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NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

REMARKS OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN. In the Senate, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The Senate having under consideration the resolutions submitted by Mr. Davis on the 1st

Mr. CRITTENDEN, said :

of the United States. I know of no sovereignty in Congress of the United States. The whole, then, of such property to be held an power of this country. None has been delegated to any one else. None, certainly, has been delegated to the territorial governments.

They are, as I first stated, the mere creatures

of Congress, without any power, any function, except what Congress, by the act establishing that government, has pleased to grant; and that al-ways held at the arbitrament of Congress itself. the original and the natural source of all this sovoreignty. All remains in them except what they have granted. They have granted no portion of it except to the General Government. Certainly, granted to it. If Congress had the power, for interritorial government.

Not wasting any more time upon this subject, I wish to call the attention of the Senate for a enement to a calm consideration of the real grievance at which these resolutions are aimed, and for the correction of which they are intended. What is that, sir? The grievance complained of is that slave property in the Territories is left, not only without adequate protection, or may be left without adequate protection, but may be left to measures of the territorial government impairing the right of property in slaves. That is the grievance. It is in apprehension that the Territories will not give laws adequate to the protection of such property, but on the contrary may act against that property by hostile or unfriendly legislation. That is the apprehended evil. I believe my benerable friend from Mississippi, who introduced these resolutions, did at the time he proposed them admit that there existed now no actual grievance calling for the interposition of

Mr. DAVIS. As my friend from Kentucky refers to me, I would merely say that I did not nal with the existence of our Government, and sarily dependent upon the particular fact in

relation to any particular locality; and neuther in-tended to admit or deny.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I understand the gentleman now. The amendment which is pro-posed, and which is now the immediate subject of debate, declares that there is no such existing grievance at the present moment. It is, then, seconding to the resolution itself, an apprehended

has no sovereign or independent right to act on this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States having determined that every citizen of the United States may go into that Territory car-rying his alaves with him, and holding them there, my opinion is, that the Constitution is to protect that property which it has authorized to go there. Of course, that is a logical conclusion. It seems Of course, that is a logical conclusion. It seems to me it is unquestionable. To assert my right to go there, to carry my property there, and to enjoy that property, and then to say there is any-body stronger or mightier or more sovereign than the Constitution that can take from me that which the Constitution says I shall have and enjoy, or the Constitution says I shall have and enjoy, or shall expel me from the place where the Constitution says I may go, I can imagine nothing so inconsistent and so contradictory. I say, therefore, when the proper or extreme case occurs; when property going there under the sanction of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall require such interposition, that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and grant protection. Give it, and give it adequately. That is my opinion.

North

But still there is much to be considered in relation to this subject. When your property goes there; when it constitutes a part of the political community; and when a limited control over that property is given to a territorial government, who is to make police laws to regulate such property? Is it not, in every case, a question of expediency, whether this Government will interfere? Here is a community made up of citizens differing in opinion, as we do, upon this subject of slavery; The Senate having under consideration the resolutions submitted by Mr. Davis on the 1st of March, 1860, relative to the equality of the try, blacks as well as whites included. When is States, the rights of all the citizens to emigrate Congress to interfere? Is there any case now deto the Territories with slave property, and denying the power of Congress or a Territorial Legisture to interfere with this right—

Congress to interfere? Is there any case now demanding an interference? This resolution supposes not; I suppose not. I suppose that there is no existing case in which Congress would think is no existing case in which Congress would think it wise or expedient now to interfere by the ex-Mr. President, it is not my purpose to make a speech. I have no prepared speech, nor any preparation for a speech. I desire only to express terpose except in an extreme case? The ground my views in relation to certain particular ques-tions that have been presented with some promi-nence in the course of this long debate; and one the time. What is the difficulty in the interferof the most interesting and important of those cace? What is the state of things existing in questions is that which affects the relation existing between a territorial government and the Government of the United States. It is sup-

posed by some, as it seems, that those territorial rect? Is it a very small one, likely soon to pass ments, when organized under the authori- away? Is it of such magnitude as to require your ty of Congress, have certain independent powers of their own, not conferred, but inherent in them, when it is presented to Congress; and it is grateas a sort of sovereignty or political power inde-pendent of any that may have been conferred by ful to me to be able to say, as gentlemen seem to when it is presented to Congress; and it is grateexpress delegation of Congress.

My idea upon that subject, Mr. President, such an interposition. Exact right may not be without a shadow of doubt, is that a territorial done; exact treatment may not be extended to for cases to arise hereafter. If there had been government is the mere creature of Congress, made slaveholders in Territories where there is a great any existing, my friend from Mississippi, as the and fashioned by Congress as it pleases, with what majority of Republicans; but still they are not functions it pleases, with what power it thinks of such magnitude as to justify a great national proper to confer; that all these powers are liable to be resumed at any time, or to be fashioned and controlled and changed at the pleasure of Concentration of such imagnitude as to justify a great dational stead of a vain resolution that protection, instead of a vain resolution that operates nothing — proclaims the mischief, and yet forbears to give endured than a great public inconvenience in redress. That would not have been his course if gress, and according to its discretion. Of course, ourred. That is the law at least, whether to be there is no sovereignty or particle of sovereignty applied literally or not. I quote it merely as a in the Territory; all is a mere delegation of power, and is in subordination at all times to the Congress grounds. I admit the right to interfere; I admit even the duty to interfere when the proper case country, no supreme political power, except that originally vested in the people of the United States.

They are natural depositaries, they are the natural They are natural depositaries, they are the natural owners of everything like supreme power on our part. The evil at best, in a territory to which it will go? Well, sir, you are to eignty. They have, to form this Government, delegated a certain portion of that sovereignty to the gated a certain portion of that sovereignty to the gated a certain portion of that sovereignty to the property to be held and to exist in a Territory to which I have alluded, after having the construction of the great duty to our part. The evil at best, in a territory to which it will go? Well, sir, you are to one? Can such a thing be said of any country will not consist in more than a few individual in tirry to which it will go? Well, sir, you are to on the face of the globe but our own? Prisoners controlled them above the great duty to our on the face of the globe but our own? Prisoners controlled them above the great duty to our on the face of the globe but our own? Prisoners on the face of the globe but our own? I seem to place them above the great duty to our on the face of the globe but our own? Prisoners on the face of the globe but our own? I seem to place them above the great duty to our on the face of the globe but our own? To the Editor I send you for the country. this sovereignty, exists, as to that part not dele- tory is so firmly established that I cannot con- the slaves have been carried to this new Territo-

law. That I would be perfectly willing to do. I think therefore, sir, if there is no case existing now, it will be still less likely to exist hereafter. All this debate, all this earnest and zeal-ous and heated controversy is merely in prospect by the assumption of rights; that they will as-There can be none other. There is no place in of an evil which is only apprehended. None our written system of laws for it. The people is exists. When is it likely to exist, and where? With every day I trust the danger of such a necessity is diminished. Kansas will soon be taken from the class of territorial governments. Where are we likely to have any such difficulty, they have granted none to the territorial govern as that which these resolutions apprehend, of ments. The whole practical sovereignty of the an assault made by Territorial Legislatures upon country over its Territories is vested in the Con- slavery within their Territories? Are there any gress of the United States then; what they have slaves in Washington? Will there be any quesgranted to the Territories belongs to the Territo- tion about slavery in Utah? In New Mexico? ries, and nothing more. That is my idea on this Why, sir, these are not regions to which you subject. Congress, in constituting the territorial government, may grant just so much as it pleases of the power of legislation, and any other power which any controversy whatever about slavery is to govern, to the territorial government; and the likely to arise? Kansas disposed of, does there territorial government may exercise whatever is remain any Territory to which slavery if invited would go? I know of none. I will not affirm it stance, of expelling or excluding slavery from the is so exactly in regard to every portion of our Territories, they might grant even that to the territory; but I believe there is none of sufficient importance to form a State which would be at all acceptable to the slaveholders, if permitted without the least hinderance to take possession of

be sure, may be carried and may be held there.

That would require only that we should repeal that

There is, then, not only no actual existing evil, but there is no prospect of any. Why, then, at such a time, should the country be agitated by the prospect of such a distant evil? The evil of under all proper circumstances; for I hold that the day is enough; and, it seems to me, if this be so, we are making a present evil out of an apprehension of a future one, and that future one never likely to occur. Should we quarrel now, as a nation, about remedies for evils' that do not exist? of government, and the substance and end of Shall we quarrel about remedies for evils that not all true government; but still there must be a only do not exist, but which it is not probable prudence in the management of that government. I am one of those who would desire before I ever will exist? Is that wisdom? When shall we be freed from trouble, if this be the course of policy to be pursued? If it is said to be wise to all are concerned. So it is with every question that their acts tend to produce. They are the look far ahead of us to anticipate exil, and by an of expediency; and this must be a question of author of then, whether they hold themselves ticipating it preventing it, the question is, shall expediency also with this Government, when to responsible or not. They are not more responsiwe anticipate the evil for the purpose of making interpose, and when not to interpose, a quarrel over it now-a quarrel over a future cause of quarrel that we barely apprehend, and the local government is the government best qualintend either to admit or deny the fact. I con-sidered the declaration of principle to be coeter-the United States to understand this thing. I want the slaveholder to know, that though there ject, however, placed beyond their controlco-extensive with the whole country, not neces- may be slaveholders and slaves in Territories now slavery. They are taught that this is property, existing, and territorial governments now exist and entitled to protection as such. I do not where, though you may not be able to find the

repeal of the Missouri compromise was adopted by the Congress of the United States, one of its men on the other side of the Chamber reject the secording to the resolution itself, an apprenential promised penents was, that it should remove from or prospective mischief against which the power of this Government is to be invoked for the purpose of securing that description of property in That was supposed to be one of the benefits that the Territories. As the territorial government would result. It was to transfer all those questions and from all national conventions and from the slaves, it is perfectly equivalent, in my judgment, and, for one, Missouri compromise or in consequence of it.

That was the great cause which the power is all It was so proclaimed. The object was to repair the will not stop here now to inquire who is most to blame. I might find fault with you, but I do didate for P in the wrong done to Kansas by the repeal of the wrong done to Kansas at the wrong done to Ka

plished it, it would have been a great benefit to this country. You framed the Kansas-Nebraska bill with that view. You gave them large powers promised consequences; but when we look back to it, and when we interpret it, we must know that was one of the purposes and objects in view of the legislators who passed that bill.

The effects of that law have been modified, to be sure, by the decision of the Supreme Court. I do not know, I will not interpret it to say, that that law would have warranted the Legislature of Kansas in excluding slavery altogether, if it had been in the power of Congress to have granted such a power. It was not known whether it was in the power of Congress or not. The case of Dred Scott was then depending, and not decided. The case of Dred Scott determines that Congress had not the power, and of course could not, by the Kansas act, give it. The Kansas act could not confer the power of expelling slavery, or excluding it, upon the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas. The power was limited then by that decision. But for that decision, I think it would be difficult to deny that the Kansas Nebraska bill gave full a principal government on the subject. "Power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way." What broader terms could be used? " Power to act on all subjects of rightful legislation." What exception can you make to the generality of these The Constitution, as subsequently inpowers? terpreted by the Federal court, I acknowledge, declares that slavery is not a subject of legislation on the part of Congress.

Mr. President, I do not want to enlarge upon resolution has proclaimed a case which would authorize Congress to undertake the responsibility of now interposing and now legislating for the protection of slavery. I do not know that there are not sufficient laws now for its protection in any Territory. I have no such knowledge myself No such case has been proclaimed here, and the resolutions are to lay the foundations of remedies careful and able guardian of these rights, would have introduced a bill giving that protection, inthere was an existing case. There is no case now; there can arise no case hereafter, because there is

no Territory to which slavery is likely to go. To produce the grievance, what must occurr? To produce the grievance not now existing, in any gated, in the people. As to that part which they have delegated, that is in Congress; and here is the disposition of the whole sovereign supreme the disposition of the whole sovereign supreme said, by interpretation of the Federal court, to its value if it remains. You are to suppose a Territory for them; you are to suppose their migration to that Territory; and then you are to suppose that the legislators of that country, in violation of the duties imposed upon them by the constitutional laws as it has been interpted by the assumption of rights; that they will assail a property that is there by the Constitution of the United States. All these suppositions have to be made, in order to get a case out of

which this grievance can arise. What apprehension is there, then, to be entertained of an evil depending upon so many improbable events—an evil that can only result from so many contingencies? We must be prompt, we must be prone as well as prompt, it seems, to controversy, if we can presume all these things for the future; if we can presume that with so much zeal as to bring them forward, and make not think it is right. When you have got them there; when all these contingencies happen, and this improbable mischief, this improbable grievance, has been complained of and is upon us, it will then be a question of consideration, how far, under what circumstances, under what extremity of evil, it will be best for this Government to in terpose. The question will not be, whether a it. They can find a more genisl climate, and a better soil on which to employ this labor.

private wrong has been done to A, B. or C, in the property of his slaves, but the question will be then one of great national expediency with a government is made for the protection of rights. Government is but the combination of the powers of all to protect the rights, and to protect the lives and liberties, of each. That is the origin

It may be said, upon principle in general, that to any particular locality; and neither ining, yet there has occurred no necessity for the
interposition of this Government; that all,
interposition of this Government is the description of the Government is the description Sir, when, in 1854, that great measure of the so that the substance of his right to the practical promised benefits was, that it should remove from idea of property in man, and say that it is but

tions to the Territories; make them local instead of national questions; making the disturbance protected, when necessary; but I confess, like and great party arrayed itself. That you have the sconer we can put an end to this strife, the local to the Territory, and not national to extend the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] I of national questions; making the disturbance local to the Territory, and not national to extend the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] I should be very slow to interpose the positive authority of this Government, unless the case was one of the promised benefits of that measure; and if it had tended even to accomchange of its form, a change of its administrators; but protection at last the man is entitled of self-government. To be sure they were, as of to; and if the Government cannot give it to him, necessity they must be, subject to this Govern-ment, liable to be changed or taken away at any of the nation to forbear in consequence of great to give all necessary aid and comfort to every hand, one of the hands by which it is maintained time it was thought proper by this Government to do so; but still, you did it with the very purpose of transferring all these slavery questions to them. Sir, the act itself has not produced the It must influence our interpretations and our connational evils that might be anticipated, let them' sideration of all questions of mere expediency. If the Government does not think proper to interfere and furnish protection, let the Government indemnify the citizen for the wrongs he has suffered. There might be cases of that sort.

But, sir, I did not intend to go into these imaginary cases. That was not my purpose. It was to express the opinion that there was no necessity for it now, in the midst of all the strife we have territory should be found which would attract every man must see exceptional reasons apply. who had given them these large powers, and the virtue of descring the standard of their country, enmity. That is what this question feeds on; privileges of exercising a sert of self-government, and of being ministers of the great peace system, and, feeding on that, it will continue to grow more might take away power from the hands of those which they would accomplish some part of by loathsome and more detestable and more dangertrust with which they had been invested. Would rising in mutiny, and putting an end to those they not be under the just apprehension that all these powers would be taken away by the Gov. wars hereafter to teach them the tyranny that ernment whose authority they had abused? Would not that restrain them from any attempts to them, "you are here inveigled into camp for a at the violation of the property of their neigh- few dollars; you are, in the morning drilled by which they now feel, as though there were an in- slave before him; now, can you as freemen bear

the agitation which now exists throughout its I have just alluded? borders, compared with the general prosperity which prevails. In all its glorious progress, did other. The minds of the people are disturbed in the midst of all this prosperity. You now find cause for perpetuating it. It has increased in power. What is the rea-

its only wound from the agitation which they have maintained on the subject of slavery. I say this in a spirit of the most perfect fraternity. of enforcing and enjoying political power? We enter on a cause productive of evils without knowing, without intending them. We are urged tional happiness to which I have referred. would you not make for it? You are told if

judgment as firm and determined as my judgment is capable or susceptible of, but without any unkindness, much less with acrimony. There are a thousand considerations that the leg- make my offering even to be reconciled to my islator has to take into view. The interests of brother. Men must be supposed to intend all natural, probable, ensuing consequences of the act. There have been indiscretions on all sides. The blame has not been on one side, so far as ill language and mutual reproaches are concerned; it has been on all sides. The controversy of bitter words once commenced spreads every-

> beginning of it. But now, if what I have said in relation to the probability of slavery desiring or seeking to be carried into these Territories be at all true, what reason is there for your pursuing a policy which the circumstances of Kansas did at one time seem to give some plausibility to? That is settled. That was the great cause which led you to action. It was so proclaimed. The object was to repair

slaveholders with that property there, it is not to This is an exception. Would a military man, who defied the public authority, and abused the running away from their country's standard; by ous day by day. this; rise, assert your rights, and make your way stant overhanging danger upon the country.

Sir, there is nothing so marvelous in the histopeace everywhere over the land." What is the tory of the country, under its present aspect, as difference between that and the course to which

fense. You have received wrongs, and you have ever this country exhibit a fairer picture of hu- inflicted some. In the controversies of this world man prosperity and human happiness than it does it never happens that all the wrong is on one Nature has bestowed all her bounties. side, and all the right on the other. No such earth. What citizen of this Republic is unlaw- all the wrong is never on one side; all the right tally imprisoned to day, from one end of this country to the other? What white man can say he is unjustly oppressed by the Government? we owe our country. The little petty duties we

In the country to which I have alluded, after having

in the midst of all this prosperity.

The Republican party, it seems to me, has son why it should be perpetuated? Is it to be taken some progress; but I must say this beauti- perpetuated? Is a party so founded, so created, ful picture of peace and happiness has received and upon such questions as make up the foundation of the Republican party, now to declare the necessity of its perpetuation for the purpose you enjoy it according to the tenure by which you have obtained it, you must do it with all this on, and one step is taken after another until we anti-slavery sort of warfare by which it has see the evil and regret it; but other interests arisen. As long as you stand arrayed in that and other passions, and other purposes, still urge way on the borders of your sister States where us on, and we take the hazard of all the evils we slavery exists-and I regret to be compelled by sec. It is said it is but agitation; that will de- the necessity of the case to use the word stroy nobody. Sir, moderation is demanded of "slavery" here-while you stand thus you disturb us now on all sides. The restoration of peace their peace. You do not intend, the great libeand tranquility is all that is necessary to con- raland enlightened portion of this body who keep summate that national prosperity and that na- up this party for the purpose of its political rewards and its political honors, do not intend Providence has done everything for us, and we really to do any actual mischief to the other States. are the authors of all that mars the picture. Is You acknowledge their rights; you declare there any real or substantial cause for pursuing against the invasion of these rights; but that dea course in politics that we see and know has led claration does nothing; that declaration restrains to this discontent and this alienation? Is there no man's arm. Do you not know that when you are any object that you can accomplish by it that is denouncing slavery with all its horrors, and with at all worth that? Is there any price too high all its immoralities as it presents itself to your for that which will purchase the restoration of minds, though you will not actually strike, yet kindness and natural affection with a brother with there are others by your side who may strike; whom we have been offended? What price that there are others not so enlightened, intelliwould you not set upon that, and what sacrifice gent, or forbearing, who, urged on by your own very doctrines, will take upon themselves the lawproperty of his slaves, but the question will be you are at the altar ready with your offering, and less and the murderous task, by their own measus remember that your brother is offended with you, and their bloody hands, of enforcing your docto lay down your offering, go and be reconciled trines? You have found that in one instance to your brother, and then go and offer to your you may find it in others; and of what advan-Maker the evidence of your devotion. We tage is all this? None that I can see. I know should employ a little of that spirit with our own you, gentlemen; and I know that there is not people. Let us all do that, North and South. one of you here who would countenanc such an Mr. President, I speak of these subjects with act. I know it would not be more abhorrent to me than it would be to you. But when you see that these things will follow in the course of that great host which you lead on in political warfare, and that they will act, as they suppose, upon your own lessons and instructions, though perhaps misinterpreted, and do the mischief that you would scorn; that they will do the mischief that may be fatal to the peace of their country; that one hand may hold the brand that burns down the for the act they do, than they are for the temple. When you know that there is such a danger as that upon you, a danger that you cannot suppress, does it not show you the necessity of a more temperate and moderate course on this subject? Imitate the action of our fathers. You often appeal to the fathers, and it is a sacred appeal that ought to go to every heart. You appeal to the fethers: from 1790 down to 1835. or forty-five long years, did our fathers ever breathe out dissension or agitation in this land on this subject? I cite this merely to show that the thing may be done, and it has been done. It was done by our fathers; and are we so degenerate already that we cannot do the same thing? . We have got into mutual excitements on this

subject, mutual rights, mutual wrongs; and I

manding it. I would try other means, even to cussion of such a subject, pressed to their thrown. It has a foundation too broad. We the abolition of the territorial government, and a very borders, pressed over their borders, and can well turn over this world, and say this Govamong their slaves, could not be otherwise than ernment occupies a large portion of it. This hurtful, as well as offensive. As States of this Government has the whole land for its founda-Union, in the language of these resolutions, they tion; and every true heart within that land is considered themselves pledged to hold fast to and one of the pillars to sustain it; and every true State with which they were associated in the and defended, whether North or South Why, Union-to all their sister States; to use that then, shall we, bound together by such noble senlanguage which signifies affectionate relations, timents as well as by such great and controlling But in consistence with, whether or not in viola- interests, make little quarrels now to bring our tion of, those relations, whether falsely or inad-peace, at any rate, to the very verge of ruin, vertently done, you brought these heated discus- and, humanly speaking, to bring our country in sions up to the very borders of your sister States. danger, and our Union and our Constitution? The voice went abroad through their land of a The Constitution and the Union are one and the character calculated to produce insurrection, cal-culated to produce every crime known to us is preserved. The one rests on the other. It is Was this right? You say you have a right to this very Government, this identical Governdiscuss the morality of every subject that affects ment, that makes all this great country ours; for it now, in the midst of all the strife we have any of your countrymen, in order to inform them that makes this American liberty which we enjoy, had on the subject, and it is not likely any and reason with them. As a general proposition our liberty. Shall we fritter away in little broils future grievance will arise, because of the want it is true, and such admonition ought, perhaps, to and petry controversies, as they are, all these of territory in which it could occur. If any be thankfully received. But this is a case where great gifts, all these great endowments which we have received from our fathers and that Providence which is above us all? Look back. You be presumed that a Territorial Legislature, sub. a commander in chief, be justified in acting upon have no reason for perpetuating a party that carrdinate as it is to this Government-its Govern- this doctrine of allowing every evil to be de ries in its hands the signal of war to every southor liable to be turned out, its judges liable to be all turned out by the President in a moment— chartered right to all who choose to discuss these would take upon itself, in the very face of the evils; to give out their own indigested ideas, for-influences full of mischief, not intended by you, would take upon itself, in the very face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to legislate against slavery, for the purpose of destroying or impairing the value of the property or one of their fellow-citizens. Would the advocate of universal peace, and looks upon the mischief, not intended by you, but operating upon the mind of the more enthusiastic and superstitions. I deplore this strife. Lese the mischief. That mischief will continute one of the good men of the world now, who is the advocate of universal peace, and looks upon the decision of the United exists; to give out their own indigested ideas, for-influences full of mischief, not intended by you, but operating upon the mind of the more enthusiastic and superstitions. I deplore this strife. Lese the mischief. That mischief will continute the advocate of universal peace, and looks upon the decision of the united by you, but operating upon the mind of the more enthusiastic and superstitions. I deplore this strife. Would the judges allow it, with the certain one of these spostles of peace were to insist upon on the Constitution and the institutions of the knowledge that their removal from office would going into the camp, and as one of the means of country. It feeds on the hearts of our country.

be, as it ought to be, the consequence of such a preventing war, to endeavor to disband the army of men. It is there to corrode; it is there to disdeparture from their duty? There would be a his country: would you hold the commander in place all kindly and affectionate feelings which just apprehension on the part of the whole Terri-chief guilty who should allow that man to preach ought to unite us as countrymen, and to put in a tory that the Government of the United States, with all his eloquence to the soldiers the great poison that shall create nothing but spleen and

THE CENSUS.

At the request of the Assistant Marshal, Wm. M. Hammond, we republish the following questions, answers to which his duty devolves upon bors? I want the people of the United States the sergeant; you are made to hold yourselves in to consider all these things, and subdue the alarms this way, and in that way, and to play the very twenty years of age belonging to any family in him to require of every free person more than the county, or in case of the absence of the head of a family, then of the agent of the family. Perhaps it may be well to say, that, in case a party refuses or fails to give the answers required, Sir, I make these remarks in no spirit of of- to the best of his knowledge and belief, he renders himself liable to a penalty of \$30. As the time is short in which the Assistant Marshal is allowed to perform his work, and as is the This is a land of plenty and abundance, without exquisite divisions are made on this earth. Where questions to be answered are numerous, it weight or measure; the freest Government on there is a long quarrel existing, a long trouble, requested of every one interested that he will begin immediately to prepare his answers. By having them- wrote out by the time the Census Taker calls, much vexation and time may be saved Do you know of one? Does any body know of owe our party are nothing; yet in practice we both to the Taker and the party making the re-

> To the Editor of the Argus : I send you for publication a series of questions, the proper answers to which will furnish the principal statistical items intended to be ascer-

tained by the Eighth Census.

My object in asking you to insert them in your paper, is to enable the heads of families through out the county to prepare, and have in readiness, full and accurate statements of the different subjects to be enumerated; and as the work is a large one, and the time allowed for its completion short. earnestly recommend, as a matter of convenience to all concerned, that they prepare such statements

immediately. The queries are as follows : What is the name, age, sex and color of each ree person whose usual place of abode on the 1st

day of June, 1860, was in this family? What is the profession, occupation, or trade of each free person over 15 years of age?

What is the value of your real estate? What is the value of your personal estate? What are the birthplaces of the different mempers of this family who are free?

How many were married in the year ending June 1st, 1860? How many have attended school within the

How many over 20 years of age are unable to rend and write? How many are deaf and dumb, blind, insane or

What number of slaves do you own, with the

age, sex and color of each ? How many of your slaves are deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic or fugitive from the State?

What is the number of your slave houses? What are the names of those persons, white and black, who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time

of death was in the family? In what month and of what disease did they What was the profession, occupation or trade

such deceased persons? Howmany acres of improved land do you own?

How many of unimproved? What is the cash value of your farm and farmng implements?

What is the number and value of your live stock, and what are the varieties of animals be

longing to the farm ? State the different crops produced within the year ending June 1st, 1860, with the quality and value of each. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Assistant Marshal

New Corron Senn .- Judge J S. Jenkins has shown us a sample of cotton brought from the Navigator and Tonga Islands. This is something new in this country. The staple of the cotton resembles lamb's wool, and is said to be worth one dollar per pound in Manchester, England. He also has a great variety of seeds brought from distant climes.—Atlanta (Gu.) 12-

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- O. A. Brownson says in his Review, that "the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is not growing by conversion half so rapidly as it is diminishing by perverts; that it cannot hope to maintain its ground by immigration from abroad, and that very soon some of its great cathedrals will be without congregations."

Bon. Gen. Houston has written a letter stating that his name was placed before the Baltimore Union Convention without his consent. He is willing to be a candidate for President only on condition that he be taken up by the people, without regard to party and party