HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

"Verite sans peur."

Friday, Feb. 20, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Passage of the Notice.

The Resolution directing the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, passed the House of Representatives at a late hour on the 9th inst. We publish a portion of this day's proceedings, including Mr. Adams' speech, but have not room for the whole. The said resolution, as passed, is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. *And be it further resolved*, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

We leave our readers to judge for themselves as to the prospect of a rupture with G. Brittain, barely remarking, that it is the belief of many intelligent men, who have the best of opportunities for knowing, that such a result is more than probable.

Every Representative from this State voted for the Notice, except Mr. Dockery.

The Weather.

Last Thursday, in the course of two hours it "*blewed* and *sneewed*, and *friz*," but did n't "*thew*" by a "jog hull!"

As yet, we hear of no opposition to Gov. Graham, and it seems that the public have settled down in the belief that there will be none.

A well written communication upon the Penitentiary question will be found in our paper to-day. The writer, it will be observed, advocates the adoption of the system. It is intended as a reply to, and refutation of, the arguments contained in the communication, No. 2, of "Sylvanus," copied into our paper a few weeks since from the Raleigh Register.

We learn from the Raleigh Star that the information which the last Legislature directed Gov. Graham to procure and spread before the people of the State, is soon to appear, so that the people may expect to be furnished shortly, not with theories alone, but with facts and statistics, furnished by the managers and directors of the different Penitentiaries in the United States.

If war should unfortunately ensue between Great Brittain and our own country, wonder if those Democratic editors who have been so rampant upon the Oregon question—asserting, among other very foolish things, that we could whip the British before breakfast—would shoulder their muskets and march to the tented field? We think it doubtful, for the reason that we have always observed that those who made the greatest noise did the least fighting.

Judge Woodward.—The "Native American" presses charge the U. S. Senate with having rejected the nomination of this gentleman to a seat on the U. S Court Bench, because he was an avowed supporter of the Native American party.

Isaac Johnson, Dem., is elected Governor of Louisiana. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Godey's Lady's Book for February has reached us. As usual, it is embellished with several rich and beautiful engravings, and filled with entertaining matter. It is a valuable magazine, and every lady who can should subscribe for it.

INSURRECTION OF 1834 IN LYONS.

[CONTINUED.]

The law forbidding the formation and operation of all associations fell as heavily on the societies of the various trades as on those of a political character. The resistance therefore was universal. Workmen of every class, members of every fraternity, became soldiers in the same cause. No more hesitation—no more distrust. *Vive la Republique!* was the common cry. Girard, one of the executive council of the Mutualists, took the lead, and a general committee was formed for the emergency, composed of men chosen by the several societies.

When it was suggested that the people were unprovided with arms, the reply was, "The soldiers have them. They will not kill their brethren." While this violent outburst of feeling was manifesting itself in the mass, the more intelligent who saw the danger of a collision, hesitated long, though they held such intercourse with a portion of the troops, and particularly with some of the artillery, as to be acquainted with the plans and objects of the commanding officers in all their movements. Such was the state of things when the 5th of April, the day fixed for the trial of the arrested Mutualists, arrived. To honor their chiefs, and perhaps too to over awe the judges, a vast number of the fraternity assembled at the place St. Jean where the tribunal was situated. A trifling disorder having occasioned the appearance of the soldiery, the workmen cried out "Down with your bayonets!" an appeal to which the soldiers yielded, and some of them even went so far as to go and *fraternize* with the people in the public places. The same day the funeral of one of the operatives was attended by 8000 of his fellow-laborers. These immense collections of people, under the peculiar circumstances of the time could not fail to be attended with excitement and ebullition. Every where threats were heard, fierce looks were seen, and combat only was talked or thought of. The trial having been adjourned to the 9th, every one in Lyons understood that on that day the opposing forces would come in contact. The resolution of the general committee (acquainted as we have seen with the plan and end of the military movements which were in progress, and which were advisedly calculated to precipitate a conflict) was taken on the night of the 8th "not to attack, but to repel" to the utmost "the attack" they foresaw would be made. They formed, however, no well digested, definite plan, and concerted no order of battle. All was complete uncertainty how the shock was to be sustained, and how communications were to be kept up. M. Martin was required to draw up a proclamation on their behalf, to be read next morning. It was full of angry spirit, yet it did not positively make an appeal to arms.

The authorities who could have calmed all this tumult, were, however, as before said, fixed in the determination to seize so favorable an occasion totally to suppress and crush the revolutionary and republican spirit. About ten thousand men were already on the spot, and to this formidable army they could add as fast as more troops were wanted, from the neighboring posts and garrisons. It was observable that the military men who were in Lyons were generally less disposed to violent measures. It was the prudent advice of Lt. Gen. Aymar that a powerful body of troops should occupy over night the approaches of the tribunal so as to prevent a collision. How much bloodshed and misery would have been spared, if this counsel had been followed.—But he was overruled. The last orders were given late at night to the different corps posted in the city, which the morning of the 9th found no longer a town but a camp. The troops were so disposed as to give a severe blow to the revolt at the outset of the expected combat, and their standards were raised, that (according to usage) every deserter might be killed on the spot. The cathedral which borders on the place St. Jean was filled with troops whose bayonets glittered among its dark gothic recesses.

At the very break of day, three men met on the quay St. Antony. These were Messrs. Baune, Albert, and Limage. As they looked cautiously around them, they saw at once that the crisis was come. They were all important men in the ranks of the people. Separating to go to their respective posts, they bade each other a last and solemn farewell, saying "we shall not see each other again." Limage was slain before night.

It is now half past ten. A moment before crowded with the population, St. Jean is all at once strangely deserted. In the neighboring streets some boys are throwing up barricades (made of the paving stone piled across the way to stop the passage of troops and form a sort of breast work) under the eyes of the people, who look at them in silence.—In the inside of the hall of justice the judges are sitting, evidently uneasy, and paying a very unquiet attention to the advocate, M. Jules Favre. Suddenly a firing is heard. All spring to their feet and, pale with horror, behold a man brought in covered with blood, who was said to be "an insurgent shot in the act of building a barricade." What was the surprise of all, when under his coat was found the badge of an agent of the police, thus betraying the fact that he had been an emissary of the authorities employed to decoy the people into an act of mutiny!

That shot was the signal. Pushed back by the troops, the flying operatives were crowded in the adjacent streets; these trying to gain their own quarter of the town; those stopping at the crossings of the streets to form barricades there; while others still ran furiously here and there, equally undecided and helpless. Far from giving orders to the multitude to commence their resistance, the general committee was carried away by the movement, and no orders were or could be waited for.

Up to this time it would have been perfectly easy for the authorities to arrest all the chiefs of the insurgents, for they were all known, their posts ascertained, and the way open to reach them at once. Was M. Gasparin too scrupulous to commit so arbitrary an act? Judge from the nature of his order given to the soldiers—"Fire on every one who shall appear in the streets!" an order limited indeed to some portions of the city, but which, where it was executed, produced scenes the most fearful and shocking! an order which, without a special care and guard to prevent it, would have proved fatal to the judges themselves as they retired from the seat of justice!

[To be continued.]

There is a moral in the following article from the Louisville Journal, which will admit its sharpness:

"Amos Kendall says that he expects to be able in a short time to pay everything he owes in the world. Ah, but there's a heavy debt that he has got to settle in the other world. *There'll be the Devil to pay.*"

For the Highland Messenger.

Remarks on the Penitentiary Question.

You will observe that I have adopted as the heading of this sheet the same title as that prefixed to an article copied into your paper a few weeks ago from the Raleigh Register. This I have done for the reason that the author of that essay did not seem to me to have managed the subject as candidly and fairly as such an important question demands, but has in reality given alone the arguments on one side of the question, without even referring to the many powerful reasons adduced on the other. I shall content myself however at this time with endeavoring to explain his arguments and place them as he has failed to do, in their proper light before your readers.

He first declares as the opinion of benevolent-minded men the very proposition which in discussing this subject I should have laid down, i. e., "The prevention of crime is an object greatly to be desired, therefore we favor the institution of a Penitentiary." He then proceeds to state that from this opinion, as from a delusion, the mind of the public should be freed. He gives, however, merely a list of assertions, instead of arguments, by which he proposes to establish his proposition. I shall therefore merely value them at what they really are—the declaration of the opinions of a single man—and shall endeavor to deduce from a train of undoubted and admitted facts that an institution of this kind cannot by any possibility have any effect except an advantageous and desirable one to any community.

Let us examine as briefly as possible the various punishments for which in a community like ours it is thought desirable to substitute the Penitentiary. They are the pillory, whipping post, and sometimes the gallows, as also common jail imprisonment and sometimes the State's prison. Of the first class of these punishments, it is justly complained that by their hardening effect, offering to malefactors a fair opportunity to exhibit their courage and hardihood, it takes away the disgrace of punishment; of the other class, that they afford to the criminal a comfortable asylum and abundant leisure for meditating and contriving a renewal of his villany. "The Devil loves idleness" say the Spaniards, and truly he could desire no better opportunity for working his will on the hardened and seared conscience of a malefactor already buried in guilt to the lips, than the solitude of a State's Prison or a county jail.

It is desirable, therefore, that in choosing a substitute for the present modes of punishment we should adopt that which will combine sufficient severity with mercy, as far as it can in justice as well to the criminal as the community be shown, that will neither allow him to live a life of ease or give him an opportunity to acquire what he calls glory, at the whipping-post or the gallows.

All these desirable ends we claim are attained in the institution of the Penitentiary.—There the idleness or leisure so justly complained of in other modes of imprisonment, gives place to an active, useful and industrious employment, the best suited in each particular case to enable the culprit to live in future an honorable and useful life.

The whole of the argument embodied in the latter part of his essay resolves itself into the single question "Is crime an appropriate object of revenue?" I shall answer this query by another, Is it desirable that the crimes of its inhabitants should be a source of expense to any State? If the answer be given in the affirmative, I say then abolish the present plan of *fines*, and establish in its place a system of rewards to offenders against the laws, and take my word for it that the *end* of absorbing the revenue of the State for the benefit of evil doers will be as completely attained by proposing a premium as it is at present by holding out a penalty for crime.

If, on the contrary, my question is answered in the negative, then let us adopt some mode of punishment by which the criminal may be made to feel that it is to his individual interest as well as that of the community in which he lives that he should act honestly and uprightly. But do not tell him that by breaking the laws he will gain an asylum in which he may defy the fear of poverty, acquire the means of living an easy, lazy and independent life. For there are some so hardened in guilt, so lost to every sense of moral right or duty as to glory in the fact that their guilt does not involve misery or misfortune to themselves, but only doubles the taxes and troubles of the unhappy poor, whose only *crime* is that they are *innocent*.

Again, is it not a well known fact that public officers in many instances, conscious of the expense and trouble to the country attending imprisonment as at present applied, are strongly tempted to let the guilty go free rather than burden the State with their support in indolence?

After a candid view of these facts what does it become us as people to do? Shall we help to fasten the rope still tighter around our own necks? Shall we put it in the power of any band of rebels against the law to involve in their merited punishment the destruction of the honest poor around them, the bankruptcy of the State and the annihilation of her resources? Or shall we not rather, boldly following and profiting by the example of our partners in the great firm of nations, make crime its own supporter and punishment dreaded rather than desired?

QUIVIS.

Martha Gray the widow of the discoverer of the Columbia River, has memorialized Congress on the subject of the services of her husband, Capt. Robert Gray, and asking a pension.

Mr. Atkin:

Some things I want to know. In the first place, I noticed in your valuable paper of the 6th inst. two lines which run as follows,

"Truth is mighty, so is cheese;
Fancy's flighty, so *is* flea."

I do not pretend to cope with *Homer*, but this flea story put me to thinking, and that too after being snugly in bed, when I felt one of these little "varmints" kick or hop, and I have often heard it said "put your finger on him and he *aint thar*." And I want to know if any man tell me how far or where he would land provided he could *jump* with the same velocity and distance in proportion to the weight of a flea! Perhaps some astronomer now looking after comets can tell. If the calculation should be attempted, I would say the weight of the man 150 pounds, provided the flea be one of those about a year old, *thin back and long legs*; but should the flea be one of those full grown, fat, lazy fellows, (which will probably be the case as they are more easily caught,) I then claim the weight of ——, the heaviest man in Congress.

My opinion is (without calculation) that the man, provided he made his leap about *daybreak*, with his face toward the *east*, would land about the place I once heard a preacher say the Garden of Eden was—away towards sun rise, or the other side.

Secondly, I want to know if there cannot be some *Galvanic Battery* formed with sufficient power to enable those persons who wish to turn their course in order to procure office, or in other words, those who are making such wide strides to overtake the spoils, to do so with success? If a machine can be procured that will enable them to *jump* as far as the flea man, I think they *might some it*.

I think such a machine, about now, would be of great utility, for it seems to me that with a machine or tool of the proper grit any man, notwithstanding his weight, could leap to, or *dig out* any office.

I propose the Galvanic Battery for the reason that I see by Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge that Galvanism was first discovered from the effects of metal (silver of course) and wet rags, (Bank paper I suppose,) and when it was brought to touch a *skinned frog* it made him *bounce* again. However, I would advise the man who undertakes the leap to keep well his equilibrium, *lest he might smash his nopper against the moon*, or land the other side of the 79th degree in Oregon!

PHIS-O-DICK.

A NOBLE MOVE.

It must thrill the heart of every good man in the State with joy to learn that within the last three weeks, upwards of one hundred of the young gentlemen connected with the University, at Chapel Hill, have signed the TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE. We hope the remaining students will speedily follow their noble example; and we trust, too that their parents, and the distinguished men of the State whose influence is felt at that institution and among the educated yong men of the State every where, will give countenance and encouragement to this manly step in the pathway of an elevated morality and virtuous self-denial. Let them lock up their liquors in the medicine chest, and cease to oppose the Temperance reform, if they will not themselves sign the pledge. But why will they not come out at once and rally under the Temperance banner? Does their happiness depend upon the use of a contemptible artificial stimulant? Are they so weak, that they cannot abandon a habit the most useless, and at the same time the most dangerous of all habits?—*Raleigh Star.*

GOLD DOLLARS.

The subject of issuing gold dollars from the U. S. mint, has been introduced in Congress, and there appears little doubt that a bill for this purpose will be passed during the present session. They will be a trifle smaller than our ten cent peices—will be very convenient for remittance by mail, and, if we can have them sufficiently plenty, will answer very well for small change.—*Scientific American.*

Murders.—In Sampson county, a few days ago, Mr. Alfred Flowers was killed by John Barfield. The parties were neighbors, and had been drinking together. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Flowers is said to have seized a chair to strike Barfield, but fell over it, and Barfield stabbed him. Barfield was arrested, and is in jail.

A Mr. Simpson was murdered by a negro, we understand, in Bladen county, a few days ago. We have not heard the particulars.

We find the following humorous hit at the present state of affairs between this country and Mexico in a late number of the Charleston Patriot:

A CARD.—Mexico begs the United States to excuse her. She has so much to do with her *family at home* that she cannot at end to her *foreign relations.*

Congressional Proceedings.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Oregon resolutions were taken up, a few minutes after ten o'clock.

Mr. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, spoke his hour in favor of giving a notice that up to 49 degrees is ours, and that we will extend a territorial government over it and leave the rest for compromise. His speech was a good one, and his manner was very animated. He supported the amendment proposed by Mr. Dargin of Alabama.

Mr. A. D. Sims next spoke, and went against giving the notice—in favor of negotiation, and for an amicable settlement of the difficulty.—He confined himself to two points—1st, whether Congress has constitutional authority to give the notice—and 2d, whether the giving the notice would be expedient. He contended that Congress had no authority to give the notice; or if it had, ought not to exercise it. He is a bold, animated speaker, with a clear loud voice.

Mr. Atkinson, of Virginia, spoke next for an hour, and declared for giving the notice. He defended the administration, and gave a poor, silly solution of the problem, "Who is JAMES K POLK!" He is a poor speaker, and made a poor speech!

Mr. G. Fries, of Ohio, next took the floor in favor of giving the notice. He thinks it a question of honor and not of dollars and cents.

At two o'clock a Message was received from the President, covering an important correspondence as follows:

1st. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk.

2d. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, dated December 13, and asking the means of English war preparations.

3d. A letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 3, stating that he had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, who assured him that the war preparations of England had no reference to American affairs—believes Lord Aberdeen sincere—still thinks it possible that hostilities may come—in which England would be prepared to deal powerful blows against the United States.

4th. A letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated December 27, proposing arbitration.

5th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated January 3, declining arbitration—yet cherishing the hope that difficulties may be amicably settled by negotiation.

6th. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan dated January 3, stating that he will send the answer of Mr. Polk, transmitted above by Mr. Buchanan, to the British Minister in London.

7th. Another letter from Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated January 16th, in which he argues the question of arbitration, and controverting Mr. Polk's objection to arbitration—declaring that England *has* rights in Oregon.—He asks, whether the United States Government is willing to submit to arbitration their claim to the *whole of* Oregon.

8th. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, dated February 6, declining their last proposition for arbitration, and stating the reason why.

The receipt of the Message caused a deep sensation in the House, and the reading of the correspondence was listened to with deep interest.

SENATE—MONDAY, February, 9, 1846

Among the resolutions of inquiry submitted, was one by Mr. Cass, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report whether there is now any naval armament on Lake Superior and whether an armament is not necessary there; also what would be the best kind of defence. It was laid over.

After the disposal of a mass of private business the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the construction of ten iron war Steamers.

Mr. Westcott having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dickenson said that in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Fairfield, he proposed that the bill should be laid over informally. On this a very exciting discussion arose, during which Mr. Mangum took occasion to say that premeditated excitement and agitation had been resorted to for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the country. He said that a system of mystification and concealment had been indulged in for the purpose of raising the fear of war, when the party in power never dreampt of war. He also said that if he had more confidence in those now conducting the negotiation, he should feel more comfortable.

Mr. Haywood moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. Sevier moved to postpone. He said it ought to come up after more important measures.

After a continuation of the debate between Messrs. Mangum, Bagby, Allen, Cass, and others, the latter denounced the policy of doing nothing because we could not do every thing. He desired to augment the navy although we might not make it superior to that of Great Britain.—As to the remarks of Mr. Mangum relative to the disturbance of business, it was true the evil would be lamentable, but a disruption of all business was preferable to a loss of national honor. We were defenceless in the last war, and we are defenceless now—this city and Bladensburg stand where they did in 1814.

After a rejoinder from Mr. Mangum, on motion of Mr. Clayton, the Senate adjourned in order to be present at the voting of the House upon the Oregon notice propositions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several other miscellaneous matters having been disposed of, the House then went into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the Joint Resolutions authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice forthwith.—After a speech from Mr. B. King,

Mr. ADAMS commenced by observing that this was not one of those ocasions in which, notwithstanding the estimation of his good friend from Pennsylvania, the speech he had formerly delivered on the subject before the committee took from him the right of addressing it at this time. The only occasion when he had addressed the House at all during the present session was on the bill brought here by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs for the raising of two regiments of riflemen for the army. So far from the question then being the same as that now before the committee, the main drift of the few remarks Mr. A. had then made was the complaint that he had understood by general report, current through the city, that the committee on Foreign Affairs had determined not to report in favor of giving the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention respecting Oregon till the expiration of twelve months. On that occasion, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) had stated, in his place, that no such determination had been absolutely taken by that committee, and that no member of the committee was authorized to make any such statement. Whereupon gentlemen might perhaps, remember that Mr. A. had expressed himself as being glad to hear it, and as hoping that, in a few days, a report on that subject would be made, and that when made, it would be made the first subject of consideration of the House, as being one of many highly important measures, the rest of which were to follow it. To his great gratification, within three days after the report now before the committee was made, and, as he had desired, it was made the first subject of any material importance for consideration by the House, and had so continued from that day to the present.

Mr. A. had then said that he was in no condition to address the House, neither the requisite power of body nor of mind; and he was in a situation now which rendered him far more incompetent than he had been then.

At that time he stated expressly that, after great deliberation and great reluctance, he had twelve months before, declared that his mind was made up in favor of giving the notice to Great Britain that the convention respecting Oregon should be terminated after the expiration of twelve months; that he continued to think so, and that he was ready, then, to adopt any resolutions giving that notice.

Since that time the House had been engaged with all the ability he had ever witnessed, and which, he must say, was unsurpassable, and with a patriotism unsurpassed by any deliberative assembly of any people in the world, upon that question. If his mind had not been made up already that the time was come for giving such notice, it would have been so from the arguments brought forward during the debate; a debate as ably conducted and consummated on both sides of the question as any he had ever witnessed. He had endeavored, throughout, to keep his mind in as calm and impartial a state as if he had not considered the question before. He had listened with all the attention he could command to what had been advanced on both sides, and if his mind had not been made up in the most positive and inflexible manner, he did not know what might have been the result of the debate upon his opinion. Every argument, every fact, every consideration of every sort that could have power over the human mind, had been brought forward on both sides. It was not for him to draw the balance of ability between them; but he would say that never had there been a debate in which the subject in dispute had been more thoroughly examined and more perfectly exhausted than in this. The debate had left him just where he was when it commenced; with a conviction fortified by all that had been said, that the time was come in which notice ought to be given to Great Britain that, at the expiration of twelve months, the convention in regard to the Oregon territory must be terminated; and that at that time the United States would put an end to its further continuance.

On this point, however, Mr. A. had but little to say in addition to what he had observed before, and to add that he adopted all the arguments of those gentlemen who had maintained the same side of the question.

But he could not help saying that, in some parts of the debate, the discussion had been drawn too much into personality. Mr. A. had been charged with inconsistency in his own course, and gentlemen had sometimes imputed to him motives not the most patriotic or praiseworthy. It had been said that Great Britain had some claims, [here some words were lost to the reporter,] and no claim beyond that was admitted by the convention between the two nations.

Mr. A. said that his situation was such as might ask some apology to the committee for the desultory character of what he should say, and this for reason with which he should not trouble the House.

He had been recently urged by his friends to say something on the question before the committee, but for a time he had thought it not to be necessary; and when he came to the House this morning he was rather desparing of an opportunity to take any part in the discussion; nor should he have attempted to do so now but for the personal appeal to him by a gentleman (Mr. King, of Georgia) for whom he entertained great respect, and with whom his personal relations had always been of the most friendly kind, and who had hitherto ever observed the duties of that relation. But, on the present occasion, the gentleman had commenced by what he conceived to have been a disorderly appeal to him of a personal character, and which was not in conformity with the rules laid down to regulate the course of debate in the House. It was irregular inasmuch as the gentleman had put his question to Mr. A. in person, instead of addressing it to the Chair. What right had that gentleman to ask him, personally, anything on that floor?

[Mr. KING, by leave, spoke in explanation. He had addressed his question to the Chair: he had said that, with all due respect, he should like to ask the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts one question: the gentleman seemed to assent, and then he had put his question. This, as he understood it, was not unparliamentary or irregular. He certainly had not intended anything that was unparliamentary or disrespectful.]

Mr. ADAMS resumed. He did not believe that the gentleman meant to be disrespectful or unparliamentary, yet he certainly thought his question unparliamentary; he was certainly willing to believe it was not personally disrespectful. Mr. A. had answered it as explicitly, as undisguisedly, as directly, as his heart and mind could suggest; and with that reply he might have concluded what he had to say. He referred to the circumstance now only because it was the final, and indeed the only reason why he addressed the committee.

Mr. A. said before that he was willing to give Great Britain the notice proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs; but he had not entered into all the reasons which had brought him to that conclusion. He had been willing to leave the balance of the debate to the committee, and to say ay to any one of the propositions as to the form of giving the notice of the termination of the convention—