course !"

ing. No material alterations were made in its way and beeway in this far-famed West shows provisions. It will be pa-sed to-day and sent its crowd of emigrants, and its broeds of white to the House of Representatives. What will headed urchins, rising up to call the land their become of it in that body no one can tell, possession. Still man, restless man, pursues whole question again. So the country may times. be assured that it will be kept open for political purposes for years to come. We shall see the result, and the South will deplore it. The ing to the West. royalists must have agitation. Their firebrands have nearly all burnt out, and they 1. Rail Road alongside the Canal to continue must needs light up the old one, with which they have already done so much mischief.

NOTA BENE .- We had nearly forgot to say that Mr. Rives, in his speech, gave us an out. line of the course of policy to be pursued by Mr. Van Buren, upon the two great questions of the tariff and abolition. The Administration is to be thoroughly Southern on these two questions, at least such are to be the professions. He also defended Mr. Van Buren for his course on the tariff in 1828; and, it appeared to us, on all other subjects before and since. He said "his duty to that distinguished individual constrained him to do this." So we suppose,

From the Gincinnati Chronicle.

STRIFE FOR THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

The value of rail roads and canalss, as a means of facilitating commerce, is well illustrated by the vast schemes, now undertaken by the Atlantic cities, to grasp the trade of the West. Every city of the seaboard of any magnitude has its own plans to obtain the prize, and the Scates to which they belong have pledged gigantic means, stretching far beyond the wealth of former days. Indeed, the whole means of the nation, at the close of the Revolution, did not equal those which are now devoted by single States, to gratify the ambition of Commerce. Some of these States, having already expended many millions in a canal system, which yields them larger returns than they had ever anticipated, now seek .- in conformity to the spirit and discoveries of the age,-to expend other millions, in laying rail roads alongside of them. Such is literally the fact in New York, where the most profitable rail road in the United States, is along the side of the noblest canal in the world, and both are crowded with business beyond their means to perform ! A new rail road, of vast magnitude, is constructing, parallel with, and at no great distance from both; seeking by new efforts to win and secure the golden prize! In this race, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans House of REPRESENTATIVES, February 27, are all engaged, and all exerting a strength, of which no nation but our own has ever yet been capable. Let us review for a moment these efforts, and their tendencies ;--- if for no other purpose, than to learn the true value and resources of our own rich, beautiful, and une-

qualled territory.

tountry. These were the principal themes of the artizan, and the engineer, cannot supply the demand made upon them. Still the agri-

was at a late hour engrossed for a third read- teeming millions of the land. Still every nigh-

But to our subject-let us look at the expenditure, which is already pledged for works lead.

New York.

\$3.000.000 Utica R. R. to Buffalo, 2. New York and Erie Rail Road, 6,000,000 Pennsylvania. 5.000 000 Great Rail Road to Erie, - Maryland. Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, 6,000,000 Virginia. James River and Kanawha Ca-

nals and Rail Roads.[supposed] 5.000,000 North Carolina. Rail Road to connect with

3,000,000 Charleston Rail Road, Georgia. Connection of Savannah with 4,000,000 Knoxville,

South Carolina. Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road,

Alabama.

Connection with the Charleston 5,000.000 Rail Road,

\$50,000,000

Total pledged,

der contract. To others the money is sub- every fall, " renewed with strength and fresh scribed, and all will, in the ordinary course of | with life?" Who can estimat . the power of human events, be constructed during the next - free institutions,-the difference between an ten years. This estimate is much under what army of freemen contending for their hearths might with propriety be considered, as belonging to the same account. It does not include Who, looking at the matter a priori, would of the collateral works undertaking in the West. Thus we have the vast sum of fifty | Holland, not much larger than that from which millions of dollars, to be expended in highways, I come, and like it in other things than extent leading from the Atlantic cities to the great of territory, could, single handed and alone, plain-called the West. The prize is worthy of the tournament. But the fruit will not be diminished, by a participation of it with others. cent Louis, on land ? Yet her institutions It grows larger, brighter, and richer with ad- were free, and her people, therefore, patriots; vancing time, and at last, the golden harvest and she did so struggle, and gave to the hisman, AT HOME.

SPEECH OF MR. THOMPSGN OF S. C. to Texas.

The House being in Committee of the whole, and having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government, MR. THOMPsox moved to amend it by inserting-

-thousand dollars.

be aristocracy and the democracy of the and caravans are multiplied from year to year stronger case for illustration cannot be stated longer deserve liberty than we can sympathtee in duplicate properties. Still the workshop than that which we are considering. We with those who are struggling for it; we are more wise and less timid, take them by the have an unsettled question of boundary; can no longer capable of maintaining it when we hand-for without the aid of your recogni-Mexico send comm ssioners to meet ours in are afraid to express that sympathy. Compare tion Texas is free beyond the reach of fate-The bill came up again on yesterday, and culturist strives, in va.n, to furnish food for the adjusting the line? Can Mexico guaranty that the situation of the South American States is it prudent to drive off from us a people an admitted and strong majority of friends of the bill came up again on yesterday, and culturist strives, in va.n, to furnish food for the adjusting the line? Can Mexico guaranty that the situation of the situation of the bill came up again on yesterday, and culturist strives, in va.n, to furnish food for the adjusting the line? Can Mexico guaranty that the situation of the situation of the band. Still overwhich the situation of the band.

She is not. She is too weak, too feeble for a erty. contest with us ; and nothing that is like to occur would, in my judgment, justify it. Mexico is unable to restrain her people from violation of our rights ; she is unable to compensate for the accumulated outrages which have been and what has been the uniform result ! That perpetrated. I am, nevertheless, not only op- the Americans, with one-fifth of the numbers posed to war measures, but to menaces; al. of their adversaries, have always been victors railroad from N. Orleans or Metamoras to the though I well understand that these menaces are intended to aid in procuring a treaty for best troops of Mexico. I will not unnecessa-Valley Rail Road, [Knoxville] 3,000,000 the cession of Texas. Anxious as I may be rily go into the detail. It fully sustains the for such an event, vast and inappreciable as would be its advantages, yet, sir, the greatest and efficiency is as one to five. Every miliearthly good is not to be sought by individuals or nations by dishonorable means.

If you restrict the inquiry as to recognition, to the fact of the po-session of power, the rule is safe and certain. If you put it upon the probability of maintaining that possession, you are thrown into a wilderness of doubt and un- to be 7000 fighting men ; does any man honbe made ?-- Upon superiority, in money, men, docs.

and ships! How fallacious does all history show such data to be! Who can estimate Many of the works are actually in part un- that antean quality of liberty which rises from and alters, and the trained bands of a despot? the enlargement of the Erie Canal, nor any have predicted the successful termination of free soil. Can Mexico complain the ...e do our own revolution ? or that a little state like for Texas what we did for her ? As to adhave contended against the power of England on the ocean, and of France, of the magnifiwill yield its choicest blessings to the husband- tory of man some of its brightest pages and most illustrious names the names, of Van Trop. denounce the people of Texas. I regret that De Ruiter, and De Wit.

I can well conceive a case where, with the On his motion to provide for a diplomatic agent strong probability, almost or quite a certainty of the insurgent government boing speedily overthrown, that foreign nations would not only have the right, but would be forced, by an irresistible necessity, to recognize such govment. Many of the countries of Europe are order, and starve in the meantime ! Take another case ; Great Britain is, in my judge-Government of Texas, _____thousand dollars; ment, absolutely dependent for her very exissuch line to be run by commissioners to be tence upon American cotton. It employs so much of her labor, and its manufacture constitutes so large a portion of her wealth and power; that to be deprived of it would be to strike at the very foundation of her social and commercial organization; and it is a consoling reflection to me that Old England is not the only country in the world that is thus dependent. In the event of a successful revolution here, is she to calculate the probabilities of the termination of the contest, and in the meantime to bid famine and desolation to stalk through the land ! No, sir, she would recognize the government in power, establish relations with it, and when it was overthrown would do the same with the new government. What was the course of England to those who temporarily held power during and at the close of the French revolution against which all her vast powers were roused and exerted,-opposition to which has entailed upon her a debt which has made every eighth man in England a pauper! Did she look to the principles in. volved? No. She utterly and always reprobated them-but only to the fact of the possession of sovereign power. What was the course of our own government in the ever changing phases of that awful conflict, which deluged France in blood, and made of her beautiful city a modern Golgotha? Whenever the curtain rose on a new scene in that grand drama of blood and crime, and new actors appeared upon the stage with the truncheon of power, we did not hesitate to clasp their reeking hands, ave, sir, with the blood of the best son of St. Louis, our own good and great

Suppose, however, that other governments, line when it is run ? Is there, in short, one then, with Texas now. South America, whose hearts turned to us in the very first movestige of Mexican power left in Texas? | without regular governments, army, navy, or | ment of their triumph ? Is it wise to change Why, sir, Mexico, has no government any treasury; with the prospect of all Europe com- those feelings into alienation and a sense of where. It has none of the attributes of a gov- bining against the new States, and tern to wrong and injustice ! I entreat gentlemen ernment,-it is the corpse of a government,- peices by domestic dissensions; Texas, with from the manufacturing and commercial States become of it in that body no one can the main object his career of ambitious activity. Such is the the outward seeming and form, but without the no motive for any foreign power to interfere, a to consider the advantages of proper commerhaving been accomplished—the opening of the spirit and the character of our country and our living principle. Look at the correspondence well adjusted and well administered Govern- cial relations with Texas. Those sections of our minister with the Mexican government; ment, united as one man; an army, a band of which will supply them with manufactures, what a long list of violations of the laws of na- heroes; a treasury in her lands almost inex- and carriers for their immense productions .-tions, and outrages upon all the rights of haustible, and one strictly so in the high minds Is it wise to forego these advantages, and not American citizens,-outrages, if she were a and brave hearts of her gallant defenders, who only to lose their markets, but, through adrespectable power, sufficient to justify war .- ask no wages but victory; no guerdon but lib- vantageous treaties made with England, for example, to have the whole West supplied Look at the very sensible report of the agent

sinuggled into the United States ? And would (Mr. Morfit) lately sent to Texas. This fighting between Americans and Mexicans is no it be possible to prevent it? To the West, new thing ; it has been going on since 1812 ; what advantages does it not hold out-a vision -400 in an open fair field beating 4000 of the and resources the vast trade of the Pacific, of | bers to that body. India, and China.

But we have the old raw-head-and bloodyopinion of Mr. Morfit, that their relative power tary man knows that the superiority of good troops over bad is increased in an almost infinright and proper, because other nations may ite ratio as you increase the numbers engaged. not approve it. I like not this simulated vir-To say nothing of the advantages of the troops tue which exists not in our own hearts, but of the country invaded over those of the invain the eyes of other men. If that is to be our ders. Mr. Morfit states the army of Texas certainty: you have no data which approach estly think that Mexico can ever send men forms of a free government-for ours, bad as true, by very large majorities, passed an act, certainty. Upon what are such calculations to enough to Texas to reconquer it ? No man it is, is a standing cycsore to all despotisms. | rescinding and superseding this obnoxious or-Corrupted as it is, perverted as are all its ope-

We recognized Mexico in 1822. She had

no government until 1824. Spain had posbetter than any other. Do gentlemen reflect how they repress the session of the fortress of St. Jean de Ulloa, one of the strongest in the world, and one tone of American character abroad, by such topics ? Whence comes it? Is it a remnant neither one thing nor another. He did not which military men regard as the key to of our colonial feeling, which neither the R-Mexico, and giving to those in possession of volution, nor the late war, have been able to originated, that he had not time to consider it absolute command of the country. Not only has Mexico no foothold in Texas, but the remove ? When on ocean, lake, or land, have we over met on equal terms, that the roar | but, as the bill has passed both Houses by more foot of a hostile Mexican does not polling her of the British lion has not been turned into than two-thirds of each, he probably foresaw, wailings? Such fears are unbecoming an that if he returned the bill, with his objections. American statesman, unworthy a freeman it would still be passed by the constitutional vancing the great cause of human liberty, how combatting in a just cause; and I trust that we majority, and so become a law, without his wide, how immeasurable is the difference !shall never be engaged in any other. Let our consent. He chose, therefore, to hold it back The Texans have learned their lessons of libermotto ever be that of England's lion hearted from all further proceeding or action of Conty where alone they can be well learned, at King-"If the powers above will be but neu- gress, and in that way to defeat it. We bold the fireside. They take with them our liberty, language and laws; and in my heart I tral we fear no odds against the world in this to be the most exceptionable of all the believe the three are inseparable, and that arms." But, sir, if I must against my will, modes of exercising the veto power, because and in violation of all the just pride of an it is the least responsible and because it dethe first cannot be enjoyed without the last. American, reason away these fears, what prives Congress of an opportunity of exercis-It has been the fashion, sir, to disparage and motive, let me ask, has Great Britain to inter- ing its constitutional authority of passing a an illustrious man, a man than whom I reve- fere ? Will not the settlement of Texas open law by the votes of two-thirds of each House, rence and respect none living more for all his an extensive market for her manufactures, without the consent, or against the will, of the great and good qualities, has lent the weight and be an additional source of supply of the President. On this occasion, the strongly exof his great name to that which, if he had staple sc important to her? What is there not done so, I should pronounce a gross ca to countervail these important considerations? lumny. Is it true that these people left a f e Nothing, sir nothing. It was a wise saying knowingly and intentionally disregarded.government for a despotism ? They left the of Bonaparte, that let alone the commerce The will of one man has triumphed over the oppressed, the tribute-paying South, for a and money of England, and you might do will of the People. This is the unquestionable dependent upon those on the Baltic for bread. government as free as any under the sun, what you pleased. The only motive for such fact; and we leave commentary to others, or to In the case of a successful rebellion, and the amply and cautiously secured by charter. - interference that has ever been sugested, is another occasion. establishment, however temporarily of another As to the population, I will only say that the the opposition of Eugland to the extension of In speaking of the measures which have agent, to be forthwith sent to the independent government, are those countries, thus depen- delegation which Texas sent here a year ago, slavery. The great object has already been failed, we must not be understood, in all cases,

From the National Intelligencer. RESULTS OF THE SESSION.

The second session of the Twenty-fourth Congress has closed. Both Houses contained excuse, of last year, that at least in one dranch the composition of the committees was unfavorable to the success of Administration meas sures, has had no toundation. The committees were all framed with undeviating regard to the strictest injunctions of party discipline: With such majorities, and with committees SO COMPOSED, WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE AT THIS SESSION ?

In more than thirty years of acquaintance with Congress, we have never known a session so barren in valuable results. With great with goods coming to Texas duty free, and difficulty, and at the very last moment, most (but not all) of the common appropriation bilis; it is true, were got through. So that the ma-chinery of Government will go en. And this as bright, in a commercial point of view, as short sentence describes almost the whole of that which burst the upon seer on Pisgah-a the actual doings of the session, if we except the bill for increasing the number of the Judggulf of California, opening to their energies es of the Supreme Court by adding two mem-

Congress has not reduced the revenue, the leading object presented to its consideration in bones of offending Old England held up to the President's message at the opening of the frighten us from our propriety. We are to session. It has not reduced the duties on imbe deterred from doing what is unquestionably portations ; nor has it restrained the sales of the public lands.

The Treasury Ordered (the Specie Circu's lar) of July 11th, 1836, so much, so universally, and so justly complained of, is not recinded; rule of conduct, we had better abolish all the repsaled, or superseded Both Houses, it is der ; but the President neither approved it nor rations to base and selfish purposes, still it is negatived it. He put it in his pocket. It was presented to him some days before the adjournment ; but these days not being ten, he had a right, as he construes the Constitution, to do even inform the Senate, with whom the bill the bill. He had, doubtless, abundant time : pressed, undoubted, and notorious will of much more than two thirds of both Houses has been

dent, to wait for the restoration of the ancient could have desired a comparison with the accomplished by the movement in the West as manifesting our approbation of the measures themselves. We only say that, with all is this floor, only on the score of personal van. That act consists well with the uniformly jorities, and all its power, the Administration has failed, completely failed, to fulfil the purpocold, selfish, rapacious, colonial policy of England. What dependent Province has she ses which it undertook to accomplish. It has failed to oppress and plunder, as far as she found itself just able, and only just able, and dare do it ? Let her repeal the charter or her East India Company, a company of chartered sition, to keep the Government along. If that Opposition had been less patrictic, if it had thing to raise once more the people of Ireland sought to create embarrassment, if it had either withdrawn or voted against measures, we see nothing but that Government must have come to a full stop. The Fortification bill has been lost by a disribald reviler, that pensioned libeller, that hir- agreement between the two, Houses. We do nct mean Mr. Benton's bill for new works : that never breathed a breath (some people think it did not deserve breathing-time) after it reached the House of Representatives. But ment of the Administration House of Repregress. And this leads us to say that, while Congress has adopted no measure to reduce income, it has refused to make distribution of a happy. But sir, if topics like these are to be ascertained, because, as was urged in both a surplus next January, as it was, on the 2d. titions from slaves, lest England will take it of July last. when the late act passed, that there would be a surplus the 1st of January of. this year. The Land bill not passing, the bill for reducing duties not passing, another sutplus is a thing of course. It may not be as, large as last January, but we regard it as being equally certain. This surplus, Congress refuses to deposite with the States. It ordains, on the contrary, in effect, that it remain with the deposite banks. The House of Representatives insisted on distribution, if there should be surplus, and would not yield the point; the Administration Senators refused to assent to distribution, let the surplus be what it might. The final vote in the Senate against it was 27 to 23. So the Fortification bill, Distribution, section and all, was added to the list of lost measures. The commercial community earnestly desired the passage of the bill anticipating the payment of the remaining instaleastly under the treaties with France and Naples. At the present moment, such a measure was looked for as one that would afford considerable relief bound to extend aid and countenance to every to the pressure for money. The bill passed! the Senate, but was lost in the House. Then the bill for restoring the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York-a measure of obvious justice to individuals, and, from its extent and importance, deserving to be regarded as a public measure -passed the Senate also, but partook of the fate of so many of its companions, and failed in the House. The retaining this money in the Treasury we are compelled to regard as a harsh and cruel exaction. We know no justification, hardly any plausible apology, for it; and while we speak of the restoration of these duties as one act of justice, we cannot but refer to another, and that is, the claims of our citizens for French spoliations before 1800. These two claims of justice, absolute justice, as we consider them, would have absorbed ten

The works already completed, are the canals of New York and Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore rail road to Frederick. These have cost as follows : \$10.000.000 New York Ganals, 20,000,000 Pennsylvania do, 2,000,000 Baltimore rail road,

Here, then, are thirty two millions of dollars | pated. expended within fifteen years, by three States, in competition for the Western trade! But what has been expended bears no proportion to what is proposed to be expended in the coming ten years. The New York canals found more than business enough in Western New York, alone, and the moment the Ohio canal was executed, and the shores of the lakes began to be settled, the New York canal became insufficient for the purposes of transportation. The Pennsylvania canals have been opened two years, and they too are crowded. In the mean time, the power of steam, applied to locomotion, has triumphed over all the previous inventions of science. and the rail road is now the acknowledged monarch of trassportation. Foreseeing its final conquest over all other schemes, capital and enterprise are now constructing rail roads over the whole surface of the land, and especially in reference to the Atlantic competition for the treasures of the West. Each State on the seaboard has its own particular scheme, within its own territory, by means of which | it hopes to excel and outdo its neighbors. The New York plan is to construct the New York and Erie rail road-from Tappan, on the Hudson, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie-thence they intend hereafter to continue the rail road ; on the southern shore of Lakes Erie and well as upon the established practice of our Michigan, by the way of Toledo, Chicago and own and all other Governments. Martens, a ally, who had taken us by the hand and led us Galena to the Mississippi. It is the know- writer of the very highest authority, lays it through "the dark valley' of our revolution," ledge of this plan, and the moral certainty of down that "a foreign nation does not appear its execution, which in no small degree occa- to violate its perfect obligations, nor to deviate sions the immense investments of New York from the principles of its neutrality, if in adcapital in the new towns on the northern verting to the possession of power without exlakes. By this means they propose to obtain amining into its legality, it recognizes," &c. a harbor on lake Erie, which shall be open a | &c. month . earlier than Buffalo-to avoid :he closing of navigation on the lakes by a rail road, and to strike the upper waters of the the actual possession of power, if the interest Mississippi-and thus to secure the trade of of their affairs so require ; and, indeed, there the basin of the lakes, while they share in | cannot be a more certain rule, or one which is

that of the Mississippi. But what says Pennsylvania ! Her canal through Pittsburgh, with the lakes at Cleveland. The Baltimore plan is to take the direct and nearest line to the Ohio valley, at Wheeling, and subsequently to reach the north-west by a cross rail road through Ohio to Toledo. In this plan she holds, as to the Ohio Valley, a great sevantage over her neighbors, New lawful prince on recovering the throne cannot York and Philadelphia. Her geographical position makes her the nearest, while her | will not fatigue the committee with other ausouthern latitude leaves her less exposed to thorities from writers on public law; I will only the evere difficulties of winter navigation. add the weight of one distinguished mane of In the trade of Michigan, Wisconsin, and our own country. Mr. Clay, in his speech on lowa, also, she certainly stands upon ground the recognition of the South American States, quite as favorable as her rival sisters.

In the South, works more magnificent, if

Government of Texas, "For expenses of running a boundary line between the United States and the independent appointed by the United States and the Republic of Texas."

This motion gave rise to a debate of much earnestness, in which several members partici-\$32.000,000

> Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, said, No one can regret more than I do the very imited time that is allowed for this discussion. sir, am in no way responsible for it. - My fault has certainly not been a want of zeal in pressing the subject upon Congress. The course of things for the last few weeks has been eminently illustrative and characteristic. The whole time of the House has been occupied with matters of purely a personal or local character,-in a miserable scramble for spoils, in which all parties have equally participated. to the exclusion of every thing of general importance.' The question now before the House nvolves, in some sort, the destinies of a young Republic just rising into existence, and our own character for justice, consistency, and a fearless discharge of our duties. It is pecu liarly fitting that we should introduce this young sister into the great family of nations. Why has it been so long postponed ! Are gentlemen afraid that a spontaneous burst of popular enthusiasm will force them to do that to which the cold, selfish, and sectional feelings of politicians are opposed !

I hope to show beyond the power of refutation, that it is our right and duty to recognize Texas upon every principle of national law,as laid down by every publicist of reputation, as

Vattel says, "In this particular, foreign powers take for their rule the circumstance of more agreeable to the law of nations or the in- Portugal were both arming and girding their dependency of states. As foreigners have no system goes to Pittsburgh, the head of the right to interfere in the domestic concerns of every reason to believe that the allied sever-Ohio valley; but not satisfied with this, and a nation, they are not obliged to canvass and eigns of Europe were about to interfere on the finding her works already crowded with busi- scrutinize her conduct in the management of part of Spain, and it is now matter of history ness, she too seeks the aid of steam, and is them, in order to determine how far it is either about to connect Philadelphia by a rail road, just or unjust. They may suppose the right to position to that effect was made by Prustia be annexed to the possession.

"When a nation has expelled her sovereign, other nations consider her thenceforward as a free and sovereign state.

" If foreign powers have received the ministers of a usurper, and sent theirs to him, the complain of these measures as an injury." holds the following language :

"The rule we have followed has ever been

clotted under their finger nails ! Even with the Directory, the infamous Directory, we were not only willing to establish relations, but sought them, sued for them. What was the course of our Government

with the insurgent States of South America? Spain had not abandoned the contest. There were at the very moment ten thousand Spanish troops in Venezuela alone, and Spain had possession of important posts in all the States, if States they might be called. Spain and loins for a last desperate conflict. There was that at the Congress of Aix ia Chapelle a proand only provented by the resistance of England.

In addition to which, South America was upon which the powers above looked with torn to pieces by intestine divisions ; hostile delight, it was when Lafayette rushed into chiefs were in the field more opposed to each the tent of Washington to announce the fact, oth 'r than to Spain. Under these circumstanfell upon his breast, and burst into tears .-ces we did not hesitate to recognize them ; we Sir, is there a man with the heart of a man, did more, we forbade foreign interposition .who can look back upon that scene, and refuse Our Government was forced to these measures by the irrepressible enthusiasm of the people, to others that countenance to which we are who in all matters involving the interest of so much indubted for our own national exishuman liberty, are always ahead of cold, sel- | tence ?

I have been asked, of what great advantage fish, calculating politicians. And why was it so? Was it really a contest for liberty ? In to Texas would our recognition be? I answer, it gives her position, countenance. If name only; for the slightest reflection would have satisfied any one that they were incapable

representation of the majority of the States on Indies. English philanthropy is now satisfied. ity. But, sir, look to their career, wise, glorious and merciful, as it has been. Let any man point his finger to a fault that they have committed-where have they failed to do the right thing in the right place-where have they failed to conquer their enemies in the field, or to spare them when conquered ? Is it to such a people that you will refuse sym pathies which have been squandered upon the undeserving ?

But, sir, there is a point in our history still more striking than those to which I have just alluded : the case of the rising of Greece against the power of the Ottoman-an insurrection begun by some bandit chiefs. The Greeks-always turbulent, factious, treacherous, and mercenary; their descendants possessing none of the qualities of their ancestors but their vices; chained down in slavery for two thousand years, debased and degraded by Byzantine and Mussulman, . superstition and oppression-raised once more the shout of liberty, and what did we see ? A proposition in the very incipiency of their struggle to give them the aid of our countenance ; aye, sir, even at the risk of a conflict with the Holy Alliance, and tendering that issue. Whence came this movement? From a very distinguished representative of that very section which is with such unanimity opposed to this amendment! Why is this, sir ! The true answer, if given, would do any thing else than satisfy a very large portion of the people of this confederacy. We could sympathise with the degenerate Greek. We could hope to see Greece, surrounded by Austria, Russia, and Turkey, a free republic ; a beatiful geography, truly, for a republic. There are no such sympathies now for Texas, nor for liberty.

I will allude to only one other case, and although it was not the action of our Government, yet it is one which is more touching to my feelings. It was the course of France ; that to which I feel we are indebted for the privilege which we have of sitting here, to which, next to an all wise and all ruling Providence, and the wisdom and courage of our fathers, we are indebted for the success of our own revolution. It was to us what our recognition may be to Texas-the crisis of our fate. It was just at the moment of Lord North's conciliatory resolutions which Gen. Washington was afraid to make known to the army, believing that they would divide our people and paralyze our stength. It, was in rebruary, 1778, that we were recognized by France. Will any one say that the contest was then ended, or even that there was a probability of success ? That gave us success. And if ever there was a scene upon this carth

plunderers and murderers. Let her do some--gallant, heroic, gifted Ireland-to the dignity of men and the rights of freemen, before she has the effrontery to talk of slavery and the rights of men in other countries. Let that

ed patriot, O'Connel, who has unfortunately too much influence in the present policy of England, before he embarks in a crusade for liberty in other lands, go to his own good city of Dublin, and there, at nightfall, see swarms we speak of the common, annual appropriation of squalid wretches creeping from their dens for works already begun, and now in progress. of hunger and misery, with scarce a rag to This appropriation has failed, by the disagreecover their nakedness, standing under kitchen windows to catch literally the crumbs which sentatives and Administration Senate, on the fall from the tables of the rich. Let him subject of the distribution of the Treasury surdivide with them his "rents," the regrad- plus, a measure which was connected with the ing price of his patriotism. Let him at least bill making this appropriation ; so that all the vindicate their rights with the feelings of a works, whose prior appropriations are exhaustpatriot, and the dignity of a statesman, before ed, must await the provisions of the next Conhe shall dare to utter one word of sympathy with the slaves of this country, in all substant al comforts as well provided as he is, and more honest and virtuous, and therefore more | large and clearly ascertained surplus ; we say urged here, how long will it be before we shall Houses, it is now as obvious that there will be be told that we must not refuse to receive pein dudgeon. The cases are parallel.

He is very little acquainted with European politics, or with that lightest of all possible things, the present periodical literature of. England, who does not know that the government of that country has other matters on its hands of far greater consequence. Since the seizure of the fortress of Oczaco, by the Russians, fifty years since, her course has been one of progressive and uninterrupted aggrandizement. The wars that have so much weakened some of ti States of Europe, and annihilated others, lave only resulted to Russia in an increase of territory and of power. That giant arm, even yet dripping with the blood of butchered Poland, is already uplifted, and all Europe is sitting and trembling under its dark shadow. England will make no war upon any free State ; and this, and this only, was the true reason of her internosition in the France.

Although, sir, I will not say that we are insurgent people, I do think that we owe countenance and all proper aid to those who really strike for freedom and violated coustitutional charters. We set this ball in motionour Revolution, it has been truly said, was in politics what the Reformation was in religion -it unchained the human mind. It was the greatest event in the history of man ! How infinitely do all the discoveries in physical science sink in comparison with that glorious epoch, when men were first taught how to be free. Other notions struggling for liberty look to us as did the wise men to the star of Bethlchem.

we refuse it how greatly will it embarrass her. not equally successful, are in progress. Rich- this : to look at the state of the fact, and re-We sir, have passed through the same mond and Norfolk are pointing to Ohio, -while cognize that government, be it what it might, of maintaining it. It was not for liberty, but If she applies, as she will, to other nations, stormy seas through which onr gallant neigha change of master .- whether they should be what will be the answer ? Why have not bor has been struggling, unaided but by her the great Southern railroad to Charleston is which was in actual possession of sovereign now placed almost beyond doubt. Pointing to powers. When one of these governments the subjects of a civil despotism as they were, the United States recognized you? They are own stout heart and sinewy arm. She has Cincinnati as its centre-it will be carried to was overthrown, without embarrassing oursel- or a military despotism as they are. As to your nearest neighbors, and best know your reached the light which we have placed upon the Lakes, by many arms, -while in its course, ves with any of the principles involved in the regulated liberty, they were unfit for it. They true position. It is the government most millions of the money of an overflowing Treait will receive larger tributaries, than the .ar. contest, we have ever acknowledged the new were intoxicated with its spirit, and reeled and likely to sympathise with you. If your case the beach!-Shall we drive her off? These flown sury. When will Governments learn that gest of our rivers. No th Carolina is directing the energies of the State, upon works joining this great highway to the West-Gazzie on the the first to do for you what justice is the first and greatest element of all they have made: they have been gazing on thus policy? this great highway to the West;-Georgia is tled for ages,-any which is founded in the prostrated themselves before the harlot licentia was done for South America and Mexico.--Among the other bills of a public nature the sun; returning to us with weary wing, already constructing her works, so as to join very nature of things, it is that every sover- ousness, and foundly imagined that they were What reply could Texas make, but one which which passed the Senate and failed in the shall we refuse them a resting place ? I hope it at Kaoxville :--- and Mobile is striving to join eight power has the right to judge of the exis. worshipping the true goddess. The great would degrade and dishonor us in the eyes of House of Representatives) was the bill for -1 trust not. it at the same place. Even New Orleans, ins tence of other soverighties." It is, sir, founded cause of civil liberty was as little concerned as the world? That we did sympathuse with increasing the Military Establishment of the to whose bosom the farther of rivers pours his in the very nature of things. What is recog. it would be in the question which particular them, that we well knew that they were en-United States. Though this was a measure SINGULAR DEATH. A woman burnt heraccumulated wealth, does not hesitate to em. nition ! The acknowledgment, the annuncia. buffalo should lead the vast herds which roam titled to recognition, but were afraid of offenupon which there is a great diversity of opinself to death in New York, the other day, by, bark her capital on this successful experiment. tion of a fact; nothing more. What the over our magnificient prairies. Yet when ding the powers of Europe; or that which she is rapidly constructing the New Orleans necessity of this rule? The intercourse of they unfurled their banner, they inscribed upon should cause a deeper blush on the check of letting the fire drop from her pipe in her lap- | ion, it must be confessed to, have been defeatwhereby her clothes became ignited past ex- ed by other circumstances than the hestility and Nashville rail road, and will ere long con-tinue it to Ohio. In the mean time the river, the canal, the McAdamised road, are not de-With the government having actual possession of the House to it. The whole number of Senate bills not acted npon by the House was about one fundral and serted. Steamboats, barges, flats,-wagous of power; for no other can enforce them. A ings of our people always are right; we no laio smoking with their clothes on.