. o. I. Allen Adams, James Penny, Aug Turner. 2. Thos. G. Whitaker, Jno. J. L. McCullers,

" 3. John Stokes, Aldridge Partin, Nathan 4. David H. Stephenson, Willie Pope, John 6 5. Alex'r. S. Utley, Rich'd. A. Crowder,

William Edwards. 6. A. R. Branch, James Adams, Lovel Stin-7. Alsey Holland, Andrew Betts, John Jones.

\* 8. Hilliard Hudson, Hubbard Upchurch, 9. Alsey Hunter, Eaton Collins, Alvin Jones. " 10. Edwin Holleman, Enoch Booker, Wy-"11. Burwell Rollins, Elisha Dennis, Jno.

" 12. James Boothe, Wm. Boothe, Thomas " 13. Robt. Freeman, John Bennet, Mark Ba-

in the navigation of the Cape Fear. " 14. Seth Jinks, Jesse Howell, Jr. Green Mills On motion of Mr. Davis, Gen. Harlee, they are under arrest was committed, fully " 15. Wm. J. Rowland, Jas. Rowland, Alvin President of Wilmington & Manchester Rail " 16. John Scott, Josiah Scott, William Yates. Road, was invited to a seat in the Conven-"17, Thos Marcom, Asa Edwards, Wm, Bar tion. Messrs. Davis and Costin were appointed a Committee to carry the invitation " 18. J. W. Scott, Hend. Morris, William

o Gen. Harlee, who immediately conducted # 18. Woodson Clements. Washington Mar-Mr. Davis then rose, and with some flatshall. Anderson Cheek. 20. Robert Halliburton, William Nicholes tering remarks, introduced to the large aulience in attendance, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, late U. S. Minister to Spain.

" 21. Alvin Yearby, Geo. Brogden, Alex. Pen-Mr. Stevenson was then called out Lynn at length in a speech of great power and elequence, fixing the attention of the audience a speech of some length ---

" 27. Jno. T. C. Wiatt, Wm. Finch, Wm.

28. S. H. Whitaker, C. E. Finch, I. H. Ro-

gers.
29. Anderson Page, Leroy Jones, Brink. Las

" 30. Buckner Nipper, J. K. Moore, B. D.

" 31. Alsey Jones, Wm. G. Allen, Wm. H

" 32. Robt. Wynne, Talbot Ligon, Hil. Thomp-

4 37. Henderson Poole, Jno. B. Johns, George

" 38. H. H. Harris, Bryant Whitley, Jos.

" 39. Jesse Broughton, Willis Whitaker, James

40. Jno. Griffiin, Needham Bryant, Henry

" 41. Simon Smith, John Young, Jonathan

" 42. Henry O. Parker, Jno. M. Williams, Sol

« 43. Wm. H. Hood, Geo. W. Marshburn,

# 44. Wm. Lee, Willis W. Nowell, R. J. Houl-

" 45. Kerney Upchurch, Jos. Peebles, Soloman

46. Amos Scarbrough, Geo. W. Scarbrough

" 47. Daniel Scarbrough, Benj. Marriott, Hil

48. Jas. Bunn, John Chamblee, Raiford

49. D. B. Griffin, Jno. G. High, M. D. Free

. 50. Jno. Hopkins, Bryant Stallings, Burwell

" 51. Joseph Fowler, Jr., Jno. T. Walker,

" 52. James Wiggins, James S. Moring, Solo-

" 53. Bryant Green, John Q. Barham, Mathew

" 54. Thos. J. Terrell, J. Mitchell, Calvin Mitch

" 55. James D. Newsom, Geo. C. Smith, Da-

" 56. John Pearce, Jas. Jones, Geo. McDowell.

" 57. P. S. Rogers, James, M. Mangum, Win.

" 59. Silas Burns, L. E. Heartt, Jno. R. Har-

" 60. Jordan Womble, Wm. Stronach, Wm.

" 61. Jno. W. Adams, Plyer Barber, Nath'

62. Thomas Young, Jefferson Goodwin, John

63. John L. Terrell, Jno. M. Fleming, Isham

64. Wesley Jones, Drury King, Alsey Eat-

MARYLAND AND THE UNION.

The following passages from the address

of Hon. Wm. L. GAITHER, on taking the

Chair as Speaker of the Senate of the State

generally entertained by the People of that

chamber in the eyes of every American pa-

triot, will animate us to send forth from this,

the cradle of the Federal Constitution, a

voice and example which, I hope, may call

back to their allegiance those who, in disre-

garding its mandates, jeopard the existence

of the Union, and who seem to have forgot-

ten the motto that "Liberty and Union, now

COME AT LAST .- A Western orator com-

and forever, are one and inseperable."

mences his harangue thus:

have arriven have arroven."

tism should always preside.

4 58. David Beck, Jno. Ward, Jno. Adams.

wards.

Young.

Simms.

Fleming.

Dunn.

ard B. Seawell.

Broughton.

Sturdivant.

oman Terrell.

Henry Rhudes.

Pace.

Berry Ellis.

liard Jones.

Freeman Jones.

man Walker.

H. Putney.

Holding

Poole, (Rocky Mt.)

for nearly two hours. " 25. Solomon Todd, Henderson Cope, John to 3 o'clock in the evening. " 26. Wm. F. Smith, George B. Allen, John King, (Sampson.)

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled pursuant djournment, the President in the Chair. Gen. Harlee, and Geo. S. Stevenson.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

retaries, W. F. S. Alston, of Wayne, and

W B. Gulick, of Craven. This report was

The President, on taking the Chair, retur-

ned thanks to the Convention for the honor

conferred upon him, in a few neat and ap-

propriate remarks, with respect to the great

penefits of Internal Improvements, applying

his remarks particularly to the improvements

adopted unanimously.

stock of the Central Rail Road.

" 33. Edw'd Chappel, Wille Perry, Reuben " 34. Peterson Dunn, Luke Lassiter, Nath' Convention to Gen. Saunders, Gen. Harlee, stant expression was, that he should never Geo. S. Stevenson, and Eli W. Hall, for the - or W C: Strickland, Robert Trawick, Jas Moiout corriers randared this day in beliatf G. Jeffreys.

36. B. S. D. Williams, Drury Partin, Richof the cause of Internal Improvements.

> on motion of another gentleman, it was excitement became intense, and in the night, one in which his constituents felt an inter- this? Is the commerce between that counamended by including the name of Mr. Wil- waking, and believing he had been robbed, est; it had been specially called to his at- try and this to be given up on account of iams, and thus adopted unanimously.

Convention adjourned sine die.

Dr. F. J. HILL, President. G. S STEVENSON, \ Vice Presid ts. T. H. WILLIAMS, W. F. S. ALSTON, Secretaries. W. B. GULICK,

> THE MODEL MESSAGE. From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors: The most striking charcteristics of the President's Message are its previty, its straight-forwardness, and its abstinence from argument on the points and statements made. I think the more it is considered, the more it will be regarded as

If brevity is the soul of wit, it is not less so of a document of this kind. The long annual messages of late years have been a bore to the public, a tax to the press, and to the patience of readers. One has been obliged, as it were, to go to sea in them, and to be a ong time out of sight of land, ill provided with instruments of observation and skill in steering, grateful to be ashore at last, and with no very pleasant impression, of the vovage. All the world has felt the incongruity of such an enterprise, on such an occasion, and wondered as much if there would ever be an end of the practice as of the message. Thanks for the return of the reign of good sense in this matter at last. Grumblers may say it is a Queen's speech, but the gallantry of the people will respond. It is all the better for that, so far as its brevity is concerned. All they want to know from such a source is, what has been done, and what has taken place of interest to the nation, and what is proposed to be done.

This want which characterizes the occasion and extends no further than the above sage in gratifying this demand precisely, and in attempting no more. All else would be inappropriate. It is, perhaps, no wonder that of Maryland, express the sentiment of devoa seeming necessity, in certain quarters, of tion to the Union of the States which is very vindicating these excesses in former messages should lead to criticism and censure of "Invested by the Constitution with legislative and executive powers-possessing the President Taylor one is conducted straight on | not long before the sons came to America. powers of proposing and passing on amendments to the Constitution of the State—this er, without a word of expletive, till the stofrom one point and one statement to anothbody may be truly said to be the temple of republican liberty, where the genius of enlarged patriotism and unshrinking conserva-

What more would you have? But argument has been the custom here-"All that concerns the interests of the people of Maryland as an independent sovereignty, as well as all that affects her inter-We have had special pleading, and all sorts est or her honor as a member of the Union, of pleadings in Presidential messages, for this, are objects of our special duty, and at no that, and the other purpose, and the same artime in the history of our State or of the nation guments have been followed up and spun out has the importance of calm wisdom and self-

sacrificing patriotism on the parts of those setion has groaned as under a nightmare. lected to guard the public liberty; and preserve the Union of the States, been more necessary than now. The existence of strongly marked feelings, on the part of our State, in regard to a question of domestic concern—the violent antagonism of feeling ed a plea in justification. Hence these long measures. Every such assumption requir- clude it." which sectional jealousies have created among those inhabiting different sections of this great confederacy, this sacred Union itself being menaced in the angry strife-demand of us calmness and firmness in the discharge of our duties as Senators of Mary-"The historic recollections by which we are surrounded, and which consecrate this

But when the Executive, acting from principle, declines any such control of the egislative body, his duty is simple and his messages brief. Gentlemen, the facts are so and so, and I recommend so and so. Here is seen at a glance the harmony of the constitution, when each branch of the Government keeps with its own sphere, and attends to its own duty. The Legislature is assumed by the constitution, to be competent to make its own arguments in support

a Government as ours, when the Executive At an Internal Improvement Convention assumes to debate and decide questions for held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 5th the legislative body. Here, I think, a the day of January, 1850, the Intendant of Pomischief to which this country has been lice, Col. James T. Miller, was called to the doomed for many long years, and here is the Chair temporarily, when, on motion of Geo. secret of the long arguments in Presidential Davis, Esq., the Chairman was authorized messages, and in other Executive documents, to appoint a Committe of five to report offi- which have been inflicted on us in our past cers for the permanent organization of the history. If the advent of Gen. Taylor to the Convention: Messrs. Geo. Davis, A. J. De- Presidency should effect the restoration of the Rosset, Jr., P. K. Dickinson, Miles Costin, constitution, in this particular, to its erect poand M. London, were appointed said Com- sition, and the maintenance in the mean time of its admirable balance of powers, it is After brief consultation, Mr. Geo. Davis, not easy to estimate the blessings it will be on behalf of the Committee, reported the to the country. We have now, I think, a following officers: For President, Dr. F. J. MODEL of a President's message, and I sin-Hill, of Brunswick; for Vice Presidents, cerely hope it will be copied after on all fu-Messrs. Geo. S. Stevenson, of Craven, and ture occasions. A LOOKER-ON. T. H. Williams, of New Hanover; for Sec-

THE BROTHERS MONTESQUIEU. The case of these young Frenchmen, now in prison at St. Louis, awaiting their trial for murder, has excited much interest in France, as well as in this country. Two influential French gentlemen have arrived in this country to make representations in behalf of the prisoners, establishing the fact that they are afflicted with hereditary insanity. The circumstances under which the outrage for which

justify this belief. From a statement made verbally by Raymond de Montesquieu, the younger of the brothers, it appears they left Ottowa last October, in two buggies, and amused themselves occasionally by shooting game as they passed the woods, among which they several times got lost, having mistaken the well-worn branch roads, by which wood was hauled, for

the direct road. scripe anders addressed the Convention This, frequently occurring, threw the elder one, Gonzalve, into a state of extreme nervous excitement, which was increased by the idea that had seized upon his distemper-After he had finished, on motion of Mr. ed mind, that two persons, who had started Griffith J. McRee, the Convention adjourned from Ottowa on the same day, and who happened, by some traveling chance, to rest wherever they stopped at night, were following in their trail for the purpose of robbing, and, perhaps, murdering them. This became so firmly impressed upon his mind, that dur-The Convention was instructed and enter- ing the whole of the time spent between tained during the evening by speeches from Ottowa a d Alton, about six days, he scarce-Messrs. Eli W. Hall, Thos. H. Williams, ly ever slept. The country down from the lakes, and especially those parts heavily On motion of Mr. Dickinson, the Presi- wooded, presented itself to his eyes as akin dent was authorised to appoint a Committee to the Black Forest of Germany, thronged of five persons to solicit subscriptions to the with villains, hiding secretly on all sides, and dogging his steps for the purpose of murder On motion of Mr. Williams, the President and plunder. Such was the opinion he had was requested to tender the thanks of the formed of the western country that his con-

On reaching the hatal at Alton, the first persons they saw were the strange travellers Before this resolution had been adopted, who had followed them. At this Gonzalve's a vote upon it if possible. The subject was can interests. Are we, then, to abandon main during the night.

feel secure until he arrived in New Orleans.

o'clock in the morning, and then drove into should not have the Wilmot Proviso forced up- successful, we could have recognised her inde-They arrived finally, excessively fatigued, shape of the Wilmot proviso, very well; but after Raymond fell asleep, and o ly awoke | Well, he was opposed to doing that indirectat the discharge of two guns, which killed ly which could not have been done directly. Barnum. Raymond immediately missed his the Whig party; all he desired was to debrother, and putting on hastily his pantalocus fend the rights of the South. and overcoat, went into the passage, where he met Gonzalve with the gun in his hand, and the following conversation ensued:

Raymond-" What have you done?" Gonzalve-"I have killed two men." Raymond-" It is not possible; you cannot

mean what you say."

The brothers were shortly after arrested. vailed. Soon after the arrest, the conduct of Gonzalve became rational, and his chief concern seem- days ago, he had alluded to a distinguished ed to be on his brother's account, whom he gentleman from Kentucky who had departed averred to be entirely guiltless. He seemed on a foreign mission as late as the 22d Despecifications, leads us directly to a consid- to be aware of the enormity of his crime, and cember. He now ascertained from an aueration of the straight-forwardness of the mes- expressed great contrition for it and great con- thentic source, that the departure of that

> The Paris correspondent of the Courier Government. and Enquirer says that this affair created Mr. Clay said the appeal made the other

ry of the past is finished, and the project of young men had ever been remarked for his ter. the future developed, and there is the end. sombre disposition, causeless melancholy, and occasional strange conduct. About two to a motion to adjourn. Butyears since he actually committed suicide. by heads of Departments till the whole na- treated no later than last spring for mental

A locofoco paper in Indiana speaks of our neighbor of the Democrat as "a workman who understands the use of his tools." He ought certainly to know something about tools. He has been one long enough. Lou. Jour.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Jan, 7, 1850. Mr. Douglas moved, and it was ordered that the prior orders be suspended, and that the several resolution heretofore offered might be taken up; they were simple resolutions of inquiry, and could not lead to debate.

The resolution submitted on the 24th ulimo, by Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for copies of charges preferred against persons removed from office, &c., was first in order, and was laid over for the present.

The next in order was the resolution offered on the 27th ulumo, by Mr. Clemens, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Government and its agents in California, touchi g the holding of a convention in that place to frame a constitution; whether any person had been appointed civil or military governor of the territory, and his compensation, and the date of appointment; whether any person had been sent there by the President or any of the departments, with instructions or authority to organize a State government; and further, that he state his reason for stating in his message that the people of New Mexico will "at no distant period present themselves for admission into

Mr. Dawson moved to amend by inserting—and the acts of the late administration in the same matter; which amendment was

Mr. Miller hoped the resolution would be allowed to lay over for a few days. He was and not call in vain, on him for succor and opposed to the last clause, calling upon the support. Instead of recalling a mere Charge, President to give his reasons for the state- he had expected from the Senator something ment in his message

strike out the last clause.

should be stricken out. The information members of the British parliament. But what asked for was important. There were great | did those eighty-three persons recommend? been learned that the people of New Mexi- be sent there to remonstrate, a d that Au co and California had by express direction of be forced to hear the counsel of Great B the President moved for admission i to the in behalf of Hungary. What is the ob-Texas and those territories were unsettled, is not of that school which looked upon fora d the great question whether one branch | eign ministers as privileged spies, nor does of the Government can by its direction urge he look upon them as unnecessary, and his the people to rise against the authority of a resolution is based upon the ground of Aussovereign State was involved in the issue. tria's cruelty and Austria's butchery. We do

resolution, leading to debate, might be al- of the respect we hear to the country to which

he roused his brother, and they both went | tention by the Governor of Alabama .- | Austrian cruelties to the Hungarians? Notice was then given of a meeting at down stairs to wake up the steward and the There was nothing in the resolution to which night in favor of the Wilmington & Man- landlord, Gonzalve having a gun in his hand the President could object. There was nothchester Rail Road; when, on motion, the at the time. They found their trunks and ing asked for by the resolution but what bags all safe; and Gonzalve undertook to should have been in his message; and if explain his alarm, but in such confused En- the President had put in his message all that glish, that the landlord, suspicious of their should have been there, this resolution would intentions, ordered them to leave the house, not now be on the table. The resolution refusing Raymond's request to let them re- had not been got up for partisan purposes .-It was offered to obtain information which Being thus driven forth, the unfortunate his constituents desired. He wished to have brothers remained in the streets till three no disguises. They were told that they the woods; Gonzalve being more than ever on them; but he wished that that proviso pendence; or, if she still was struggling, we could mpressed with the idea that their ejection | should not be presented in an indirect way. If from the hotel was a preconcerted plot .- | they were obliged to take a medicine in the | more substantial aid than what is contemplated by at St Louis, on the afternoon of October 27th, | don't take the medicine and roll it up in sugar 1849. Up to the 29th of that month, nothing candy, and ask us to swallow it. Let it interests this power of suspending diplomatic and he did not believe the South was free occurred to affect the monomania under come openly. Would any Senator get up which Gonzalve was laboring. But that here and say that California would be ready evening he gave signs of the return of it by to be admitted into this Union if it had opening his window, and shouting, in loud not been for the slavery question? Would tones, "God save the King." From this he any Senator vote for her admission, save on was induced to return to bed, and shortly the ground of avoiding the slavery question? Albert Jones and mortally wounded Kirby He intended no war on the President nor on

The question on laying the resolution on the table was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted-yeas 29, nays 29; and the Vice President voting in the affirmative, the motion was adopted. Mr. Douglas moved to postpone all other

orders, and take up the special order of the Gonzalve-" Yes, I have had a revelation day, being Mr. Cass's resolution, inquiring from God to kill two men, and I have done into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria; which motion pre-

Mr. Cass said that in his remarks a fewe Did he behold other portions of the palace, and cern for the men whom he had mortally centernan was not of his own motion, but wounded.—Boston Transcript.

much sensation in France, where these young day by the Senator from Michigan to him to men were well-known members of a respec- aid in this proposition, entitled that Senator, the present, simply because it has kept with- table family. Their father, long the victim together with the respect he bore him, and in the line of its duty. In the message of of a "mental malady," committed suicide the long acquaintance existing between them, many wives the present Sultan has? to a response. His worthy friend had ex-"I learn from authority which will not pressed a very confident expectation that he permit me to doubt, that the father of these | would succor and support him in this mat-

Mr. King asked the Senator to give way

Mr. Clay continued. The Senator extofore. That we all know to our sorrow.— without any assignable reason—for he was wealthy, respected and happy in all his domestic relations. I am further told that an Senator also expressed, in even still stronger elder brother of these young men, now in language, a confident expectation that the France and in good health, was actually people of the country would support him -Now, he asked to be allowed to say, that bederangement, of which he was exhibiting tween these two sources of support the Sen-The secret of this gross impropriety, of symptoms. These are facts which would ator from Michigan would derive most pleathis national calamity it may be called, is go far to sustain a plea of i sanity in behalf sure from the latter. The proposition, either perhaps found in the habit of the Executive, of the young men of St. Louis, unless the in its original form or as it is proposed to afor the last twenty years, in assuming the facts of their case with which we are ac- mend it, was a grave and a serious one, as prerogatives of legislation, and dictating quainted here, are such as to utterly ex- are all questions concerning the foreign reed a plea in justification. Hence these long

Executive arguments for the measures pro
A writer under the signature of Heroic into the expediency of suspending diplomatic wars and foreign conquests, and in a territorial posed, and the argument, as I need not say, Age, in the Washington Union, says he relations with Austria; and the worthy mem- aggrandizement. He hoped it would be long becommitted the President to his vote—that is, to the veto—if his plea were not regarded by Congress. The very fact that an argument in such a place involves such a great country. It is, that the example of America was looked to, and in Moore and Monte and is, to the veto—if his plea were not regarded by Congress. The very fact that an arthat he would do either if he had a chance,
but as he has no chance for an office, we from this country to Austria, but to force

The Senator says this is a great country. It is,
but as he has no chance for an office, we from this country to Austria, but to force

The Senator says this is a great country. It is,
but we should exercise the powers of greatness from this country to Austria, but to force mittal, demonstrates its impropriety. It is expect to hear of his engaging in the mutinto the expediency of so doing, but why is it in that shape? This is no ordinary case, It was the opinion of the ancients that Echo | ters of history; they are all facts of an hiswas a maiden who had pined away for love, torical nature, and well-known to the Senate, of its own enactments, and the floor of that till nothing but her voice was left. It is and the proposition now before us should be The important crisis which were about to bate. It is not simply incongruous, but to woman which survives should be her to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria. Why, then, send it to a committee? He had the election of officers—Messrs. Thompson, of ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

every confidence in the Committee of Foreign | Pennsylvania, Crowell, Haralson, and White, opinion of the honorable chairman of that making a choice of Clerk, committee. He did not know whether that Senator had given the subject any reflection. He had every confidence in him. But he thought the Senate was now as ready to vote that the present incumbent wishes to be relieved. upon this measure as it would be after the report, able as it might be, of the committee. Therefore it was, that this measure should be considered as a positive suspension of intercourse with Austria. He fiad been surprised at the wide difference between the premises laid down by the Senator from Michigan, and the conclusion to which he arrived. The Senator had depicted the wanton atrocities of Austria; the inhuman butcheries practised by her soldiery-had portrayed the sufferings of the Hungarians. and their noble struggle for Pherty. And who doubted all this? These were the premises of the Senator; and what is the conclusion? To recall a small Charge des affaires that the person acting as Clerk ought to be sworn. from the court of Austria! Could the Senator find no other movement worthy of him?-Could he not have introduced some other means more in accordance with true policy, and with the unbounded springs of American hospitality? The Hungarian exiles are now not better elect a Clerk before they swore him. scattered over the wide world-some in Europe, and some on our own shores. Let the Senator bring forward something to aid, support, and succor them; something worthy of the land which is the home of the oppressed; something worthy of the American sympathy, and in accordance with the

far different. He expected that he would Mr. Foote hoped the request would not have proposed to send that country some be acceded to.

Mr. Clemens would like action upon the resolution now. He had no objection to wise, able, and energetic man, to plead and advocate the cause of Hungary, and to remonstrate in behalf of the unfortunate patriots. Among other things read by the Sen-Mr. Rusk saw no reason why the clause ator, was a paper signed by eighty-three questions involved in the matter. From re- Was it to exclude England from access to ports in the papers and otherwise, it had the court of Austria? No; it was, that aman Mr. Phileo, Union. The questions of boundary between | in having foreign ministers? The Senator Mr. Douglas expressed a desire that the not send ministers to foreign nations on account they are sent; but they are sent there for Mr. Clemens said the restaution was now the purpose of maintaining the rights and before the Senate, and he intended to have interests of American merchants and Ameri-

> The Senator had quoted from some remarks made by him (Mr. C.) some years ago in relation contended that he was bound to aid the Senator in this affair. The two things were widely different. He had asked to introduce into the family of nations those countries, the people of whom by their valor and gallantry had achieved their independence. Was this a similar affair? On the contrary, it was a measure to blot out from the list of nations, so far as we were concerned, one cheer her on, and any thing would have been this resolution. But commence this one, and intercourse with a nation, because of the manner in which that nation conducts her wars, executes her prisoners, or treats what she calls her rebellious subjects. Now, where is the limit to this judgment of the nations of the earth? After a while we may be called upon to do the same thing on account of the religion or the code of morals of some other nation. Again, is Austria alone to blame? Is not Russia equally culpable? There gary that did not exist between Russia and Hungary : therefore Russia's interference was voluntary and uncalled for. Nay, more-Hungary would have succeeded against Austria, if Russia had not interfered; she had succeeded, and Russia came and crushed her. If the principle on not try Russia by the same rule? Why not go farther and exclude Spain because she will not bear down the inquisition? The Senator from Michigan told us he had ten years ago seen the young Sultan of Turkey surrounded by all the pageantry and splendor of his father's court. Will that Senator tell us if he was allowed to enter certain other portions of the Sultan's palace, where

beholothe bright eyes and fair forms there retained? [Laughter.] Mr. Cass said he did not hear the question ; he would like it to be repeated. Mr. Clay. Did the Senator visit any other por-

it is said no vulgar foot ever trod the rich carpet?

tions of the Sultan's palace where he preserved the beauties which were not allowed to be seen by common men? Mr. Cass thought the Senator was more likely

to know all about such things than himself. Mr. Clay. 'The reason of the question was, that it was supposed if the Senator had entered the palace, he would be more likely able to answer another question. Does the Senator know how Mr. Cass again repeated that that was a subject

more interesting to the Senator than to him, and he left that question also to the Senator to an-

Mr. Clay said that this matter was spoken of, because who could tell but what this very course of life by the Sultan might at some future day be urged as a reason to break off diplomatic intercourse. The policy of our Government was not to interfere with European nations in their affairs. This policy had been recommended by Washing ton and by all his successors. If we interfered with one nation on account of her conduct, why not with others? Why not interfere in behalf of poor, unfortunate, suffering Ireland? Why not in behalf of the gallant Romans, who so long and gallantly fought for their liberties? He had been charged with belonging to the

stand still party, and the Senator claimed to belong to a progressive party. Now, the progress so advocated was not an universal one. It did conform themselves to the common opinion of lations of the country. The resolution is, our harbors. He was afraid the progress advocanot extend to the improvement of our rivers and mankind, and that Austria could take no offence solution not only comprehends the recall of own rights firmly, and invading the rights of none. our minister, but actually sends the Austrian li the progress which the Senator advocates be everywhere, had held meetings and expressed minister out of the country. True, the re- foreign wars, foreign conquests, and territorial agminister out of the country. True, the re- foreign wars, foreign conquests, and territorial agsolution was in the shape of a mere inquiry grandizements, he thanked God that he belonged to the stand-still school. He hoped that before the Senate would adopt a

where it is proper to send a matter to a com- long pursued by our country from its foundation resolution tending to depart from the policy so mittee to be investigated, and the facts elicito the present day, from the time of Washington ted and reported to the Senate. All the facts to the last of his successors, they would pause and stated as the cause of this resolution are mat- consider well the importance of the step they were about to take. Mr. Foote obtained the floor, but gave way to

Relations; and he would like to know the acting as tellers. Having voted twice without

Mr. Chester Butler moved that further proceedings in the election of Clerk be postponed for the present, and that the House proceed to the election of a Sergeant at arms, having understood

To this there was objection. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer

the following resolution, which was read for information, viz: Resolved, That Thomas J. Campbell, who is now performing ex gratia the duties of Clerk, should be sworn by the Speaker, to act pro tempore as Clerk of this House, and that he be sworn accordingly

Mr. Marshall remarked, that, as would be perceived by the other side of the House, this was a concession to the point made by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Inge) the other day, namely, that the House cannot at all proceed in its business until a Clerk be sworn. He appealed to the law of 1789 on the subject. It appeared to him The Speaker reminded the gentleman that debate was out of order. Mr. Marshall moved that the rules (which re-

quire the resolution to lie over) be suspended. hat a vote might be taken on the proposition. Mr. Carter inquired whether the House had Mr. Marshall would answer: Mr. Campbell

was acting as Clerk, and ought to be sworn, or and on that motion demanded the Mr. Schenck suggested to the gentleman from Kentucky, that instead, of moving a suspension of the rules, he offer another resolution, appoint-

ing T. J. Campbell Clerk. The Speaker thought that a resolution of that character would not be in order, unless by a sus- journed till to-morrow. usages of the past; and then he may call, The question was then taken on the motion of

Mr. Marshall, and decided in the negative-twothirds not voting in favor of it. Mr. Kaufman offered a resolution, that if, on the next vote for Clerk, no person have a majority of all the votes, a plurality shall elect.

Objection was inade, when Mr. Kaufmen moved a suspension of the rules. The question was taken and decided in the ne-

The following is the result of the vote to-day for Clerk of the House, viz: Mr. Forney, Mr. Campbell, 94 95 102 72 14 Mr. Prindle. Mr. French,

Mr. Mudd. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Foot, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Governeur. 219 220 219 220 Nec'y to a choice 111 110 111

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1850.

tions of the Legislature of Vermont. On the six months, at Buena Vista, the late replaced motion to print, Mr. Mason spoke against John McLeod-a large number of Fallings

Mr. Hale said the resolutions were perto the South American republics, and from them feetly powerless. They were made for home Feb 26th, 1850, will be sold at the Counting consumption. They were intended for Ver- Smithfield, on a credit of 12 months a Tage mont. There was a small band of fanatics Distillery, and two young negro woman, one in Vermont, whose votes were counted by | 4 children, the other having two, and three in both parties. Both parties voted for strong resolutions, to be appealed to about election excellent Spirits Turpentine barrel make. time-when each party accused the other of

Mr. Phelps said the Senator was correct. bringing home a Charge. If Hungary had been He himself disclaimed all right to interfere with concerns of the States. - There was no intention on the part of the Northern States to interfere with the domestic concerns of any of the States. That there was folly and fanaticism in his State he had no doubt :from it. But he claimed Congress had the right to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States. The regulation of these territories, he said, should rest on the unbiassed judgment of Congress.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the motion to print

Mr. Yulee did not wish to discuss the question of slavery; but he did not agree, as Senator from Florida, to print language of illbreeding and insult, out of courtesy to Ver-

The motion to lay the motion to print on the table was negatived-Yeas 11, Nays 46. Mr. Hale explained that he had intended to say that there was great and growing dissatisfaction on the part of the North, at the

overshådowing influence of the South upon the legislation of this country. Mr. Calhoun stated that it was usual to take up the order of the day at one o'clock, and therefore he voted to lay on the table.

He would say that he had long and steadily resisted the current of abolition feeling, but he was now in despair, and saw that it must go to a head. Gentlemen of the South new admitted that the current of opinion at the North was not to be resisted. What the South would do it was not for

time should come, she would act in a manner that was demanded by her honor and interests. Mr. Borland opposed the motion to print, because the resolutions were aggressive in their character and insulting to the South. The subject was passed over.

him to say; but he had no doubt that when the

The Senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Cass for an inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, the motion of Mr. Hale to include Russia pending. Mr. Foote, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at length in support of the resolution, and adverted to the opposition which the resolution had met with from the two Senators who spoke yes-Mr. Hale explained that he had not opposed the

resolution. Mr. Foote could, he said, easily distinguish

between the rose bush and the surpent under it. The Senator's enmity was concealed under a mask of friendship. But he had not intended to bestow notice on that Senator's remarks, believing him to be under a hallucination. He complimented the Senator from Kentucky

Mr. Clay, and expressed his gratification at seeing him again in this bedy. But he proceeded to consider the various objections which has been urged by that Senator, to the proposition. He maintained that there was a social bond be-

tween nations which required that they should liberal principles.

that she was expected to express her sentiments. stone State had spoken, and the American people, as the representatives of twenty millions of people, should speak out in behalf of the oppressed. The Senate adjourned.

The House met at 12 o'clock. The journal of and Tuesday of Moore County Court, is sterday having been recell yesterday having been read,

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., who had until now been detained at home by domestic affliction, appeared in his seat to-day, and was qualified by taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the Uni

Mr. Hammond, of Md., presented a petition from Samuel Chalmers, praying indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1801, which was re-

The Speaker announced that the in order was the election of off then called—the same gentle lowing as the result of t

Foot Campbell French Philio Gouveneur Clarke Prindel M. St. Clair Clark

Necessary to a choice, 111 After the 10th vote an effort was mid Brooks and Mr. Hilliard to postpone of all the officers, except sergeants The chair ruled that the order page House, to go into an election, was indirect that, if a postponement be made, if my

Mr. Richardson here moved that they of the House, and on which motion Mr. Bayly demanded the yeas and to being ordered, the question resulted as tive by yeas 69, nays 141. Mr. Brooks then moved to postpone tion of officers of the House unit Stole which were ordered. The House refuse pone by yeas 67, nays 139.

Mr. Meade made an ineffectual effor. duce a resolution to repeal all the House, which presented a bar to to Clerk by a plurality vote. The Hop

HE fourth Anniversary of Maute 18, I. O O. F. will be celebrated a on Monday evening next, the 14th in Bussee, Esq, will deliver an Address occasion, at the Preshyterian Church The Public are solicited to suend. By the various Lodges in the State are and present; and the members of the Order in are expected to meet in the Lodge Room. THOMAS W. DEWEY. HAMDEN S. SMITH

T. M. OLIVER. W. H. H. TUCKER SEATON GALES, Raleigh, January 8, 1850-CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALEIGE HINTON FRANKLIN returns in thanks to the Citizens of Italeigh for their kindness and support, and begs leave to labor that he is again a Candidate for re-clean at stable of District No. 1; and if elected, when or to discharge the duties of his Office, at least Election-21st January, 1850. January S. 1850.

SALES OF NEGROES, &C. BY EXECUTORS OF JOHN MILEON Memorials were presented Mr. Upham presented anti-slavery resoluing, (if necessary) will be sold on a control of the little instruction of the little instruction. Hogs. Cattle, Mules, Horses, (some of the and very valuable) Farming utensitable. ser (who is also a harness and shoe main

FOR SALE. cond handed Piano, sold for want of un Dargain in both may be had by applying to January 7, 1840.

NATHAN WILLIAM

H. W. HUSTED.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. Candidates for Commissioners in the Easter We at the ensuing Municipal Election. Raleigh, Jan. 8th. 1850.

Livery Stables! ness, in all its branches, at the same stand; said no efforts nor expense will be spared on ha MA accommodate the travelling community. Com ances, with good horses and careful drien, furnished at all times and at short notes; w

fact, every convenience for travelling, inthe HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES. AC. will be supplied on the most favorable adden

hand, good HORSES FOR SALE the week or month, or year, will have the attended to, at inoderate prices. His Stable at Wilmington Street, just to the East of Marke See Thankful for the very liberal encourage which has been extended to the late Firm, the dersigned pledges himself to merit, by his eres

a continuance of public patronage and have.

GEO. T. COOK State of North Carolina-Pin G TY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Seesen rember Term, 1849. Abram D. Moye, Admr. of William L. Month

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction Court, that James Moye, one of the Defendant not a resident of this State: It is ordered to Court, that publication be made for six web! Raleigh Register, for the defendant, More 18 pear at the next Term of this Court to be the 1st Monday in February, 1850, and plant swer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of or Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Month November, A. D., 1849.

City Election.

N election will be held at the Court Ho A the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the list for the purpose of electing an Intendant, and missioners for the ensuing year.

CALVIN J. ROGERS, Shent

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, D. Shent

Raleigh Jan. 2nd 1850. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, in Monte
Montgomery Councies. By virtue of a proph Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Beau of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. 8 the County of Wake, I offer for sale the other tract, lyining in Moore and Montconsil ties, on both sides of Williams' Creek, come

about 400 Acres, more or less. These lands were partially worked 1 kg since for Gold, by a gentleman of listish and to contain the richest specimens of Copper and well as some Gold and Iron ore. Capitalists would do well to look into the

as a great bargain may be had, and as the plant will run near it, it may be worked to administrate not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage. and 29 and shall then sell at public sale ther particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. tle, of Raleigh and A. R. Kelly, of Cartage torneys at law.

December 20, 1849. BARRELS fine St. Croin Sugar, for

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND