## DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL. HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PREOFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

Gerros. - The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead: M. WRITEWEAD. J. A. CALDWELL. December 1, 1858.

T HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Exets, Pharmacuetical Preparations, Sur-

freal Instruments, &c., &c.
Great care is exercised in the preparation of yours, Tinetures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, I being made strictly in accordance with the U. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent iments in Pusrmacy. bury Jan. 18, 1859.

edical Card .-- PILES, FISTULA Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula Pamphlets containing testimonials of the high-est character will be forwarded to any that may

wish to test the truth of the above. CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N.C. Col. Samuel Bingham, Col. Samuel Binguam, Archibald P. Carter, Esq., "Pittsboro', Mocksville,

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies. A three cent stamp must accompany all com-CURES GUARANTEED.

J. A. CLOPTON. Address Huntsville, Ala. March 30, 1859.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT. bury, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession. January 1, 1859.

## LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING AS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's

Office. January 1, 1859. LAW NOTICE. DOBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, for-

merly used as the county court Clerk's Office. Feb. 21. W. L. SAUNDERS, Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

IT ILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STAN-V LY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to January 1, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WARDER & BARRETT. GEO. A. WARDER & CO., ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, No. 266 Baltimore Street, (opposite Hanover street,)

BALTIMORE, Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

Selected Expressly for the Trade. BY THE CASE OR DOZEN. All orders will receive prompt and careful atdention. Aug, 16. 8-12m

NOTICE TO ALL. HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY

outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE. M. HOFFLIN. Feb. 7th, 1860.

MICHAEL BROWN Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C. ROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce kef or shipped to other Port: Peb. 7, 1859:

J. E. MOOSE,

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C. VILL give his personal attention to the MORRIS, WHEELER & CO. purchase ef all kinds of produce. Also to all consignments, for this or other markets. REFERENCE: -D. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. herts and Joel H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C. IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

SPRAGUE BROTHERS, GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C. T their well known stand, opposite the Man A sion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low, TERMS CASH.

C. E. ROBINSON. Banker and Dealer in Exchange, Salisbury, N. C. BY permission. I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., and Messrs. Brown,

Coffin & Mock. J. J. CHAPLIN, BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE, RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 13, 1859.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY. THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to secommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory man-

every comfort is provided in his BOOMS. His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and

WM. ROWZEE. Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY. sengers to the Hotel free of charge. MALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will your note or account and save costs, as I find a comfortable home at this house. It is am dtermined to settle these affairs. THOS. E. BROWN.

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A Weekly Democrate Newspaper--- Devated to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, in Merhanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

SPEECH OF

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

VOL. VII.

THOS. CALLAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.,

CYALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOmers and thepublic to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge. Dec.13, 1889.

H. W. RUPP, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, CONCORD, N. C.

AVING REMOVED TO A NEW AND larger store, opposite Harris' Hotel, is better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his former patrons and the public generally.—
His stock of Jewelry will compere favorably with any city stock. His per-sonal attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. All work war-

Sept. 6, 1859. TRY ONE IN YOUR PARLOR THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE years has proven beyond a doubt that ne one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR

PIANO-FORTE

tlan at E. P. Nash & Co's. Hundreds of recommendatory letters that we hive received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of selling at the lowest rates, but the advantage of selecting the very best.

Our Sales are large and increasing, and this certainly affords us every advantage to be de-The majority of our sales are through orders,

which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all responsibility of pleasing. We have now another FRESH and LARGE SURGEON DENTIST, SALIS- STOCK of some of the VERY BEST.

> AGAIN IN BUSINESS! Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH R. & A. MURPHY

Petersburg, Va.

AVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING sually low rates, and which only will be to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE (NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINT-ING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate fut not to show,) to all of which they respectfully the ajdoining counties. Our goods were bought esclusively for each, consequently we are enabled 10 SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict tention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely that they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,

ANDREW MURPHY. MOTTO-Quick Sales and Small Profits-the mble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling. Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-t

Hillsboro' Military Academy. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CON duct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruc-tion of a thoroughly scientific character. For circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY HAVE AT MY STEAM TANNERY large lot of all kinds of Leather, superior in duality to any Northern Manufactured stock .-Southern patronage respectfully solicited.

Hides and Bark wanted. JNO. A. HOLT. Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL. LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open count are notified that if payment is not made o me by February court they will find their laims in the hands an officer for collection .-W. MYERS. Pay up and save costs. Jan. 17th, 1860.

SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER. Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers

W. H. WYATT. and to all consignments tobe sold in this mar- DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY. Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury,

Prices 15, 25, and 50 cents. Feb. 28th, 1860.

FORMERLY

MORRIS & JONES & CO., MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

BARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS, Sheets, Horse-Shoe and Nail Rods, Flat and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Rivet Iron, Swede Iron, Plough Plate, &c., &c.

Cast, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough Steel. Scotch Pig; also, Agents for the sale of "Wilhiam Penn" and other well known brands of merican Pig Iron. Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for

Bridges, Cars, Ship Building, and Machinery ourposes generally. Boiler Plate cut to required dimensions. Frog Steel Points and Side Barsmade to any

Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging of all shapes. Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals gen-

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INas agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furni-ture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to earry pascenveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860.

SPECIAL

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRICER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

Groceries.

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Pea, Pepper, Spice, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

Dry Goods

s far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

Hats & Caps

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his

**Boots & Shoes** 

order. The stock of

Sole Leather

Saddles

is full and complete and will be sold, at unu

Distributed

at this establishment exclusively for CASH

For Nothing

has a more desired effect than a cash system .sellicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

FRANKFORD'S

SALISBURY.

Twenty-five per cent. less than ean be pur chased anywhere else in Western N. C. If any one doubts this let him call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Underclothing, &c., .&c., for Men and Boys.

HOFFLIN respectfully announces to his friends and the public gonerally that he has now completed his Spring and Summer Stock of Goods comprising every article required in the outfit of Men and Boys-Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Hose Neckties, Boots, Shoes, &c. Every style of goods will be found in these articles, from Superfine Broadcloth to the Roughest Negro cloth, and the prices will be found to correspond with the quality of the article-except that in every

A saving of twenty-five per cent will be effected on purchases made of him, as compared with the cost elsewhere. The subscriber means this, for he has made his own purchases for cash and is determined to extend his business by adopting the motto "small profits and quick returns." He solicits an examination of his goods and a comparison of his prices with these of other houses, and if the truth of what is here stated be not verified he will stand convicted of saying what is not so.

GOODS SOLD BY HOFFLIN WARRANTED TO BE WHAT THEY ARE REPEESENTED. numerous friends and customers for the very

liberal patronage he has received and he pledges his best exertions in connection with an earnest desire to deal fairly, to merit not merely larged support. House Corner. M. HOFFLIN.

Salisbury, April 10, 1860.

IN SALISBURY, N. C

T HAVE NOW COMPLETED AND HAVE IN operation Machinery by means of which I can safely say that I can supply all of North Carolina with neat and good Cottage and other be had from New York or any where else .-Give me a call and I will give satisfaction. A liberal discount to dealers in preference to

employing agents. Factory a few doors below Thos. E. Brown's Livery Stables. Office Furniture Rooms opposite R. & A Murphy's Store. SAML. R. HARRISON. Salisbury, May 1.

Salisbury Gas Stock FOR SALE. 13 shares of new Stock in the Salisbury Gas Light Co. This company pays a dividend of 12

per cent per annum. Dividends payable 18th July and 18th Nov. in each year. TERMS CASH. By order of Board of Directors. JAS, H ENNISS. Sec. and Treasurer.

To Country of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Perto Rico and New Orleans. Also Now York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country pro-SPRAGUE BRO.

May 29.

THOS. L. CLINGMAN. no necessity for ill-feeling on either side, return him, than it would be to support should be protected in all the Territories or for declarations in advance.

In the Senate of the United States, May 7 given us more territory than we should body on our side of the House admits that have a better chance to defend it. [Continued] I yesterday alluded to the opinions of Mr. Calhoun. It is perhaps right that I the decision of the court in the Dred Scott when such a people made a State constitution of the Cincinnati platform. I really should say that in the very same speech from which I read, he expressed the opinion that a Territorial Legislature had no legis right to exclude slavely, or to legislate would leave the Mexican law in force; and adverse would inevitably throw it off when platform, or the Nebraska bill, or the

Clayton compromise bill, which passed at esting controversy, we held a caucus of South, I ask gentlemen? We would like first place, the argumentum ad hominem the same session of Congress, and only a southern members, consisting of Senators to have slave States; they would give us is not a very convincing one to an interpretation. few weeks afterwards, he again waived it. and Representatives, and on that occasion additional strength in the two Houses of gent mind. In the next place, to she By the provisions of that bill, Congress the Senator from Georgia, who usually Congress; but slave Territories are worth that this was the universal opinion of the did not legislate at all in relation to slavery sits behind me, (Mr. Toombs,) introduced nothing to us—they give us no streighth. party then, as I could do in this way. I in the Territories, but transferred the sub- a proposition into our caucus that we We should like to have slave Territories should have to take up the time of the ject to the Territorial Legislature, with would support the compromise measures that might be formed into slave States; Senate to too great length, and I should an inhibition that they should have no if they would repeal the Meixcan laws and but if we can only have them under a sys- also, perhaps, oblige gentlemen to make power to abolish or establish slavery-those substitute the British colonial laws which tem which is almost sure to make them explanations of their positions. But I were the terms-but saying nothing as to prevailed in our colonies prior to the Rev- germinate into free and hostile States, they | think it abundantly clear that Congress was how far they might legislate. It turned olution. That was adopted, and that gen. are of no advantage whatever to us. over the whole subject to them, and left | tleman moved it in the Honse of Repthem to legislate, subject of course, to the resentatives as an amendment, but it was five reasons why, in my judgment, even after that—what would be the effect o-

inent idea of that bill. great risk to themselves, came up and it.

would justify its abandonment.

court when it shall be made.

of us is in a hurry to have possession. show, nothing but mischief will result ritories; but when they have stood upon We are willin to await the decision of the from the attempt. court. He comes to me, however, and But suppose there were nothing in this their conventions have adopted it. I ask says: "I find that the court, in expres- fourth objection of mine, and that Con- you if it is possible that they can be presing an opinion in another case, which I gress should actualy pass a law of that sort pared, at this time, to turn right about. admit is not like ours, and does not present how much would it be worth in a Territory and go for intervention. It does not help N FRIDAY THE IST DAY OF JUNE, AT the same facts, has declared nevertheless, where the people are thoroughly adverse the matter at all that this thing is held up to it and unwilling that the institution in future. Suppose it be said that "whentitle would be good, and therefore I wish should exist or be protected? If you ever it is necessary, Congress must legisyou to give me a ded acknowledging my are going to enforce the law, you must late to protect slave, property;" the Abotitle to be good, though I do not want send either an army or an immense num- litionists would say in this canvass, " it possession now, and am willing to wait for ber of officials, and scatter them all over will be necessary as soon as the presidenit until the case i decided." I reply to the Territory. Gentleman kno s now how tial election is over, if you carry the day." him. "I admit that the court may have difficult it is to recover a runaway negroe They will say that, of course Our friends, expressed such an opinion, but the point from the free States. From some of these perhaps, may dispute it, and say they between us did not arise in that case, was States you can only get him by the help of think it will be a long time before it is as the next fighting ground; also, HEENAN not argued by my counsel or any other an army. It was stated the other day, in necessary; but that is the argument they has agreed to fight an individual calling counsel; all I can by to you is, if that be a speech by a member of the Republican will have to meet. The Abolitionists will himself, the "Staleybridge Infant," the THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RE- the opinion of the court, of course when party, who, I suppose, knows-I mean Mr. hold up all the bloody slave codes from the last of September, for \$1,000 aside. The ceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting they decide our che, they will decide in Raymond, who was once Lieutenant Gov- time of Draco down, and tell the northern "Infant" is a bigger and heavier man your favor, and I hall then surrender to ernor of New York-that of the runaways people that this is the music they have got than the "Boy." you; but I am not willing to assume be- who went to the North, not one in five hun- to face. If we are going to legislate at all

have gotten under the Missouri line, if when they make a State constitution, they But again, Mr. President, it is argued carried out. I come now to the third have a right to exclude it. Have you, or that there are differences of opinion on the

repeal the Missouri restriction, and throw have voted for the compromise of 1850. | all times. No man will-insist on an ab- determine. Suppose a law is passed by a open all the territory, I would agree to If it be true, as the Senator from Mis- stract, remote sort of right which he can Territorial Legislature: who determines take it; and in fact, in a speech in the sissippi contends, that the Dred Scott de- turn to no practical advantage, and there- its constitutionality and validity? The House of Representatives, I agreed to vote cision settles the question and supports the by merely incur very great lesses. If a courts. Our opinion will not control the for this principle if they would remove right of a slaveholder in a Territory, then man believed that he had a certain valua- courts. Suppose the Senate should rethe restriction up to the fortieth parallel, there is another strong reason why we ble property in the moon, nobody would solve unanimously that a particular thing from 36° 30', considering that sufficient should acquiesce in non-intervention at expect him to attempt to get at it there was legal and constitutional: the Supreme compensation. It was not done, however, this time. This, therefore, is a third either by balloons or otherwise. Every Court, or any other court, would not be and I opposed the scheme. But, in 1854, reason; and I now propose to give one or | body would regard it as an impossibility, | bound to adopt it at all. | There is, in fact, the northern portion of the Democratic two o hers why a person like myself, who and any expenditure of time and money that no difference, as far as the action of Conparty, with great magnanimity and with originally did not adopt it, may now be for he had made to effect it would be regarded gress is required, on the subject. We

ders the responsibility of repealing a line protect slavery in the Territories? That and maintaining a system of legislatin to a Territorial Legislature has a right to prowhich had been regarded as sanctified by is the question. Recollect, it is only in a protect slauery in Territories that are so test property, and cannot legislate against thirty-four years' existence, and which was case where the people of a Territory are utterly hostile to it that they make their it. I think so. Somebody else entertains called a compromise. They had the man- hostile to our rights; it is only where they Legislature act against it, and then to bring an opposite opinion. It is necessarily a liness, in carrying out this principal of are so hostile that they refuse to protect them in as slaveholding States. One is a judicial question. the same footing; and I hold that after necessity for our going into New Mexico, jections.

the same point? The Senator from Mis- whether it wished it or not. Now, if we southern candidate at Charleston, that if sissippi says that if the court makes de- undertake to protect or maintain slavery the angel Gabriel was put upon a slave When Young Hodge first came up to town, cisions which cannot be enforced without in a Territory against the wish of the code plank he would be defeated all through his father told him it would be polite, when legislation, he is for legislation. These inhabitants, I ask you how many northern the North. I do not know anything about being helped at dinner, to say to the host, gentlemen say that when the court does men are likely to sustain us in it? At what sort of a run angels would make; "Half of that if you please," It so hapmake decisions, they will submit to them present we have no southern men for it but I am clearly of the epinion that it pened that at the first dinner to which he Bedsteads as cheap, if not cheaper, than can and carry them out. It seems, therefore, that I know of except one. There may be would weaken any candidate we run in was invited, a suckling pig was one of the. that they are traveling in lines that will others; but they have not thought proper, the North. Why? All men have a pride dishes. The host, pointing with his knife converge and come together at a certain after a debate of three months, to state of opinion; all men have a regard for con- to the young porker, asked, "Well, Mr. point. Then, why dispute now in ad- the fact. But suppose they come up and sistency. If this were a new question, Hodge, will you have this, our favorit This may be readily illustrated. Sup- North? I hold that it is a political impos- it, it is possible that we might bring up recollecting his lesson, he replied," Half of pose I have a controversy with a neighbor sibilty that we should pass such a mea- many gentlemen to the point of passing a that, if you please, to the consternation about the title to a piece of land. Neither sure; and, as I shall presently endeavor to proposition to protect slavery in the Ter- of all present.

forehand that the court will so decide." It dred ever was recovered; and yet it is much I have no doubt upon earth it would be seems to me, then, Mr. President, that in easier to send a posse or a body of troops better for us to pass a statute now, de- it. when you bestow one, forget it.

NO 50.

control of the courts. That was the prom- defeated. I am free to say that if at that if non-intervention had not been right congressional non-intervention. Some gentime we had been satisfied that the court originally, it would be the true policy now; themen said that the Territories might leg-Now, sir, one other remark in connection would hold that under the Constitution but gentlemen say, if it is our right to islate to protect slavery, but not to prowith the first point which I made. During slave property could exist and be protected have protection, let us insist upon it. I hibit it. Others said they might legislate the discussion of 1850, I insisted that if in the Territories, without reference to take it for granted that every man believes either to prohibit it or not. This question. the gentlemen would come forward and local laws, I am very sure we should all he has rights which he cannot insist on at from necessity, is one that the courts must repealed this old restriction. In doing It has been adopted as the policy of the my judgment, there is about as much about the power of a Territory. I, for that they had to encounter prejudice at country for ten years. Can we now pass probability of effecting a thing of that sort example, believe, and have said again and home; they had to take upon their shoul- through resolutions or bills to establish or as there is of getting through Congress again that I think the court will hold, that

non-intervention, to come forward and us, or even legislate against us that we political, the other a physical impossibility. But again, sir, it is said that the Cinrepeal that line. Why? It was in order have been called upon to exercise this pow- I think we shall lose by the operation; cinnati platform, with the doctrine of nonthat all the territory might be placed upon | er. Nobody pretends that there is any and this brings me to another class of ob- intervention, is construed differently by that sacrifice upon their, part ; that will- or other Territories that are favorable to If we take this system of congressional of the United States; and yet we have Therefore, the intervention for the protection of slavery, never thought proper to make a new Conbegun in 1850, indersed in 1852 by the question presented is simply this : suppose | we must act in opposition to the settled | stitution. So is the Bible : the churches Democratic and also by the Opposition a Territory is hostile to us, and its Legis- policy of the Democratic party for the last have divided about it for the last two thouconvention, we of the South are under the lature will not protect slave property, or ten years. Then you necessarily divide sand years or more; and yet Providence highest obligation to stand to it. Now, even legislate against it, will Congress in- the party. The movement will not divide has not thought proper to favor us with a sir, I make no reflection on any honorable tervene? First, is there any political pos- our opponents; they will all stand as they new Bible. Nobody has asked it. Per-Senator who differs from me on this ques- sibility that we can pass such alaw through now do, firmly united against us; but we haps I am wrong-I believe the Abolitiontion. I do them all the justice to say the two houses? We have had a test on shall divide our own party into two sec- ists have said that the times demanded an that, if they looked upon it as I do, as a the question already. Here is the Territo- tions, and I beg leave to call the attention anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery compromise, I am very sure they would ry of Kansas, which not only does not give of Senators to the fact that, on looking Bible, and an anti-slavery God; and they not seek to disturb it. Taking the view us any protection, but which, I am infor- over the resolutions adopted in the Demo- have made for themselves a new constituof it I do, believing that the two parties med, has legislated adversely. One Sena- cratic conventions of the free States-and tion in the "higher law," and, for aught I settled down upon non-intervention, I feel tor from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) has I have examined all of them but one know, they may adopt Joe Smith's Morit to be my duty to adhere to it in the ab- brought forward a proposition to interfere every single one of them, as far as I know mon Bible. They have easily found a sence of any great pressing necessity which for the protection of slavery in that Terri- or believe, has declared in favor of the Cin- divinity in John Brown; and some of tory, and yet he has not gotten one south- cinnati platform, and non-intervention. - them are relying, they say, "on him, and Mr. President, what are the points of ern man to back him; and if you were to So have many of the southern States like- him hanged." But I do not find that any difference between the two parties? The submit the question to a body of southern wise. If we adopt a different policy, all considerable portion of the Christian world Senator from Mississippi, if I read his res- | Senators I have very great doubt whether | these gentlemen must change their ground | asks for a new divinity or a different Bible. olutions aright, does not propose to favor you would get them to agree to such legis- at once, or he driven out of the party. I and yet they differ about it. So with reintervention by Congress to protect slave- lation. Why is it? If we of the South ask you, Mr. President, can they maintain gard to the Constitution. It turns out, ry in the Territories at this time; but he are willing to impose the institution—that | themselves before their opponents under | therefore, that the Cincinnati platform declares if it should turn out hereafter that is the common phrase-on a Territory, this disadvantage? Suppose, for example, stands in the same position with these the existing laws are not sufficient to pro- against the wish of a majority, why is it the delegation from Pennsylvania go home other great instruments in this respect. tect it under the Constitution, he is then that gentlemen do not come up and sup- from a convention where the policy of in- What has occurred since 1856? I was for legislation. What do those who op- port the proposition of the Senator from tervention has been adopted: how will a member of the convention when that pose his resolutions say? The Senator Mississippi? Is it because it is felt that it their opponents meet them? Their Re- platform was adopted at Cincinnati, and it from Ohio (Mr. Pugh) and the Senator is politically and morally wrong to interfere publican opponents will say to them: "you was unanimously adopted, and was satisfrom Illinois (Mr. Douglas) say that if, in this way? Is that it, or is it because have all been fighting for ten years upon factory. What has occurred since? I hereafter, the courts shall make decisions gentleman know that such legislation the principle of non-intervention, and at know of nothing that is supposed to have which cannot be carried out without legis | would be unavailing? I ask why we have | your State convention, last March, you | any bearing upon it, except the Dred Scott lation, they will legislate to carry them out. | not induced southern Senators yet to come | passed resolutions, without division, unan- | decision. If gentlemen say that that ought The Senator from Mississippi says that the up and vote for the establishment or pro- imously declaring that Congress had no to be a part of our platform. I doubt wheth-Dred Scott decision has settled the ques. tection of slavery in Kansas, notwithstand- power to legislate on the subject of slavery er anybody will object. Every Democrat tion, and he wants a declaration that we | ing the adverse legislation of the territorial | in the Territories; and that it would not | that I know of vields to the decisions of mean to legislate in future. These gen- authorities? I leave every gentleman to be expedient for them to exercise it, if they | the courts on questions of that kind. I tlemen, admitting, as they must, that the give his own reasons. But suppose every had it; you went to the national conven- prefer, though, taking the decision itself to judges have, in the Dred Scott case, ex- southern Senator went for it, we could not tion, and the slave power have imposed on any man's commentary upon it, just as I pressed their opinion that a Territorial pass it; and how many northern men are you an intervention plank-a plank by would prefer adopting the Bible to the Legislature cannot legislate adversely to there who are ready to vote for it? How which you will have to legislate slavery views of any commentator. If I should slavery, say, however, that point in fact many northern members are there in the into and maintain it in the Territories."— attempt to read in any court what somea continuance of that patronage but also an en- was not presented in the case; but that, other House for it? It will take thirty They will call it, of course, a slave code. body said was a former decision, the judges if such was the settled opinion of the northern Representatives to pass through Will our friends be able to maintain them- would stop me, and say: "Give us the Observe the place—On the Old Mansion court, when a proper case is directly pre- such a bill. We all know what a clamor selves advantageously under the circum- decision itself;" because the judges know what a sented it will so decide; and they stand was raised two or three years ago by the stances? I put it to the common sense of their opinions, and can express ready to carry out that decision of the Abolitionists-falsley raised-when it was everybody if that can be expected. I will ter than anybody else. alleged that Congress intended to force not say, as a southern gentleman said to Then, do we not all come together on slavery upon the Territory of Kansas, me the other day, who was in favor of a do it, how many men will you get from the and no ground had ever been taken upon dish, or haunch of mutton?" Upon which non-intervention for ten years; when all

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tion. No discount on above prices. the present condition of the case there is there to get a single negro at one point and claring that slave and all other property an army and protect it over a whole Terri- of the United States during the territorial My second point was, that New Mexico tory. But, nevertheless, suppose you could condition; because men would see that had already established a slave code and maintain it there, what then Every statute, would know what it meant, and

point, and that is, what has grown out of I, or any other man, the least doubt that subject of non-intervention and the meanright to exclude sizely, or to legislate against it. I concur with him in that. He also, I think almost uniformly, perhaps invariably, held that Occasion had a right and ought to protest the party in the Territories subject to be jurisdiction; but he waived that right in his speech, to which I referred, and in his support of the Occasion without a repeal of the Mexican law in force; and in his support of the Occasion without a repeal of the Mexican law in force; and adverse would inevitably throw it off when had adverse would inevitably throw it off when they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under that we are all agreed so far as congression, that where ten itery was acquired the local law in instruction; but might remain in force; and adverse would inevitably throw it off when they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under that we are all agreed so far as congression, that where ten itery was acquired the local law in the platform, or the Nebraska bill, or the speeches on that occasion, without seeing they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under these circumstances we will not only be a platform, or the Nebraska bill, or the they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under the very state brought into the Union under the very speeches on that occasion, without seeing they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under they could. What we are all agreed so far as congression, they could be they could. What we are all agreed so far as congression and perhaps in some other decisions, that where ten iterior is concerned. I have extracts from they could be a plant of the protection of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I do not choose to read them. In the plant of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I do not choose to read them. In the plant of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the passa not to interfere with the subject; that the I have now, Mr. President, given some difference of opinion was upon the point as thrown away. I am free to say that, in differ as to what the court will decide

different people. So is the Constitution

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