

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BURT'S SPEECH.

On the Bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, is published in the Washington Union of the 14th. It is a masterly vindication of the rights of the States and views the power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, in the Territories and new States in the true point of light. All the compromises entered into by Congress, interdicting slavery to any of the new States, Mr. Burt considers unconstitutional; and consequently not binding on such States.

before her admission into the Union. He knew that some of his friends from the South had doubted whether the amendment which he had the honor to submit was judicious at this moment. He was aware that one who had, perhaps, always some influence in controlling public opinion at the South, had been endeavoring to silence the voice of the South upon that question. He [the remainder of the sentence was lost.] But so far as this territory of Oregon was concerned, the present was the only time when the question should be raised. It was to be done now, or it was to be done never. If not done, it was to constitute another precedent, and he did not hesitate to say, that if the South failed to raise its voice now, it ought to be and would be precluded. But what were the circumstances which now surrounded them? A man from the southern States had been blind, who for the last three years had not seen that a fearful juncture was coming upon the country. He (Mr. B.) had not occupied his seat two days before he espied the rapid approach. He begged very briefly to advert to some of those circumstances. Three years ago, the incendiary publications, disguised under the form of memorials and petitions to Congress, were excluded from the hall—that barrier had been broken down.—One of the States of the Union—the State of Massachusetts—a State influential on account of her high intelligence and wealth—solemnly, by her Legislature, proposed to disturb that compromise of the constitution which provided the basis of representation in Congress. That was defeated. During the last session of Congress, when a proposition was made in that hall to furnish the government of the United States with the means of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico—when an appropriation was asked for the simple purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico—a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania rose in his place and moved that interdict of the ordinance of 1787 upon any territory that might be acquired from the enemy in Mexico. The country was at war. Every body desired that a peace should be obtained if practicable. Yet that blow was inflicted by a Democratic hand! He remembered, upon that occasion, that his worthy and estimable friend from Indiana moved the proposition of the Missouri compromise; and he remembered that that proposition was voted down. He remembered, moreover, that when the bill to provide the loan sought by the President was introduced in that House, gentlemen from the Eastern States, and some from the western States, on the opposite side of the House, denounced with a loud voice the entire proposition; and so one of the provisos of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was engrafted on that bill, and they were the first to turn round and vote with alacrity for it.

During the present session of Congress, an honorable member from the State of New York, [Mr. King,] had deemed it his duty, or at least had thought proper, to attempt the introduction of the same proposition—the proposition with the proviso moved by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The House refused to suspend the rules for only some two or three votes.—He told them, and he told the South, that that proposition was to come! He told them that it would be moved, and he did not see that it would not prevail.—What was the language all around him in that hall? What was the language of gentlemen from the north, and from the east, and from the west? That the south need not hope ever again to see a slave State formed of any Territory that might be acquired by that government, whether by treaty or by conquest.

Tallahassee.—By kindness of Mr. Jarnagan, representative from Orange county, we are permitted to copy the following extract of a letter received by him shortly before the adjournment of the Legislature. The facts it makes known are truly ominous, and will occasion considerable anxiety and apprehension. We had occasion, a few weeks since, to allude to statements of the Senator from Hillsborough, which this letter sustains. The General Government should not suffer itself to be misled by official reports that the Indians keep within their bounds; and unless something effectual is done to insure tranquility, there is great reason to apprehend trouble on the frontier.

From the Savannah Republican, January 18. FROM LIVERPOOL.—DIRECT. Four days later intelligence was received in this city on Sunday morning last, and the fortunate parties, acting upon the information in their possession, succeeded in purchasing something like 3,000 bales Cotton. We are also informed that advices have been received here as late as the 13th from Liverpool, and that operations, passed upon them, have already been made in both Augusta and Macon very considerably to the advantage of the parties concerned. There have also been several other arrivals from British ports, within the last two or three days, nearly all of which might have brought us later papers in addition to the intelligence intended for the private use of the consignees.

We have no disposition to attach any blame to the fortunate operators, they have certainly a perfect right to use their own information to the best advantage; but we are also somewhat surprised that commanders of vessels leaving Liverpool under such circumstances, do not take the trouble of procuring the latest papers for the use of the press.

shall do nothing to injure or molest them, only take back our own.

Your's in haste, T. H. CRANE.

Mexican Butchery.—The Californian, (published at Monterey,) of 12th September, gives the following account of a horrid butchery committed by a party of Mexicans, under one Padilla, on two young men, named Fowler and Cowrie:—

"The party, after keeping the prisoners a day or two, tied them to trees, then stoned them; one of them had his jaw broken, when a rope was made fast to the broken bone and the jaw dragged out; they were then cut up, a small piece at a time, and the pieces thrown at them or crammed in their throats, and they were eventually despatched by cutting out their bowels."

This murder was avenged by a small party of the revolvers, headed by Capt. Ford, who pursued the Mexicans, overtook attacked them, 80 in number, against 18. The Mexicans were routed, with 12 killed and several wounded.

Important Naval Preparations.—The N. O. Picayune of January 13, says:—"We are enabled to state from sure authority, that orders were issued from the Navy Department, on the 14th inst., for the purchase of four brigs or schooners, to be converted into bomb vessels, to carry each gun ten feet in length and ten inch calibre. They are to be from 250 to 300 tons burthen. The purchase is to be made without delay and the necessary alterations and arrangements to be effected with the utmost despatch. The destination of these vessels is evident enough. A ship of 500 tons is to be procured, right away, to carry stores and munitions for the use of the bomb vessels. Two steamers the Bargar and Aurora, have been purchased, and will sail for the Gulf, under the names of the Scourge and Scorpion, as soon as some alterations are made in them. Events of great moment are brewing."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—DIFFICULTIES WITH MR. WISE. The brig Reindeer arrived at New York on Saturday from Rio Janeiro, which place she left on the 28th November. The California Regiment had arrived at Rio Janeiro. The Reindeer brings the intelligence of an unfortunate difficulty between the Brazilian Government and Mr. Wise, the American Minister, the details of which are as follows:—A few days previous to the arrival of the California Regiment, two American seamen of the Saratoga had gotten into a difficulty with some of the citizens, and had been, with Lieut. Davis, imprisoned by the authorities. Mr. Wise had interposed and demanded their release, threatening if the demand was not complied with, that he would order the Saratoga and Columbus to fire upon the town.

At this juncture of affairs the three ships conveying the California Regiment sailed into port.—So great was the panic produced by this accidental demonstration that the prison doors were instantly thrown open and the three prisoners released, and it was some time before the apprehensions of government could be allayed. The New York Herald says that this affair has created considerable sensation at Rio, and the government had requested the recall of Mr. Wise, and of Com. Rousseau, our Naval Commander at Brazil.

What added to the difficulties was, that on the occasion of the general illumination for the christening of the infant Princess Isabella, Mr. Wise's house was the only one in darkness, and in the midst of the general salute, the American shipping refused to participate, not a gun being fired by our vessels of war.

In consequence of this manifestation of disrespect, a resolution was offered in the upper house of the Brazilian parliament for the immediate expulsion of Com. Rousseau from the coast of Brazil, giving him six hours to leave, which resolution was afterwards presented to the other house, where it was vetoed; upon which many of the members of the upper house resigned. Chas. Eve. News.

From the Charleston Evening News. THE SLAVERY RESTRICTION. In despite of the remonstrance of the Southern members, the House of Representatives having rejected the amendment of Mr. Burt, re-affirming the principle of the Missouri Compromise, which is equivalent to the passage of the bill restricting Slavery in the new territories: It is hoped that the Senate will place its negative on this perilous measure, and save the Republic the disgrace of geographical divisions while the country is engaged in war. If there is any sympathy in this matter between the two branches of the National Legislature—if that body, which is the conservative power in the government of the Union, sanctions this restriction, there is an end to this confederacy of States. So soon as the bill passes the lower branch, a meeting should be instantly held at Washington of all the Southern Senators and Representatives, to express their united determination of their constituents, the States and the people they represent, not to submit to the restriction. Such an expression of opinion will, no doubt, arrest the measure, and rebuke the fanatical feeling of a majority in the lower house, who have sought the unpropitious period of a foreign war, requiring united councils, to distract those councils, and exhibit us to the world as a disunited people.

Fire at Lower Three Runs, S. C.—We learn from a letter, with a sight of which we have been favored that on Tuesday night, 12th instant, a fire occurred at that place, which destroyed a building so rapidly as to render it necessary for the inmates to escape in their night clothes, and prevented them from saving either furniture or articles of any description from the house.—Char. Courier.

Snow at the North.—It commenced snowing in New York on Sunday morning, and continued to fall until Monday evening, to the depth of about fifteen inches. At Rochester, it was only an inch deep, with clear weather on Monday morning. At Syracuse and Utica, there was no appearance of snow, and at Albany but a slight sprinkling.—Geor. Constitutionalists, Jan. 20th inst.

The Georgia Regiment of Volunteers.—From a statement published in the Port

Gaines (Ga.) paper, we learn that since this regiment has been mustered into service, one hundred and four have been discharged, sixty-nine died and eighteen deserted.

New Orleans, Jan. 12. First Pennsylvania Regiment.—We are sorry to find that irregularities of some moment exist among this fine body of men. Yesterday, a company with fixed bayonets, marched twenty disorderly members to the first Municipality watch house, with a request from the Colonel, that the civil power would take charge of them for safe keeping. They were accordingly placed in the cells for some future disposition. A short time, we trust, will see them in active campaign, when the duties of the patriot and the soldier, will no doubt, overpower all the effervescence of youthful animal feeling, which the proximity of a populous city is so apt to cause.—Times.

Affray.—Yesterday, a couple of the Pennsylvania volunteers went into a cabaret in the third Municipality, and asked for some liquor. The bar-keeper demanded the money first. The soldiers refused, and some altercation took place, when the bar-keeper took hold of a loaded fowling piece, and discharged it at one of the volunteers, wounding him dangerously with small shot, in the head. The bar-keeper and two others in the house were subsequently arrested by the military, in whose hands they were late last evening. The affair will be investigated before Recorder Seuzemann, this morning. The individual wounded is a native of Wyoming, Pa., and belongs, as we hear, to company I.—Ibid.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, January 17. Mr. Calhoun, as I now learn, will not offer any project respecting the Mexican war, but will avail himself of the first occasion simply to define his own position on the subject.

The bill to increase the army by adding to it ten regiments is likely to be delayed for some days in the Senate, by the discussion of various amendments. The majority of the Senate are in favor of connecting with the measure a land bounty system, which requires careful deliberation. The military committee will report an amendment embracing a well digested system to-morrow. Gen. Houston's project to render the officers elective will not occasion some debate. His plan is to enlist the troops as regulars, but gives to each company the choice of the company officers, and these officers are to elect the field officers, who are to be commissioned by the President, and their appointment confirmed by the Senate. A similar scheme was rejected by the House.