# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**SATURDAY, March 12, 1859.**


☞ The thirty-fifth Congress has at last adjourned, which all sensible men consider a great blessing to the country. It was remarkable for nothing save contention, disagreement and politicalintrigning. Anything we might expect from the opposition. Their determined resistance to every measure recommended by the President for the national good, has not surprised us, but men were there whose course in the past Congress is a blighting shame forever; men, the connection of whose name with democracy is a slander upon the party—fair wind Democrats, who are always true while the political sea is calm and unrufiled.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have in many respects shown themselves unworthy of that title. Their undivided opposition to every plan of retrenchment, till they had secured a tariff to satisfy the iron interests of their own State, exhibited a degree of selfishness unworthy of statesmen. Not only have these men repudiated the Cincinnatti Platform, upon the provisions of which some of their most prominent men were elected to offices which they now occupy; but they have been guilty of violating the fundamental principles which underlie the Democratic creed with respect to protective trriffs.

We give below some of the most prominent measures acted upon during the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress. Theyy will, no doubt be interesting to our readers.

A bill providing for a railroad to the Pacific was introduced by Senator Gwin, of California, debated at great length, and finally killed by striking out all between the enacting clause and the final section. In this mutilated condition the bill was suffered to remain for the balance of the session. The bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, was passed by the House but defeated in the Senate. The French Spoliation bill was defeated in the House. The bill to admit Oregan into the Union was passed. A resolution requesting the President to take such steps as he thought necessary to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty, was defeated in the Senate. A bill appropriating thirty millions to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, after having been endorsed by a test vote in the Senate, was suffered to go over until the next session. The Homestead bill passed the House, but the Senate refused to consider the subject, and thus the bill failed. A bill donating some six millions acres of the public lands to the States and Territories, for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges passed both Houses, and was vetoed by the President. The proposition to revise the Tariff act of 1857, so as to put it upon a footing that would produce more revenue, was not acted upon favorably.

A miscellaneous bill containing a section for the extension of the Treasury note law for two years; and appropriating $52,000 for the coast survey, was agreed to with singular unanimity; also appropriations for light-houses, survey of public lands, and for taking the next census, ect.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill came from the Senate loaded with amendments, among which was one to abolish the franking privilege. This, after many parliamentary tactics, was voted on and defeated by a small majority. Another amendment was one authorizing the extension of the Treasury note law for two years, which, after considerable discussion, was finally agreed to by eleven majority.

These are the prominent measures of the session, and the discussion upon some of them was protracted and pointed. In addition to these bills, some one hundred private bills were considered and acted upon by the two houses of Congress, and a large number of joint resolutions disposed of under the rules of the Houses.

## Our Washington Correspondent.

It is generally unpleasant to our feelings, to part with a familiar friend, and an old, pleasant acquaintance. When an agreeable correspondent breaks off, even if it be but for a short period, one feels a void, and an absence of something which on former occasions afforded no small pleasure.

This will no doubt be the case with our readers as well as with ourselves, when they miss from our weekly issues the letters of our Washington correspondent. His letters were always full of interest and got up with much care; the style, matter and mode of writing were excellent, and evinced his superior qualifications as a very valuable correspondent. Our readers will, we are persuaded, feel the loss of his weekly budget of news from the Capitol. We shall wait patiently until next meeting of Congress, when we trust our friend will make the same use of his quill, to give us in his usual happy manner, a concise account of the sayings and doings of our Representatives, so soon as they meet to legislate for the common good; till then we bid our friend a hearty farewell and wish him a pleasant summer rustication.

## How they oppose us.

The opposition have opposed vainly the following Democratic measures:—The purchase of Louisiana Territory in 1802; they opposed the war with England in 1812; they were willing the British should search our vessels upon the high seas, and take from them, by force, American seamen; they opposed the purchase of Florida in 1819; they opposed the putting down of that corrupt and dangerous institution to the liberties of our country, a mammoth National Bank; they opposed the adoption of the independent Treasury law of 1841; they opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844-'45; they opposed the Mexican war in 1846 and sided with the enemies of their country throughout that struggle; they opposed the purchase of Cal., N. Mexico and Utah, declaring that those countries were not worth having, and that we had territory enough; they opposed the purchase of Arizona in 1851; they opposed the purchase of Cuba in 1859. In fact they have opposed everything commendable and have given their support to nothing save corruption.

☞ "Cammillus" in the Murfreesboro *Citizen*, advocates the nomination of Ex-Gov. Bragg for the Presidency in 1860. No doubt the Governor would be elected if *every one* thought *as he* does.

## Would a friend do it?

It is a lamentable sight to see our opponents compelled to copy the arguments of the Black Republican press in opposing us. In looking over our exchanges we find extracts from some of the most rabid Black Republican prints of the North used by the opposition in the South as reasons for the defeat of the Democracy. Can a southern community look with any degree of complacency upon such a violation of principles? What would our *whig* friends, who are the supporters of these papers, think, were they to read a column of denunciatory and slanderous matter against the Democratic, or any other party; and at the bottom find prefixed the name of Greely? Would they not cast the filthy sheet from them and say, the fountain being so corrupt the matter which it produces must also be corrupt?

The Black Republicans have no necessity of circulating their papers in the South, while there is so much Southern Artillery ready and willing to fight the Democracy with their amunition. The Old North State has come to a pitiable plight, when her own sons will quote the arguments of Giddings, Hale, Seward and their associates, against such men as Clingman, Reid, Breckenridge, Orr, and others.

## Public Printing.

The report of Mr Taylor of New York from the special committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Public Printer, reveal some of the most flagrant outrages committed by Mr Seaman while in that office. Mr Seaman held this position from '53 to '57, during which time it appears his whole aim was to fill his own pockets with the public funds. In '57 he was removed by Mr Buchanan and General Bowman of Pa. appointed in his stead. The appointment of this gentleman put a stop to the whole-sale fraud of the former; and since that time the public printing, has been reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

In another part of our paper we give extracts from a speech delivered by Dixon of Conn., on the Cuba question. This will give our readers a sight of the cause why the opposition are opposed to the acquisition of that island. The sole reason of the defeat of the bill appropriating $30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba is here laid down. The determination of the Norta is, that henceforth and forever no more slave states are to be admitted into this Union. The Southern opposition have taken up the fanatical howl of the North, and under the garb of friendship alledge that it would be worthless to the South. Worthless to the South while they sit mendicant like at the feet of the Black Republicans, craveing favors from the enemies of their country and their country's institutions—willing at any cost, and upon all occasions to assist these fanatics into power and influence, in hopes that at some future period, they may obtain favors at their hands. The determination to resist the admission of any more slave States is boldly declared by the Northern opposition; while here, in the South, we have the same purpose set forth so far modified by the difference of latitude as circumstances will permit—the one is but the reflection of the other—in the North they have the voice; here we have the echo.

How they Sympathize.—Our Know-Nothing-Whig friends seem chagrined because of the attempts made by the Illinois democracy to reapportion the State, and thereby elect a Democratic Senator in the place of Trumbul the Black Republican. They are deeply interested in their cousins over the line.

☞ Applications for divorce have become so numerous in Pittsburg, Pa., that Judge McLure, of the Common Pleas Court, has decided to grant decrees only when it is absolutely necessary from the nature of the case. It seems this was not formerly his course.

☞ We give to-day on our first page, extracts from the speech of the Hon. Alfred M. Scales of this State on the Tariff. It is a clear, forcible and conclusive argument; we regret that want of space compelled us to omit some of the best of his speech. A good servant is so seldom to be found that we trust he may be triumphantly reelected by his district.

## Hon. Warren Winslow.

This able statesman and faithful representative arrived in town this week. Notwithstanding the toils of the last session of Congress, he looks hale and hearty as usual. Gov. Winslow has just completed his second term of office as representative of the Third Congressional District, during which time he has displayed his superior qualifications as a statesman, and earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most faithful and laborious representatives which this district has ever had.

The Governor's is not a mere State reputation, for in other sections of the country, where he is personally a stranger, they speak of him as a gentleman eminently suited for the office which he has lately held. We sincerely trust he will permit his name to come before the people for reelection, for we can but poorly spare such an earnest and laborious representative from this district.

☞ In our news items it will be seen that among the gentlemen who have had the degree of M. D. conferred upon them by the New York Medical College is the name of Theodore Martine, of this place. Mr Martine is a young gentleman of superior talent. We wish him all success in the practice of his profession. We trust he may decide to settle in our midst, for he belongs to a school to which it is our *failing* to be partial.

Glorious Democratic Victory.—The New York *News* has given the result of the elections in the towns of five counties within that State, which have resulted in favor of the Democracy.

☞ The Whigs of Tennessee have in their platform adopted resolutions in favor of a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, and a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

## What will they call it?

The Know-Nothing-Whigs and Black Republicans have cohabited and are about to bring forth a *something wonderful*. This *parvenu* promises to be a rare gem in its own way, when it will have collected in all the fag-ends of which it its composed. We shall watch its growth with deep interest—we learn they do not intend to christen this young hopeful till Goggin carries Virginia, and Gerritt Smith New York.

Death of the Post Master General.—Hon A. V. Brown, Post Master General, died at Washington City on Tuesday morning at half past nine o'clock.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Warren Winslow for valuable public documents. We would also return our thanks to Hon's Reid and Clingman for many favors.

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Winslow is now a candidate for re-election by this district; it is not likely there will be any opposition.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal:

It will be seen that Mr. Winslow is a candidate for re-election to Congress, subject, as every Democratic candidate properly should be, to the action of his party in Convention, if that party think right to call one. It is for the party at large. It must always be with the party to decide. Under our system there is no such thing as a right in any office, while it has been the custom, a good custom, too, with the Democracy to do. Fear, not to act capriciously in these matters, we anticipate nothing but harmony among the Democracy of the Cape Fear.

We would have given our readers full reports of the Worth and Fisher controversy did we not consider it worthless; besides nearly all of our exchanges have been boring their readers with this matter for the past three weeks. All this controversy has served only to clear away the slightest shade of suspicion that may have attached to Mr. Fisher in his official or personal capacity.

We are in receipt of another favor from our Washington City correspondent, but too late for this issue; we will give it in our next. By the way we learn that the friends of David S. Reid at Washington have presented him with a gold-headed cane as an ernest of their high appreciation of his services in the late Congress.—Also, that Hon. T. L. Clingman will shortly sail for Europe.

☞ We, the junior, have been made happy this month by adding upon our desk a most beautiful and exquisitely arranged boquet. May the fair donor ever cultivate her love for flowers, and may they always be strown in her pathway to gladden and cheer her through all the changing scenes of life.

## How their Politics Agree.

Our friends of the opposition are parading extracts from the Pittsburg (Pa) *Gazette* regarding the admission of Roman Catholic Priests to officiate in the opening exercises of the U. S. Senate as an argument against the Democracy.

We are pleased to see the opposition take the *Gazette* as as an exponent of their views. Why not give us all the political creed of the "Gazette," it might illustrate the creed of the opposition as well as their own prints. "Show me your companions and I will tell you your character." The *Gazette* is edited by a *Yankee* abolitionist of the deepest dye.

## County Court.

During the session of our County Court this week, a good many cases on the civil docke were disposed of. On Thursday the following schedule of taxes for County purpose was agreed to:

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES AT MARCH TERM, 1859.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For County uses on Real Estate, 14 cts—on Poll | | | | | 2 cts |
| " Jury, " | " | " | 11 " | " | 2 |
| " Poor, " | " | " | 13 " | " | 2 |
| " Mules, " | " | " | 1 " | " | 6 |
| Total, - - - | | | 39 | - | 72 |
| Add to this the State Tax, | | | 20 | - | 80 |
| Making a total of 59 | | | | - | $1.52 |

It will be seen by this, that our Taxes in Cumberland are not so light, and if a Railroad tax is to be levied, what will they be?

Maj. Duncan G. McRae was elected Chairman of the Court for the ensuing twelve months. No special Court appointed.

Concord, N. H., March 10.

New Hampshire Election.—At the election held in New Hampshire on Tuesday, 8th inst. the Republicans carried the State, including Governor and three Congressmen.

Washington, March 10.

Appointments.—The United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Holt as Commissioner of Patents, to the office of Post Master General, in place of A. V. Brown dec'd.

## Americanism Abroad.

We copy the following from the foreign correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian:

A word concerning a Temperance Lecture we heard a few evenings since, will not be out of place here. The lecturer was Mr Gough, an American, a native of Vermont, who has gained considerable celebrity in our Northern States and also here. In the course of his lecture, while exposing, and condemning the national sin of Scotland—intemperance, he could go where, in the annals of crime, find any thing with which he could compare it, but with Slavery in the Southern States of America. To use his own language, "Slavery is the most damning sin of which the human race are guilty." Leaving *Temperance*, he gave us a description of slavery. He is a black-hearted abolitionist, and not only that, but a dishonor to the country that gave him birth. If he is opposed to our domestic institutions let him tell it at home, where he might stand a chance of ameliorating the thraldom of his colour's fellow-creatures?—Not come to a country already ignorantly prejudiced against the South, and get up in the face of an assembled multitude, and disgrace himself, by throwing discredit upon his country, the Eden of the world.

## American Cotton.

In the recently published returns of the British Board of trade, it is stated that the raw material of cotton imported into Great Britain last year amounted in quality to near 1,000,000,000 of pounds weight, and in value to little short of £30,000. The exports of manufactured goods of this material exceeded £30,000,000, exclusive of articles of which cotton formed an important ingredient, probably not less than £6,000,000. The mere exports of cotton goods far exceed in value the whole foreign trade of the Roman empire under Augustus, Trajan or Constantine. Indian cotton imported into England before America sent a single bale; yet the former article is now what it has always been, the lowest in quality of any cotton there consumed. The returns state that the cotton of Brazil is more valuable by above 50, and the cotton of Egypt by above 75 per cent. It excels other cottons only in shortness of staple, in foulness and in slovenly package. Indian cotton formed in 1857, when the import was unusually large, but a fourth part in quantity, and but a sixth part in value of our whole supply. Were our supply of the raw material confined to what we receive from India, our great cotton manufacture would dwindle to a small manufacture of coarse goods, scarcely equal to what it was in the reign of the First George. * * * *

It may be considered as an axiom that all countries which furnish us with cotton do so both as to quality and to quantity, in proportion to the goodness of their political institutions. At the top stands the United States of America, which furnishes two-thirds in value of our whole supply the amount of that value being £21,500,000. Next to it, as next in stability of government, stands Brazil which furnished us in 1857 to the value of £1,000,000 and upward. Peru and Chili between them furnished hardly £30,000 worth, and miserable, anarchichal Mexico none at all.

## Washington Irving.

The following letter, written by Mr Irving to the Burns Club, of New York, whose celebration of the Scottish bard's centenary, was presided over by William Cullen Bryant, reminds us of the great age of the author of 'Salmagundi,' 'Bracebridge Hall,' the 'Sketch Book,' 'Mahomet and his successors,' 'Life of Columbus,' and other superb works. He says:

Sunnyside, November 22, 1858.

I feel properly sensible of the honor done me by the Burns Club, in inviting me to the dinner with which they propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the poet, Robert Burns; but I regret to say that the state of my health obliges me to excuse myself from accepting any invitation of the kind. Washington Irving.

On the third of April next, Irving, himself of Scotch origin, will be seventy-six years old, being born in 1783. No American author has been so long and favorably known in Europe as this gifted gentleman.

James Russell Lowell, who sometimes gets off a witty, as well as a serious thing, thus sums up the merits of Irving as an author:

"To a true poet's heart, add the fun of Dick Steel.
Throw in all of Addison *minus* the chill,
With the whole of that partnership's stock and good will.
Mix well, and, while stirring, hum o'er, as a spell,
The fine *old* English gentleman;' simmer it well,
Sweeten justito your private likeing, then strain,
That only the finest and cleanest remain.
Let it stand out of doors till a soul it receives
From the warm, lazy sun, loitering down through green leaves,
You'll find a choice nature, not w[illegible] deserving
A name neither English or Yankee—just Irving."

☞ The following *fish story* was sent to the *Presbyterian* for publication, and transferred to us:—

## Remarkable Fish.

A few days ago, we heard a gentleman of Richmond county, of indisputable veracity, say that he caught a very large black fish one morning before breakfast, from a *mill-pond* near his residence—carried it home and hung it up until about ten o'clock when it was supposed to be dead. It was then taken down, cleaned and cut up into small pieces and laid in a large tin basin to be salted; but as soon as the salt was applied, every piece of the fish jumped out except one—that being the head.

We think that the salt had a strange effect upon the apparently dead fish, and would like some of our scientific men to give us some light on the subject. A.

The story is a *scaly* one, and we cannot account for the strange freaks of the *piscis*. One thing is certain, if the fish was strong in every other respect, we could not by any means consider it *head*-strong.—[Eds. Car.]

## The Fugitive Law in New York.

A bill is under discussion in the New York Legislature, the object of which is, to nullify the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. It provides that no person in the State shall be considered as property or subject to sale, purchase or delivery; that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of the common law of the State, and trial by jury. It subjects any person depriving any other person of liberty, except under the State law, to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, and twenty years imprisonment. No person of African blood is to be excluded from the operation of this act. It declares every slave coming into the State by the consent of his or her owner, shall be free, and subjects every person professing or attempting to hold any person in this State as a slave to the same penalties as above. It deprives any lawyer who appears as counsel for the claimant of a slave, of the right of practicing in any court in the State, and inflicts a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment from two to ten years on any officer arresting any person as a slave.

## Cheraw and Coalfields Rail Road. Company Organized!

The subscribers to the Stock of the Cheraw and Coalfields Rail Road assembled in the Court House, in Carthage, on Thursday last, the 23d inst, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors.

Dr. S. C. Bruce, Esq., chairman of the Commissioners, took the Chair and called the meeting to order, appointing W. B. Richardson, Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to scale the vote and verify proxes; after which, the Chairman, in obedience to the Charter, presented the ballot box to the Stockholders. Tellers were appointed to count the votes and report the result of the election. They performed that duty and reported the following result:

President,
Allen Macfarlan, Cheraw.
Directors.
S. C. Bruce,
John Morrison,
W. B. Richardson, } North Carolina.
H. W. Harrington,
James Powell,
John N. Williams,
George S. Cameron, } South Carolina.
Richard Yeadon,
A. F. Rayenel,

The commissioners then turned over to the Board all the books and papers connected with their commission and declared their functions closed.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

☞ At the commencement of the New York Medical College, on the evening of the the 2d inst., the degree of M. D. was conferred upon twenty-three graduates, among whom were the following from the South: James F. Long, Edw. D. L. R. King, Theodore Martine, North Carolina; Fountain Roberts, Kentucky; and Leonard E. Locke, Alabama. The honorary degree was conferred upon five gentlemen—Dr. L. Davidson, of Florida, among them. Dr. Hugo Stangernold, Sandwich Islands, was also in the list of graduates.

Democratic Victory in Kansas.—The democracy of Wyandott county, Kansas, achieved the other day, a signal and overwhelming victory over the republicans. This result speaks well for the future under the reorganization of the party at Leavenworth City not long ago. We are satisfied that our Kansas friends have it in their power to overwhelm the republicans; for the mistakes and abominations of the latter are too great for any organization to bear.

Personal.—Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, is about becoming a temporary sojourner in North Carolina, which State he left twenty years ago, to engage in the Texan liberty struggle.

Medical College Graduates.—The annual commencement of the National Medical College took place lately at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Among the graduates, are the following from North Carolina:

F. C. James, A. N. Williamson, and John A. Drake.

## The Tobacco Trade of the United States.

MR. BOWIE'S RESOLUTIONS:

The following resolutions, offered by the Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, of Maryland, having passed both House of Congress some days ago, received the signature of the President on the 14th inst:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*: That the trade in tobacco with Great Britian, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Brazil, and other foreign nations, is clogged with restrictions and limitations wholly inconsistent with that fair and reciprocal condition of commerce which ought to exist between the United States and those nations respectively, and is therefore unsatisfactory to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, Connecticut, and other tobacco growing States, in which that article is an important, if not the chief, staple of agricultural production.

2d. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to use its utmost power, by negotiations or other constitutional means, to obtain a modification or reduction on the part of said foreign nations of the duties and restrictions imposed by them on the importation of American tobacco, and to this end to employ all the diplomatic and commercial powers which the constitution has confided to it in producing a more just and equal reciprocity in a trade so deeply involving the value of that portion of the agricultural labor of the country, in which at least one-fourth of the confederacy is concerned.

3d. Resolved, That the treaties of the United States with China and Japan present a fair and fitting occasion for the enlargement and extension of the tobacco trade of the United States, and it is the duty of the government of the United States to use all their exertions, within the limits of constitutional power, to foster and encourage the introduction of American tobacco as an article of use among the people of those nations.

4th. Resolved, That diplomatic negotiations with England, France, Spain and Austria, as well as with China and Japan, ought to be commenced as soon as practicable by the government of the United States, with the view of obtaining a modification of the existing systems of revenue and taxation of those nations in respect to American tobacco, and for this purpose instructions ought to be given to our foreign ministers, consuls and commercial agents in those nations by the Executive of the United States to use all their constitutional and legitimate functions in producing so desirable a result.

The real leaders and sentiments of the Republicans are often concealed from the rank and file; and while the latter imagine that by their votes they are sustaining honest men and measures, the controllers of that party know better, and look with satisfaction on the success of their hypocritical professions. It is a pleasure as well as a duty to expose as far as possible the infernal ends sought by our opponents, and the following resolutions are presented for the consideration of all patriotic men. They were passed at an anti-slavery meeting, held in Albany on the first of February, under the direction of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Pilsbury, and other lesser lights of Abolitionism. At the same time, too, resolutions sustaining Seward's position, as taken in his Rochester speech, were passed. But the appended ones are only the development of the sentiments expressed by the Republican leaders ever since the formation of that party; and accord perfectly with the speeches of Wade, Giddings, Washburn and others of the *genus homo*.

Resolved, That in advocating a dissolution of the Union, the abolitionists are justified by every precept of the Gospel, every principle of morality and every claim of humanity.

Resolved, That the Union is a covenant with death and ought to be annulled—an agreement with Hell, which a just God cannot permit to stand—and that it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediate overthrow.

Blasphemy, falsehood and disunion are here boldly set forth.—N. Y. News.

Mr. Morphy, when last heard from, was in Paris, employing his time chiefly in arranging a selection of one hundred games, preparatory to their simultaneous publication in London and Paris. He will shortly go to Berlin, where he will encounter Lange and Mayet, and he may visit Leipsic and Amsterdam.

A. N. Zeverly, Esq., formerly of North Carolina, who has been for some years a clerk in the Post Office Department, is to succeed the late Mr. Marron as Third Postmaster General.

General Scott.—Preparations are being made in New York to honor General Scott with a public reception in that city on the part of the military, on his return from the South.

Judge Taney.—Rumors having found circulation that Judge Taney contemplated resigning as Chief Justice of the United States, the Washington Star denies the authenticity of the rumor.

It is also rumored that Judge McLean will resign; this, however, he will not do, except there is a prospect of the Opposition uniting upon him for the Presidency in '60.

A Voice from the Home of Buchanan.—George Sanderson, Esq., democrat, and editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, has been elected Mayor of Lancaster, Pa., by a handsome majority. Lancaster has been one of the most decided opposition cities from time immemorial. Her last utterance is a fit tribute of respect to her distinguished citizen, the present Chief Magistrate of the country, and a deserved compliment to one of the ablest, soundest and most faithful democratic editors in Pennsylvania.

Of the 114 Congressmen who voted for the admission of Oregon, all but 16 were Democrats. Of the 103 in the negative only 10 Democrats.

## Senator Hammond.

"Pink," the circumspect and enterprising correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, thus discusses Senator Hammond's claims upon the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

"The time for making arrangements with a view of nominating any particular candidate for the next Presidency is a good way off, yet the politicans here are already—to use a peculiarly New York phrase—"laying the pipes" for that interesting event. By common consent, the next nominee of the Democracy will be a Southern man, inasmuch as the last two Presidents—and in fact three, as General Taylor's short term is scarcely considered in this connexion—have been selected from the Northern States. As the matter is thought and talked over, public opinion among Democratic politicans, centres more and more upon one man; and he is no other than Senator Hammond of your State. His recent course in the Senate, and his late speeches there and in South Carolina, have made him the rising man of this time.

"Many of the enthusiastic friends of Mr. Douglas are also coming to this conclusion. The Judge himself is reported to coincide with this feeling, freely conceeding that our next ruler belongs fairly to a representative from the South. Mr Hammond is regarded as peculiarly the man to run against the Black Republican nominee, in case their choice is Seward. He will be able to cope with this arch agitator, and measure intellectual lances with him, when, where and on what topic he may choose. The Douglas men will cheerfully consent to the nomination of Senator Hammond, as the "little Giant" is comparatively young yet, and can afford to bide his time. If the opinions of leading and ruling politicians who gather in this metropolis are to be taken as good prophecies in such matters the event predicted in this letter will stand a very good chance of being consummated. Then how popular will become the by-word.—"Hurrah for Hammond."

## The Thirty sixth Congress.

A special session of the Senate convened at Washington, on the 4th in obedience to a proclamation issued by the President, for the consideration of such business as legally comes within its province. The terms of twenty-two Senators expired with the Thirty-fifth Congress, and those who have been chosen to fill their places, will make up the new Senate.

All have been chosen by the Legislatures of the States they represent, except one from New Jersey and one each from the new States of Oregon and Minnesota. Out of the nineteen thus chosen, eight are new men,—Hon. James Chesnut, of South Carolina, comparatively so, he having served for a short time in place of Hon. A. P. Hayne, who was appointed by the Governor to the seat left vacant by the death Hon. A. P. Butler. All the others have been reelected for another term of six years. The new Senators are Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, of Delaware, in place of Martin W. Bates, Democrat, Kingsley S. Bingham, Opposition, of Michigan, in place of Charles E. Stuart, Democrat; Thomas Bragg, Democrat, of North Carolina, in place of David S. Reid, Democrat; James W. Grimes, Opposition, of Iowa, in place of George W. Jones, Democrat; Lazarus W. Powell, Democrat, of Kentucky, in place of John P. Thomison, Opposition; Henry B. Anthony, Opposition, of Rhode Island, in place of Philip Allen, Democrat; A. O. P. Nicholson, Democrat, of Tennessee, in place of John Bell, Opposition; J. W. Hemphill, Democrat, of Texas, in place of Sam. Houston, Opposition. The whole number of Senators is sixty-six, divided as follows: Democrats thirty-seven, Opposition twenty-six, vacancies three. Of the new Senators chosen, five are Democrats and four Opposition, and the changes from one party to the other are three each, viz;

| | |
|---|---|
| Kentucky, Dem. for Opp. | Michigan, Opp for Dem. |
| Texas, " " | Iowa, " " |
| Tennessee, " " | Rhode Island, " " |

The Senate, which will close its labors to-day, stands:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats, - - - - - - | 40 |
| Opposition, - - - - - - | 26 |

Among the opposition are enumerated all the Know-Nothings, and Hon. David C. Broderick, of California. The new Senate will stand, when the vacancies are filled, giving an opposition Senator to New Jersey, and adding two Democrats from Minnesota and Oregon, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats, - - - - - - | 39 |
| Opposition, - - - - - - | 27 |

Judge Douglass—Hon. John J. McRae, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Mississippi, in a letter published in the Natchez *Free Trader*, says:

"I understand Judge Douglas' position to be, that the people of a Territory, in their territorial condition, through their Territorial Legislature, can exclude slavery. I understand the position of Mr. Buchanan and the democratic party to be that the people of a Territory can only exclude slavery when they are lawfully in convention to form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union. This is certainly my position. And it cannot be expected, with my known opinions heretofore on all questions involving the constitutional rights of the South, and the known sentiments of the consittuency I represent, according, as I believe it does most thoroughly, with my own, that I will yield any position that yields a right of the South. I have no hostility of feeling towards Judge Douglas, and while I differ with him in opinion I am not one of his abusive denouncers. He will co-operate with the democratic party, and *I am willing for him to take his chances on his position fairly in that organization.*"

A Foretaste of a Nigger-Woushipping Administration.—We learn that one of the great lights of the black republican party gave at Washington, the other night, one of the finest *soirees* of the season, as select and *dictingue* though not so numerous, as the official or semi-official gatherings. The leaders of the republican party were all present, and were regaled with the presentation of two colored guests, splendid specimens of the cross between the Pure African and the West Indian. The colored men were the lions of the *fete*, and were duly paraded through the rooms for the delectation of their white brothers. It was a curious and noval spectacle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fluency of Speech.—The common fluency of speech in men and women is owing (says Swift) to a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready; so people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Executive Appointments.—James Y. McDuffie, of Georgia, has been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for California, and C. W. Gholson, of Mississippi, Governor of Washington Territory.

It's a great pleasure to be alone, especially when you have your sweetheart with you.