## Business Cards.

LEX. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL BROOKS, PACE & CO., Importers and dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade St, New York. Dec. 21, 1865

A NDREW J. STEDMAN, Attor-A ney at Law, Having removed to H R. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the DeROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C. Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnest Coun-

W. D. REYNOLDS NDERSON & REYNOLDS, Gro-A c. rs and Commission Merchants, No. 10. Roanoke Square, Nortolk, Va. Pay active attention to the sale of Flour and other kinds of Produce avoiding unnecessary charges, and rendering prompt returns. 32:1y

CARD .- W. R. Terry, of Rock-A ingham, Richmond County. North Carolina; would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to attend to the selling of all books, Periodicals, &c, that may be entrusted to his care. Dec. 1856.

C. W. STYRON. Mumming & Styron, Commission and U Fe. warding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. opecial attention paid to selling Flour and all kinds of produce. Aug. 31. 1855-ly.

N. C. April 6th, 1857.

Obstetrics and Surgery, Lexington N. C. March 18th, 1857.

vice to the Public.

TO NYE HUTCHISON, Commis-La sion Merchant, Charlotte, N. C. will sell on commission, Cotton, Corn, Wheat and other Country Produce, in Charlotte, Charleston, and New York, liberal advancements made on cosignments.

REFERENCES. Joel A. Jenkins, Salisbury : Geo. W. Williams | Estate Security. & Co. Charleston, S. C .: A. Hunt, Lexington: Robbert Souter, jun. New York.

13 W. OGBURN, dealer in School Le Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose and Poetical Works in General Literature : the State Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folio, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c. Greensborough, N. C.

West Street seco disquare from court house

CIEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER. I Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Family Groceries and Provisions No. 11. north water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES: O. G. Parsley. Pre Commercial Bank ( Wil. every operation pertaining in any way to be

John McRae, " Bank of Wilmington A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Hetlin, Raleigh. J. & r. Garrett. Greensboro'

David McKnight. TAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT

J.AW, Lexington, N. C.

promptly attend to the collection of all desired. claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9th 1857. SAMPSON LANIER. STERLING LANIER.

AMAR HOUSE, (tormerly Coleman House.) knoxville, Tennessee. S & 8. Lanier, Proprietors. Mr. Stering Lamer, late of the Lamer

House, Macon, Ga, and Sampson Lanier. late of Tu-kegee, Ala, will be happy to meet all friends and customers at the Lamar House where they have ample accomodation for

EVI M. & WILLIAM L. SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBORO' N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and David-

W. P. ELLIOTT uterioh & Elliott General Commis-A sion and Forwarding Merchants Wil-8 3 ly

C. FREEMAN, WITH Abbott, Jones & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Silk Goods, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

DETER W. HIVTON, Commis sion Merchant, TOWN POINT

Special attention paid to selling Tobacco Flour Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores. &c. Also

to receiving and forwarding Goods. Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N , G. B. Roulac, Esq., and Geo W Haywood Esq. Rale gh. N.C.; Wm. Plummer Esq., Warrouson N C 864::17. Aug 25, 1855.

) J. Mendenhall, Land Agent, WILL select and enter Government Land, Locate Land Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate busmess in Mannesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Muneapolis, Minnesota.

Refer to Hon. J. M. More Lead, George C. Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A. Gilmer. May 16th, 1856. 288 16

WM. H. REECE, CONSTABLE, Wil strict y attend to the collection ness and despatch. Post Office. Jamestown, in this country. Guilford county, N. C. Feb 27. 922 3m.

Slip, New York .- Special attention paid to of public favor. the sale of Grian, Cotton and other Southern

Liberal advances made on consign- the Bland House. 915 if. | Oct. 1856.

WORTH & UTLEY COMMISSION The Hatriot and Flag.

W. H. M'CRARY & CO., FAC-Agents for sale and purchase of Cutton. Flour, Grain, Salt, Groceries, &c., Corner Princess and Water Streets, Wilmington. N. C. Usual advances on Consignments.

REFERENCES: F. & H. FRIES, Salem, N. C. C GRAHAM & Co., Marion Court House, S. C HUNT, ADDERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

CARD. We, the merchants of Greens. A borough, feeling the necessity of a change in the manner of doing business in this place, have resolved to have all debts made or Goods sold due 1st of each July and Two squares, 1st of each January, without regard to date of the purchase. We are decidedly of the opinion that it will be better for the customer as well as the merchant

W J McConnell, J & F. Garrett. Gilmer & Hendrix. A. P. Eckel. James F Jollee, Thos J. Patrick. R. G. Lindsay, John N Thompson, W. C Porter, J R. & J Sloan, C. N. McAdoo, A Weatherly, Winbourn & Witty, C. G. Yates. January 1st, 1857.

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRAD-UATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery having located himself per-DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PRO-fessional services to the public Office manently in this village respectfully tenders adjoining Andrew Hunt's Store, LEXINGTON. his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testi-DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAYNE, monials, as he hopes to have sufficient oping diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to notice in the varied departments of the profession. Any call TR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled per- will be promply attended to Office Jersey Settlement, and offers his Ser- Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their now It is not necessarily involved in the residences upon such an inti mation being present question. The point now at issue

> II. FOSTER, LAND AGENT, at western rates, (i. e.) 40 per cent. on Real

> Persons desirous of procuring Lan- ir Iowa will do well to att nd to 't immediately, as Offices open for entering Land 4th of May.

REFERENCES: Jesse H. Lindsay. | Greensborough, N. C. James Stoan, A. J. Stafford, Esq., Winston, N. C.

Iowa Falls, February 5th, 1857. 923 2m

J W. HOWLETT,D D. S. J. F HOWLETT. W. HOWLETT & SON, Denel . tists, respectfully offer their profes-WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, sional services to the citizens of Greensbo Coffees Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, rough and all others who may desire opera-Lard Soaps, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils. Jones performed on their teetn in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

> ntal Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diolomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dectal Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia.

They are amply qualified to perform all and

profession for over twenty years They have furnished their Operating Rooms West Street two doors above the Bland TOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at House, in a handsor, e and comfortable man-LAW, having permanently located in her for the reception of Ledies, where one Greensboro' N. C., will attend the Courts of the firm may always be found. Ladies of Randolph, Davidson and Guillerd, and will be waited on at their residences it

I AS M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tallor, has just I ceived the latest Patis. New York and Philadelphia Fushions for : pring, 1857, embracing among others the following beautiful patterns:

Frock Coat, Boy's Blouse. Single breasted Frock Traveling Paletot. Gentleman's Dress Ridirg Costume. Dress Coat, Lashes' Ricing Habit with what has been usual on such occa-Busmess Coat, Ladies' Walking Cos- sions Morning " Summer Raglan Misses Dress, Youth's Jacket. Childs Highland Cos-Sea-ride Costume.

In presenting the public with his SPRING FASHIONS he would return his thanks for the very liberal pa ronage heretolore bestow ed, and say that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the same. He may almington, N. C. Dealers in Lime. Calcined ways be found at his new shop on West Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, ready to take measures and make up the various Greensborough, March, 1957. 924 tf.

> ARBLE YARD, North Street, oppo-IN site Hookins' Hotel Greensboro', N. C .- The undersigned would respectfully in-Feb.2nd, 1857, 919 tf

I'AILORING-Fall and Winter Fushions .- Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of imforming the public that he has received his supply of Paris New York, and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1456.

From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil o. Mr J W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in t - art, I flatter myseif of all de its intrusted to his care, with prompt- that I cannot be excelled in - rmein Cutting

ments the very liberal patronage I have WATSON & MEARES, GENERAL received since I ave been in business here, Commission Merchants, 34 Burling and hope to merit and receive a liberal share

My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite G. W. HARRELL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY M. S. SHERWOOD & JAS. A. LONG, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE: \$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve months from the date of subscription.

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SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States. April 2d. 1836, on the motion of Senator PORTER, of Louisiana, to recommit the bill to establish the Northern Boundary of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

This speech will be found vol. 2d of the Works of Mr. Calhoun, page 496 to 509. It was not published in the Congressional debates, but was retained for revision by ar. Calhoun, and only published in his works, edited by Mr. Cralle, in 1853.

Mr. CALHOUN said : I regret that my colleague has thought proper to raise the question, whether a State has a right to make an alien a citizen of the State. The question is one of great magnitude-presented for the first timeand claiming a more full and deliberate is, not whether a State or Territory has a right to make an alien a citizen; but whether Congress has a right to prescribe . IOWA FALLS, HARDIN CO., IOWA, the qualifications of the voters for mem-Will attend to selecting and entering LAND bers of the convention to form a constituwith Cash or Warrants, or investing money tion, preparatory to the admission of a Territory into the Union. I presume, that even my collegue will not deny that Congress has the right. The constitution conmost of the Government Land will be taken fers on Congres the power to govern the up during the coming season-various Rails | Territories; and, of course, to prescribe roads being in course of construction across the qualifications of voters within themwithout any restriction-unless, indeed, such as the ordinance and the constitution mas enforce-a power that expires only when a Territory becomes a State. The practice of the government has been in conformity with the views; and there is not an instance of the admission of a Territory into the Union, in which Congress has not prescribed the qualifications of the voters for members of the State, on its admissi n. The power which Congress has thus invariably exercised, we claim to exercise on the present occasion-by prescribing who shal! be the voters to form the constitution for the government of Michigan, when admitted into the Union. Michigan is not yet a State. Her constitution is not yet formed. It is, at best, but in an incipient state-which can only be and has been in the regular practice of the consumated by complying with the conditions which we may prescribe for her admission A convention is to be called, under this bill, to agree to these conditions. On motion of the Schator from New York (Mr. Wright) a provision was introduced into the bill, giving the right to the people of the Territory at large-without limita-837.1 tion, or restriction, as to age, sex, color, or citizenship-to vote for the members of the convention. The Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Class) while the amendment of the Senator from New York was pinding, noved to amend the amendment by striking out people, and inserting tree white male citizens of twenty-one years of age-thus restricting the voters to the free white citizens of of the United States, in conformity

tionable right to prescribe the qualifications and it will follow as a necessary conseof voters as proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, and that the exercise of such right does not involve, in any degree, the question whether a State has a right to onler on an alien the rights of citizenship, must repeat the expression of my regret. that my colleague has felt it to be his duty to raise a question so novel and important, when we have so little leisure for bestow- petition through him to the Senate, praying ity equal to any establishment in the State. But, since he considers its decision as nec. might be his condition on the principle for sviews are correct in this respect, the dane-sarily involved in the question before as, which he contends. I f el it to be my duty to state the reisons

next step is not less certain. the authority to pass uniform laws of natu- ment. ralization. This will not be questioned; But let us pass from these (as it ap- can make an alien a citizen; but whether are not described by the Chronicle. hereby return my grateful acknowledges nor will it be, that the effect of naturalis pears to me conclusive) views, and enquire Congress has a right to prescribe the qualzation is to remove alienage. I am not what were the objects in the constitution in affications to be possessed by those who

is high on such questions; and with it, I not less conclusive may be drawn in sup- the right. It has, as I have Stated been of inflamation of the throat and lungs. that the manifest effect must be, as boasted feel myself at liberty to use the word. To port of the positions for which I contend. exercised in every similar case If the He was about 45 years old, and was high- of at the North, and too plainly seen at

goes, and no further.

my opinion, a confusion of ideas, which contradictions. I propose to notice but a few. In fact, the discussion has come on so unexpectedly, and has been urged on so precipitately, through the force of party discipline, that little leisure has been afforded to trace to their consequences the many novel and dangerous principles involved in time for reflection, which I exceedingly rehoughts on its provisions. The numerous objections which it presented, and the many and important amendments which were moved to correct them, in rapid sucthat the majority had predetermined to when I found my presence could no longer be of any service, and remained ignorant that the Senate had rescinded the order to adjourn over till Monday, until a short time before its meeting this morning; so that I came here wholly unprepared to discuss this and the other important questions involved in the bill. Under such circumstances, it must not be supposed that, in pointing out the few instances of what appear to me the absurdities and contradictions necessarily resulting from the principle against which I contend, there are not many others, equally striking. I but suggest those which irst occurred to me.

may be as to what other rights appertain to a citizen, all must at least agree, that he has the right to petition, and also to claim the protection of his government. These belong to him as a memb r of the body politic-and the possessions of them, is what seperates citizens of the lowest condition from aliens and slaves. To suppose that State can make an alien a citizen of the State-or, to present the question more specially can confer on him the right of voting, would involve the absurdity of giving him a direct and immediate controover the action of the General Government. from which he has no right to claim the protection, and to which he has no right to present a petition. That the full force of the absurdity may be felt, it must be borne in mind that every department of the General Government is either directly or indirectly under the control of the voters in transferred their allegiance to the United the several States. The constitution wisely provides, that the voters for the most numerous branch of the Legislatures in the the act of naturalization, but the right of several States, shall vote for the members acquiring for ign possessions by purchase. of the House of Representatives-and, as and the right of incorporating such purthe members of this body are chosen by the chase into the Union. . hese were felt at Legi latures of the States, and the Presi dential electors either by the Legislatures. or voters in the several States, it follows as I have stated, that the action of the Gen eral government is either directly or indirectly under the control of the voters in the several States. Now, admit that a State Believing that Congress had the unques- may confer the right of voting on all aliens. quence, that we might have among our to claim the protection of the government, league insists that, to deny the right for the proceeds equally divided between or to present a perition to it. I would ask my colleague, if he would winingly bear the relation of representative to those who could not claim his aid, as Senator, to pro tect them from oppression, or to present a

Whatever difference of opinion there

this highly important subject.

My colleague cites the example of Lou

foreign community, which had been acquir

were subjects of France, and owed their

allegiance to that government. The treat

the time, to be questions of great difficulty

Mr. Jefferson, himself, under whose ad

ministration the purchase was made

doubted the right, and suggested the ne-

ressity of an alteration of the constitution

to meet the case; and if the example of

the State, and exercise the other rights

belonging to citizens; and portrayed in

clearly go, under the constitution; and it

powers, and violating the constitution .-

Every flow from the removal of alienage,

must be conferred by the constitution and

the authority of the State. My remarks

are of course, confined to the States : for.

within the Territories, the authority of

Congress is as complete, in this respect as

limits, with the exception of such limita-

But to pass to the question immediately

ferred may impose.

But a still greater difficulty remains why I cannot concur with him in opinion. Suppose a war should be declared bet seen I do not deem it necessary to follow my the United States and the country to which form the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounds colleague and the Senator from Kentucky, the alien belongs-suppose, for instance. og county that he has opened a Marble in their attempt to define or describe a citi- South Carolina should confer the right of Shop a few doors north of the courthouse. zen. Nothing is more difficult than the voting on alien subjects of Great Britain where he is prepared to furnish Monuments, definition, or even description, of so com- residing within her limits, and that war Tombs, and Grave Stones as cheap as they plex an idea; and hence, all arguments should be declared between the two counflatte s himselt that for workmanship he will resting on one definition in such cases, altries; what, in such event, would be the give satisfaction to the most fastidious He most lead to uncertainty and doubt. But condition of that portion of our voters?invites all to give him a call before purchas. though we may not be able to say, with They, as alien enemies, would be liable to GEORGE HEINRICH. precision, what a ci izen is, we may say, be seized under the laws of Congress, and with the utmost certainty, what he is not. to have their goods confiscated and them-He is not an alien. Alien and citizen are selves imprisoned or sent out of the councorrelative terms, and stand in contradis- try. The principle that leads to such continction to eich other They, of course, sequences cannot be true; and I venture cannot coexist. They are, in fact, so op- nothing in asserting that Carolina, at least, posite in their nature, that we conceive of will never give it her sanction. She never the one but in contradistinction to the oth- will assent to incorporate as members of her er. Thus far, all must be agreed. My body politic, those who might be placed in so degraded a condition and so completely

remove alienage is simply to put the for- In conferring this power the framers of right does not exist in Congress, it exists ly esteemed.

eigner in the condition of a native-born .- the constitution must have had two objects nowhere. A Territory, until it becomes a American and Whig Covention in the 6th To this extent the act of naturalization in view : one to prevent competition between State, is a dependent community, and posthe States in holding out inducements for sesses no political rights but what are de-The next position I assume is no less the emigration of foreigners, and the other certain; that when Congress has exercised to prevent their improper influence over the its authority by passing a uniform law of General Government, through such States lineal power? and what shall be the qualnaturalization (as it has,) it excludes the as might naturalize foreigners, and could ifications possessed by them? and how of nominating a candidate to represent said right of exercising a similar authority on confer on them the right of exercising the shall they be appointed? are all questions district in the next Congress of the U. S. the part of the State. To suppose that the elective franchise, before they could be to be determined by the paramount com-States could pass naturalization, would be sufficiently informed of the nature of our munity; and in the case under considera- sembled in the large hall over Mr. R. to make the provision of the constitution institutions, or were interested in their tion, to be determined by Congress, which Gray's Store; and the Convention being nugatory. I do not deem it necessary to preservation. Both of these objects would has the right, under the constitution, to organized by the appointment of Robert S. dwell on this point, as I understood my be defeated, if the States may confer on prescribe all necessary rules for the govern- Gilmer of Surry, President, and R. W. colleague as acquiescing in its correctness. aliens the right of voting and the other ment of the Territories not inconsistent Wharton, Secretary, the President, in a I am now prepared to decide the question, it would be almost impossible This very bill, in fact, admits the right. It which the convention was called. have shown that a citizen is not an alien, to conceive what good could be obtained, prescribes that the people of Michigan and that alienage is an inseparable barrier, or evil prevented by conferring the power shall vote for the convention to form her constitution, on becoming a State. If it list of counties composing the District, can only be removed by complying with feetly nugatory. A State might hold out belongs to the Territory of Michigan (she when the following delegates reported the act of Congress. It follows, of coarse, every improper inducement to emigration is not yet a State) to determine who shall themselves, viz: that a State cannot, of its own authorny, as freely as if the power did not exist; and be the voters, would be an unconstitutional make an alien a citizen without such com- might confer on the alien all the political interference with her right, and ought to Veach. pliance. To suppose it can, involves, in rights and privileges belonging to a native- be objected to as such, by those opposed born citizen; not only to the great injury to our views. But if, on the other hand, must lead to innumerable absurdities and of the government of the State, but to at the view I take be correct, that the right improper control of the Government of the belongs to congress, and not to the Terri-Union. To illustrate what I have said, - tory, the loose, vague, and indefinite man- els, Chas. Hoover, A. W. Cooper, B. F. suppose the dominant party in New York, ner in which the voters are described in Beckerdite and J. Rothrock. finding political power about to depart from the bill, affords a decided reason for its rethem, should, to maintain their ascendency commitment. I ask, who are the people A. Chaffin, W. B. March, Wm. Clouse, extend the rights of suffrage to the thou- of Michigan? Taken in the ordinary sense Henry Howard, Joseph Hauser and Samsands of aliens of every language and from it means everybody, of every age, of every uel Philips. the bill. I, in particular, have not had due every portion of the world, that annually sex, of every complexion, white, black, or From Forsyth.—Col. Mathias Masten. pour into her great emporium-how deeply red. aliens as well as citizens. Regarded Samuel B. Stauber, A. Snow, J M. Wilgret. Attendance on the sick bed of a might the destiny of the whole Union be in this light, to pass this bill, would sancfriend drew off my attention till yesterday; affected by such a measure, It might, in tion the principle that Congress may au- Stoltz. Theodore F. Keehlu, George Foltz, when, for the first time, I turned my fact, place the control over the General thorize an alien to vote, or confer that high Abram Teague, John Teague, A. Harper, Government in the hands of those who privilege on the runaway slaves of Ken- James Pledger, Thos. J. Wilson, D. H. know nothing of our institutions and are tucky, Virginia and elsewhere; and thus Starbuck, H. Swaim, John Wright, E. F. indifferent as to the interests of the country: elevate them to the condition of citizens, Clewel, James E. Mathews, G. Stanly, J. New York gives about one sixth of the enjoying under the constitution, all the P. Smith, Philip Kerner, and R. W. Wharcession, until a late hour of the night, al- electoral votes in the choice of President rights and privileges in the States of the ton. (There were a number of delegates lowed but little time for reflection. Seeing and Vice President; and it is well known Union which appertain to citizenship But from Forsyth in the Convention whose that her political institutions keep the my colleague says that this must be ac- names the Secretary did not receive.) pass the bill, with all its faults, I retired, State nearly divided into two great politi- quiesced in, if such would be the case, as cal parties. The addition of a few thou- it results from the principles of the constitu- Roberts, and John Moyer. sand votes either way might turn the scale | tion. I know we are bound to submit to | From Stokes .- Samuel H. Taylor, J. and the electors, might, in fact, owe their whatever are the provisions of that instru- W. Terry, J. R. Pace, James W. Davis, election, on the supposition, to the votes ment; but surely my colleague will agree Edward Moore, Jasper W. Davis, Henry of unnaturalized foreigners. The Presi- with me that the danger of such a prece- Snow, and Alex. Westmoreland. dential election might depend on the dent would be great; that the principles From Surry .- A. Denny, Wm Rawly, electoral vote of the State, and a President on which it is justified ought to be clear W M. Banner, J. Worth, J. M. Cloud, be chosen in reality by them; that is, they and free from all doubt; and I trust I have and R. S. Gilmer. might give us a king-for under the usur- at least, shown that such is the fact in this From Yadkin .- W. H. A. Speer, Jas. pations of the present Chief Magistrate, care. the President is in fact a king. I ask my But we are told, that the people of Micolleague if we ought willingly to yield our chigan, means, in this case, the qualified represented, except Alexander and Iredell.

assent to a principle that would lead to voters. Why then, was it not so expressed? on the side for which I anniend, acarpaopinion was founded anterior to this dis- laws established for the government of the ceedings. cussion. We have rarely differed in our Territory? or are those who, under the in- After a short and friendly interchange before the Senate; and I deeply regret, as I am sure he does, that we should differ on isiana, which was admitted into the Union without requiring the inhabitants at the time, to conform to the act of naturalization tempted to confer this right on that por- for his success. I must think the instance is not in point. That was a case of the incorporation of a ed by treaty as a member of our confederacy. At the time of the acquisition they States; and the difficulty of incorporating Louisiana into the Union, arose, not under laws of naturalization. A Curious Verdict.

At Hertford Superior Court, as we learn from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, a land suit was decided in a novel way. It depended upon the boundaries of a tract " at the Head of Hodge's creek." The testimony as to where the head of the creek is, was so conflicting that the Jury the admission is now to be used to establish the principle that a State may confer could not agree. But as the costs had citizenship on an alien, we may all live to swelled to a greater amount than the value of the land, the Jury proposed as a regret that the constitution was not amendcompromise, that the land should be sold ed according to the suggestion. My colwhich he contends, would be to confer on plaintiff and defendant, and each party pay his own costs. This was agreed to, and Congress the right of prescribing who

should or should not be entitled to vote in the suit ended - Fayetteville Observer. Rhode Island Election

strong language the danger to the rights of The whole vote for Governor is reported to the States from such authority. If his be, for Dyer, Republican, 9,600; for Potcannot concur in their correctness. Under in consequence, no choice. Mr. Turner. the view which I have taken, the author- the Republican, will be elected by the ity of Congress is limited to the simple Legislature.

zation, or, as I have shown, simply to re- Democrats 5, no choice 2. The House, ciples for a wise and proper government of move alienage. To this extent it may Republicans 61, Democrats 8, no choice 2. this country. Two Republican members of Congress is no less clear that it cannot go an inch are chosen-Durfee by a majority of near beyond, without palpably transcending its 3,500, and Brayton by near 800.

Suit Against Ex-Secretary Guthrie.

of the Baltimore Sun, says that Hon. Richard W. Thomson of Indiana, has brought a suit in the Circuit Court of Indiana, against Mr. Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasthat of the States within their respective ury, for preventing the payment of his claim of \$40,000 upon an Indian tribe. tions as the ordinance to which I have re- for whom he was agent.

Another Counterfeit.

The Milton Chronicle says that counter-The constitution confers on Congress under the control of the General Govern- before us. This, as I have stated, does feit \$5 notes on the Bank of Cape Fear are not involve the question whether a State eirculating in that part of the State. They

Hon. Sampson W. Harris, a memcertain that the word is a legitimate one. conferring on Congress the authority of shall vote for members of a convention to ber of the House of Representatives from ed, if foreigners, uniting with the freesoil-[Mr. Preston said, in a low tone, it was.] passing uniform laws of naturalization— form a constitution for Michigan. Reason Alabama during the last three Congresses, ers of the North, shall be allowed to vote My colleague says it is. His authority from which, if I mistake not, arguments and precedent concur, that Congress has died in Washington City on Wednesday, as soon as they land on our shores; but

Congressional District.

At one b'clock P. M. the delegates as-

The Secretary, at the direction of the

From Ashe .- J. M. Cloud and J. G. From Davidson.-Lewis Hanes, Henry

Walser, H. Brumel, B. C. Douthit, Chas. Teague, A. C. Wharton, Jesse Hitckcock, J. M. Rothrock, J. M. Mock, Henry Eck-

From Davie .- Stephen Douthit, N. S.

liams, L. Grabs, H. M. Lash, Samuel From Rockingham, - A. Burton, B. M.

R. Dodge, and J. A. Mock.

All the counties in the district being On motion of Jas. E. Matthews, it was such results-and if there be any danger Why was vague and general language used Resolved, that all other persons present able to those already stated? I know how have been employed? But, I would ask. District, belonging to the American and sincere he is in the truth of the posi- who are the qualified voters? Are they Whig parties, be invited to take seats in tion for which he contends, and that his those authorized to vote under the existing the Convention and participate in its pro-

views on the questions which have come strument called the constitution, are author- of views in regard to the business of the ized to vote? Why leave so essential a Convention, on motion of Jas. R. Dodge, point in so un certain a condition, when we | Esq., Col. R. C. Purvear was unanimoushave the power to remove the uncertainty? Iv nominated for re-election to Congress. If it be meant by the people of Michigan, | Eloquent and patriotic addresses were

the qualified voters under her incipient | then delivered by Messrs. Cloud, Walser, constitution, (as stated by the Senator from | Dodge, and Wilson, extelling the charac-New York,) then are we sanctioning the ter and services of the nominee of the Conright of al.ens to vote. Michigan has at- vention, and pledging their untiring efforts tien of her inhabitants. She has no and On motion of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., it

thority to confer such rights umler the con- was Resolved, that the President of the stitution. I have conclusively shown that | Convention appoint a Committee of three a State does not possess it-much less a to wait upon Gen. J. M. Leach, who was Territory, which possesses no power except then in town, attending Superior Court, such as is conferred by Congress. Con- and who had magnanimously instructed his gress has conferred no such power on Mi. | friends not to bring forward his name in chigan-nor, indeed, could confer it as it the Convention in competition with that of has no authority, under the constitution, Col. Puryear for the nomination, and invite over the subject, except to pass uniform him to appear before the Convention and address it. The Committee appointed under the Resolution, consisting of Messrs. Jas. R Dodge, J. Worth, and Thos. J. Wilson retired, and in short time returned with Gen. Leach, who was greeted with much applause. Gen. Leach was immediately called on for a speech, and as soon as the applause had subsided, he proceeded to address the convention in an able & elequent style, touching on many of the leading political questions now before the country .-And among other things he spoke with much force in favor of an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States and against the new Domocratic project of the Pacific Rail Road, and concluded his address by expressing his approbation of the nomination just made, and pledging his active and untiring efforts in support of the nominee and American cause in the ensuing campaign.

After Gen. Leach bad cancluded his speech, the following Resolutions, reported to the Convention by D. H. Starbuck, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the principles enunciated and laid down by the Father of his country point of passing uniform laws of naturali- The Senate stands, Republicans 26, -George Washington, are the true prin-

2. Resolved, That the American and Whig parties are the true, conservative and national parties of the country; and that upon the eventual success of their principles will depend the perpetuity of "Ion," the Washington correspondent this Union, and the prosperity of the nation and especially the protection of the institutions of the South.

> 3. Resolved. That our opponents, while denouncing us as a party, are compelled, nevertheless, by the force of conservative public sentiment to yield to some of our most leading and cardinal principles; as shown, among other things, on the vote in the last session of Congress, on the amendment of Senator Biggs of this State on the Minnesota bill, which was supported by every member from the South save one.

4. Resolved, That in our opinion, the integrity of this Union cannot be maintain-