## SPRECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on

South should have for each other, and which is the same, so as to have carried most useful results esential to the safety of the Union itself. I have to our beloved South? But it has been their heard and read speeches delivered both in this House, and in the other end of this Capitol, by rentlemen from the North and from the South, the true spirit and meaning of which is disursion.

True, most, if not all, profess to love the Union and the Constitution. Their speeches are filled with expressions of high voneration for the Con- the fact that in the last seventy-five years our stitution of our fathers. They indulge in patriotic strains. Their addresses are robed in the most eautiful habiliments, overflowing with professions and assurances most imposing. The spirit years, the result will be nine times twenty-seven of diamanon is, however, the core. It is presented, millions-showing how important these Territoand perusal and handling secured, as you would an age, in a casket of beautiful flowers. The dein is evidently to infuse the poisonous spirit of disunion-where, for it, there could be no recep-tion, were proper labels attached. Professions of patriotism are uttered in loud and eloquent tones. for peace and harmony, whilst the evident drift is to exasperate and make wider the breach.

With pain and regret am I forced to the belief there are gentlemen on this floor, who, while they oppose the admission of Kansas with the Lecompon Constitution, do really desire the bill to rass for the sake of certain consequences, disastrous to the peace and harmony of the country, which they expect to grow out of it.

On the other hand, I fear that among other gentlemen, advocating this measure, there are some, whose regret is, that the Lecompton Constitution and the manner of securing its presentation here, were not more odious to the people of Kansas and the free States, so that their ultimate object might be the sooner secured by a bloody conflict of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas, and, in case of a failure in this, such bitter sectional excitement, shall certainly ensue, as to produce a fusion of all political parties in the free States, combined as a purely sectional party, against a similar fusion of all parties in the lave States, by which disunion is made certain in the end. These speeches I will not particularize They have unfortunately gone forth to the coun-try-those of the North to be read in the South. that they there may have samples of how North-ern people bate and despise Southern men; and those of the South to be read in the North, that they may know how they are scorned and detested by the citizens of the South:

The designs and purposes of both sides, it is to be feared, are the same-te arouse, drill and prepare for strife the minds of a great people now happy, with bright prospects for the future, and who, by their united energies, in advancing the industrial and literary interests of the whole country, are doing much more for the true happiness

and prosperity of us all. Without intending to be offensive or personal I must be permitted to say, I envy not the man who can look on our country as if is, and with composure anticipate its condition, when severed and divided. The man who can contemplate that terrible day, when, by reason of civil war, our beautiful and growing cities, towns, and villages, shall be consumed by fire-our manufactories mere broken up

important it is for our Southern politicians to turn their attention to them. While the people of the North were willing to dispense with and swer the girl gave to her mother when asked if a Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the sound with you? these of the North were willing to dispense with and swer the girl gave to her mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these of the North were willing to dispense with and swer the girl gave to her mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other mother when askel if a boom on the other side, stand with you? these other so the second seco to the arguments on this Lecompton question for three months. Whilst some of the speeches have there moning and considerate. I feel constrained to any that, by far the larger number have been vioay that, by far the larger number have been vio-lent and extremely sectional, tending directly to weaken the respect, which the North and the South should have for each other, and which is pleasure to pursue a different course, and the results thereof have, in no small degree, contributed to the embarrassing circumstances that now seem to gather around us and swallow up our influence in the National Council. The argument has been, settle and populate the Territoties," forgetting population has increased from three to some tweny-seven millions-ninefold-and if the same ratio of increase shall obtain for the next seventy-five

These facts being undenlable, I submit, now which they have got in the bill, speaks the han-

millions-showing how important these Territo-ries may be (sold at reasonable prices paid into the treasury.) for the homes of our own posterity, and of honest worthy foreigners, who come to us as they did in former days, from a fove of our free thing : I thought that we had got upon safe ground; that we had perfect equality in the Ter-ritories; that we could go there with our institugovernment, and who are willing to settle among us, sure of being protected in all their rights of tions and our property, and be just as safe there as the men who go there from any other section religion and property, and who are willing to wait until they have understood and become fawith any other species of property. But if this is the meaning, if this is the result of the Dred miliar with our people and their institutions before claiming the right to participate in their Scott decision, then those of us who go into the government. Territory with our clave property, have to run

These suggestions I have made to Southern gentlemen here, and throughout the slave States, that on reflection they may determine whether they have not been remiss in failing to come to the aid of a cause quite material to Southern in-fluence and Southern interests. I was very much entertained, Mr. Chairman,

and our negroes out. And this is the doctrine upon which the South is to stand-this is the doctrine, mark you, which Alabama and other or the speech, of the gentleman from Louisiana Mr. Sandidge] and, if I had time, I should like States are to go out of the Union on, if they cannot get. It is not from any objection to the con-stitution of Kansas that I, as a Southern man, opto incoporate at least half of it in mine, to show, n addition to the millions that have already come, how many more millions of paupers are to come, under our present system of inviting them to come pose her admission. I would be pleased that we could fairly and properly get slavery permanently in Kansas. But I object to this doctrine, that we

can be protected in our property while in partner-But, Mr. Chairman, what is it that we have uen discussing here for the last ninety days?ship, during the Territorial state, but the moment This discussion has been either intentionally or we become an incorporation -a State-every man that owns joint stock is instantly liable by conaccidentally conducted so as to bring out the exstitutional provision to have his property contreme sectional views of gentlemen from the South and from the North. It is only within the last fiscated. And this is the doctrine which we have been told here, month after month, and day after eight or ten days that any conservative man has been permitted to address the House on this agitatday, that every Southern man must stand upon, d question. It is said that this is a question Otherwise he is an Abolitionist and opposed to the whether any more slave States shall come into interests of the South ! this Union, and speech after speech is made and sent to the South to tell the Southern people is one that has taken up the entire attention of that we are solemly debating in the House of Congress. We have been figuring about it un-Représentatives the naked\_queston whether any nore slave States shall come into the Union. til. I believe, not only the whole country but the

Why, Mr. Chairman, if that were true, if that Government itself is upon the varge of bankruptcy. This question commenced with two were the only question here, it might have been faces-one for the Free-Soil Democrats of the settled within twenty-four hours after this debate commenced. If that were the only question, I take it that all our American friends would vote tical double face is in this bill, and I will detain the Committee only for a moment, while I refer for it, every man from the South would vote for it, I know that our Douglas Democrats would vote for it and I am inclined to think that the Free Soil wing of the Democracy-these Buffalothe compromise measures. In January, 1851, platform men-could be get to vote for it, with a Green amendment. That is my opinion. the venerable fathers of the land, Whigs and Democrats, gathered together, with Henry Clay But, Mr. Chariman, is that the question ? On what has this debate arisen? On the special mesge of the President. Does he say that whether

his mund that there are allosty three thousand in Now, sir, these two wings are standing to-day Kansas? What was the last comus? Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. Twenty-three thou-Mr. Gilmer. How long ago was that? Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. Last June.

Mr. Gilmer. Then where, I appeal to Southbed-fellows? I tell you the difference is very ern men, do you get the requisite ninety-three much like the slave's reply when asked whether thousand population? But they come forward Green men, Southern men ought to be ashamed in this country to keep certain men in power .- may very well apply to our Democrat's Southof it. I know that this peculiar policy is practis-ed in our little electioneering scuffles in our coun-minds me of what occurred in one of our North are they going to do with the poor Americans?try, and I suppose everywhere else, but I never Carolins towns some years ago A silly fellow We say that the Republicans were mistaken, and supposed it ought to obtain in the Congress of our declared himself a condidate for town constable. that that was only a movement of intemperate zeal. nation. Once when I charged a friend of mine The boys had a circular printed for him. It We want to know what the facts are. I venture with having said some foolish things in a speech was printed on both sides like this-with Lecomp- to say that there are not four individuals there to which he had made, and told him that I thought ion on one side, and GAKEN upon the other. On every single voter. The experience of this country he had hurt our cause, he said : " Ah, Gilmer, one side, he addressed himself to the debtors : shows that in a territory where there are but few you do not know the folks as well as I do. A "Fellow-citizens, vote for me, and if I am elect- females and few old or very young persons, the you do not know the folks as well as 1 do. A great many people are like a nest of young birds, if you tap the side of the tree, they'll open their mouths, and swallow the worm down." [Laugh-ter.] Southern men supposed that we had got something by the Dred Scott decision. I, for one, as a Southern man, thought we had obtained some-thing : I thought that we had got upon safe this Committee with a review of the decision of is far beyond the ratio-and you have only got

the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. All sixty thousand. And yet here are Southern gen-I have to say is this: that my views upon the ilemen-men who want to protect the equality of constitutionality of the Missouri compromise Southern representation in Congress-coming forwere known long before that dicision was made: ward here in hot haste and denouncing as an and I thought that the compromise was not in Abolitionist every man who will not consent to accordance with the spirit the Constitution - allow the thirty thousand or forty thousand Although my opinion inclines to that of the Su-preme Court, and did before the decision was State, and to send here two Jim Lanes and made, yet, from the length of time it had been a somebody else like them, to vote in the Congress compromise, I was disposed to look upon it as a of the United States; and that all for Southern compromise which had better be abided by. As interest!

to the case of two neighbors whose boundary line That, mark you, is advancing the great inis in dispute-a boundary which can only be terests of the South 1 I know there is not a man settled by the provisions of a deed, and no agreehere who can say that he has evidence that there ment they might make by parol would change the line fixed by the deed, any more than any a population of ninety three thousand people in the Territory of Kansas. The fact is not so; and agreement between two sections of the country the fact that our Southern friends, having the Congress, could be changed. But when the control of the Special Committee, declined to inquire into that important point, proves that it is neighbors have established a line by parol agreement, staked and chopped it off, and have lived not so.

But, Mr. Chairman, permit me to say, in conin peace, harmony, and prosperity under it for more than thirty years, if they should come to clusion, that we are not left in the dark, and withme and ask my advice, whether they should out procedents as to the proper course to be bussued break up this old landmark-now the true line in a difficulty of this kind. Kentucky, after several attempts, was admitted into the Union and being generatined by the deed-and, go back to their rights according to law, I should say as a silowed to frame her constitution subsequently man, as a neighor, and as a Christian; also, that in her own way. So I believe now, that Kanthey had better let the old landmarks stand and sas should be allowed to come into the Union. abide by them ; and by no means revive old dis- and that she should be allowed to settle this putes and quarrels. So with the case of this Misquestion and frame a constitution for herself .souri compromise. I do not believe the South is Do this, and Kansas will be satisfied-the House agitated the country for the last four years? It going to gain anything by its repeal, and I firmly will be satisfied-and the whole Union will be believe that the only reward the South will ever satisfied. get from its repeal will be to her injury, and any-

> THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST. The following beautiful and descriptive extract taken from sermons published under the title of the "The Scotch Preacher."

North, and one for the South ; and the same iden- be improved ; that it has got to be passed in the shape in which it is presented, even though a "Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth proposition should be presented, which, if carried and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death them to some history of it. We had our troubles out, would more effectually pacify and quiet the some years ago, growing out of the liscussion of country and settle the whole question. Why held his sceptre over the Son of God ; still and country and settle the whole question. Why, silent the hours passed; the guards stood by their say they, it would be intervention. Now, let me posts ; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed detain the Committee a moment to show how ridicuupon their helmets and upon their spears; the lous that idea is. What is this thing of non-inter- enemies of Christ exulted in the success; the at their head, and drew up a pledge to the coun-try that from and after that day their influence people of a Territory perfectly free and untram-and in sorrow; the spirits of glory awaited in Id he be exerted against every man for office, meled to settle this, with all other questions, in anxious suspense to behold the event, and woneir own way, fairly and properly, subject only dered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the East announced the approach of light. The third day began to to the Constitution of the United States? Now, sir, do we consider it any intervention, in the case of a trial by jury, after the verdict is dawn upon the world, when suddenly the earth announced, to set the same aside, and grant a new trembled to its centre and the powers of heaven were shaken. An angel of God descended ; the isfy the judge that the verdict was obtained by guards shrunk back from the terror of his prefraud, by perjury, by deception, or by any mal- sence and fell prostrate on the ground; his counpractices? Is it any intervention for an honest tenance was like lightning, and his raiment was and conscientious judge, after being satisfied of as white as snow. He rolled away the stone the slavery question in or out of Congress. To the facts by reliable affidavits, to say that he from the sepulchre and sat upon it. But who is doubted whether the verdict had been fairly ob- this that cometh forth from the tomb with dyed tained, and in the exercise of the discretion which garments from the bed of death? He that is is vested in him, decide to grant's new trial, in glorious in his appearance walking in the greatorder that justice might be done ? Is that an in- ness of his strength. It is your Lord. He hath terference with the right of trial by jury? And trodden the wine press alone—he hath stained his suppose a jury is empanelled to settle the ques- raiment with blood, but now as the first born tion, and they come back to the judge, and one of from the womb of nature, he meets the morning the jury gets up and says the verdict is so and so, of resurrection. He arises a conquerer from the and the judge tells them, "gentlemen you had grave; he brings salvation to the sons of men.better retire, get together again and consult, and Never did the returning sun usher in a day so agree upon your verdicts, and, when you come in, glorious. It was the jubilee of the universe.it will be recorded"-is that any interference? I The morning stars sang together and all the sons wanted to show how ridiculous this idea is. Is of God shouted aloud for joy. The father of that intervention? What are Green's and Pugh's mercies looked down from his throne in heaven amendments ? Let our Northern anti-sla-very | with complacency; he saw his world restored ; he men, of all parties, understand that the Pres- saw his work that it was good. Then did the ident of the United States has given a true con- desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened desert rejoice ; the face of nature was gladdened before him when the blessings of the eternal denever have any more fuss about this matter from | scended as the dew of heaven for the refreshings

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL .-- THIS WANTED .... A SITUATION AS TO ER, (after the 10th of June) by a young dy for Rheumat who has had two years experience in teaching

Ac., is manufactured only by Prof. Charles DeGrath, everywhere known as the original discoverer, at his old establishment in Philadelphia. The sale of this great remedy has been unprecedent. Market of this great remedy has been unprecedent.

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prepared to in the this barner to any Lamp in use-to farnish any description of Lamp for D ing's, Stores, Halls, or Charches, an quantity of Fluid at the shortest notice, of a far rior quality to that heretofore used here. This Lamp being perfectly safe, affording a volume of light than other Fluid Lamps, emitt ast lot is all sold except three bottles, and the demand is on the increase; this makes over \$5,000 of your Eclectric Oil I have sold during the past seventeen months. SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St. plans all other Lamps now in use, and we ady friends, and citizens generally, to send their in us to be fitted with Gas Burners; and those wh heretofore used Candles, or Oil Lamps, on acco their safety, to procure Andrews' Patent Gas La

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Terms strictly cash. ANNA JANE FRANKLIN. mar 27

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RULES FOR CANCELLING, ABRIDGED ARTHMETIC. These Rule apply to all questions in Arithmetic, however di hey may seem. By the observing of these Rule olve them without much hes

**Contents of the Sheet:** 

Short Method of Multiplying and Dividing Frac " " Lumber Measure, Wood Me Computing Land Measure; to tell the number of

our lovely fields and gardens made the foraging grounds of ribaldrous soldiery-all international trade and communication cut off-all municipal and family peace destroyed-our sons dragged from their homes-amid the sighs and tears of affectionate mothers and sisters, to the bloody fields of civil strife; and all this growing out of a question as to how, when, or in what manner, forty thousand people ONLY in Kansas, shall settle for themselves their own domestic affairsor rather, how they shall soonest get clear of a few slaves-and get two "Frecaoil" Senators and one Representative in Congress. I say such a man has no feeling in common with me-and none, I trust, with the great body of the honest yeoman ry of this country, of all sections. We have our troubles, I admit. We have had

sectional troubles of a similar kind before. We have had, as now, disunion threatened, but thanks to the good sense of the people, they have never yet inclined to take the prescriptions of those who boastingly decline to sing peans to the Union I

many of the free principles of which we boast, had her troubles. She has had her dissensionsher White and Red ross-her land has been ting-ed with blood in civil strifs-and once the head of her King was brought to the block-but her people were attached to their government and their constitution. The stormed passed away.-The political atmosphere again became pure and healthful; and the government was maintained and improved. And it is my honest conviction, that there is too much good sense in the people of these United States to be led away with the idea of discusion, on account of any difficulties growing out of this question, surrounded by such peculiar circumstances. I predict they will notunless misled and deceived. But-figuratively speaking-they will bring to the block the political heads of all who shall insist on any such remedy for such complaint.

Mr. Chairman, it is not to be disguised, our Southern people are anxious about appearances for the future. They see the free States in number and representation, already in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and this majority soon to be largely increased ; that while the South falls into this minority, they have witnessed, for the last few years, among many people of the free States, an increasing spirit of bitter hostility to the South and her institutions. But let us like statesmen be calm, briefly trace the history of this thing, and inquire why it is. Though by the census, the actual figures show that the natural increase of population in the slave States has been equal to the natural native increase of the free States, yet the free States have excelled us in the settlement of new Territories and raising up new

In the first place we of the Southern States have been, and now are, the advocates of freetrade, and many for direct taxes. We have opposed the policy of discrimination in favor of our own domestic industry in the old States, in regu- | Legislature already elected may, at its very first lating and raising revenue, and no more than 'session, submit the question to a vote of the people enough to defray the expenses of the government | whether they will or will not have a convention economically administered.

To this policy we have made in substance, successful opposition-thereby in a good degree cutting off much of the inducement, that would have retained the industrious and energetic population in the old States, who, in consequence, have movfree States, and became producers instead of consumers of the earth's productions.

In the second place, a majority of Southern politicians have uniformly favored the policy of emigrants-not only the citizens of the States, but of the whole world, to move and settle in our Territories. Homesteads, by way of pre-emptions, in the Territories, are offered to all the world. The language of the whole policy is in substance, " come ye all the earth, and settle in our Territories-here you can become citizans, and without waiting to be naturalized, according to laws of the Union, you can vote and hold ofthe old States, (slave and free) into the territories, as by admitting it into the Union under its premuch of their population, and particularly that sent constitution." portion, though young, industrious, and worthy,

there shall be any more slave States is the qu tion ? No sir ; that message, as I understand it, means these two things-and it means nothing more and nothing less-to the South, "come in Lecompton," and to Northern gentlemen, " it is listened to gentlemen here professing great regard for the interests of the South, and whilst of all them have been eloquent on the first part of the picture, they have all, have and except a gentleman from the chivalrous State of South Carolina, passed over that portion as tenderly as sucking doves. [Laughter.] I will read from the Prosident's message, in order that there may be no mistake about:

"As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters England, from whom we derive our nature and which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been to rn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in popu-lation and wealth, and speedily realize the bless-ings and the comforts which follow in the train of sgricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and law-Woodbury, and all these noisy men of the Buffaful manner. They can make and unnake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say wanted to return to their friends. Here is one; that they can impose fatters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other

by every State constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that 'all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.' The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If therefore, the provision changing the Kansas consititution after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular

will. as it might have led to the introduction of many " It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of ed to the Territories, there settled, made new and the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this mothe United States. Kansas is therefore, at this mo-ment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South cignty. We have now, besides Kansas and Ne-Carolina. Without this, the equality of the braska, New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon sovereign States composing the Union would be and Washington, making seven Territories, which violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Terwill give us seven free States. Some think the nviting, alluring, persuading, and in fact hiring ritory acquired by the common treasure of all the fate of Kansas doubtful, but the invasion of the States, would be closed against the people and the Missouri royodies, independent of natural causes, property of nearly half the members of the con-

federacy. And then he concludes with this very cheerond time to vote against them in the location of ing doctrine for Southern men and Southern inthe Capital-and the third time to make a bluster under Shannon, plunder the people, and drink terests :

"Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in whisky. Kansas, except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtainfice :" the result of which has been to run from | so so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, ritories.

"The slaveholders will not get Kansas, and The President points out the way in advance .--who have, or take but little interest in the insti- He stimulates the Free-Soilers in Kansas to dislike vinto the Territories south of thirty-six degrees tations of the South,-and besides, we find grow- the constitution. He requests this prompt means thirty minutes, under that compromise. They ing out of this, that hundreds of thousands of of getting slavary out of Kansas to b

State or Federal, who would refuse to stand upo the platform of the adjustment measures of 1850. The people rallied to that standard. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, in 1852 ; the V hig convention met at the same place, and they the surest and readiest way, and the only certain both bowed down at the same alter of peace upon trial upon affidavits which clearly prove and satway, in which you can confiscate Southern pro-perty and get clear of negroes in Kansas." I have substance what Mr. Fillmore said in December, 1851, that this compromise of 1850 should be a finality, and there should be no more agitation of that both of the great leading parties were pledged to the country. They put their candidates upon that platform. General Pierce was elected. He was installed. Unfortunately, however, he in a short time made injudicious appointments he turned out the true Democrats of the North men who I am proud to find standing in the same ranks they did then. Van Buren, Dix, Cochrane & Co., the Buffalo platform men, were then coming in, and the party was about to break up.--Something had to be done. The Administration was going down. A prescription had to be made. It was given—and on the principle that you pre-scribe to one choked with a turnip, get him to swallow a pumpkin, and it would relieve him.— [Laugter.] They went upon this Cincinnati plat-form. I am not going to detain the Committee to bow how our friends viewed it in the South. That s well known. I desire to show how the mattre stands with the Admistration, to show what the Democratic Free-Soilers said before, afterwards, and all the time. A few months before the Cincinnati convention met, a distinguished Free-

"HUNTINGTON, December 8, 1855.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, Esq. :

free and will remain so.

the United States.

two chances-first that the people may exclude us

when they come to form their constitution, and if

they do not run us out at first, then whenever the

insfority of the people desire it, they may run us

Mr. Chairman, what is the question which has

struction to the Dred Scott decision, and you will them. The President says it means that when of the nations." the people of any State see proper to get together in a legale way, to get up a convention sanctioned by law, a mere majority vote of their assembly Free Soilers wrote to the North. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Soil, they may form a constitution and the negroes will all slope. That is giving the Abolitionists a lo convention, began to give evidence that they new cue, and one which will run out the institution of my beloved section from all the Territo-I give it as a fair specimen of their letters and ries, certainly, and endanger it in many of the speeches. It is the letter of Hon. C. C. Cambre-States.

thing but an advantage to her true interests.

But it is said that the only way to pacify the

ountry is to admit no amendments to this bill;

a' it cannot be bettered ; that in no way cau it

Mr. Chairman, I desire to look upon this question without reference to any section, or how it will effect any body other than the general good and peace of the whole country. If no other plan " MY DEAR SIR : Even Southern men in Kansas can be devised and agreed on, I may feel myself acknowledge that it will inevitably be a free State. constrained to vote for the measure, being urged THIS IS THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR SLAVERY ; for the half dozen Territories remaining are already by Southern friends and sectional pressure. And if I do, the Green amendment stricken out, it will "There would not have been half the trouble not be (and I say it here,) a measure which my about Kansas, but for Atchison's struggle to get sound judgement can approve as the better plan. back into the Senate. As the question now stands, If I could, I would put the whole responsibility upon the Demcoracy, where it belongs, for I do believe if they would relax a little, and honestly set their heads to work with our Southern friends there ought to be no difficulty whatever in uniting the Democratic party-for the principle of the Nebraska and Kansas bill-squatter sovereignty-whatever its origin, gives us every Terri-tory belonging to the United States-and all we and other conservative men in this House, this whole matters might be put upon a footing entirehave now to insist upon is, that it shall be honestsly satisfactory to the South-to the East-to the West-to the North-satisfactory to the people of Kansas-and without any compremise of any ly enforced-that Kansas shall have fair play. Practically there is no difference worth quarreling principle-substantially in the manner indicated "It appears to me to be perfectly absurd for us by me heretofore.

to be grumbling about 'squatter sovereignty' at I must say that when I hear it asserted here. the present time, when squatter sovereignty will and everywhere, and the proofs strongly tending to show that the government of Kansas was, in make free every inch of territory now belonging to the first instance, ruthlessly snatched from the "After the acquisition of California, with the people, unconstitutional test oaths applied, by prospect of the addition of more Mexican terriwhich the minority, who by fraud obtained the tory, when Gen. Cass proposed the doctrine of control of the government, and by which the majornon-intervention, it was an important question, ity were kept from participating in the government -when I am told-and the proof tends that way slave States; but after the South had been com--that not more than one-half of the counties of pletely checkmated by California's declaration in the Territory were permitted to be represented in the convention, I doubt the propriety of supportfavor of freedom, we had no reason to object to the ing the constitution framed thus. I dissent from the idea that a majority of the counties of any State can make a constitution that is binding or the minority of counties who did not have a chance to be represented in the convention. Why have you more judges than one? It is not simply for the sake of numbers, but that there may be conference, argument, interchange of views. We will make it a free State. Those borderers came over first to vote for pro-slavery men-the secmay be to day all inclined one way, and to-morrow a greater and better mind than any of us, representing but one district, may make a suggestion sufficient to change the opinion of the whole Congress. We know that the election of the 4th "Under such circumstances I cannot cenceive of January was recognized by the Secretary of what we can possibly gain by resisting a principle State, who gave instructions that that very elec-tion should be fairly held, and the votes fairly which has hitherto excluded slavery from our Terimpartially taken; that vote turns out to be over ten thousand against the constitution. We are they are now deprived of the pretext of going into the Territories south of thirty-six degrees told, too, and assured, that the Legislature of the Territory, representing the will of the people, are

## NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS DESIROUS OF CONTRACTING for the proposed extensive improvements at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, can inspect the PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS and SPE-CIFICATIONS at the Offices of the Architect, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Goddin's Hall, RICHMOND, VA.,

And Smith's Brick Building, Raleigh, N. C., from the 26th of April, to the 3d of May next, at which period sealed proposals will be received till the 4th of the same month, good references to accompany each proposal.

The committee will not pledge themselves to 'accept any or the lowest tender. N. B. For further particulars, apply to the Architect

By order of the Committee. ap 3-tlmy

HILLSBORO' COAL MINING AND TRANSPORTATION CO. New York, April 3d, 1858. ) MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ERS of this Company will be held in Wilmington, C., at the affice of Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, on Monday, 10th of May next. Business of importance will be presented, and full

attendance is particularly desirable. JNO. POTTS BROWN, President. W. H. WIGGNS, Secretary. - ap 7-tloma

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A. C. HARRIS, M. D. Henderson, N. C., Jan. 9-wtf

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Drovers' Horses, as well as any number of others that may apply. jan 16-wly L. T. CLAYTON.

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GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF A the State to canvass the same and procure sub-cribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excel-ent Lithographic Picture taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing place where the Rev. Elisha Mitchell lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars, address us at Asheville, N. C. feb 3-w6m LEWIS & DICKENSON.

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. FULLY begs leave to inform his friends and tue public generally, that in addition to his knowledge and experience in DENTAL SURGERY, he has also recently availed himself of a knowledg of, and the right to practice the Cheoplastic Proble under all circumstances, possessing decided advantages over all others heretofore practiced, and by which, from a single tooth to a full set may be beautifully, durably and usefully inserted and worn with remarkable ease and comfort to the patient.

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EA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED A WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED Extract of a from a by Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his bro-CONNOISSEURS, ther at Worcester,

May, 1857 : to be the "Tell LEA & PER **RINS** that their Sauce Only Good Sauce, highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-- States atable as well as the EVERY VARIETY most wholesome sauce

OF DISH.

that is made." The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New Of Mr. James A. Bartley, the Principal, we say that he brings the highest compliments from eral of the most distinguished educators of the d He brings the following letter from Prof. Edu Longley, A. M., who, unquestionably, is one o most versatile and ripe scholars of the age :

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VA. April 10, 1857.

To whom it may concern : James Avis Bartley, A. M., years' standing, of this Institution, is a gentlema fine attainments and excellent personal charact Understanding that he proposes to establish an emy for the instruction of young men, I take plas in commending him to the respect, esteem, confid ears' standing, of this Inst

and encouragement of any community in which may make his home. EDMUND LONGLEY, Professor of Mathema

Mr. Bartley, in this connexion, refers the public Ex-President John Tyler; William Green, Esq. I mond, Va.; Prof. Wm. H. M'Guffey, University of Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., President of Dicki College, Pa.; Lucian Minor, Professor of Law is lism and Mary College, Va.; and George W. Brokan Sao, Balaich N. C. Raleigh, N. C.

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Parents or guardians wishing their sons or ward enter Buffalce Academy, should address the Princi or Dr. H. W. Montague, Secretary of the Board Trustees.

Q TATE OF NORTH CAROLIN Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter vions, February Term, 1858.

Oliver Clark vs. L. T. Tengue. Upon affidavit, it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that L. T. Tengue, the defendant in this c bas absconded, or so conceals himself that due no of levy of his lands situate in the county of Chath on Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Samuel P William H. Vestal and others, containing 270 ac more or less, cannot be served on him. It is there rdered that publication be made for six weeks in Raleigh Register, so that said L. T. Tengue may t

Raleigh Register, some. due notice of the same. Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of Februs D. 1858. R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO TH Children, sons and daughters, of Stephen Al-ander, James Alexander, John Alexander, Abijah A exander, Sarah Alexander, who intermarried w William Callens, Prudence Alexander, who interma-ried with Daniel McCanly, who were living on the day of April. 1856, or the heirs of any who may he died since that time, that they are entitled to a distr utive share u der the last Will and Testament of Mo Alexander, who died sometime in the year 1838; it they are required to lay before me proof of their bei children of some of the aforenamed persons, or if a

children of some of the aforenamed persons, or if a

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