JOHN C. CALHOUN. Remarks of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina in announcing Mr. Calhoun's death to the

House of Representatives. It becomes, Mr. Speaker, my solemn duty to announce to this House the decease of the Hon. John C Calhoun, a Senator of the State of South Carolina. He expired at his lodgings in this city yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. He live no longer among the living: he sleeps the sleep of a long night which knows no dawning. The sun which rose so brightly on this morning brought to him no

healing in its beams. We, the representatives of our State, come to sorrow over the dead; but the virtue, and the life, and the services of the deceased, were not confined by metes and bounds; but, standing on the broad expanse of this Confederacy, he gave his genius to the States, and his heart to his entire country. Carolina will not, therefore, be suffered to mourn her honored son in secret cells and solitary shades, but her sister States will gather around her in this palace of the nation, and, bending over that bier, weep as she weeps, and mourn with the deep, afflictive mourning of her heart. Yes, sir; her honored son-honored in the associations of his birth, which occurred when the echoes and the shouts of freedom had not yet died along his native hills; born of parents who had partaken of the toils, been affected by the struggles, and fought in the battles for liberty-seemed as if he were baptized in the very font of feedom. Reared amid the hardy scenery of nature, and amid the stern, pious, and reserved population, unseduced yet by the temptations, and unnerved by the luxuries of life, he gathered from surrounding objects, and from the people of his association, that peculiar hue and coloring which so transcendently marked his life. Unfettered by the restraints of the scoolhouse, he wandered in those regions which surrounded his dwelling, unmolested a d indulged those solitary thoughts, in rambling through her mighty forests, which gave that peculiar cast of thinking and reflection to his mighty soul. He was among a people who knew but few books, and over whose minds learning had not yet thrown its effulgence. But he gathered rich lore which surpasses that of Greek or Roman story. At an age when youths are generally prepared to scan the classics, he was yet uninitiated in their rudiments. Under the tuition of the venerable Doctor Waddle, his relative and friend, he quickly acquired what that gentleman was able to impart, and even then began to develop those mighty powers of clear perception, rapid analysis, quick comprehension, vast generalization, for which he was subsequently so eminently distinguished. He remained but a very short time at his school,

and returned again to his rustic employments. But the spirit had been awakened-the spiration had come like to a spirit from on high, and he felt that within him were found treasures that learning was essential to unfold. He gathered up his patrimony, he hastened to the college of Yale, and there, under the tuition of that accomplished scholar and profound theologian, Rev. Dr. Dwight, he became, in a short period, the first among the foremost, indulging not in the enjoyments. in the luxuries, and the dissipations of a college life, but with toil severe, with energy unbending, with devotion to his studies, he became (to use the language of a contemporary) "a man among boys" In a conflict intellectual with his great master, the keen eye of Dr. Dwight discerned the great qualifications which marked the man, and prohe honors that have fallen in his pathway. He was solitary, and associated not much with his class. He indulged his propensity to solitude; he walked among the elms that surround that ancient college; and in the cells, in the secret shades of that institution, he felt that dawning on his mind which was to precede the brighter and the greater day; and raising himself from the materiality around him, he soared on the wings of contemplation to heights sublime, and wielding his flight along the zodiac, raised his head among the stars. The honors of the college became his meed, and departing thence with the blessings and the benedictions of his venerable instructor, he repaired for a short period to the school of Litchfield, and there imbibed those principles of the common law based upon the rights of man, and throwing a cordon around the British and the American citizen. He left, and upon presence of his friends, who had heard from a distance the glad tidings of his studies and his success. He took at once his position among his neighbors. He was sent by them to the councils of the State; and there, amid the glittering array of lofty intellects and ennobled characters, he became first among the

But that sphere was too limited for the expansibility of a mind which seemed to know the age of twenty-eight he was transferred down for the benefit of the poor red man. to this hall. He came not, sir, to a bower of ease; he came not in the moment of sunshine of trinquility, he came when the country was disturbed by dissension from within, and pressed from without by the great powpass of its breadth. He applied himself spotless purity of his character. looked down and saw that there was a migh-

York, were about to retire from the line, and that Governor had written to Mr. Madison that he had exhausted his own credit, and the credit of all those whose resources he could command, and his means were exhausted; and unless in a short period money was sent on to invigorate the troops, the war must ous foe-sir, upon that occasion Mr Madiand aid; but advice and aid they had not to ties with foreign powers on a permanent bayouthful Hercules, who hitherto has borne

the war upon his shoulders, and he will counadvised and appealed to the States for the ponded to the appeal. These were times there was an undying confidence—in the spheres into harmony. hearts of a free people; and they went forth to battle and to conquest.

ed to this youthful patriot, who had rescued his country in the dark hour of her peril. -Mr. Monroe transferred him to his cabinet; Department of War, so complicated and disthe high honors he had achieved upon this floor, for the uncertain victories of an executive position. But no man had pondered more thoroughly the depths of his own mind and the purpose of his own heart-none

combined together in one system, all the de- about to west from us that imperial territory is which is the best mode of accomplishing the ob- Territories, and at most the fixation of the bounbut uniting them all in beautiful harmony And so complete did that work come from lic. his hands, that at this time there has been no change material in this Department. It has administration, he retired once more from of a bill alone for the admission of California, and passed through the ordeal of another war, public life, but he retired voluntarily. Mr. and it still remains fresh, and without symptoms of decay. He knew that if we were to fact) called upon me, took me to the embraconduct them; and he therefore directed his am to be Secretary of State; the President conjointly with other measures. We all know perattention to West Point, which, fostered by appreciates the high talants of Mr. Calhoun

estinctively looked for some other great abject on which to exercise its powers. He charge." beheld the Indian tribes, broken down by the pressure and the advances of civilization, wasting away before the vices, and acquiring as he received the terms of the proposal.—

Mexican campaign.

Sir, he did not remain in office to accomplish this great object. But he had laid its madness, and in like manner had dispirited foundation so deep, he had spread out his plans so broad, that he has reared to himself, in the establishment of that people, a more enduring monument than battles e'er gave, and gathered more glorious trophies than can be plucked upon the plains of war. The trihis return home, was greeted by the glowing | umphs of war are marked by desolated towns and conflagrated fields; his triumphs will be seen in the collection of the Indians tribes. constituting a confederation among themselves, in the school-houses, in the valleys, in the churches that rise with their spires from the hill-top, in the clear sunshine of heaven. The music of that triumph is not heard in the clangor of the trumpet, and the ing out the measures of Mr. Polk. The rolling of the drum, but swells from the clang of the anvil, and the tones of the water-wheel. no limit but the good of all mankind. At and the cadence of the mill-stream that rolls

Sir, he paused not in his career of usefulness; he was transferred, by the votes of a grateful people, to the chair of the second officer of the government. There he presided with a firmness, an impartiality, with a and the Senate gatherered around him, and ers of Europe, then contending for the mas- dignity, that all admired. And yet it is not the country was safe Reason triumphed, tery of the world, and uniting and harmoniz- given unto man to wass unscathed the fiery ing in this, and this alone—the destruction furnace of this world. While presiding over of American institutions, the annihilation of that body of ambassadors from sovereign American trade. The whole country (boy States, while regulating their councils, the as I then was, I well remember) seemed as tongue of calumny assailed him, and accused if covered with a funeral gloom. The spirits him of official corruption in the Riprap conof the best men seemed crushed amid that tract. Indignantly he left the chair, demanpressure, and the eye of hope scarce found | ded of the Senators an immediate investigaconsolation in any prospect of the future — tion by a committee, and came out of the purpose; he loved this Union, for I have of-But he had not been long in these halls be- fire like gold refined in the furnace. From ten heard him breathe out that love; he lovfore he took the gauge and measurement of that time to the day that terminated his life ed the equality of the States, because he the depths of these calamities, and the com- no man dared to breathe aught against the knew that upon that equality rested the sta-

most vigorously to the application of the rem- But while in that chair, Mr. Calhoun per- compact—the Constitution of our fathersedies for so vital a diease. He found that a ceived that there was arising a great and and esteemed it as a great covenant between mistaken policy had added to the calamities mighty influence to overshadow a portion of sovereign States, which, if properly observed on the ocean, that still further calamity of this land. From a patriotic devotion to his would make us the chosen people of the fettering, with a restrictive system, the very country, he consented on this floor, in 1816, world. motions and energies of the people. He upon the reduction of the war duties, to a At length the acting of the spirit chafed upon the reduction of the war duties, to a At length the acting of the spirit chafed depicted as contemplated to be introduced into an gradual diminution of the burdens, and thus the frail tenement of mortality, and to the omnibus bill, and to be considered in that way. The ty pressure, a great weight upon the resour- saved the manufactures from annihilation. — eye of his friends the tide of life began to Senator from Missouri knows perfectly well that no ces of this country which time had gradually But that interest, then a mere strippling, ebb; but sir, with an undying confidence in such purpose existed, and he has no right to infer increased, and he resolved at once, with that resolved at resolution which characterized him—with that energy which impelled him direct to his purpose—to advise what a giant's growth, his powers—with a consciousness of the dan-day last, when I misunderstood my colleague, and civil war with her neighbor Texas, and if I were supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise what a consciousness of the dan-day last, when I misunderstood my colleague, and civil war with her neighbor Texas, and if I were supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise what a consciousness of the dan-day last, when I misunderstood my colleague, and civil war with her neighbor Texas, and if I were supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise which it was the month of the members of a republic, as of one com-day last, when I misunderstood my colleague, and civil war with her neighbor Texas, and if I were supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise which it was the members of a republic, as of one com-day last, when I misunderstood my colleague, and civil war with her neighbor Texas, and if I were supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise a supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise a supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise a supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise a supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with these measures to advise a supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with the supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with the supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with the supposed that his object was to combine this fugi-like slave bill with the supposed that his object was that energy which impelled him direct to came potent, growing with a giant's growth, his purpose—to advi-e what was considered and estained a scient's might and accommon to the supposed that his object was to combine this fugi- gard to his own sufficiency, he rose at once gard to which it was the most imperative duty of something conceded to you in return. Treates to single out of these three Territories, that in re- dation, that if you concede any thing, you have tive slave bill with these measures, he rose at once gard to which it was the most imperative duty of something conceded to you in return. Treates his purpose—to advi-e what was considered and attained a giant's might, and was inclin- solitudes of disease, unable even to hold a and disclaimed any such intention Sir. nobody has Congress at once to legislate, I would say it was are compromises made with foreign powers conare medy too great almost for the advice of any other—"at once, weak as we were in once of the solution any other-"at once, weak as we were in once resigned his seat, gave up his dignified speech has gone to the world and its judgnumbers, unprepared as we were in arms, position, mingled in the strifes of the arena, ment will impartially be stamped upon it. diminished as were our resources, to bid defiance to Britain, and assume the attitude
of a nation conflicting for its rights."

position, mingled in the strites of the arena,
sounded the tocsin of alarm, waked up the
attention of the South, himself no less active
than those whom he thus aroused, and at fa nation conflicting for its rights."

Fortunately for the country, that advice was taken, and then the great spirit of A
danger, to throw herself into the breach for whilst on this subject of Texas, to another part of the Senator's argument. They came all mention of the South, himself advice of his friends, into the Senate chamber; and there, with a manliness of purpose danger, to throw herself into the breach for whilst on this subject of Texas, to another part of the Senator's argument. They came all discission to the Senator's argument. They came all the subjects to a committee with a view refer all the subjects to a committee with was taken, and then the great spirit of A- danger, to throw herself into the breach for with a decision of tone, with a clearness of whilst on this subject of Texas, to another part of

under the command of the Governor of New | the wounded feelings, and by a generous compromise on all parts, the people of the South were freed from onerous taxation, and the North yet left to enjoy the fruits of her industry, and to progress in her glorious advancement in all that is virtuous in industry and elevated in sentiment.

But he limited not his scope to our domesend, and our country bow down to a victori- tic horizon. He looked abroad at our relations with the nations. He saw our increase son became so disheartened, that he assem- of strength. He measured our resources, and bled his counsellors, and asked for advice was willing at once to settle all our difficul-

give. At length Mr. Dallas, the Secretary sis. With Britain we had causes of contenof the Treasury, said to Mr. Madison. "You tion, of deep and long standing. He resolare sick; retire to your chamber; leave the ved, if the powers of his intellect could avail rest to us. I will send to the Capitol for the aught before he departed hence, that these questions should be settled for a nation's honor and a nation's safety. He faltered not .sel us a remedy." Calhoun came. He I know (for I was present) that when the Ashburton treaty was about to be madeloan of their credit. It seemed as if a new when there were apprehensions in the cabilight had burst upon the cabinet. His ad- net that it would not be sanctioned by the vice was taken. The States generously res- Senate-a member of that cabinet called to consult Mr. Calhoun, and to ask if he would of fearful import. We were engaged in war give to it his generous support. The reply with a nation whose resources were ample, at that moment of Mr. Calhoun was eminentwhile ours were crippled. Our ships-of-war, ly satisfactory, and its annunciation to the few in number, were compelled to go forth on cabinet gave assurance to the distinguished the broad bosom of the deep, to encounter Secretary of State, who so eminently had those fleets which had signalized themselves | conducted this important negotiation. He at the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar, and at once considered the work as finished; for annihilated the combined navies of France it is the union of action in the intellectual and Spain. But there was an inward strength as in the physical world that moves the

When that treaty was before the Senate, it was considered in secret session; and I Sir, the clang of arms and the shouts of never shall forget, that, sitting upon yonder victory had scarcely died along the dark wa- side of the House, the colleague of Mr. Calters of the Niagara-the war upon the plains houn-who at that time was not on soof Orleans had just gone out with a blaze of cial terms with him-my friend, the Honoglory-when all eyes were instinctively turn- rable Mr. Preston, whose heart throbbed with an enthusiastic love of all that is elevated, left his seat in the Senate and came to my seat in the House, saying, I must give vent and upon that occasion, so confused was the to my feelings, Mr. Calhoun has made a speech which has settled the question of the northordered, that Mr. William Loundes, a friend | eastern boundary. All his friends-nay, all of Mr. Calhoun, advised him against risking | the Senators-have collected around to congratulate him, and I have come out to excovered himself with a mantle of glory.

Sir, after a while he retired from Cong but the unfortunate accident on board the knew so well the undaunted resolution and Princeton, which deprived Virginia of two of energy that always characterized him; and her most gifted sons, members of the Cabinet he resolved to accept, and did. He related immediately suggested the recall of Mr. Calto me, what was extremely characteristic, he houn, fro " his retirement in private life and went into the Department, but became not the shades of his own domicil, to aid the of it for awhile. He gave no directions-he | country in the great exigency | His nomilet the machinery move on by its own impe- nation as Secretary of State was sent to the tus. In the mean time he gathered, with Senate, and, without reference to a committhat minuteness which characterized him, tee, was unnaimously confirmed. Sir, when all the facts connected with the working of he arrived here, he perceived that the souththe machinery. With that power of gener- ern country was in imminent peril, and that alization for which he was so remarkable, he the arts and intrigues of Great Britain were tached parts; he instituted bureaus, impart- which is now the State of Texas. By his and individual responsibility to each, and re- wisdom, and the exercise of his great admin- Sir I should be glad if the experiment could be quiring from them that responsibility in turn, istrative talents, the intrigues of Great Brit- made without injury to the public, that the two ain were defeated, and that portion of the | modes should be tested by experience, and it would and creating in the workings a perfect unity. sunny South was soon annexed to this repub-

Buchanan (for I might as well relate the his care, became the great school of tactics and considers the country now encircled by and of military discipline, the benefits of danger upon the Oregon question. Go to which have so lately been experienced in the Mr. Calhoun, and tender to him the mission to the court of St. James-special or gene-But, sir, having finished this work his mind ral, as he may determine-with a transfer of the Oregon question entirely to his

Never can I forget how the muscles of his face became tense, how his great eye rolled, none of the virtues, of the white man. His "No, sir-no!" (he replied.) If the embasheart expanded with a philanthopy as exten- sies of all Europe were clustered into one, I sive as the human race. He immediately would not take it at this time : my country conceived the project of collecting them into is in danger; here ought to be the negotiaone nation, of transferring them to the other tion, and here will I stand." Sir, he retired side of the great river, and freeing them at to his farm; but the President, in his inauonce from the temptations and the cupidity of gural, had indicated so strongly his assertion of the entirety of the Oregon treaty-had in pirited the people of the West almost to the merchants of the East, and of the North and South, that a presentiment of great dana war seemed inevitable with the greatest naval power of the earth. Impelled by their apprehensions, the merchants sent a message to Mr Calhoun, and begged him again to return to the cou-cils of the nation. His predecessor generously resigned. He came, and when he came, though late, he beheld dismay on the countenances of all There was a triumphant majority in both parts of this Capitol of the Democratic party, who, with a few exceptions, were for carryannounced on the floor of the Senate, the day after his arrival, his first determination to resist and save from the madness of the hour this great country, they immediately rallied, and soon his friends in this House and the republic was relieved of the calamities of war. This was the last great work he

But he saw other evils; he beheld this republic about to lose its poise from a derangement of its weight and levers; he was anxious I do not justfy such a course; but we must take to adjust the balance, and to restore the equilibrium; he exercised his mind for that bility of the government; he admired that

friends

" For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn, Nor wife nor children more shall he behold," nor sacred home. But he shall shortly rest

Though dead, he still liveth; he liveth in the hearts of his friends, in the memory of his services, in the respect of the States, in the affections, the devoted affections of that household be cherished. He will live in the tomes of Time, as they shall unfold their pages, rich with virtues, tor the eye of the yet unborn. He lives, and will continue to live for countless ages in the advance of that science to which, by his intellect, he so keeping of subjects separate and distinct—is theremuch contributed, in the disenthralment of by to be disregarded. Now there is very little man from the restrictions of government, in the freedom of intercourse of nations, and kindreds, and tongues, which makes our common mother earth throw from her lap her bounteous pleaty unto all her children And it may be, that with the example set to other nations, there shall arise a union of thought and sentiment, and that the strong ties of interest, and the silken cords of love, may unite the hearts of all, until, from the continents and the isles of the sea, there will come up the gratulation of voices, that shall mingle with the choral song of the angelic host-" Peace on earth; good will to bil. Take the tariff bill. It contains five hunall mankind."

MR. CLAY'S REMARKS,

IN SENATE, APRIL 8, 1850. Mr. Clay Mr. President, although far from being well, suffering still under the common malady of the times-the influenzal suppose-I feel mysel called upon to make some reply to a portion of the arguments which we have just heard from the Senator from Missouri. Sir, I have to express an unfeigned regret that it is not my fortune to concur in opinion with that Senator in reference to the mode of accomplishing a common object which we both have very much at heart. My respect for the ability, and my deference to the long service and great xperience of that Senator, and my knowledge of the deep interest which he takes, and in which I most press my emotions, and dec'are that he has heartily share, in the admission of this new State as soon as practicable, renders it extremely unpleasant, and as I think unfortunate, that we should differ as to the means of accomplishing a common object. Mr President, I stated on Friday last, and I have on various occasions stated, that, for one, I was rea-

dy to vote for the admission of California separate-

ly, by itself and unconnected with any other meas-

res or in conjunction with other measures. And

stated on that occasion to the Senate and to the

Senator from Missouri, that I believed, as I yet be-

lieve, that the most speedy mode of accomplishing

combining some of these measures in connection with

California, and by this combined bill presenting sub-

pected in their nature, to the consideration of Con-

gress at one and the same time. The whole ques-

souri or myself was correct. He has made an allu-With the commencement of Mr. Polk's ence to the difficulties that may arise on the passage were ceded together, in association, to the Re houses in favor of the admission of California. We know at the same time that there are great difficulties with reference to the passage of Territorial Governments unconnected with the Wilmot Proviso. know that one portion of Congress desires very much the admission of California, when many members comprising that portion are opposed-some to the posing the Wilmot proviso. establishment of any governments at all for the Territories and many of them to the establisment of such so. Thus whilst that party, anxious for the accomplishment of its own views, and the satisfaction of bill for the separate admission of California, they are holding back in reference to other subjects equal ly important in the object which I trust animates the breasts of all—the great object of quiet and pacific action to the country. And, besides, there are not wrong separately because, you who contenthose who desire the establishment of governments | ded for the proviso, did so, I have no doubt, honfor the Territories without the proviso, but who are estly, and you who opposed the proviso did so, willing to take the admisson of California in combi- have no doubt, honestly. It was a case, thereout the proviso. I did allude to other considera- two large parties in Congress, and their convic sail, not n approbation-far from it-but with most gers stole over the hearts of the people, and decided disapprobation of it on my part. I did hear on the minority of that House a measure which is unacceptable to it, and abhorrent to its feelings. without its association with other objects in view. trust to acts of violence, but to those parliamentary rules and modes of proceeding of which we have had gree, in the House of Representatives, and which we know some consider lawful at any time to be employed. For myself, I differ perhaps from most members of this body, or of any deliberative body. Whigs finding that they were too few to mind, or argument against argument, of reason astem the current, refused to breast themsel- ginst reason, and when, after such employment of ves to the shock. But when Mr. Calhoun our intellectual faculties, I find myself in the minoram not for resorting to adjournments, calls for the yeas and nays, and other dilatory proceedings, in full and fair operation, must inevitably take place. There is great loss of sleep, with great physical dis comfort in one mode of proceeding, without any in the other. But, whilst this is my jadgment of what is proper in deliberative bodies, other gentlemen entertain different opinions. They think it fair to employ all the parliamentary means that are vested in them by the constitution, or by the rules which regulate the body to which they belong, to defeat, impede, or delay to any extent the passage of the me sure which they consider odious I repeat, sir,

and we can never expect to make him as we could Now, the Senator from Missouri has chosen to ceeding. Sir, if I were disposed to retort, which I am far from doing. I could say that there had been some unfairness in the argument of the Senstor from Massouri, when he endeavored to show that the pending proposition was to combine California, the Perritorial Governments for the two proposed Territories, the fixation of the line of Texas, the fugitive slave bill, the bill for abolishing the electronic some legislation here—do not all these considerative slave bill, the bill for abolishing the electronic some legislation here—do not all these considerative slave bill, the bill for abolishing the electronic some legislation here—do not all these considerative slave bill, the bill for abolishing the slave trade how many other subjects, which his imagination to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico? - comity, courtesy; upon these, every thing is basjects than the admission of California, the establish- ry between her and Texas. Every consideration if you concede any thing, it is to your own brethment of Territorial Governments, and—doubting its propriety, as I did on Friday, not being absolute
ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own mind—adding to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own family. Let him who elevates a ly defined to the control of law, the danger from dis ly determined in my own family. up and caused her to arouse from her prostrate condition, and standing erect, shake
her spear in bold defiance. In that war, his
counsels contributed as much, I am inform
description of that sacred Constitution, and standing erect, shake
her spear in bold defiance. In that war, his
counsels contributed as much, I am inform
description of that sacred Constitution, and put it to the cansoliciting territorial governments. Attempts were
though hostile fleets floated in our waters,
and overthrew his antagonists one by one, as
they came all the subjects to a committee with a view
though hostile fleets floated in our waters,
and overthrew his antagonists one by one, as
they came up to the attack. But, weakened
by the strife, although he retired victorious
and armies threatened our cities, he quailed
as those of any more to it.

Texas a veto on California? We be imagines that?

You pass a bill with the senarors section of that sacred Constitution,
and und imbibed, whose
every precept he had imbibed, whose
every condition he had admired. Sir, althey came up to the attack. But, weakened
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and encircled with a laurel wreath, he fell

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Exchange list, and its Editor to the
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Exchange list, and its Editor to the committee, and the subjects to a committee with a subjects to a committee with counsels contributed as much, I am informed, as those of any man to its final success.

At a period when our troops on the frontier

At a period when our troops on the frontier

Carpe to him and to the country like helm to the country like helm

man as he is, with all his weaknesses and infirmities.

dead, air; lost to his country and to his es, and other sections in relation to the proposition Texas for the settlement of her boundary, making he r certain offers, and this latter proposition dependant on the consent which Texas might give. But suppose Texas does not give her consent, does anybody say that the other parts of the bill would be come dead or nugatory? Each portion of the bill amid his own native hills, with no dirge but is of force and effect according to the object in view the rude music of the winds, and, after awhile, and each might stand, although the other portion no tears to moisten his grave but the dews of the bill might be rendered null, in consequence of the non-concurrence of Texas in any other pow-

> It has been said that it is wrong to make those who might be in favor of the admission of California, and against the establishment of Territorial Governments, or vice versa, vote on such a combination-and that it would be wrong to combine them in one hill, because they would have to vote against both, not liking a portion of the bill; or for both, still disliking a portion of the bill. And we are told that what the wisdom of California suggested in her constitution-that is to say, the of practicability in this idea of a total separation of subjects. Suppose you have the California bill alone before you, is that a single idea? There is first the admission of the State, and secondly the proper boundaries of the State. Now there may be Senators, if you had this single hill before you, who would say we are willing to admit a State, to be carved out of this Territory, but we are against the boundaries proposed, and why not separate it into two bills, one for the admission of State, and the other for the fixation of its limits. Why, thus you wight go on, cutting sub jects up into as many parts as they are capable of being divided into, and say that each one of

dred items usually, and we have never passed a tariff bill, or given a vote upon it, without some parts of it being objectionable to some, or that did not contain items for which some man voted a gainst his judgment, but which he did vote for, because of other items in the same bill And so with the course we propose. If we combine together a bill for the admission of California and or governments for the Territories, in the first place those who oppose the combination may onpose it. If it is introduced already in the bill, it may be proposed to strike out what relates to the Territories; or if it is proposed that they shall be added to the bill for the admission of California, they can move amendments, call for the yeas and nays, and thus show their opposition to the association of the measures together. But suppose he majority overrules them. Suppose there is a majority in favor of the association of the measures, and then the final question is put, Will you vote for or against the bill? And what are you to do in a case of that kind? Exactly what we would do in all human concerns. There is bad and good mixed together. You may vote against if you please in toto, because of the bad there is prohibited.' it, or you may vote for it, because you approve the greater amount of good there is in it. The question for the time is, whether there is more of the good than of the bad in the bill, and if the good outweighs the bad, that will be a further consid

them shall contain a single idea. Take the tariff

eration for voting for the whole measure. But, sir, my object now is to show that there jects, which I shall presently show are fairly con- is a perfect connexion between the subjects proposed to be united, and I refer not to what the Senator from Missouri has charged, but to the the Senate of the United States in the same bill tion between the Senator from Missouri and myself State of California, territorial governments for the and by a perseverance almost unexampled in the ject. I say connect the several measures together; dary of Texas. Sir, are these subjects connected greed with the other, vote after vote was taken he says no, take California separately and alone. - together or are they not? Let us look at facts and without any practical result. But they finally the Senator from Missouri himself insists ought he has required what I had in contemplation at the grade of government in Mexico. All of them the Mexican Republic. They came here togethhave wars, we should have the science to sure of one of those windows, and said: "I difficulty as to her admission, either separately or acquired them. They came here at the last ses er, in association, under the treaty by which we sion together, all imploring the establishment of l'erritorial Governments within their respective limits. It was not done. Why was it not done? by saying you insisted upon the introduction of the Wilmot proviso. The North reproaches the South by saying you are responsible for it by op-

Mr. President, both parties were wrong and neither was wrong. They were were wrong in were wrong in the aggregate because Congress it was called upon to do by all the solemn obligations, their consciences, respectively restrained justly be made by one party upon the other. It proper governments were not then devised, but it which sometimes exist in deliberative hodies and prevent legislation. But, sir, these Territories mission of California. were altogether-Utah, California, and New Mexico. One short year ago they were all Teron a community the misconduct or peculiar opin

not only at present without any government, ex- You are respectful to me because I am respectful cept some patched up military form of govern-ment, but she is at this moment, the moment the moment of the control of the washing of the was ed, as those of any man to its final success. At a period when our troops on the frontier, ame to him and to the country, like balm to ed on the plains. And now where is he? Dead, At a period when our troops on the frontier, came to him and to the country, like balm to ed on the plains. And now where is he? Dead, bill establishing governments in the two Territorias she pleases. She comes here now with her rise up and say here is a third subject that you advocate of the cause.

-and cocks up her nose and asks if you will associate her with those two girls, [laughter.] Mr.
sociate her with those two girls, [laughter.] Mr.
to compromise all the differences
the subject of slavary. President, I might laugh, if I did not feel the pro-President, I might laugh, it i did not reet the state of size asked, on another memorable occasion, "Ye consideration of one branch of gods, on what meat has our Cæsar fed, that he could be right, sir? Can you how mittee? Whatever, a you how has grown so great for a believe the theat of the country, yet to be brought before the Senate for confirmation for confirmation. pears to abound in all parts of the country, yet tion, for confirmation or rejection of the Senate. pears to abound in all parts of the govern- of the Senate. If they report at is said that they cannot carry on the govern- of the Senate. If they report at ment without some loan. I have seen some doc ment without some loan. I have seen some doc sure, you have the sure or uments of late from the Legislature of California, sure, you have the controlling p and I find in one of them a very sensible report not allow the subject to be c to one branch of the Legislature, in which it is proposed to levy a poll tax of five dollars, which it is said will collect an ample revenue by July the great and responsible duty? Single don of the Senate for responsible duty? Single don of the Senate for responsible to whom you which is the establishment of governments for our recent acquisitions; is there not in the fact of their community of existence heretofore, and in the fact of the community of their present existence; is there not in the fact that we propose government for the one matured, it is true, in the form of a State government, and for the others, governments also adapted to their peculiar condi-

with Utah and New Mexico? But sir, the honorable Senator from Missour has endeavored to place himself behind precedent and he asserted that in every instance of the ad mission of a new State the question of admission has stood by itself, unconnected with any measure whatever. Now, it is very remarkable that that honorable Senator did not recollect the case of the admission of the very State of which he is such an able and efficient Senator. Why, sir, that State was not admitted alone. Other subjects were connected with the act by which she was admitted. Here it is:

tion, ample reason why they should be combined?

And what is there, I ask, in the nature of the case,

that offends the dignity of California, or renders

it less to her honor to be associated hereafter,

where she has always been associated heretofore

"An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Ter-

And the eighth section of the bill provides expressly, not merely for the establishment of tem porary Territorial Gov rnments, but a permanent, perpetual fundamental law in reference to those

other Territories : "That in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, lying north of 36° 30' north latitude, not included within the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the parties shall be duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever

What did we do in the case of Louisiana? 1805 two Territorial Governments were established-one for the Territory of Orleans, and the lat ter one embracing the very State to which this provision in reference to slavery was applied .-But if I were to open the records of this body what would they disclose? Not a Territory and a State combined, but two States, as far separated from each other as possible, were combined by history of legislation, each House, having disa points. I might very properly say that the peculiar situation of affairs would supply a precedent. There is, I admit, no case exactly in all points like that of California, and the two Territories adjacent to up and debated by Messrs. Benton the torial Governments.

In most of the cases to which the honorable Senator has referred, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, and others, there was but one single Territory to be admitted, and that was clearly defined and its muniment ascertained by the parent States. But here we have the subject before us, and I put it to you, sir, and to every member of this body. if there is not a connexion, and fitness, and propriety, and sympathy, in the subjects themselves, | cluding the subject of California from that not only warrant but demand that you should connect them together. But, sir, see the enormity of this proposition

hope it will be distinctly understood that I am equally anxious with the honorable Senator from Missouri for the admission of California. I think her admission has been improperly delayed; I tions of treaty stipulations, and all the solemn du- has been unavoidably delayed, by causes which we all know and understand. But not only does the honorable Senator require that this elder sister, who treats with so much contempt the other poor that her superior honor and dignity shall be recognised, but he exacts from us that she shall be nation with governments for the Territories with- fore, of irreconcilable difference of opinion between kept separate and alone; that she shall not be contaminated by any sort of connexion with her sisters, lest she might contract some contagious and fatal disease. The honorable Senator is not lead off in the dance; she must precede all the the table, to make way for the Defin others. He insists that it will be treating her with In the House, a private bill was debte indignity, with contempt, if you take up the Territorial bills in the first instance, and act upon them before you act upon the question of the ad-Mr. President, I hope I am doing a less impru-

dent thing in the attempt I am making to keep ritories, and allow me to say, however much it these subjects together, than I am doing in regard before instances in this country, and which I myself may be emphasized, that California is no State to my personal condition in occupying so much yet, and she can be no State until she has the seal of your time. If had supposed otherwise, I should and sanction of the paramount authority which not have said a word. But, sir, I hope I have and was first elected Clerk of that long pervades all this country. It is in the power of said enough to show, first, that California would 30th Congress. Congress, if it choose to exercise the right, to put | be more speedily admitted by being connected with been established there and establish a Territorial stand separated from them; secondly, that there Government there. I am not disposed to charge is no incongruity in the association of the sub jects; and, thirdly, that according to precedent ions of any individual of that community, but I and all the analogies to be drawn from precedents must say what I have been constrained to feel, not exactly like, but somewhat similar, to the pre hat I am pained to see with what contumacy, sent case, there is no impediment in the way of with what disregard of the allegiance due from the the course which I have proposed. And if I am from public life apwards of thirty jets States, old and new, they sometimes treat the par- right in this view, I am sure no difficulty need be ental and paramount authorit . And I was late apprehended. Every member of this body is dey-I will not say provoked, the annoyance was strous of restoring once more peace, harmony too slight-somewhat grieved at seeing some let- and fraternal affection to this distracted people. ter from California talking already of breaking off | Various projects have been suggested to accomfrom this Union and setting up for themselves .- plish that patriotic object. Amongst them a pro-They will venture on no such hazardous experi- position has been made by the Senator from Misment as that. If they do, I venture to say the sissippi to refer all the subjects to one committee, common authority of the Union will recall them to be appointed by the Senate, with power to reto obedience and a sense of their duty very quick- port as that committee may, upon consideration But, sir, these three Territories, one of which | deem it best, either a separate or a conjoint measnow called a State, were component parts of ure. The purpose of the committee is to settle Mexico, and they are now component parts of the | if they can, the causes of difference which exist United States; and allow me to say in reference in the country by some proposition of comproto that part of the argument of the Senator from mile. There are, no doubt, many men who are Missouri which speaks of the wretched condition | very wise in their own estimation, who will reject of California at this moment, with her mines of all propositions of compromise, but that is no reaboundless extent of gold-that desperate condi- son why a compromise should not be attempted tion, that anarchy with which she is threatened, to be made. I go for nonorable compromise that want of law which exists, that danger of whenever it can be made. Life itself is but breaking into pieces, (for such I believe was the compromise between death and life, the struggle remark of the honorable Senator) if there is not continuing throughout our whole existence, until tions, every one of them, apply with equal force, and ought they not to receive equal application. The principle of mountain, landy—A. D. Childs; Cranberry and ought they not to receive equal application. in this District, abolition, and God Almighty knows and ought they not to receive equal application, the principle of mutual concession, politeness, Why, in regard to New Mexico especially, she is ed. I how to you to day because you how to me

two sisters—the one older and the other younger must not refer to the committee don of the Senate for occupying so and



RALEIGH, N.

Wednesday, April 17. IMPORTANT ARRANGEM

We are compelled to rely in this te Northern papers altogether-a dependent way, that exists in too many paricular view to remove, in some degree, that value and usefulness to the "REGISTER" made an arrangement whereby we the regular Telegraphic reports on our days. The expense attending this a is by no means tritling. Relying upo couragement of the public in this effort and be useful to them, we shall dist whenever we have reason to believe: liance is vain.

Our Semi-Weekly paper, especially, the South, East and West, finneday issue, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. the latest intelligence from all quare

CONGRESS

sented resolutions from the Legislatur gan, rescinding their instructions to the was then made by Mr. Douglas to lar tions of Mr. Clay with those of Mr Bel eration of the committee, which was test votes upon Mr. Foote's propositi

In the Senate, on Friday, the appar committee on the Galphin claim with an enlarged jurisdiction.

The Hon. T. J. CAMPBELL, Clerkoft of Representatives, died in Washington

SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor SEABROOK having leaden of his age-being 74 years old, and have The appointment has since been and accepted by, the Hon. F. H. Eus

The Locofoco party in Monte their Candidate for Governor. In Lincoln, David S. Reid is recom

The "Mountain Banner,"

70- The Postmaster General has 50 ga-John H. Dunn.

The Washington Correspon presented by that arch demagaget 30 ed that Seward, having run his caree idency, will, immediately after the him. Emperor Soulouque will be on him the title of "Count, without

THE GRANVILLE WHIS " BIR