In advance, per year, \$2 00.

Not paid in advance, 2 50

No subscription received

for a less time than a year,

Not paid until six

months have expir

Not paid till the year

has expired,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 1, 1850.

\$10 for twelve months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING'

Onesquareoftwenty-one ines or less, for one inser-

tion, 60 cents; every sub-

sequent insertion, 30 cents

except it remainin for sev-

eral months, when it will be charged \$3 for two

months, \$4 for three, &c,

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY. We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unmixed. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse

unless the price be paid in RY WM. H. BAYNE.

J. & T. WADDILL. March 30, 1850. 579-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices, 40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, 1200 sacks Salt, 5000 bushels Alum Salt,

9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings. With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS. Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE Has just received a large & general assortment of

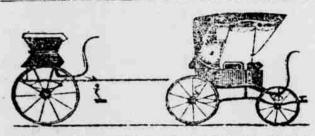
DBY GOODS.

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns, Ginghams and Calicoes, Brocade and figured Silks, Plain and striped ditto, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Plain and striped Muslins, Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings, Lace Caps, some very superior, Superfine black and other Cloths, Cassimeres, Merino ditto,

Among which are,

French Cashmere Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linea Cambric ditto, Drab-de-ta, French and English,

Linen Drilling, Asker Bolting No. 1 to 10, With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices. March 30, 1850.



A. A. McKETHAN

Still continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS

in ail its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, 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 THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of and examine the work, as he is determined to Goods, selected in Philadelphia and New York Markets 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 bad

workmanship or material. Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms. January 19, 1550,

Cheap as possible!



The Subscribers having associated themselves

Saddle and Harness-making BUSINESS

on Person street, at Owen Houston's old stand, where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate. REPAIRING neatly executed and at short

O. HOUSTON, W. OVERVY.

Aug. 11, 1849.

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon, respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vieinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel. where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted. October 27. 1849. 557-tf

Taylor & Underwood

Are now receiving their stock of

SPRING & SUMMER Embracing a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets & Straw Goods.

Coopers' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine do. Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, and Crockery. March 16, 1850.

GRAND R. A. CHAPTER Of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convention of the Grand Chapter, will be held at WILMINGTON, on Monday the 3d Punctuality in the attendance of members and in re-ROBT. G. RANKIN. Grand Sec'y. May 8. A. D. 1850; Y. D. 2380.

100 casks for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

STEAMER FAWN, Will play regularly between Wilmington and

Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown, and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Favetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

DAVID SCOTT, Master. For freight or passage, apply on board. May 11.

MRS. E. WALTON

Is now receiving a new supply of Spring and

MILLIMERY, Of the latest style,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her business at her new stand (the white building) on Green street, where she keeps a large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian & chip | had been despatched for that place. The Span-

of various kinds, too numerous to mention:

Misses' Albions and French Lace; childrens' Jenny Linds and Pearls; a new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Laces; French embroidered muslin Capes and Collars; lace Capes and mourning Collars; Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edging and Insertion; black and white lace Veils dress trimmings of various kinds. 15 Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to

suit the present style. Gentlemens' Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country promptly attended to Favetteville, April 13, 1850. 3m

N. Y. BRANCH STORE.

Fashionable Ready-made Clothing AND DRY GOODS, AT NEW YORK PRICES IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.

WOLF & CO., from New York city. respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity to their entirely new and fashionable assortment of superior ready-made

The ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a branch from one of the largest wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, the undersigned is privileged to sell a single gar-ment at the wholesale price—one trial will convince you of the fact. Come see, and be assured that you can save Southeast corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Samson & Worms.

May 11, 1850. 1m.

To Colonels of Regiments. By the act of Legislature of 1848, it was made the duty of Colonels to give EXEMPTS under that act. a certificate of exemption. We have supplied several regiments with blank certificates, and will keep a supply on hand at the

GOODS.

consisting of a well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRT GOODS, Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—
Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Flowered Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroided and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltons; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets: printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

AL MARCO

Geutlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Brab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves: white & col'dlace & French worked Capes: standir Collars; Swiss & Jaconet Edgings & Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; artificial Flowers; hem-stiched and embroid-ered linen cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black & col'd The Subscribers having associated themselves silk embroidered; plain, embroidered & col'd bor'd Canton together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the asols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of or repress any revolution or insurrection or Shoes and Boots, of the best make, Also, Hardware, Culery China and Glassware, an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for then cives; they shall have the worth of their money WM. S. LATTA.

TO PRINTERS

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in th manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactur-ed, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash : as they are determined that their lnk shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it. relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored links are warranted superior to any manufactured - A circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders tor each or city agents accepted. Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting \$5, will receive a 30 lb, keg of extra News lnk.

T. F. ADAMS & CO. Steam Printing Ink Works Philad.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing

materials. May 11, 1850.

OLD TOBACCO.

29 BOXES old Tobacco, a fine article, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase, to the following pieces of LAND: 100 acres adjoining Colin McRae, Esq., about

one mile distant from Rockfish Factory. 150 acres near the Camden Road, and about equal distance from Rockfish and Beaver Creek Factories. Improvements sufficient for the accommodation of a small family. The Land is

application be made. COOK & TROY. May 25, 1850.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier. IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

JUNE 1, 1850.

LANDING OF THE INVADERS. The steamer Ohio, arrived at New York from Havana, brings the intelligence that Gen Lopez, do what he has done. with five hundred men, landed at Cardenas on the 18th inst., and took the town and garrison of six hundred soldiers, who surrendered after loosing three men. Great excitement prevailed at Havana. Martial law prevailed in the city. Several thousand militia had been despatched to protect Matanzas. It is reported that troops have collected at Morman's Island. Several vessels ish steamer Pizarro retired with 105 prisoners, mostly French and German. Arms were distributed to the militia. Resident foreigners were compelled to enroll their names for service. The force under Gen Lopez is estimated at two thousand. It is reported that the Railroads leading to Cardenas, and several other places, have been taken up by Gen. Lopez. The Merchants and Bankers at Havana were removing their deposits to places of safety. Protection had been refused by the Spanish Government to American vessels, and their passengers. The Ohio brings nothing later from California. She brought six hundred thousand dollars in specie.

LATER.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

Tuesday morning's mail brought intelligence of the failure of the expedition, as will be seen by the following telegraphic lothing, shirts, collars, bosoms, cravats, under-shirts, despatch. Gen. Lopez has arrived at Sasortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, boots, shees, hats vannah, and orders have been issued from Washington for his arrest.

Telegraphed for the Washington Union. CHARLESTON, May 25.

The expedition has failed. Lopez has arrived at Savannah. The expedition left Contoy, in time in landing, which gave an opportunity to send an express to the port of Colleria, ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town and attacked the jail, mistaking it for the barracks. The governor's house was attacked, and although well defended, was finally burnt. The Spanish troops surrendered, and the town remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. who being dissatisfied with the warm reception they met, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the steamer Creole, NEW SPRING & SUMMER which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West. They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.—There were several of the invaders wounded.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 21.

In the Senate, Mr Yulee's resolution in regard the invasion of Cuba, was under consideration Mr Walker of Wisconsin moved an amendment calling on the President to state also his authority for sending an armed force to the island of Cuba, to suppress insurrection, or revolution. Mr Yulee accepted the amendment, and then

addressed the Senate giving his views in regard to the resolution. He argued that he considered it the duty of this government to maintain its neutrality in regard to the affairs of other nations; but if the President had ordered to the coast of Cuba, any armed force to interfere with warlike movement, he had thereby (in Mr Yulee's opinion) committed an act of usurpation. The President had no right, he said, to arrest any set of men who might be on the high seas with an intention to invade a foreign power; nor had he any right to cut off their provisions or reinforcements. To do so was in direct violation of the constitution of the country, which guaranties that no citizen should be deprived of of law. Even if an act violating the neutrality States, no authority would dare arrest the offen-

branch of our government rather leaned to the much to be regretted that there should be slaves, and that unconstitutional inter- Hon. Mr FOOTE, U. S. Senate.

succeed without bloodshed.

He said that if a vessel bearing the flag of the on the coast of Caba, helping to carry on a military expedition against that island, she was just as much within the jurisdiction of the U. States, as if she were in the Potomac. This he considered to be unquestionable law. The act of Congress of 1818, he said, imposed the duty upon the President of preserving the peace of the country, by suppressing every unauthorized expedition set on foot in the U. States against any portion of a foreign country. He should ike to know how the Senator wished to be understood when he said the President had no nower to suppress an expedition of the kind, even at home, without a civil process. Unquestionably it is the duty of the President to bring the force of the country to rescue the laws when any flagrant or open violation of them by an armed force, or mob, is contemplated or being enacted. This supposed expedition to Cuba, was precisely of the character of the violations contemplated by the act of 1818.

moved to lay it on the table which was agreed to.

question were made and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 22. the President transmitting the correspondence

Yucatan, and landed at Cardenas. They lost executive departments in relation to the formation of the State government of California. The bill to amend the patent laws was then

> ing the morning hour; but no vote was taken. The particular point under discussion to-day,

was an amendment offered by Mr Davis of Mississippi, guaranteeing to the owners of slaves in

In the House there was some discussion upon the report of the committee of elections touching the application of Hugh N. Smith for a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico. No question was taken upon the subject.

STRANGE.

following is his reply:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1850. My dear sir : Your kind note of the 19th selves of accidential circumstances to de North, equally demand that Congress instant was most unexpectedly received, prive the south of what the spirit, if not the should supply the deficiency. I do not and places me in an attitude in which I letter, of the constitution intended to secure altogether like that portion of the system would rather not appear. I never had the _that they should refuse the adoption of relating to the Texas boundary, and I vanity to suppose that any one occupying such measures as would throw the whole could only consent to vote for it in case your place in the public eye attached any territory won from Mexico open to the I found it inseparable from the other meavalue to my opinions. I have always been occupation of all whose blood and treasure sures. Still, it is only a proposal to very free in expressing them upon most have contributed to its acquisition. Whe- Texas, which she may either accept, or subjects, believing that they would pass as ther Mexican law in regard to slavery is modify, or reject, as she thinks proper. the opinions of an humble individual, with- now in force in that territory, is a ques- She, I think, may be trusted with her own. out materially affecting the action of any tion that I will not presume to decide, or If she rejects, it will not affect the other one. Even now, if I could possibly think even to discuss. But I do think that, measures; and if she accepts, it is by no them entitled to the consideration that you having been made a subject of doubt, Con- means certain how it will affect the quesare pleased to ascribe to them, I should gress should have relieved the southern tion of increasing or diminishing slave shrink from the responsibility of making people from the effects of that doubt, by territory. I would like one proviso inder without due process of law; and yet an them public. Demanded of me, however, declaring it open as well to the slaveholder serted, if possible; and that is, that what American squadron is ordered to Cuba to seize as they are, in the character of a personal as the non-slaveholder, both upon the is called the disputed territory, although and arrest persons at the discretion of the com- friend, I cannot withhold them, such as ground of justice and of sound policy. detached from Texas, should, until furmander of the squadron. The commander of they are, nor prescribe to you what use This it refused to do, but even threatened ther legislation, be considered under Texthat squadron was ordered to cut off supplies you shall make of them. It is proper, positive restrictions; and the consequences as, and not Mexican law-though I would and reinforcements, directly in the face of the however, for me to observe, that it is are that slaveholders have been afraid to not even make that a sine qua non. the national law providing that two belligerent long since I have had anything to do carry their property into that territory. I have thus hastily, and with great diffisame nation, have the right to free commerce as attentive a looker on as was quite con- clusively by nonslaveholders. The spirit request. I regret that you have thought for exporting or importing reinforcements or sistent with great devotion to a labori- of the federal compact has been violated, it worth while to ask them, but, being asksupplies. In attempting to interfere with this ous profession. I came to Washington though its letter be untouched, and Cali- ed, I could not shrink from their expreslaw, the President has undertaken to involve at this time on professional business, formia now comes forward and asks ad sion. You would, no doubt, like to have the country in the danger of a hostile collision, little dreaming that any one would con- mission into the Union as a non-slavehold- the views of every southern man on this descend formally to ask me what I thought | ing State ; and one of the questions is, | great question, and especially of those who Mr Yulee here alluded to the orders given by on any public matter. In the present ex- shall she be admitted? There is no have habitually mingled a just regard for the President last summer, in regard to the per- cited state of the public mind, little toler- question of constitutionality in this. It the Union with zeal for the interests of sons on Round Island, of the coast of Mississippi. ation can be expected from those with is one of expediency alone. True, we their own particular section of country. He said he was informed that the correspon- whom you may chance to differ, and one have reason to complain of federal inter. Deeming me one of these, as I suppose. dence and instructions which then issued from who utters opinions upon the great subject ference in bringing forward California in you have sought and are entitled to my the executive department were of a most extra- to which your letter refers must look to her present attitude to claim admission. poor opinions. Whether they be right or ordinary character, and he should embrace a call for them in his present resolution.

He desired to express no opinion in regard to lic favor, I should think it prudent to fore-A small Farm about, six miles West of Fayetteville, adjoining the Beaver Greek lands of Daniel Baker, Esq.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early island; but it appeared to him, from all that had accorded to make the field of debate? It is public were with the republican party in that island; but it appeared to him, from all that had occurred, that the sympathies of the executive occurred occu

side of despotism. He prayed for the success of occasion even to talk of compromises other | ference with that right is the Rubicon of the republican party, and hoped they might than those that were made in the formation dissolution. But it is equally certain that of that admirable constitution under which she can never obtain anything more than Mr Webster replied to Mr Yulee. He said we live. Both reflection and experience she is entitled to strictissimi juris. Arguthat while he should vote for the resolution, he teach us that no others are to be relied on. ment can avail her nothing before the must express his surprise at some of the decla- What has become of the Missouri com- audience she must address. She may prorations of Senator Yulee. He said that the gov- promise, (as it is called,) and what has voke aggression upon what are now her adernment of the U. States had repeatedly, by been its operation? Has it furnished to mitted rights; she cannot hope for any treaty stipulations, assured Spain that if she the South the slightest security that slave accessions, unless they may be acquired would not relinquish Cuba to any European pow- property may be holden in any territory amid the conciliatory spirit of a political er, they (the U. S.) would do all they could, of the United States south of 36 deg. 30 calm. Very important to her, then, is the lawfully, to maintain Cuba in the possession of min.?-though it has very effectually speedy restoration of repose. Delay in the island; such was the jealousy of the United closed the door against its introduction admitting California may rebuke our north-States in regard to the possession of that island north of that limit. Of what value has ern brethren for their advocacy of antislavby another power. In view of these facts, if the been the compromise of 1833 upon the ery opinions. But will that avail anything? President has been informed of any design against tariff question? Has it been regarded as Alas, so far as our interests are concerned. that island, it would be his imperitive duty to anything more than so much blank paper? we may as well expect, by stern rebuke, What guaranty have we that any future to change the skin of the Ethiopian or the compromises will receive more considera- spots of the leopard. And to reason down U. States, or known to be a U. S. vessel, be found tion? I can conceive of none. The mak- those opinions would be as wild an attempt ing of compromises, then, seems to me to as that of Xerxes to bind in chains the ragbe a very idle business, unless it be such ing Itellespont. Fanaticism cannot be compromises as are made and executed rebuked -- cannot be reasoned with. All at the same moment. The constitution that you can ask of the fanatic or madman must be left to work out its own results; is, that he will keep his hands off you. and though, like everything partaking of You cannot prevent him from thinking or human inperfection, it must in its opera- speaking out the wild fancies of his excited tion bear hard at times upon particular brain. But some one will say the territory interests and sections of our wide-spread proposed is too large for a State. What is country, I doubt whether anything will that to us? The non-slaveholders of Caliever be gained by complaints-certainly fornia can send the fewer senators to Connothing by mutual crimminations. When- gress. I have not examined critically the ever wrongs are inflicted on particular details of the so-called compromise, and interests by unconstitutional legislation of speak therefore only of its general princi-Congress, it is then very proper for the ples. If there is any hope of wringing injured party to entertain the question, from the eagerness or necessities of those whether it will submit to the wrong as the opposed to us a recognition of those claims lesser evil, or whether the wrong is of so of equality that they refuse to accord to a grave a character as to make necessary sense of justice and of generous confrateran appeal to the extremest measures for nity, by delay, I should be in favor of its redress. But there are some wrongs, delay; unless, indeed, we thereby enunder every system of law, that admit of danger, by protracted agitation, rights that Mr Clay thought the resolution was prema- no redress but by the voluntary act of the we now enjoy without dispute. Upon ture, and regretted to see that it was interfering aggressive party. In the language of the this branch of the question there is great with the graver matter before the Senate. He common law, it is damnum absque injuria. difference of opinion, and, for my own Enforced redress for wrongs such as these part, I incline to the latter. Entertaining Mr Soule of La., then addressed the Senate in cannot be obtained; for the law itself pro- this opinion, had I a vote, I should give it pposition to the bill to admit California, &c. | tects the aggressor, and he who seeks by | in favor of all those measures, taken toge-Mr Clay replied to him, and the Senate ad- force to redress them becomes himself an ther, which constitute the great system of aggressor, and will be counted a disturber compromise now under consideration; not In the House, two speeches on the slavery of the public peace. Within constitutional as a compromise, but as a system of mealimits, therefore, we are all bound to sub- sures expedient under existing circummit to the will of the majority, whatever stances. Quiet would be thereby restored that will may be, and however distasteful to the public mind, and the rights of the In the Senate, a message was received from to the minority. But when unconstitu- South, in my humble judgment, rendered tional measures are passed, however large more secure than they can possibly be unbetween the army officers in California, and the the majorities passing them, they are not der continued agitation. The admission of law, and may properly be complained of, California is generally considered the most and even resisted by those who suffer un- interesting measure in the series; and der them. To apply these principles to concerning that, I have neither time nor taken up and several amendments discussed dur- the subject before us. The Wilmot Pro- space for further remarks.

viso is an unconstitutional measure, demon- Then as to the Territories. Ought not The compromise measure was then taken up strated to be so by a speech of great in- Congress to give them a government withand discussed until adjournment, without taking tellectual power by a distinguished states- out the unconstitutional element of the man during the present session of Con- Wilmot Proviso. Would that our northgress. While, then, this Wilmot Proviso ern friends could be induced, in a spirit of and for every day since the committee reported, was likey to be put upon the country by enlightened justice and liberality, to go a brute force, (for it would have been a law- step further, and expressly declare that less act carried out by the mere strength these Territories shall be no longer under the new territories the protection of the consti- of a majority,) the South might with great any supposed Mexican prohibition against propriety have taken any measure of re- the introduction of slavery, and thus leave dress, even to secession from the Union, or them equally open to the occupation of resistance by force. But the Wilmot every citizen in the Union. But, if there Proviso has been abandoned, and, may we be no hope of that, I should do the best not hope, from the conviction of our nor- I could, and take the system without it. thern brethren that it is unconstitutional, deeming it far better than to leave them or at least that its constitutionality is under an unauthorized military governdoubtful, and that they will not again ment, with that same Mexican bugbear OPINION OF THE HON. ROBERT trouble the country with its advocacy? staring us in the face. But other questions now press themseves | Next, as to the bill for the surrender of On the subject of the compromise measures upon our consideration; and the one allud- fugitive slaves found in the free States. reported by the committee of 13. Judge ed to in your letter is "touching the plan which I look upon as part of the system, Strange being in Washington city, Sena- of compromise now under consideration in though I speak not of its details. Ought tor Foote addressed him a letter, (such as the Senate," and upon this you desire my not Congress to legislate upon a subject

he had addressed to other distinguished views. I cannot but repeat my regret that which is one of the elements of the federal men in the country) soliciting his opin- those politicians who are generally so liberal compact? Experience has shown that the ion of the compromise measures. The in construing the constitution, and have States themselves will adopt no adequate thereby derived much more than their legislation upon the subject, and there share of advantages from our federal com- is no means of forcing them to do so. The pact, should on this occasion avail them- rights of the South, and the duty of the