TERMS OF

33 . Liberal deduction for large advertisement VOL. 10-NO. 574. by the year or six month

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

anless the price be paid in BY WM. H. BAYNE

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

Has taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets. and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery, Family Greceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,

Wines and French Brandy, China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware, Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c., Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms, Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. January 5, 1850.

LOST!

six hundred dollars in eash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following Notes, Judgments. Receipts. &c.:

One Note on Aaron William & Aaron Tyson, \$1264 60 do on Alfred Brower, on Donald Short. on Jesse L Bryant,

do do
on Jacob Stutts and Henry Stutts, on James Shields. on J M Sowell, Jesse G Sowell, and Jesse Muse. do on Donald Street & Duncan Murchison 250 00 do on Dempsy Sowell.
on Malcom D McNeill & Alex Kelly.

on de do on M D McNeill and Bradley Brady, do on Noah Brewer & Wm Stutts, do on John McNeill, on Jesse Spivy, E McIntosh, and one McDonald on Angus Martin, John M Black, and John M Curry.

do on Matthew Davis, do on Adam Brewer, on Joseph Tompson on Abram Stutts. do on Andrew York. do on Martin Turner. on William Stewart. on William and Enoch Stewart. on William Davis. Philip Wilson, and Hugh Matthis. on Levi Wright and John Dunlap. on Samuel C Bruce.

on Wm Danielly and Michael Cockman 75 00 on Jas Hillard and Joel Hillard on Jesse Wemble. on Lewis Maness and Geo M Honeycut 10 00 do on John Dunlap. on William J McIntesh

One do on W McIntosh. 2 00 Judgments against A A F Sowell to the amount of 45 00 Constables receipts for papers put in their hands for col-lection; and many other valuable papers not now recol-

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes. Judgments, &c. I have not attempted to state them.
I will give a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.
I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments and receipts. &c. not to pay the debts herein deseribed to any other person than ziyself or my lawful agenc; and all persons are forbidden from trading for the money or papers

The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book

was at the Bridge on Bear Creek, at Niechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Szturday evening the 29th ult.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book will be additionally rewarded if required.

JOHN R. RITTER. Carthage, Moore county, Jan. 1, 1850. 567-tf

GARDEN SEED.

A large supply of Garden Seed of the growth of 1849.

White Dutch Turnip, Cabbage, a great variety, Beets, Radish, Lettuces, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Cucomber, Carrot, Parsnip, &c. &c.

Price, 5 cents per paper. Also, Collard Seed, Just received and for sale by Feb y 2. 1850. 571-tf S. J. HINSDALE.

TREES, SHRUBS, And Plants for Sale.

Just received from the Nurseries of J. & T. Lindley 1000 FRUIT TREES, at \$10 per 100.

C. LUTTERLOH, Agent. I have also a choice collection of Green House and hardy Plants: Roses and other Shrubs; Hyacinths at 10 to 50 ets; Tulips 10 to 30; Dahlias 25 to 50; Tigridia 5 to 10, a beautiful flower. continues in bloom all summer: Strawberries 50 to 75 cents per hundred. Also, a number of Flower l'ots. Jan'y 19. 1850. 569-6t

Buckwheat & Butter, A fresh supply, just received and for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

State of N. Carolina -- Cumberland County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-December Term, 1849.

Joseph Thames, adm'r. of Susan Flummer, Skinkin Plummer.

Original Attachment-levied on a negro girl named Patience, about 15 years of age. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Skinkin Plummer, the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, requiring the defendant personally te appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and repleyy and plead to issue. Otherwise the slave levied on will be condemned for the satisfation of the plaintiff's recovery.

the satisfation of the plaintiff's recovery.
Witness John McLaurin. Clerk of our said Court. at office, the 1st Monday in December. 1849.
576-6t JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk

NEGROES WANTED.

We want TWENTY NEGROES for a southern plantation. Liberal prices in cash will be paid if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Jan'y 12, 1850. 558-tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned, in the name and on behalf of Lafayette Division, No. 2. of the Sons of Temperance, will give \$25 for the best ORIGINAL ESSAY ON THE EVILS OF IN-TEMPERANCE AND THE REMEDY. This Essay must be written by a North Carolinian. or a resident in the State; must not exceed thirty pages duodecimo. and must be forwarded free of charge. en or before the 15th of June next to Rev. R. T. Heffin, S. W. Whiting, and C. C. Raboteau. Esqs., Raleigh, N. C., who have kindly consented to act as adjudicators. The manuscript must be accompanied with a sealed letter containing the address of the writer. The award will be adjudged on the last day of August. August. Feb'y 9th, 1850.

C P. JONES.

N. BAIRD,

Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists, Norfolk, Va.) Respectfully announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity. All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel vill meet with prompt attention.

Norfolk, Feb. 11. 573-tf AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

20 Bbls Irish Potatocs, for planting. B. ROSE & SON. Feb'y 16, 1850

New Crop Molasses.

20 Hhds prime new crop Molasses. 20 Bbls Yellow planting Potatoes, 20 Bundles choice Hay. 50 Bbls super, fine, and cross Flour. For sale by COOK & POWELL. 573-3t

> JUJUBE PASTE, For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

LAST NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Tay-

lor & Anderson, either by note or account, are requested to come forward by the 10th March, and make payment, as further indulgence cannot D. S. TAYLOR.

573-2t Feb. 16,

FRESH CANDIES. CHARLES BANKS, CONFECTIONER,

T. J. ANDERSON.

(Successor to David Shaw,) HAS opened a CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT on Green street, where he makes all his own Candies of

JUST RECEIVED, pr. stm'r Evergreen,

A supply of Crackers. Soda and Lemon Biscuit; Raisins in whole, half, and quarter bexes; fresh Figs; soft-shell Almonds; Filberts; English Wainuts and Brazil Nuts; Cinnamon; Mace; Cloves; Laguira, imperial, young hyson and black Tea; Rice; Cheese; Sugar and Coffee; chewing Tobacco; best brand Segars; Molasses; Mustard; Pepper and Alspice. Also, a beautiful assortment of refined Coffee. Sugar, crushed Sugar, and double-refined Loaf Sugar, all of which will be sold low for cash. CHARLES BANKS.

FOR SALE.

860 acres of the best kind of Turpentine Land on Beaver Creek, six miles from Fayetteville. Inquire at this office.

Just Received and for sale by Wm. S. Latta,

5 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES, 10 bags prime Coffee. 5 cases dress and water-proof Boots, 2 hhds N. O. Sugar. l qr. cask Helland Gin 2 do. Jamaica Rum. very fine and old, 3 do. French Brandy.

2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar. And a general assortment of time China Crockery and

\$25 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 21st January, 1850, a negro woman named PEGGY ANN, carrying off with her a child about 4 years old. The woman is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark complected, and about 26 years old. She formerly belonged to Maj Jno. T. Gil-

more, who sold her to J. S. McAlpin, and the atter gentleman sold her to me. She is either lurking about Fayetteville or the plantation of Maj. Gilmore on the River. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the aid woman and child to me, or confine her in any jail in the State so that I can get her. NEILL CRAWFORD. Feb'y 9, 1850. 572-3tpd

SNOW BALL POTATOES. A superior article for planting, for sale by

Feb'v 9, 1850. 572-3t



A. A. McKETHAN Still continues to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He reheretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satis faction; to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of Buggies, Rockaways, AND SULKIES.

finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call sell low for cash, or notes on short time. All work warranted for twelve months and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bac

workmanship or material. Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms. January 19, 1850.

Valuable Lot FOR SALE, AT AUCTION.

On Saturday. March 16th. 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable Lot, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r. February 2, 1850. 570-ts

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb'y 11. In the Senate, another long debate on the sla very question occurred. The question before the Senate, was, "shall a petition from Pennsylvania, asking peaceable dissolution of the Union, be received?" Mr Chase, free-soil democrat, (we hate to write those three words,) Mr Hale, another, and Mr Seward, whig, of N. York, spoke and voted in favor of receiving it; while Mr Cass, Mr Clemens, and others, spoke and voted against it. It was not received, only the three above named having voted for it.

Mr Berrien of Ga., then made a speech in opposition to Mr Clay's "compromise" resolutions. Without concluding his speech, he deferred till to-morrow, and the Senate, after some ordinary business, went into Executive session. It was said that the nomination of James Watson Webb was rejected almost unanimously.

In the House, the joint resolution to limit the expense of collecting the revenue for the present fiscal year, was taken up for consideration; and after several attempts to amend, all amendments fore his constituents; he now denounced rejected, the House adjourned without taking a final vote on the resolution.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12. In the Senate, 24 petitions were presented, the best loaf sugar. Country merchants wishing an assortment of good Candies can always procure them fresh and pure. Orders promptly executed. Terms low.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1850. ish the practice of dealing out spirits to the justice, to make known, at the first consailors in the Navy. And numerous others of

> the same character, were presented from other parts. And also asking that flogging sailors be abolished in the Navv. Mr Hale presented the petition of 1483 women of Dover, Massachusetts, praying that slavery may not be authorized in the new territories. It excited considerable debate. Mr Douglass maintained the position of Mr Clay, that the laws of Mexico prohibit slavery in the new territories.

point will be discussed hereafter by these gen-The further consideration of this petition was then postponed, and Mr Berrien concluded his speech on Mr Clay's resolutions.

Mr Davis of Miss., maintains the opposite. That

It was then announced that the House had amended and passed the joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue. It was referred to the committee on Finance. In the House, the joint resolution limiting the

expense of collecting the revenue, was again under discussion, and after more attempts at amendment, was passed, and sent to the Senate. The House then went into committee of the

whole, and Mr Brown, of Miss., addressed the committee in a few remarks on the position of Gen. Cass on the subject of the Wilmot proviso.

Having already taken his position against the President's recommendation of the California constitution, and having expressed his abhorrence of the whole series of movements which led to its adoption by the people in that country, he should not further allude to the President or cabinet

in that connexion. A new character had presented itself as one of the champions of this new and extraordinary political movement. He alluded to General Cass, the late democratic candidate for the presidency. That distinguished gentleman had redeemed his pledge, and the pledge of his friends, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. He had spoken against it. He had expressed his determination not to vote for it. With this he was satisfied; he would go further, and say that the speech, so far as it related to the Proviso, challenged his admirareplete with sound views, eloquently and happily expressed; and no one could read it attentively without conceding to its author great ability. If the distinguished gentleman had closed his speech with his argument against the Proviso, there would not have been a man in all the country more willing than himself to award him the two days of it, and finish to-morrow. highest honors. But the speech was marred by the expression of opinions in its ion to be, that the people of the Territo-Carriages, Barouches, ries have the right to exclude slavery; and he was understood to sustain the action of the people of California in forming a State government. Against all these parts of the speech of Gen. Cass he (Mr B.) entered his solemn protest. He felt bound to do this, because in the late pres and examine the work, as he is determined to idential canvasshe had, as the friend of General Cass, given a different interpretation to his views, as foreshadowed in the Nicholson letter. True, he had not done this without some misgivings, at first, of its correctness. But gentlemen nearer the person of General Cass than himself had interpreted the Nicholson letter to mean, that when the people of a Territory Island. were duly anthorized to form a State constitution, they could then admit or exclude slav ry at will, and whether they did the one thing or the other was not a matter to be questioned by Congress. He now con- The House then considered and concurred in

thorized to form a State constitution, have exercised this authority and asked admission into the Union, it is not properly a subjec of inquiry whether their constitution admits or excludes slavery from the proposed State. But he understood Gen. Cass as going further than this-to the extent of giving to the people of the Territories the right to exclude slavery during their territorial existence, and, indeed, before government of any sort had been established by Congress. He understood the doctrine as advanced by General Cass to be that, the occupants of the soil where no government existed, as in New Mexico. California, Deseret, &c., had the right to exclude slavery, and against this doctrine he raised his humble voice; and though he might stand alone, without one other southern representative to sustain him, he would protest against it to the last.

In the late presidential canvass, men of all parties had assailed this doctrine. The whigs charged General Cass with entertaining these views, and the democrats had vindicated him against the charge. The doctrine was universally denounced by men of all parties in the South; and now we were startled with the intelligence that Gen. Cass and General Taylor both approve it. For himself, no earthly consideration should keep him silent on such a question: no consideration personal to himself; no party ties nor political obligations should seal his lips, when his country was about to be betraved and sacrificed. He had denounced this doctrine beit before the House. He would not consume time, and prevent other gentlemen from speaking, by going into an argument on the subject. He had felt it due to his in the same vein. own position, to the cause of truth and venient moment, that what he condemned

he was satisfied. Mr Inge of Ala., then addressed the House upon the subject of the slavery question in general, but upon the policy of the administration in regard to the new territories in particular. He reviewed the whole policy of sending Thomas Butler King to California, the instructions given to him, and to Gen. Riley, prompting the people of California to hold a Convention-form a constitution, and apply for admission, &c., and condemned the proceeding as unauthorized, and as a palpable wrong to one-half of the States.

in General Cass; and having done this,

He concluded by declaring that the south ought never to abide the Union, should the north pass Union. the Wilmot proviso. The southern States, he millions of people, would be far better off than were their ancestors in 1776; and if they had to of Texas. fight, they would not have a sturdier foe to contend with. But, there would be no cause for District of Columbia. civil war, in his opinion. A peaceable separa-Without transacting any further business, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. In the Senate, the petition from 1400 women, which was debated yesterday, was received and referred to the committee on territories.

The joint resolution from the House limiting the expense of collecting the revenue, was amended and sent back to the House. A number of petitions for the reduction of

postage, and various private favors, were pretreaty with Brazil, was passed.

Mr Clay said that although he had no objection to Maryland. And he should have ad- tablish or to forbid slavery in these regions. to its being so referred, he did not wish to take mitted also, that it would be a declara- But by the treaty of cession, all the rights the lead on the subject, and therefore must de- tion of hostility on the part of the Federal and powers of Mexico were transferred to cline making the motion, Mr Benton said that Government against the institutions of fif- the United States, and consequently this such had always been the disposition made of teen States of the Confederacy. After unlimited authority over slavery exists in tion, and excited his gratitude. It was such business, and he thought the precedent these admissions, it is hard to see what the Federal Government. So if we should should not be departed from.

> till to-morrow; which was agreed to. for an hour in reply to Mr Clay's speech and re- fore itmust be in Congress. Suppose, he right of banishing all persons to the North solutions, on slavery in the territories. Like says, Virginia and Maryland were to abolish Pole, who might incur suspicion of disaf-

ecutive session, but opened them again, and Mr is no ground for fear. In the case suppos- aware that he was fast driving upon the turns thanks for the liberal patronage he has closing paragraphs, to which he (Mr B.) Foote offered a resolution, proposing that the ed it would vanish of itself, and that cirand the southern people generally would California constitution be referred to a commit- cumstance, so simple and so certain, is an qualifies his argument, as if it was altogedissent. General Cass had (if Mr B. cor- tee of fitteen Senators, to be chosen by ballot by effective answer to all arguments in favor ther only a matter of form, by admitting rectly understood him) avowed his opin- the Senate, and that that committee take into of the existence of the power, because there that the powers so acquired could not of consideration the whole subject of slavery in never could be an exigence in which its course transcend the Constitution. Thus the territories, as well as the admission of Cali-

> This resolution lies over one day, under the rule of the Senate. Nothing further was done. Government would Mr Clay call that, of a man who, has demonstrated his pro-In the House, Mr Burt of S. C., from the committee on military affairs, reported back to the Washington, to discharge the duties of whole dispute, is the constitutional power House, with a recommendation that it do not high office, and taking with him his ser- of Congress to legislate on the question of pass, the bill from the Senate refunding to North vant, should be told that the laws of Con- slavery And on this seems to hang the Carelina the amount of meney advanced, and transportation furnished to the volunteers of that stripped him of his possession of what the law abrogating slavery is of any force now. State in the Mexican war. The bill was thereupon committed to the committee of the whole, and will be disposed of hereafter.

A message was received from the President, declining to publish the papers called for by the House, in regard to British interference on Tigre Also a message laying before the House the

Constitution of California. Mr Stanton of Fenn., then made a long speech on the slavery question.

canvass, that whenever a people, duly au: limiting the expense of collecting the revenue.

THURSDAY, Feb'y 14. In the Senate, Mr Badger presented the petithe present condition of the Cape Fear River

referred to the committee on commerce. Mr Hale presented a batch of abolition peti-

Mr Davis of Mass., presented a petition pray ing Congress to print all their speeches and reports in phonotyphy-a system of spelling according to sound-whereby the English language can be learned in one-fifteenth of the usual time. It was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr Davis, of Miss., then concluded his speech on Mr Clay's resolutions or "compromise." Mr D. having concluded, the subject of referring the Constitution of California to some committee was next taken up, and a discussion between Mr Clay are, is left to become as fruitful a subject and Mr Foote, and others, occupied the balance of strife as that of the admission itself. of the day, without taking a vote.

In the House, the joint resolution passed vesterday, allowing another Clerk to the Supreme substantial ground of controversy in the Court of the United States, was reconsidered and rejected, although it had passed the Senate.

arose, and the House presented something like ask to be admitted into the Union. They an angry multitude; but there was no fighting have eternally interdicted slavery, and or quarrelling. Order having been restored, Mr | this, he thinks, should satisfy the North, Hilliard (whig) of Alabama, addressed the House | because it gives them in effect all they ask; at some length, reviewing and censuring the course of the administration in regard to its intermedling with the Californians. Mr Fitch (dem.) of Indiana, made an anti-

FRIDAY, Feb'y 15. In the Senate, Mr Butler of S. C., spoke in op position to Mr Benton's resolution which refers the subject of the admission of California to the

slavery speech.

The question was then postponed till Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, several long speeches were made in General Taylor he equally condemned on the slavery question. Nothing else was done.

committee on territories. Mr Badger also spoke

From the Charleston Mercury. CONGRESS-MR CLAY'S SPEECH.

Mr Clay's so-called compromise resolutions came up for consideration on Tuesday last, when he led off the discussion by make one for themselves and that if they a two day's speech, which altogether fills acceded they thereby secure the favor and eighteen columns of the National Intelli- utmost support of the Administration, and gencer. Of course we can do nothing with finally that the above officer of the army it but refer briefly to its positions.

Mr Clay's resolutions, already publish- larly called together-these facts, we say, ed, formed the topics of his speech. They embodying the merits of the whole question embrace these points:

1. The admission of California into the 2. The establishment of Territorial said, with 800,000 miles of territory, and nine Governments in Deseret and New Mexico Mr Clay as if they had no existence or no 3. The determination of the boundaries import. Hence this part of his discourse

4 Slavery and the slave trade in the the real issue. 5. The recovery of fugitive slaves.

must keep it up forever here? And this more! The Senate closed doors for short time, in ex- seems to have puzzled Mr Clay. There | Finally, Mr Clay seems to have become

> where a Senator from Kentucky, going to position. Why the very essence of the gress, at the seat of his own Government, decision of the point whether the Mexican Constitution of the United States recognises as lawful property in the State which sent him there? Would the Senator from Kentucky, thus plundered by his own Government, while discharging public duties under it, be satisfied by the assurance all this Mr Clay eludes, and, except in the that it was all right, because Congress has the power of "exclusive legislation" over as a landowner, noticed above, he has not the District? Would he not rather say. if they have this power, then nobody but of the Federal Government under the con-Congress is responsible for robbing me, stitution.

ceded, as he had done in the presidential | the joint resolution, as amended by the Senate, one of their number, at the seat of my own Government, while I am here in the discharge of my duty as a Senator. If they have this power, then they have indubitably the power to protect me in the possession tion of the citizens of Wilmington, setting forth of my property. Why do they use it for the purpose of wronging and defrauding below that town, and asking for an appropria- me? Some such scenes as this would be tion for its improvement. The memorial was likely to occur, if the power contended for by Mr Clay should be exercised, even in the extreme case of the abolition of slavery in Virginia and Maryland. And they would show most conclusively that then the Federal Government will have become the Government of the North, not of the whole. Will Mr Clay maintain that such a state of things can be brought about by Constitutional legislation ?

Mr Clay's first subject is the admission of California. His resolution affirms that "with suitable boundaries" it should be admitted What these suitable boundaries And in his speech he does not even allude to that matter, and indeed evades every whole question. He sees nothing, but that the people of, (in,) California, have Soon after this, a scene of great confusion by some means adopted a constitution and and it should satisfy the South, because the interdiction was not pronounced by Congress, but by the people, acting for themselves. The fact that these constitution-makers were not a people-a community, in any proper sense of the term; that they had no legitimate authorities over them; that had no boundary and consequently no civil right to act together for permanent government; that they had no law of citizenship fixing the term of residence for votes; that they were organized into a quasi civil community by an officer of the army without authority of law ; that they called into Convention and the qualification of voters fixed, by his proclamation; that they were cajoled and threatened into submission by assurances of Executive Agents, that Congress could not give them a government, that their only hope was to presided over the Convention thus irreguand calling so loudly for the condemnation of a people who profess to hold laws as the foundation of all true social order and all desirable liberty, are all passed over by

The next resolutions declare that slavery does not exist and is not likely to be in-6. The transfer of slaves from State to troduced into Deseret and New Mexico. and therefore it is expedient to provide We dispose of the two last briefly. them territorial governments neither intro-Mr Clay's remarks upon these topics were ducing nor excluding slavery. That Conin all respects excellent, and such as might gress has the power to introduce or exclude be expected from a wise and patriotic slavery by law, Mr Clay strongly maintains. Southern Senator. In regard to the power He has two arguments for if. As a landof Congress over slavery in the District of holder, Congress has the right to dispose Columbia, we do not understand the force of the lands to the best advantage. It of much that he said. The power of Con- might appear that the introduction of slavery gress he affirms strangely, on the ground | would enhance their value, or that its exthat the Constitution confers the right of clusion would have that effect. Would "exclusive legislation in all cases what- not this give it the right to introduce or The bill to carry into effect the convention or soever" over the District. But then he exclude slavery! Why did he not go on admits that the sole object of the power, thus : the establishment of the worship of A message was received from the President of was to secure the seat of Government from Juggernaut, or of the old Aztec Gods, the United States, laying before the Senate the the intrusion of State authority. Moreover might contribute to the sale of the lands; Constitution of California. Mr Douglass moved he admits that such a use of the power would not this give the right to enact that it be referred to the committee on territo- could never have been contemplated by idolatry? The second argument is like ries. Mr Benton said he hoped Mr Clay would those who made the cession of the District, the first. There is no doubt, says Mr make a motion to refer it to a select committee. and that it would be an act of bad faith Clay, that Mexico had the power to esthis pretended power can be made to rest acquire the Russian possessions, inasmuch Mr Foote moved that the subject be postponed on. But Mr Clay insists that the power as there is no doubt of the power of the to abolish slavery in the District must be | Czar to send political offenders into Sibe-Mr Davis of Miss., then addressed the Senate somewhere. It is not in the States; there- ria, the President would thereby gain the those who have preceded him, he will make slavery : will it be pretended that we fection to the party of Taylor and Fill-

is utterly worthless, and does not touch

exercise would be beneficial or called for. having zealously elaborated his argument. But suppose slavery abolished in Vir- he ends by crushing it up and throwing it ginia and Maryland, what sort of Federal into the fire. But he does it with the air

> It seems beyond question that all laws in a ceded district, which it would be beyond the competency of the government taking the cessien, to enact, must be considered abrogated by the very fact of cesion. But petty view of the powers of the government approached the discussion of the authority