

The Oxford Democrat.

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PARIS, ME., MARCH 7, 1851.

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The Oxford Democrat.

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LOVE.

BY LENA FOUNTAIN.

"Love! love! love! what is love?
Tell me, oh ye who feel its witchery!"

They say that "Love has charms"—

I do not know—

And that its object of all faults disarms—

An instance show!

I never saw one right in mind and looks—

I've only read the thing in fairy books.

They say that "Love has eyes"—

Can it be true?

And that it aims its darts from your blue skies—

I wish I knew.

I never saw its arrows cleave the air;

And yet they say it is a thing not rare.

They say that "Love is coy"—

I cannot tell—

And yet they say that Cupid is a boy—

Oh, very well!

But still it is a thing to me most strange

That through the world a boy should range.

Oh, what is love? It is a name—no more!

Imagination gives it life and power.

THE ATLANTIC.

—She's a sailor!—She's a sailor!—

—She's a sailor!—She's a sailor!—

—She's a sailor!—She's a sailor!—

—She's a sailor!—She's a sailor!—

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abandoning the Union, and alienating one portion of the country from the rest. They avow their wishes, they disclose their purposes. They open their hearts, and in their hearts there is found no pulsation for that Union which makes all Americans one people. All is but the ebbing and flowing of the dark, unwholesome, troubled current of secession, schism and separation.

Notwithstanding all that we see and hear, gentlemen, and all that we have seen and heard for the last twelve months, some persons affect to believe that the Union is not, and has not been, in any danger. They treat your efforts, made for its preservation, with indifference, and often with derision. It appears to me that the temper of these persons is very much like that of those who, when the fountains of the great deep had been broken up, the windows of heaven opened, and rain had fallen upon the earth forty days and forty nights, until every thing but the peak of Ararat was already under water, did not still "believe that there would be much of a thing."

We have seen propositions for secession formally brought forward, and solemnly discussed, in the legislatures and conventions of several of the States. Other conventions are soon to be held, under regular legislative provisions, to consider the same subject. In one important State, recent elections show that there prevails among the people almost an entire unanimity of sentiment in favor of breaking up the Union; and this dissolution of the Union, it is supposed, may not take place without conflict in arms. Ministers of war are, therefore, provided, schools of instruction in military tactics established, and an armed air and attitude assumed. These apprehensions of conflict, in case secession is attempted, are not only well founded, but in my judgment certain to be realized. Success cannot be accomplished but by war. I do not believe those who favor it expect any other result. Their hope is that their cause and its objects may spread; and that other States, by local sympathies, or a supposed common interest, may be led to expose it, so that the whole country may come to be divided into two great local parties, and as such to contend for the mastery.

But Providence has not forsaken us. This object, I believe has been defeated by the measure of adjustment adopted by Congress, at the last session, and by the spirit, ability, and success with which the friends of the Union have resisted it in the South. Nor have the efforts of your association, gentlemen, been either unimportant or unavailing. Your voices have been heard throughout the whole land, and no man can doubt how the great commercial metropolis of the country feels and acts, or how far they feel and act, on questions involving public interests of indelible magnitude.

We have recently been informed, gentlemen, of an open act of resistance to law in the city of Boston; and if the accounts be correct of the circumstances of this occurrence, it is, strictly speaking, a case of treason. If men combine and confederate together, and by force of arms or force of numbers, effectually resist the operation of an act of Congress in its application to a particular individual, with the avowed purpose of making the same resistance to the same act in its application to all other individuals, this is levying war against the United States, and is nothing less than treason. Now I understand that the persons concerned in this outrage in Boston, avow openly their full purpose of preventing by arms, or by the power of the multitude, the execution of process for the arrest of an alleged fugitive, in any and all cases whatever. I am sure, gentlemen, that shame will burn the cheeks, and indignation fill the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Boston, at the avowed principles and the commission of outrages so abominable. Depend upon it, that if any people of that city had been informed of any such purpose or design as was carried into effect in the court house in Boston, on Saturday last, and crushed such a nefarious project into the dust. The vast majority of the people of Boston must necessarily suffer in their feelings, but ought not at all in their character and honor, or their loyalty to the constitution, from the acts of such persons as composed the mob. I venture to say that when you hear of them, you will learn that, personally and collectively, as individuals, and also as representatives in the city councils, they will give full evidence of their fixed purpose to wipe away and obliterate, to the full extent of their power, this foul blot on the reputation of their city.

And now, gentlemen, when projects of dissolution have taken so much of firm and pressure in public bodies in the South, and when lawless violence, trampling on the public authorities, stalks forth so boldly in the North, you will see that your work, highly prosperous thus far, is nevertheless not yet concluded. It is wise and patriotic, therefore, that you commemorate your love of country, strengthen your resolution to maintain the constitution, the Union and the laws, by uniting to celebrate the anniversary of the great Father of his country. You do well to call to memory his services, to revive in your bosom his love of liberty and order, and to draw in patriotic inspiration from his principles and his example. For these principles, and this example, there will be found respect and admiration everywhere, where there is a true love for the institutions of the country.

And every American may well doubt the patriotism of his own heart, when he finds that in that heart, veneration for Washington begins to be languishing and dying away.

Gentlemen, the path of duty before you and before me is plain and broad. It is to do our duty and our whole duty thoroughly and fearlessly; it is to embrace the free institutions of our country, and hold them up, with all our might, as if it were our last struggle upon earth. And then, if the blood of civil war shall flow, it will not stain our garments; if disgraceful outrages, gaining strength by indulgence and temporary success, shall proceed from men, women and children, shall down and demolish the temples of justice, and even wrap cities in flames, you and I, and our characters and memory, both now and with posterity, will at least escape the consuming conflagration of reproach.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obliged servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

Subscribers to The Democrat in South Paris and vicinity, will hereafter find their papers at the Store of Messrs. RUST & YOUNG.

In Newbury Village and vicinity, at the Store of JEREMIAH HOWE.

In Barnfield Village and vicinity, at the Store of JOHN TAYLOR, Esq. At each of which places they will be delivered free of postage.

RESPECTABILITY OF LABOR.

One of the most dangerous tendencies of the times is the frightful prevalence of false pride in many parts of the country, which makes labor, an ordinance of Heaven, a degradation, fit only for serfs and bond-men. This is striking at the very root of our national prosperity; it is crushing the springing elasticity of our national energies; lowering down, paralyzing, withering all our social virtues and honest thoughts. Let this madness go on in its unchecked career a few short years longer, and it will affect the permanency of the Republic more than the Slave question itself. There never was a more dangerous doctrine promulgated, one more false and pernicious, than the monstrous belief, that agricultural and mechanical professions are menial, beneath the calling and dignity of a true gentleman. The false distinctions created in society by Monarchy-loving aristocrats, never wielded a more successful engine against human liberty and national greatness, than when they are able to fix a stigma of reproach upon the hardy tilers of the soil, and the industrious denizens of the busy workshops. To the latter classes the rod of empire has been given; they, of all others, are the men to whom the civilized world is indebted for the wonderful improvements which have advanced so rapidly in the career of usefulness and intellectual dignity; they are the classes who have done the most to enlighten and redeem mankind from the legacies of servitude of past ages; how unpardonable then is the indifference which they manifest to their own highest interests? Why will they not learn to think, and acquire useful knowledge? Why is it that they consume next to nothing of the all the wealth they labor day by day to produce—producing every thing, consuming next to nothing, and yet continue to be poor? They produce all the clothing, and yet are content to go comparatively meagrely clad; they build all the houses and yet rarely live down, often, in their uncluttered sheds; and bear with a patience, Job might envy, sures and reproaches from unfeeling drones in the bargain. When will these indignities have a final end? When will those who alone create wealth, claim an equitable share in the distribution of the riches they produce? When will they cease to erect gorgeous temples for drosses to worship mammon in, raise monuments for other's renown, and allow darts and darts to rest upon the builder's name?

The working people comprise six-sevenths of the whole population, pay seven-eighths of all the taxes, bear all the burdens, fight all the battles, navigate all the ships, and yet are robbed of a large share of the products of their toil, while their oppressors consuming the bread they earn, feed in gluttony revels in their halls of pride, while others famish for lack of food. For ages have they borne with hopeless agony their fostering fetters, while all power was theirs; not looking but to the day to be free. Would they but respect themselves—would they but cast away their apathy and want of resolution—and more than all, and far better than all, would they but band together in one indissoluble band of brotherhood—then might they learn how utterly powerless are the enemies of political rights all over the world. Organization, union, harmony, can alone remedy the monstrous evils of which the poor complain. Upon themselves alone must they depend upon the mighty majesty of their own enlightened minds. They must learn to make common cause against those earthly monsters who aim to sink the masses to the brute's level.

We hear a great deal of the crying evils of negro slavery from those who wish to distract the producers of wealth and draw off their minds from the contemplation of their own bitter wrongs. But admit all that fiery fanaticism—admit that it is wrong—deadly sinful—a hideous abomination—admit also the wrong of law growing out of slavery—you will remember that the black slave did not sell himself to a heartless task-master; he did not force his own chains, as so many of the pale-faced Londoners have done; he did not, emulative, bend a voluntary knee to receive the willing bond. Let us look to our own robber-made laws for fetters of oppression, before we rant about the institutions of the South. Let us be merciful to our families, to our servants, those who labor with us, and even to our cattle and horses; let us be kind to the free negro, suffering the most abject poverty, charitable to the poor white, too poor to run away from his oppressors; let us respect ourselves, and show as much respect for the laboring masses, as we do for the anti-slave lecturer, too proud and too lazy to work, was seldom, if ever, known to sympathize with the sufferer at his own door, but is flowing with tears for the fugitive and black slave; let us do our duty to our fellows here first, and then we can turn our attention to Southern wrongs. Let us remember that many of the real slaves of America wear white faces, and let our pity and philanthropy begin at home; emancipate ourselves from the hideous power of incorporated wealth—free our own home from degrading indolence, corrupt sloth, and ruinous extravagance—free ourselves from fashionable folly which blots God's image from the soul—then go to the South with clean hands, and they will listen to our appeal. Let us remember that it is not freedom to be chained down with bonds of filthy lucre, to worship the dross heaps of mammon's boarded piles, to toil for empty show and hollow pomp, and fritter life away in pale anxiety and care. It was not for this our Father's blood bled the green earth and stained the swelling streams—and let not such a blot of shame be cast upon the hallowed name we bear.

Portland Advertiser and true Editors.

The Editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser of yesterday, seems more than half inclined to take back all he has said in favor of the principles of Mr. Leggett, and regrets that he so highly commended our article upon "Editors and the press," and sincerely asserts, that "he has not thrust himself forward as a model" by writing "long articles upon the subject." Neither have we, and we stand

frankly our inability to come up to the mark in every respect.

This same editor supposes that we "could readily understand how he could appreciate, admire, and do justice to the fearless honesty of the man, without thereby subscribing to all his political theories, or calling forth the unwarranted taunt that we could find no example of a true editor in the whole range." It must be borne in mind that we wanted an example, not only of a true editor, but also of a partisan intolerance.

Mortally certain we could, and upon this same principle, we selected Mr. Leggett as a model of a true editor, and not because we agreed with him on every subject. We never stated that the Editor of the Advertiser could find no example of a true editor in the whole range, but merely inquired, if he could not, and referred him to the Editor of the Boston Courier where we considered an honest man, though we abhorred his politics. As for "partisan intolerance," the editor certainly had no reason to leave his own ranks to find instances,—that is, if he recollects his "position" with the whigs.

The editor complains that "the Democrat more than intimates that the editor of the Advertiser is no true editor, and calls upon him to define his position." Well he "more than intimates" the same of us, and what is worse, of all other Democratic editors, which is little less than downright slander. But this only proves that he is a practical believer in the old doctrine of "it for tat," and that in condemning others he condemns himself. But why does he not define his position? Does he fear that he shall have to "scrape a blade bone of cold mutton with Old Andrew Maxwell?"

We have never stated, as asserted by the Advertiser, that Mr. Leggett was "deserted" for his adherence to Jackson and Van Buren alone, but did state that they were co-workers in the same cause, and was "deserted," not by the Democratic party, as such, but by the conservatives, those who were interested in slavery, especially in the slave States, and a few others who either misapprehended his views, or honestly differed from him in opinion.

We said, in a former article, that Mr. Leggett was "no abolitionist," and now the editor of the Advertiser wishes to know if we "still persist in this assertion?" We answer Yes! And we refer to a late article of this same editor for our authority. He says that "he was not a professed abolitionist. He had no connection with them as a class." But now finding this statement does not answer his purpose, and that it proves him an acknowledged democrat, he spends a whole column at least in the Advertiser to make it appear that Mr. Leggett was an abolitionist. But in his labored effort he only makes out what nobody disputes, that Mr. L. was strongly and avowedly opposed to slavery, and that for this, but not by the Democratic party, he did receive some opposition. The Advertiser tells two stories—the reader can believe which he pleases.

The editor of the Advertiser, after quoting from the "Plainsdealer," a periodical edited by Mr. L., to show how strongly he was opposed to slavery, and what he would do to aid it "in giving freedom to the oppressed," and "if we still deny that we are as much opposed to slavery as was Leggett?" And if we "propose to tread in his footsteps?" We answer unequivocally, Yes! We are as much opposed to slavery of all kinds, as he ever was, and will do as much according to our means, and feeble capacity, as he would do, although we might differ from him as to the remedy, or the best means of removing the evil. We are opposed to slavery in the same sense that he was, and that every true democrat of the free States is, and like him, we would gladly have all men free; but we are no political or fanatical abolitionists, neither was Mr. Leggett. In this avowal of our opinion, we have no fears of "desertion and poverty." In making up our minds, this does not seem to be the first in the mind of the editor of the Advertiser.

Now will this editor come out boldly and show his "position" relative to the questions he has propounded to us, and to others to which we have before called his attention? We should like a fair answer; but we do not much expect one, from the fact, that he will not probably be able to find out his "position" himself, till the "great unknown" whig candidate for the Presidency is revealed to him.

Bounty Land Warrants.

The Washington Republic mentions the case of a soldier with a wooden leg, traveling about the streets of that city, endeavoring to sell a bounty land warrant for 160 acres of land, which the U. S. government had given him, but coupled with a restriction by which he could not make it assignable. The consequence was that he could not sell it, and as his own condition would not permit him to cultivate the land himself, of course the bounty was of little benefit to him. Had it been assignable it would have commanded \$120. Congress has made a great mistake in this matter, which is equivalent to depriving the soldier of all the benefits they intended to bestow. We fully agree with the Republic in its remark, that if the bounty land is designed to be beneficial to the poor, aged, and decrepit soldiers, who have risked life, and laid up infirmities in their country's service, the warrants issued under it ought to be made assignable. Not only are assignable warrants the more valuable, but the unassignable warrants are of no value except just to that class of well-to-do persons with whom it is a matter of indifference whether they are assignable or not. Men in need of the bounty of the government do not profit by the law.—To men who require no such bounty, and who can locate for occupancy or sale, and wait for their patent and a market for it, it is measurably beneficial in its present shape.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The idea that a plodder in one business will be a leading character in another, is all gammon. Drows of men are like drows of cattle; the leading ox of to-day, will be the leading ox during the whole journey—while the cattle that lag along in the rear at the start will remain in the rear to all eternity.

THE CHRYSTAL PALACE.—Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, and many other scientific persons are of opinion that the Crystal Palace will some day come tumbling about the ears of the people, like a pack of cards.

THOUGHTS.

People are complaining of the times. They accuse the government of producing their troubles, just as one, unexpectedly struck in a crowd, rushed at the biggest man near him, from an instinctive idea that he alone would be able to perpetrate so rash a deed. Now we are not alone in misfortune. Trade, at times, is dull all over the world. We recollect, that some years since, louder complaints were made by the people than at present—business of every kind languished, manufacturers were stopping, corporate and individual labor was almost at a stand. The world had run itself out of breath. It had been rushing headlong and tripping itself up. An epidemic speculation, tainting commerce, infecting business, decreasing the currency, and distemperment men's characters, feelings and wishes, had swept like a deadly breeze, over the face of human nature. But the delirium of the madman passed off—the cause of sickness was eradicated—though exhaustion and languor naturally lingered for a period with the patient. There is a similitude in the moral and physical world. The calm follows the storm and before the current can return to its original course, patience must give time to the lashed and furious waves to settle into their former quiet and peaceful security. The royal tiger makes no second hurried spring, but crouches in stillness until full strength braces again each nerve and muscle. Dispirited convalescence for a while bows down the energies of approaching health. Wild speculations and constrained business have occurred before, and have before ended in disappointment and ruin; dull times and general complaint and distress have succeeded, and yet a healthful trade and wise investment of labor have again made their appearance, bringing plenty, prosperity and contentment in their train. Nor are our troubles without their advantages. They are the teachings of wisdom. They stand upon the page of history lessons for us and posterity. We are now engaged in rail road and other speculations beyond our means. These, with the numerous extravagances of which we are guilty, produce a scarcity of money, hard times, and the end is not yet. But we shall survive the evil, and returning prosperity will again bless the people, and our successors may learn a lesson of profit from our examples of folly. Now, that we can examine the causes of hard times narrowly and coolly, we find their sources in our own errors, blunders and follies. We do our government great injustice, when we seek to lay our sins at its doors. It is essentially our creature, and takes its hue and color from us and our acts. It is now suffering with us, and had it a tongue to complain, could with every reason reproach us for its depressed and unhappy condition. We make it our boast, in our hour of success, that we are independent of it in all our business relations, and at our first reverse, hasten for assistance to hands which we ourselves have tied. Then let us be patient and courageous. By the blessing of God, we have a soul under our feet, and a sin over our heads, and a spirit in our hearts, that can rescue us from every evil—even the heavy consequences of our own rashness, weakness and fault.

SCIENCE. The object of science is not to contradict, but to enlarge our views of the richness and amplitude of nature, and to show in all her productions, their diversity and distinctness; to point out in each individual, or each class of individuals, that which distinguishes it from every other individual or class, instead of crushing in confusion the characteristics of species and of individuals. In the study of Man, especially should this be the case; for our chief interest in a human character arises from the bold and strongly-marked distinctions of the individual. Whenever this is lost, society becomes monotonous and uninteresting; where it is preserved, variety gives continual freshness to our social pleasures. The great excellence of the novelist consists in his power to depict, in a striking manner, those individualities of character. The physiologist, who looks at a man as a philosopher, and not as the mere measurer of organs, delights to trace in the general plan of the human constitution the foundation of its individual varieties in their extreme forms of development. He may not be able to say, in all cases, "which is the better" of two heads, nor even to say, "this is a good head and that a bad one." He may feel as the botanist, who would not say these are flowers and these are weeds, for to him all are plants alike, and all fulfill their distinct purposes in the creation,—the existence of each, being probably subservient to the course of nature, and the happiness of man in its own peculiar way. The excellence, if any, of any head depends, upon the sphere for which it is destined. All its powers should be developed, especially those necessary to prepare the individual to act in that sphere. That the most excellent capacities for usefulness may turn to the greater account, the individual should have a proper place in our social arrangements; to this end should he be educated, otherwise he will feel deficient in his qualifications to perform the duties of his sphere; and the educator that can thus educate, is the best qualified for his task.

GALE AT PITTSBURGH. The Pittsburgh papers make mention of a severe gale which occurred at that place on the 24th inst. Several steamboats were torn from their moorings and driven with great violence against the bridge over the Monongahela, by which they sustained serious injury. It is rumored that a pair of coal boats were sunk on the river, with the loss of several lives.

THE NEW YORK SENATORIAL BILL. In the New York Senate, on Thursday, the bill designating another day for the election of U. S. Senator, was laid on the table, on motion of its friends. The object of this movement is not evident. The Albany Argus regards it as arguing a conviction on the part of its friends of the bill that it cannot become a law, but it is unable to divine why it is that after succeeding in getting the bill to its last stage, they should reverse their tactics and court delay.

FILE ON SHIPBOARD.—Charleston, Feb. 28. The Swedish barque, Ulricen, loading for the north of Europe, was discovered on fire in her hold, this morning, and although she has been flooded with water, the fire remains unextinguished. The cargo on board consists of 500 bales of cotton, and 700 casks of rice, which is insured in New York offices.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

MARCH 3.—In Senate, on Monday, A. M., Mr. Dawson spoke for some time, giving way to a message from the House, announcing the passage of bills, &c., and among other things, that the House had adopted a resolution informing the Senate that it had concluded all public business, and the House was ready to adjourn. It was now 12 o'clock.

Mr. Jefferson Davis raised a privileged question, that the session closed at 12 o'clock. The question, he said was always one of doubt, and he remembered that the Senator from Michigan years ago had expressed an opinion that the session terminated at twelve o'clock on the 31 of March, and in pursuance of that opinion had refused to vote—this term was expired if the session terminated to-night, and to test the question, he moved the Senate to adjourn.

He then changed his motion, so as to make it one to take up the resolution from the House about adjourning, and concurred in it.

Gen. Cass said that his opinion always had been that the session terminated at 12 on the night of the 31. He had so acted always, and he would do so business after this hour.

Mr. Badger objected to taking up the resolution and to any debate on it, as the River and Harbor bill was before the Senate, the Chair said the motion could not be entertained without disposing of the bill. Mr. Dawson resumed.

Mr. Jefferson Davis raised a question of privilege. He offered a resolution declaring that the second session of this Congress had expired by the arrival of the hour of 12; therefore that the House be notified that the Senate is prepared to adjourn. The Chair said the resolution presented no question of privilege.

Mr. Davis said that if a resolution presented no question of privilege he would raise one, and he then advanced to the table and demanded to be sworn under his new commission. The chair decided that this was not a session of a new Congress, and the Senator could not be sworn.

Mr. Hale then objected to the Senator from Mississippi performing the duties of a Senator. That would raise a question. Senators were elected for six years, commencing on 4th March. Six of those fourths had already passed, and no constitution could squeeze 7-4 into six years.

Mr. Davis said that if he were not a Senator, there was no Senator had no right to object. Great confusion prevailed.

The Chair read to the Senate a communication he had received from the President requesting him to attend to-morrow in the Senate Chamber to consider the Executive business. The President had also to inform the Senators that he would give each of them a similar notice.

Mr. Dickinson—I hope the President will send a commission to those of them who had none. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hale moved the Senate adjourn sine die. Mr. Ewing maintained that the session did not terminate till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Hale's motion—when Mr. Bright's name was called. Mr. Davis objected to his right to vote. Mr. Aitchison also denied Mr. Davis's right to question Mr. Bright's right to vote.

When Gen. Cass was called, he said he did not consider this Congress any longer in existence. When Mr. Mason was called, he said he had received a notice from the President to meet to-day at a new session; he considered himself no longer a member of this Congress, and could not vote.

The result on Mr. Hale's motion, as announced, was yeas 8, nays 36. Mr. Dawson resumed his speech and moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Mason said it was indispensably necessary that the question as to when the Senate terminated should be settled, he did not consider that he had a right to vote until he was sworn a member of the next Congress; he demanded to be sworn. Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Douglas offered a resolution, declaring that as the session would not terminate till March 4 12 A. M. Mr. Mason was not entitled to be sworn at this time.

After debate, the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Yulee offered a resolution declaring that the session did not terminate till March 4 12 A. M., which was agreed to.—Mr. Dawson's motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—yeas 18, nays 28.

Mr. Soule offered a string of amendments. Messrs. Soule, Foote and Bell, debated them, on the general principles of the bill.

[It was then half past two o'clock.]

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Bell, and at ten minutes past three gave way to Mr. Rusk, who urged that this bill be laid aside, and that the Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. Underwood objected. Mr. Foote resumed and discussed the whole subject for 15 minutes. Mr. Hunter again urged the expediency of taking up the Appropriation bill, and the uselessness of protracting the struggle.

Mr. Underwood said that the opponents of the bill avowed their intention to defeat it by parliamentary proceedings; he acted on the same principle, and would continue to the end; he therefore objected.

Mr. Rusk again appealed to the majority to lay the bill aside. Mr. Underwood was disposed to allow the bill to be postponed for an hour or so.

Mr. Aitchison opposed all appeals by the opponents of the bill to the majority.

If they would not themselves make the motion, he would beg them.

After further debate, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Bell moved that the bill be postponed till 8 o'clock, and the motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 29, nays 15.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up and several amendments were voted on—one of which appropriates \$200,000 for Marine Hospital at San Francisco.

The Naval Bill was taken up at 8 o'clock, and is now being discussed.

HOUSE.—(Continued.)—At half-past one Mr. Morse moved that the house adjourn. He said it was time to do so, for the Senate had just refused, by a majority of ten, to lay the River and Harbor bill on the table.

The bill was afterwards passed, as also the Army bill and also the Post Route bill. Mr. Bell moved to take up the joint resolution, making land warrants assignable—lost yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. Gentry.—The government commenced under the first Government at 12 M. on the 4th of March, and there has been no interregnum from that time to this, and there cannot be an interregnum, except in revolutionary times.

It is our duty to stay here till 12 o'clock on Tuesday. If the bills fail let it not be said they did so by our means. Therefore I move a call of the house.

Mr. Holmes—There is an interregnum now. Mr. Gentry—If so, we are in the midst of a revolution. There are circumstances around us which threaten that the Appropriation bill will fail, and it concerns the character of this House to put it right.

Mr. Bailey—I don't know how the debate arose.

Mr. Gentry—What! is the Committee of Ways and Means awake!

Mr. Bailey—No, I was asleep. (Laughter and cries of hear him, &c.)

The House was called, and the doors were closed, to hear excuses for absentees.

Mr. Duer said there was nothing for the House to do for three or four hours, and it was not worth while to disturb those who have gone to bed, and therefore he moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with. Not agreed to.

Excuses were heard from absentees—the doors were opened, and all further proceedings in the call dispensed with. Mr. Hall, of Missouri, moved, at half-past 3 o'clock, that there be a recess of five hours. Negatived—yeas 9, nays not called.

Various motions were made, to consume the time while waiting for the Senate.

The House, from 4 o'clock, wasted the time in making unimportant motions, and refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill and the Army bill. A recess was taken at half-past 7 until 9.

TUESDAY MORNING.

When the House reassembled, vain attempts were made to consider sundry bills. The House refused to take up the resolution passed by the Senate to establish the rank of lieutenant general.

The amendments of the Senate to all the general appropriation bills were concurred in. The bill giving the assent of Congress to the New York legislature to impose tonnage duties at Oswego for three years, for the purpose of repairing the pier and making improvements in the harbor, was taken up and passed. Mr. Melane asked leave to introduce a general bill on this subject, which was refused.

The galleries are now densely crowded. The members are all in excellent spirits, and twenty or thirty of them are trying to speak at the same time; all kinds of motions are being made.

Mr. Phinix made an ineffectual attempt to have the rules suspended, in order to introduce bills relative to the coinage of gold.

The committee of conference on the navy and diplomatic, and also the army and navy bills, have concurred in the various disputed amendments.

Mr. Mend offered a resolution that the construction of the law relative to the public printing be referred to the attorney general for decision. The resolution was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no objection to make the house would adjourn sine die.—There was much bustling and confusion in all parts of the chamber—members congratulating each other on the happy termination of the session. The committee reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. Stevens moved that the house do adjourn sine die, which was carried.

Speaker Cobb, in taking leave, made an eloquent speech, tendering his heartfelt thanks for the courtesy that had been extended to him from all the members throughout the various exciting scenes. He concluded by hoping that the acts that had been passed would redound to the credit and honor of the whole country.

The Senate, in committee, resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Various amendments were acted on.

Mr. Chase moved to add to the river and harbor bill as it passed the House, which motion was rejected. He also offered an amendment for an additional force in the State Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate at 6 o'clock, and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

The army appropriation bill was then reported with amendments and concurred in, when the bill passed.

The navy appropriation bill was referred to a committee.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, coming up on a third reading, was passed.

Mr. Bell moved to take up the joint resolution making land warrants assignable; the question was taken and the motion lost, yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. Bradbury, from the judiciary committee, reported back the President's message relative to the late violation of the laws in Boston.

Mr. Pearce reported the naval appropriation bill the amendments to which, were debated and acted on.

The appropriation for a naval depot at New Orleans was stricken out.

The appropriation for naval works in New York was increased \$50,000.

The amendment in favor of increasing the pay to the Collins line of steamers was ruled out.

An appropriation of \$80,000 for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Missouri, burnt in the roads of Gibraltar, was adopted.

The post route bill, with amendments, was reported and passed by general consent.

The army appropriation bill received the signature of the president of the Senate, and was sent to the President.

The President has signed the Cheap Postage bill and all other important bills that were passed.

The Senate appropriation bills were passed. The French spoliation bill was not taken up, the house refusing to consider it. The Ritchie joint resolution was laid on the table for want of time.

The bill to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of donations, privileges therein, and for other purposes, was laid on the table. Also bill to equalize the grants of lands to the several states.

The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was passed, as were bills making appropriations for light houses, preventing Senators receiving constructive mileage, for infirm and disabled soldiers, regula-

ting the appraisement of merchandise and appointing appraisers at large, to refund \$10,000 to American Colonization Society, to pay State of Maine interest on money advanced for the use of the government.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852 was passed.

A resolution for the relief of Louis Kosuth and his associated exiles from Hungary, passed.

An act to limit the liability of ship owners, passed.

Mr. Rusk's cheap postage bill was passed. It provides cheap penny postage for large cities; free circulation for newspapers in counties; letters prepaid 3 cents, unpaid 5 cents.

Miss Dix's land bill for the insane was lost. Dittie bill prescribing new regulations as to marine insurance.

The bill creating the office of lieutenant-general for the glory of Gen. Scott was not passed by the House, and therefore is not a law.

No further action was taken on the river and harbor bill—and it is therefore lost.

The President has called an executive session, Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Cass, Hamlin, Mason, Dodge, and Rusk appeared and were sworn in.

Robbery.

It is reported in our streets, this (Thursday) morning, that some or twelve or fourteen thousand dollars were taken from the house of Mr. Flanders Newbegin, in Biddeford, on Wednesday evening by a species of adroit robbery sometimes practiced by cunning villains. The facts as we have heard them related are these: The money was in Mr. Newbegin's valise. About seven o'clock in the evening, a man called at Mr. N's house, and informed Mrs. Newbegin that her husband had closed some

