

REPORT OF
HON. JAMES H. HAMMOND,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ON THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS,
Delivered in the Senate of the United States,
March 4, 1855.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, Mr. Hammond said:

Mr. President: In the debate which occurred in the early part of the last month, I understood the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) to say that the question of the reception of Kansas into the Union was narrowed down to a single point. That point was, whether that constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas. Am I correct?

Mr. Douglas: The Senator is correct with this qualification: I could waive the irregularity and agree to the reception of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, provided I was satisfied that it was the act and will of the people, and embodied their will. There are other objections; but those I could overcome, if this point were disposed of.

Mr. Hammond: I do not understand the Senator to understand that if he could be satisfied that this constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, all other defects and irregularities could be cured by the act of Congress, and that he himself would be willing to permit such an act to be passed.

Now, sir, the only question with him is, how it will be ascertained, and upon that point, and that only, we shall discuss. I think that the Senator fell into a fundamental error in his report, discharging from the report of the majority of the territorial committee, when he said that the constitution which framed the Leocompton Convention was not the act of the people, and that error has probably arisen all his subsequent errors on this subject. How can it be possible that a convention should be the creature of a Territorial Legislature, and from that error has probably arisen all his subsequent errors on this subject. How can it be possible that a convention should be the creature of a Territorial Legislature, and from that error has probably arisen all his subsequent errors on this subject.

...a look back in history times we find the case different; for government is no longer created, but it becomes so strong for society, and shape itself, as well as its constitution. In later ages, however, the progress of civilization and of intelligence has made the divergence so great as to produce civil war and revolution; and it is nothing new but the want of harmony between government and society which occasions all the unequal and trouble and terror that we see abroad. It was this that brought on the American Revolution. We threw off a government not created by the people, and made one for ourselves. The question is how far we have succeeded? The South, so far as that is concerned, is satisfied, harmonious and prosperous.

In all social systems there must be a class to do the work, to perform the drudgery of life; that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you cannot have a government. It consists of the very mass of society and of political and social life. It is the basis of all government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other, except on this mud-sill. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to her own, but eminently qualified in her own way to do the work, to perform the drudgery of life. A race that she found in the climate, to never all her purposes. We use them for our purpose, and call them slaves. We wear old-fashioned whips at the South; yet it is a word discarded long ago. It is a word that with them you have to use; it is a word that with them you have to use; it is a word that with them you have to use.

COMMUNICATIONS.
A REPLY TO "EVERY WIFE HER OWN FORGEMASTER."
BY THE REGISTER.

MR. STINE:—Your issue of the 9th inst. contains an interesting extract from Harper's Magazine, headed "Every wife her own forgermaster, in these lessons." Our friends read it with considerable gusto, and recommended it as a careful perusal; it thereby intimating that we (if not to the fullest extent) had by some extent been guilty of peevishness. However this may be, we think the woman capable of practicing the lessons given, no more worthy of the position of wife or mother, than is a vulgar, coarse, and drunken fellow, who is engaged in the practice of the same. It is not to be supposed that he is to be expended for the comfort and credit of his wife and children, to the honor of her husband. Our object is not to give you an unfavorable notion of the man, but to give you a general, tolerably clear view of the man, as he is when he is in the habit of following you, and to give you, as clear a manner as we can some of the means by which his wife and children may render themselves and their lives miserable.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—**Senate.**—Mr. Willson said that an informal agreement had been made that the Senate for the present should sit on the floor of the Kansas question. He also proposed an evening session, which was agreed to. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution of inquiry as to the steps that had been taken to pursue the preparation of the mass of the 118 emigrants in Utah.

After the usual morning session the Kansas bill was resumed. Mr. Toombs made a long speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution. He severely condemned the Northern movements to prejudice the South and prevent the admission of additional slave States into the Union.

When Mr. Toombs concluded Mr. Bell commenced an anti-Leocompton speech.

After a recess till 6 o'clock the Senate re-assembled, when Mr. Bell resumed.

House.—Mr. Sawyer, the army bill being under consideration, argued in favor of the employment of volunteers and against the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the permanent increase of the army. He contended that if it became prevalent we must depend for defense on the standing army; the universal self-reliance for protection now actuating the people would be broken down.

Mr. Savage and Mr. Quitman made speeches in favor of the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for Utah and Texas. Other contentions were participated in the debate, after which the House adjourned.

MITCHELL'S FALLS.
A GENTLEMAN WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF the State to canvass the name and procure an excellent Lithographic Picture taken upon the spot and published by the Lithographic Press of Mitchell's Falls. The picture shows the Falls, the town, the mill, and the place where the Rev. Eliza Mitchell lived in the explorations of the Great West, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to the gentleman an engraving of the picture, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will send to the gentleman a list of the names of the agents, for further particulars, address us at Asheville, N. C.

...the world would be a better place if it were not for the presence of the South. The South is a great blessing to the North, and the North is a great blessing to the South. The South is a great blessing to the North, and the North is a great blessing to the South. The South is a great blessing to the North, and the North is a great blessing to the South.

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SPRING GOODS.
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
253 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

WANT THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE LATEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
British, French and American Dry Goods,
for Spring and Summer sales; which they are now receiving.

For Cash, or to Order, at Wholesale, they will offer the most extensive and Special attention given to orders.
BALTIMORE, March 2.

RULES FOR CANCELLING, OR UNPAID-ARITHMETIC.
Apply to all questions in Arithmetic, however difficult they may seem. By the observing of these Rules you may solve them in a few minutes.

Contents of the Sheet:
Short Method of Multiplying and Dividing Fractions;
Lumber Measure, Wood Measure,
Competing Land Measure; to tell the number of shingles to cover a house; to find the solidity of cylinders, spheres, &c.; Ties, per cent. gain or loss by an article at a certain price; Short Method of computing Interest, and various other rules never before published; and full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will send to the gentleman a list of the names of the agents, for further particulars, address us at Asheville, N. C.

Agents wanted to sell these Rules in every county. Any person sending ten subscribers, will receive one copy free for \$2.50; for \$5.00, two copies; for \$10.00, three copies; for \$20.00, five copies; for \$50.00, ten copies; for \$100.00, twenty copies. Agents wanted to sell these Rules in every county. Any person sending ten subscribers, will receive one copy free for \$2.50; for \$5.00, two copies; for \$10.00, three copies; for \$20.00, five copies; for \$50.00, ten copies; for \$100.00, twenty copies.

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NOTICE.
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENTER the Leocompton Convention, I have been unable to attend to the public before. There are printed on good paper, and full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will send to the gentleman a list of the names of the agents, for further particulars, address us at Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE.
I have practiced medicine here for seven years, and can recommend the location as an excellent one for a residence. There is a male and female Seminary; a village; Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist Churches, also. Persons wishing to purchase the property will please make early application.
Henderson, N. C., Jan. 9—1855.

J. H. GRAHAM, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY
FULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former office, he has recently established a new one, at the corner of the Third and Broadway streets, in the city of New York. He is prepared to practice the most improved and successful methods of treating all cases of dental surgery, and to supply all kinds of artificial teeth, and to perform all kinds of dental operations, with the most skill and success. He is also prepared to practice the most improved and successful methods of treating all cases of dental surgery, and to supply all kinds of artificial teeth, and to perform all kinds of dental operations, with the most skill and success.