

Mr Niles, who is getting very full of talk, rose and opposed it upon constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency.

Mr White made a few observations in favor of the bill, deeming it entirely superfluous at this late day to say one word in support of the constitutionality of the measure. The bill was passed by the following vote. Ayes, 25—noes 14.

The bill to refund an ascertained balance to the State of Massachusetts—commonly called the Massachusetts Militia Bill—was put upon its final passage, and decided as follows: Ayes 25, Noes 14.

The Smithsonian Bequest Bill was ordered to a third reading.

A message from the President was received and, read, in relation to the recent treaty with China, communicating an abstract of said treaty, and recommending the passage of an act establishing a permanent agency or mission of the U. S. in China. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—*A Texas Squabble.*—Mr Robinson of New York, soon after the reading of the Journal, introduced a new plan for the annexation of Texas.

Mr Payne then called for its rejection upon the second reading, which call resulted in a very general debate of the Texas question.

The House then voted upon the question: shall the bill be rejected? and the question was decided in the negative. Ayes 63, Noes 119.

TEXAS DEBATE.

Mr Rathbun, (Loco Foco,) of New York, addressed the Committee in an earnest speech against annexation of Texas. He fortified his position at the outset against the necessity of Texas as a military defence to the country by a letter of General Jackson's to Mr Monroe in 1820. He considered General Jackson's opinion much more important in 1820 than in 1844; though he would not say with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Brinkerhoff,) that Gen Jackson had never been made to say any thing. He denied the constitutional power to annex Texas by legislative enactments. The South was rebuked in strong language for its abandonment of the Constitution, and especially for giving up the strict construction of that instrument. These gentlemen, it was said, could oppose all works of improvement, whether by land or water,—and yet they could bring a foreign territory readily into the Union, and not pause for a moment to question the right to do so.—Mr Holmes, of S, C., was particularly singled out for his assault upon a plea of compromise, and particularly for his remark, that that man was either a fool or a knave who would consent to the annexation of Texas, by a division of the territory into free and slave States. Mr Wright, it had been said also by the same member, trembled, and a storm was gathering round him upon his throne. The gentleman was mistaken. He did not know him. He was enthroned no where but in the hearts of the people; and as for the storm that was gathering, it would burst forth, perhaps, sooner than the gentleman expected. The people of the North were cool, calculating, thinking and honest: and there were points beyond which they would not go. Northern men had been taunted here until it had become a fashion. He did not feel disposed to hear it in quiet.

Mr R. then read from a recent number of the Richmond Enquirer the remark that 'those democrats who opposed annexation had nothing to expect from Mr Polk's administration!' 'There is the lash,' said Mr Rathbun, 'and let gentlemen feel it.' Mr Rathbun then denied that the people of the United States had voted in favor of the annexation of Texas. When and where, he demanded to know, was this done? It was not in New York, for New York had voted against the annexation of Texas by electing Mr Wright, who opposed an-