Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial. Parts, Jan. 10.

timidity and freesolution. A new policy was easy, because by dint of intrigue and complexion, his air and habits are all Dutch. corruption, the great powers had already He is slow and taciturn. by the police, and it is probable, that in a with a sort of Chinese fidelity of imitation blame the confession of weakness in a the Empire. small power, without allies, and surroundmoment. The frail reed must bend before pondent of the National Intelligencer. ed by enemies that could crush her in a

the hurricane.

gress outside of Piedmont; but not enough to prevent a very easy return to the Catholic-royalist party. Already, a large class of misdemeanors of the press has been withdrawn from the cognizance of the jury, and submitted to the judges nominated by King Victor Emanuel; and there are nulling Post says: merous signs of an intention to reduce the king is not disposed to thwart Louis Na- thority to a successor named by himself. poleon, is evident from his refusal to per-

exacted, before 1848, by the nobles, from defray the charges; and this is all the part News, speaking of this extraordinary dethe peasantry. The mass of the popula- they are allowed to take in the matter. tion has been released from the onerous

long talked of, has at last been sent by he will go to England." Russia, Austria and Prussia. It demands some stringent measure in regard to the refugees from the continent: either their expulsion, or such a surveillance by the police as may prevent any propagandism by them on the continent. An intimation is made that in case of non-compliance with this demand, Englishmen will be altogether excluded from the territories of the powers sending the note, on the ground of their possible connection with the conspiracy fomented by the refugees. The note refers to the precedent of the arrest, in Ireland, of Americans suspected of instigating the people to rebellion, and its official justification by the English government. Time will reveal what Lord John Russell will say to this note. If he admits its pretensions, he must fly in the face of public sentiment, the English middle classes having a strong national pride in the protection of fugitives from oppression; if he refuse to make concession, it is probable that such vexations will be practised on English subjects on the continent as to lead to a very unpleasant state of things, and possibly to The estimates for regiments of the line war. However, diplomacy has infinite resources for delaying a decision, and the end may yet be far off.

diatribe against us; Les Debats indulges in a strain of mockery, and Le Pays calls attention to America in an article, which, though at first sight apparently hostile, is really dictated by a faint hope that the new world will do something. None of them seem however, to think an interference on our part probable, and their indignation and menaces can only be considered as symptoms of feelings which may show themselves in action at a future day. In fact, should England comply with the demands of the continental powers, the on the face of the earth. That country paper articles I speak of are only the forerunners. Before a great while, America may be called upon not only not to intervene in Europe, but to maintain our just influence in America.

has not scrupled to exercise its authority from the city he met a boy on horseback, within her limits. General Changarnier, crying with the cold. "Why don't you get Colonel Charras, and several others, were down and lead the horse?" said our friend conducted, under the escort of French po- "that's the way to keep warm!" "It's a dicemen, some to Brussels and others to the h-h-hired horse, and I'll ride him if I Belgium frontier, without any protest by freeze." the Government. This is accounted for, however by the Brussels papers, on the plea that no formal complaint was made by the prisoners.

Another letter from Paris, says,-

may have glossed her annals. Before WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINE.marriage, she had two children-one by We have occasionally heretofore published Napoleon, which died early; the other by articles referring to the injustice of perpet-The allied sovereigns are now manacurrThe allied sovereigns are now manacurry.

The allied sovereigns are now manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry manacurry mana ing their forces so as to occupy every inch Louis Napoleon, born after her marriage of ground gained by Louis Napoleon's with Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, would have a most injurious effect on the detail. They are far from showing is very generally regarded as the natural Lumber business—an important interest son of a Dutch admiral, notorious as the in this part of the State. The following has been forced on Switzerland. This Queen's lover. His physiognomy, his

Still, he is himself convinced of his of that country in the hands of a Roman true Napoleonic blood and origin, and Some time ago we directed the atten-Catholic. The first evidence of the entire really has or affects to have an astrologisubordination of Switzerland to the reaction is a decree for the expulsion of a large number of refugees. Many not named in the great Napoleon, and hence we see him it shall expire—which will be on the 27th of the old definition of moraling the great Napoleon, and hence we see him it shall expire—which will be on the 27th of the old definition of moraling the great Napoleon, and hence we see him it shall expire—which will be on the 27th of the old definition of moraling the great Napoleon, and hence we see him it shall expire—which will be on the 27th of the old definition of moraling the great Napoleon. the decree have also been ordered to leave reviving the institutions of the Empire few months more the soil of Switzerland He has reached the point and power of the will be free from all her troublesome First Consul, and it is generally believguests. One may regret this, but cannot ed that he will soon put on the crown of ent Committees of the two Houses of Con-

At last we have Louis Napoleon's new Piedmont, too, has begun to take with Constitution for the French people. Our boldness the backward march. The popu- first perusal of it leads us to regard it as lar aspirations for liberty, Italian indepen- the very burlesque of representative govdence, and freedom from the exactions of ernment, the parody of all that has been the Romish Church, have, in connection adopted in really free countries. Power with the probabilities of the success of the without responsibility; debates without republicans in France, compelled the court | publicity; a lower house without the power of Piedmont to wear the appearance of to originate a law or modify a budget; an liberalism. Some reforms have been ef- upper house without either hereditary digfeeted, one or two good treaties have been nity or elective origin; a Government concluded, a certain liberty is allowed to which is nothing but a police; and an army the press, and Protestantism has been tole- whose duty is merely that of gendarmes. rated. Enough has been done to throw Such is the political system solemnly pro dust into the eyes of the friends of pro- posed for and to France in the middle of the nineteenth century!

> THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE. Remarking upon the summary of the new Constitution proposed for France by President Bonaparte, the New York Even-

"The absolute Governments of Europ press to the same condition as in France, could not desire an instrument framed i A special ambassador has been sent to more perfect agreement with their own Piedmont from France, possibly to make maxims. So far as appears, the President suggestions as to the best mode of re-establishing Roman Catholicism and despotism in their former vigor. That the his office, he transmits the supreme an

"The dissolution of the National Guards, mit any Frenchman to enter his dominions which it seems has been fully carried into without the previous consent of the au- effect, might not have occasioned much thorities at Paris. Eugene Sue, who has murmuring among the shop-keeping popul been ordered out of France, was obliged lation of Paris if it had been total, inas to wait about ten days in order to get a much as they would have got rid of what special permission to fix his residence in many consider a burden, an irksome mili-It was granted him, with an in- tary service. But the National Guard junction to live in a retired way, and ab- has been re-organized in a manner which stain from all manifestation of interest in leaves its duty as burdensome as ever, politics. M. Sue started yesterday for while it makes it the passive instrument of the Government. Formerly all French-In Austria, the last traces of the liberal men, with certain exceptions fixed by the institutions of 1848 have been formally law, were National Guards, chose their effaced. The jury is dispensed with, the own officers, and were at the disposal of secresy of judicial proceedings is restored, the municipal authorities of the commune. the press is muzzled, and a pure and sim- Now the officers are appointed by the Preple despotism is asserted as the legal gov- sident and the prefects, and none are adernment of the country. What the Em- mitted to serve except those chosen by the peror cannot restore is the base-service central authorities. The municipalities

duties of the feudalism of the middle ages, and more numerous. France is undergo-bales of it at ten and a half cents. All and is entering into the new regime of ing a sort of decimation; all who are sus- who have tried it, it is said, find it to posfinancial feudalism, brought on by modern pected of being uneasy under the new sess such superior advantages that they The continental powers are now turning they are spared a severer punishment .- from a merchant in Boston says this cotcupied by England, under the direction of helped to write Napoleon into that brief in that market. Last year, when cotton you stand. Kossuth wants us to go to to the Senate the other day upon this sub-Lord Palmerston. A Vienna paper affirms that the joint note to England, so usurpation, is among the exiles. It is said it were sold in Boston for twenty-four cts.

From the London correspondent of the N.

1. Commercial. A good deal of attention has lately been attracted to the fact that the Duke of Wellington has been for some time past in almost daily communication with Sir John Burgoyne, the inspector General of Fortifications, and their deliberations have. it is said, been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion. It is understood the result has been that several military camps are likely to be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected, particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the adding two companies to each of the twelve battalions, being an addition of 2,400 men. will add 10,000 men to the estimates of last year, and the Royal Marines will be increased in both branches. Recruits will The enthusiastic reception of Kossuth in the United States has awakened the of the land forces, who are to be as rapwrath of the Paris newspaper press. Three idly as possibly instructed in a knowledge of their profession.

These stirring statements are going the round of the papers, and have not yet received any contradicton. The French papers have noticed them without comment. We are willing to believe, if these reports be true, that Government is proceeding upon the safe maxim of always "in a state of peace to prepare for war." We cannot Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine perceive any thing which at present endangers the peace of England

Circumstances alter Cases .- There was some sense in the remark of a Scotchman United States will be the last free power who, in reading the saying of Solomon, "Snow is beautiful in its season," exwill then be exposed to the intrigues of European diplomatists, of which the newspaper articles I speak of are only the foreo' Jerusalem aside you; but had ye been a that views with disapprobation the extelling of

A friend of ours, who was a few miles The utter helplessness of Belgium is in the country, during the recent cold high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as alproved by the fact that the French police 'spell,' relates the following: A mile or so

Falling of the Horse Shoe Rock .- On Sunday afternoon a portion of the rock of the Horse Shoe Falls, on the American side of the Niagara river, between the island and the Tower, fell into the chasm The personal character of Louis Napobelow. The portion which has gone is and British Provinces. deen is somewhat enigmatical. His mo-ther, Hortense Beauharnais, was a woman at the right of the bridge that leads to the

is from the Scientific American, a periodieal of high character, of the 31st ult:-

EXTENSION OF THE WOODWORTH PATENT. tion of "all those concerned," to the efforts which were about to be made for the day of December, 1856, nearly four years from the present date. Systematic and well-planned efforts to get the present Patwill be made, and no means spared to get From the Letter of the London Corres- the bill passed. It is time that those who honestly believe themselves to be morally wronged by the monopoly of this patent were up and doing. It is for you, gentlenen, to organize and act. Things are managed in Washington with so much subtilty, that the first you will know will perians be an extension of the patent of Wilperiod of seven years from 1855. It may appear strange to some of our citizens that such a thing-would dare to do it; but despotic and unjust grants of menopolics are not peculiar to kings and autocrats .-Unless our rulers are watched, they will forget themselves; the people must let them know that their eyes are upon them, and that they will call them to account for every vote they give. There are Senators and Members in Congress against whom the breath of suspicion cannot be raised; let their attention be directed to this case.

It is not long since the late Common Council of the great city of N. York passed ompany in the city, for seventeen years, nd the grant was actually legislating for their successors, as it was not to take effect until they-the grantees-were six months out of office. If the present Congress extend the Woodworth patent five years before its expiration, it will exhibit want of decency without a parallel; but, then, such considerations may not prevent its extension. The most effectual way to prevent its extension is to petition and use efforts to get the present grant repealed. We do not counsel this, but in consideration of the efforts made for its extension

The Committees on Patents consist of Moses Norris, Jr., Charles T. James, Jas. Whitcomb, W. C. Dawson, and Truman Smith-these are the Senators. The Committee of the House of Representative consists of David K. Cartter of Ohio, M. M. Dimmick of Pa., W. J. Ward of Ky., Benj. J. Thurston of R. I., and Alex'r White of Ala. These gentlemen are the proper persons to whom petitions on pat-

The Dean Cotton .- The Galveston scription of cotton, remarks that among "The banishments are becoming more the sales for the previous week were seven Government are arrested and exiled, if now plant no other. In July last, a letter ton was then worth eighteen cents a p a pound. A manufacturing house of Massachusetts, by which this cotton has been thoroughly tested, has sent an agent to the State, who is now in the interior endeavoring to buy all he can find. The staple is said to resemble that of Sea Island, and the fabric made of it is often mistaken for Sea Island. The product per acre is full as much as the ordinary plant. The bolls are larger, each boll having five divisions, while other cotton has but fourthe quantity of cotton in each boll is more n proportion to its size; a band can pick about one-third more of it in the same time. This is owing to the large amount of cotton to the boll, and to the greater ength of the staple, making it quicker to handled by the picker. There is a great demand for the seed of this cotton. which, it is thought, will probably supercede the ordinary kind throughout Texas.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Feb y 11—Brig Ustaloga from Charleston; chr. Volant from Washington, N. C. 13— Schr. L. P. Smith from New York.

SEED OATS, At Feb'y 12, 1852. J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Turpentine Still Worm. DAPTED to 30 bbl. Still, complete. For COOK & JOHNSON. Feb'y 12, 1852.

THE PHYSICIANS USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. So says the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, July

It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebee and its neighborhood. On inquiry of the are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as extensively recor mended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with puir stane mason ye wad hae said nae sich queck nostrums, it is the faculty themselves.—
a thing." for information on the subject, in their characters of conservators of the public health. The ready stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. Remember, the original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the out

side wrapper. This genuine and original article, which has been proved so long, was originally put up by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, and is now prepared and seld, Wholesale and Retail, by Seth Fowle, Boston, Mass.; and is for sale Agents, throughout the United States, Canadas

ther, Hortense Beauliarnais, was a woman at the right of the bridge that leads to the at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malley: and by Druggists

SUPREME COURT TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1852.

Burrell v. Daniel, in Equity, from Halifax. Argued by Moore, for Plaintiff, and

Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake. Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood,

WEDNESDAY Feb. 11. Tilghman v. West, in Equity, from

for Plaintiff, and Moore, for Defendant. The Court has delivered opinions in the

following cases: Davidson, directing a venire de novo. in any form, I should undoubtedly vote transaction viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, that this resolution viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, the Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President, the Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Mr. President viewed by the British govern- I know, Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham affirm- from Illinois, [Mr. Shields.] If anything the existing government of the United modified it, at least in my judgment, he liam Woodworth to his heirs, &c., for a Guilford, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, Ingram v. Kirkpatrick, in Equity ered by the senator from Illinois [Mr. any public body in this free country would Report to be reformed as to the Hudson was of every thing that can do honor to

gomery, affirming the judgment.

head, from Anson, affirming the judg- vast interval of distance. ment. Also, in Smith v. Turrentine, in Seth, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Alexander v. Walker, affirming ted States shall declare, that we feel it to pacitated them to judge of what is right The honorable senator from New York the judgment. Also, in Hiatt v. Simp- be our duty to express an earnest desire and prudent, in consequence of the proxi- in the remarks he has submitted to the Also, in McRae v. Morrison, from Mont- tend her royal elemency to certain Irish States, and the motives, considerations, and that there was no danger that Great Br gomery, affirming the .judgment. Also, persons now confined under a sentence in influences that are apt to stir them to a tain would take any offence at this tree ford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, I do not feel myself called upon by my in Stanly and Murray v. Hendricks, from duty as an American senator to express from those immediate causes which are so any offence, or any serious displeasure Guilford, awarding a venire de novo. Al- any sentiment upon that subject. But apt to mislead the judgment-to look a lit- that power. Well, Mr. President, I a so, in Johnson v. Farrow, from Randolph, that would be, and is, the smallest of the tle ahead, and inquire whether what we do not a very valiant man, and I conless m affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhem difficulties that press upon my mind in may not be done in a very unpleasant man-self to have a large share of that extrem v. Tull, from Oaslow; affirmed. Also, in reference to this matter. Though I can- uer in respect to us. Den ex dem, Hardy v. Simpson, from not recognise the duty, I might, never-Chowan, awarding a venire de novo. Also, theless, feel willing, if no evil consequences one moment, that some of the actors in the which is denominated by the word "for in State v. Mason, from Buncombe, de- could be readily imagined to result from Christiana riots had been found guilty of And I go one step further. In my repr

A Confession of Fuith.-The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the mouthpiece of Mr. Buchanan, in the course of a long ar-

"The doctrines preached simultaneously by Kossuth and Kinkel have long been we can affirm that there is no danger of promulgated by the Democratic Party of the precedent we are now setting? My Now, sir, suppose that the transaction in Who does not fear such evils? Hear the by Kossuth and Kinkel have long been

this country." flects to the Mediterranean, and would beyond what he usually exercises-for the execution of a law of the United States, liable to be called into the service of the have us tax the American people millions that perhaps could not be the case-but it was in no judicial sense to be described country in the prosecution of any of the upon millions to pay the cost-and so does certainly with great force and clearness, as any other than an attempt to destroy wars in which we might be involved-Democracy. Kossuth would have us join laid down some propositions to which I the authority of government, and to put an talk lightly about fear, and wounds, and alliance with Great Britain against the wish to invite the attention of the Senate, and to the supremacy of the law. Now, I battles and death. If we know the contract the supremacy of the law. Absolutists of the Continent-and Demo- and to show, if I can, that the mode by pray you, sir, to consider if that case would flict is to be waged by others, and not cracy would have us do the same thing .- which he undertakes to vindicate the pro-Kossuth believes in the "solidarity of the ceeding now recommended to us is one on the other side of the water, have pre- small amount of personal exposure. pepples," but not more implicitly than that must, or at all events may, lead to sented a case, with all the claims which But, sir, I should fear such a result fat the Philadelphia Democracy. Kinkel goes mischievous counter-interference with our the honorable senator brings forward in more upon another ground. I should be for setting all Germany in a blaze right off, and so does Mr. Buchanan. Kinkel he has thrown out for the purpose of dissi- ference of the ultra, for the interference the displeasure of other States, by got says he is a moderate sort of a Socialist; pating the fears of such a result, when pro- of the masses, or of government, or parlia- out of its way to do what, as a mallon he only wants two millions of dollars from the American people, (modest, very!) to put his crotchets into practice over sea; Kossuth says he wants money, too, to adpromulgated by the Democratic Party of this country."-N. Y. Express.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVALS.

Feb 12-Steamer Rowan, with Ben Perry tow, and goods for Douglas & Rollins, T S Lutterloh, D Gee, B A Waddell, F N Waddell, John Evans, Ray & Pearce, Geo McNeill, Leete & Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, C T Haigh & Son, A W Steel, J H & J Martine. Feb 14-Steamer Chatham, with goods for

Richmond Manf Co. J A Gilchrist, C D Nixon. P G Siddall, Williams, Haywood & Co, B Rose & Son, J W Baker, I (10 bags coffee,) King & Hege, J Hargrave, E Fuller, E C Hall, J Utley, A W Steel, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, D & J McRae, Long & Webb, D & W McLaurin, Mrs C D Horne, Lawrence & Troy, A S Horney, J D Williams, Capt W T Evans.

A CARD.

TENHE undersigned, in answer to inquiries I from different parts of the State, begs cave to inform subscribers to the Sermons by the late Rev. Mr. Buxton, that the volume, containing 57 Sermons, with Portrait and Bio graphical Notice, will be ready for delivery a-

bout the middle of March.

JARVIS BUXTON.
Asheville, Feb. 15.

1t Raleigh Register copy once. JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, .V. C. Prompt personal attention given to all usignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this

New Work for the People. AGENTS WANTED.

Feb. 12, 1852.

A Complete History of the Hungarian War. Including outline History of Hungary, Life of Kossuth, and Biographical notices of the most distinguished Officers, With Authentic Portraits and Illustrations. THE subscriber is now publishing the above valuable Work, and offers liberal terms to

persons wishing to act as Travelling Agents in North Carolina. ina. Address, post-paid, H. MANSFIELD, Publisher, 134 York st., New Haven, Ct. 64-3tpd Feb. 9, 1852.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER, of N. C. moral guilt. I cranot conceil E iles.

Lenoir. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for Defendant. Roe v. Lorich, in Equity, from Craven. a more suitable occasion than this for the moral guilt; that they are noble patrious and one which the Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Defend-expression of my views in relation to this who have been condemned to grieveus in the first has cannot persuade myself that it is proper act of patriotic duty to their country, with the secondary of horality—of doing to that the Congress of the United States the noblest motives influencing them in others as I would be done by I want to interference of foreign States. By Ruffin, Ch. J. in Ennett v. McMil
forms in which it has been proposed to out of consideration, or in which it can be placed of moral blame. Well now, sir, be it so; and therefore I am not willing to set the By Ruffin, Ch. J. in Ennett v. McMil-consideration, or in which it can be placed of moral branch. It is so in fact, and that we practical example of such interference, land from Bladen, directing a venire de no- to be made more worthy of our approba-Also, in Hampton v. Brown, from tion. If I could vote for this resolution believe it to be so-both. How is this our behalf with their internal cone Davidson, directing a venire de novo. In any form, I should undoubtedly the Also, in Dean v. King, from, Guilford, for it in that which it has assumed upon ment? That government prosecuted these springs from the highest and best motion. Also, in Dean v. King, from, ountered, for it in that which it has assumed upon directing a venire de novo. Also, in the suggestion of my honorable friend men as traitors, for an attempt to overturn I know that my honorable friend, which Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham affirming the judgment. Also, in Lyon v. could persuade me to forego the exercise Lyon, in equity, from Bladen. Also, in Could persuade me to forego the exercise this offence they were convicted; for this and elevated sentiments which below to offence they received sentence of death, the human heart. But it is offence they received sentence of death, Melntyre v. Reeves, in equity, from Blamyself under the mastery of those feelings offence they received sentence of death, the human heart. But it was well MeIntyre v. Reeves, in equity, from Bla-myself under the mastery of those keepings and that sentence was afterwards commutative marked, as I think, by Sallust, or some of the Bill with costs. Also, which are apt to be excited in discussions and that sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative those old Roman and the sentence was afterwards commutative the sentence was afterwards and sentence was afterwards and in Maxwell v. Maxwell, in equity from of this kind, and favor the adoption of this ed to expatriation or exile to Van Dieman's those old Roman writers, that Cassar one resolution, it would be the speech deliv- Land. from Richmond, directing the Master's Shields] upon last Saturday, full as it place, that the English government will a man's head or his heart. But whatever these men for an offence of this kind, pro-By Nash, J. in Doe ex dem Thomas v. my feelings of attachment, consideration, nonneed by their laws to be a criminal of-By Nash, J. in Poe ex dem 2 homas v. in techniques of attachment, consideration, find the first the star and sympathy may be for the other nations fence and after conviction and judgment Seeing, then, Mr. President, as I think novo. Also, in Overman v. Coble, from and races of the earth—and I trust I am have not thought proper to pardon the cri-Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, not deficient in those feelings—I must minals, but have changed that sentence of take may lead to the unpleasant and disin Bowen v. Jones; judgment against still prefer my own country, my own race, death for banishment from the realm—they greeable consequence to which I have Plaintiff for costs. Also, in State v. and the people and the institutions among will not consider that they are honorable Allen, from Stanly, declaring there is no which I was born, and in which I have been and noble men, who have been influenced resolution. error. Also, in State v. Latham, from reared, to all other nations and all other by high and patriotic motives in what they I beg to say, before going further, the Beaufort, awarding a venire de nove.— races of the world. I therefore cannot have done. They look upon them in a far in the illustration I have selected for the Also, in Patterson v. High, in Equity, consent to give my support to any measure, different light. That being the case, Mr. purpose of conveying to the Schale from Orange, directing a reference. Also, however recommended to us by high conin Kerr v. Kirkpatrick, in Eqity, from siderations of sympathy, which in my a contract granting a monopoly to a Gas Guilford, declaring the Plaintiff entitled judgment is capable of having an unjust that we shall have it followed with a multo an account. Also, in Burges v. Clark, and injurious operation upon the country titude of unpleasant and disagreeable interfrom Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also to which I belong. I will not undertake ferences with the administration of our own single instance, confounded with the Che in Robinson v. Threadgill, from Mont- to say what nation of the earth, if any, is laws? next in my regard to my own; but any By Pearson, J., in McAulay v. Birk- and all of them, if next, must be after a Now, this resolution proposes that the

> claring that there is no error .- Register. it, to give expression to a wish. But I high treason. They were indicted for high sentative character, I have a great deal of ask you, Mr. President, who have had treason. High treason is a political offence, fear of involving this country in collisions condition of foreign affairs, and the man- son like that which, from time to time, has should not fear it? Is not war a dead agement of our diplomatic relations with been established by the statutes in Eng- ful evil? Is not a war with the greates other countries, and the mutual reciprocal land. We know of no treason except levy- naval and commercial power upon early operations of acts of this kind, whether ing war against the United States, or giv- if in the latter respect our own count bonorable friend from Michigan, [Mr. which any of these parties were engaged for my country; I fear them for those will Very well, sir; we know exactly where was, in the remarks that he addressed had been declared to be an act of levying might be call concerns, and that the suggestions which behalf of these Irish exiles, for the inter- that my country would bring upon perly considered, are entitled to no weight. That honorable senator first laid down a proposition in these words:

> vance his notions in Hungary. And the ken place in the opinions of the world on pressed everywhere. Why, sir, to such nation, let us be right in the comment Pennsylvanian cries out, at the top of its the subject of political offences. They people those Christiana rioters would have ment and in the prosecution of the whole lungs, "These doctrines have long been nowhere earry with them reproach or shame. They violate, indeed, existing is true, in the small and technical offence a conflict comes-if come it must, who most praiseworthy motives, and are pursued at the hazard of every earthly good, as Washington and a host of other illuspursued their patriot enterprises."

"They are recognised as being unfortunate, but not vicious. Indeed, they are often noble men, as are those whose case engages our attention, and who deserve the kind interest of the world, both from their motives and their character, and also from the position, once high but now low, to which they have fallen, and in consequence of an effort made not for themselves, but for their country. It cannot be-there is not the slightest danger of it -that such a national application will ever be made in any case but in one like this, which is as far from moral guilt as innocence is from crime. Let no one fear that this example will ever be used or abused for the purpose of intermeddling with the ordinary criminal proceedings of other powers."

And again he says: "As to improper interference, it appears to me an entire misconstruction of the term to apply it to a case like this. It is not interference at all-it is intercession.'

Now, in the first place, I wish to say that this is interference. "Intercession" is one of the modes of interference. It is not an offensve mode of interference, but it is a mode of interference. He who undertakes to intercede between the judge and the offender, between the sovereign and his convicted subject, undoubtedly interferes. And it seems to me that the honorable senator is entirely mistaken in supposing that intercession is not interference It is true that all interference is not intercession, because we may interfere by force, by threats, by violence, by blows; but it is no less true that every intercession is an interference.

Then I am not exactly prepared to admit the fundamental and original proposition from which the remarks of my honorable friend start, and which is, that political offences, though they violate existing

laws, are not offences accompanied by any that we may think worthy of the cri-In the Senate, Feb. 11th, on the resolutions faing as a political of ency which viol to any wing the proposing the interference of our government in favor of the release of the Irish E iles. Mr. Bapter. I have desired to say a sition, either universal or with but few ex- so of the 'ew words upon the subject of this resoluterations. But even resume is to be so. - would tion; and as the Separto, from New York Then the honorable senaror eys, we come Perform any by possed [Mr. Seward] has closed his remarks forward not to interfere, but to intercede take op a chicago substant question. After every examination which prisonment-originally condemned to for- through the should pass this resolution in any of the what they have done, and they are not to interference of foreign States and go should pass this resolution in any of the what they have done, and they have done, and governments in our internal affairs anywhere I affairs anywhere I

Now, sir, it seems to me, in the first never any course of measures which has searcely think, when they have prosecuted their first outset did not spring from som President, does it not follow that we have notion which I have of the evils to which reason to fear-if we set this example- we may be subjected, I do not mean at all

I come, Mr. President, from a part of otherwise; I intended no such thing this country which I look upon as especially was an unpleasant comparison; but Is conservative. We are in the habit a great ed it as an illustration of the principle deal-when the breezes of public sentiment on which we may hereafter be asset quity from Orange. Also, in Kelly v. Congress of the United States shall ex- have blown until they have agitated the through a proceeding instituted by press, and that the Congress of the Uni- community of the State, and almost inca- selves. on, from Anson, affirming the judgment. that the Queen of Great Britain will ex- mity of a certain portion of the United Senate this morning, after assuring us Washburn v. Humphreys from Guil- Van Dieman's Land. In the first place, great degree of excitement-to consider a ceeding, becomes exceedingly bold, and little, being ourselves somewhat removed holds in very slight regard and estimation

> no little experience as to the state and we know, in this country, but not a trea- with the great powers of the earth. Who not, in the view of the sympathizing friends ourselves, we can be very brave with a ver ment, or other legislative assemblies on has no right to do. I should fear putting the other side of the water, representing ourselves in the wrong, in the outs the strong feelings of modern humanity, such a proceeding. If we must have Mr. President, a great change has ta- and of general sympathy with the op- conflict with Great Britain, or any other appeared noble men-engaged, indeed, it conflict. And rely upon it, sir, when su laws; but they generally originate in the of violating the municipal laws of the God forbid-those who have some life country-in fact, what is called treason salutary fear beforehand of the comiting against the United States-but influenced covergency will not be found the least by high and noble motives, under full in- solute to do what that emergency may re trious men in ancient and in modern days spiration of a higher law, and an enthu-quire. siasm which prompted them to go forward Again he says, alluding to these politate every earthly hazard, not for the benefit to this resolution of another and different of themselves, but, as my friend from kind from that suggested by the honoral Michigan said with regard to these gentle- senator from New York. It has been men, for the benefit of their country-to re- by the senator from Michigan [Mr. lieve the oppressed—to prevent the hunted that Great Britain will not regard this wayfarers from being dragged back into a the light of an official interposition state of captivity from which they had for- her concerns. We hear from tunately escaped-as men influenced by a quarters that the probability is the high and lofty spirit of hospitality, who, British government, acting upon this with outstretched arms, were willing, even mation of the wishes of the America at the hazard of destroying the constitu- ple, may gladly interpose and disc tion of their country, to carry into effect these gentlemen from their hard capt these high, noble, and generous impulses For one, I should be a little sorry that

of their nature. Now, Mr. President, I confess the idea and as a favor to us, interpose which occurred to me that this proceeding these gentlemen at liberty. And which is a state of the second of the se instituted by us might be an extremely unpleasant and disagreeable one, when resorted to in some of the future contingen- tish government. It not only cies of the country by persons abroad who them to interfere by way of interce would have assumed precisely the same behalf of our people, if any of them she position that the honorable senator has be convicted of offences similar to argued—that they were not interfering in which I have referred—not only our concerns, but only interceders-1 say fere by way of intercedingmy fear has not been removed by the as- with a claim upon us that she surances he has given. I can well con- heard. I, for one, am not willing ceive this, Mr. President, that no applica- country should lay itself under any tions of this kind would ever be made by foreign governments,—no resolutions of kindness of the British Queen. this kind will ever be adopted by the Eng- I do not join in the denunc lish Parliament, except in behalf of those the honorable senator from New York whom they think to be meritorious objects this morning poured forth upon for their interposition. Nor shall we ever duct and character of the British adopt any such proceedings, except in behalf of those whom we regard in that British church. But, while light. But this is not the question. If choose to enter into such tirade we are to interpose, and think we can in- demnation upon any foreign na terpose without giving offence, and can tablishment, I nevertheless say properly do so, and think that it is our I wish to be indebted to them duty to interpose, because we look upon favors as will entitle them to these persons sentenced to this banishment our domestic concerns, in the by a foreign government as meritorious without any right of complaint and noble men, and as entitled to our sym- part, and in the next place with pathies, and accompanied with no moral of complaint upon theirs, if we blame, we cannot resist the right of a their interposition as favora foreign State, or a foreign Parliament, or have treated ours. But, Mr. Pi legislative bodies, to interfere in precisely the same mode in regard to citizens of ours the honorable senator has this precisely

said in the Roman Senate that there was brought ruin upon a country which is good motive, and in the initiative were intended to accomplish some good er

tiana rioters that I have mentioned. F

luded, I cannot, for myself, vote for this

reluctance as well to cutting the throats of

But, Mr. President, I have an objection government should, at our interp Because, sir, it is very obvious that