The House being in the Committee of the Whol on the state of the Union-Mr. Gilmer said:

Mr. Chairman : There seems to be some indication of a disposition to deal with me quite fiercely and harshly. Instead of arguing the political questions under consideration, thrusts and attackare made ad hominem to do me harm. Points out of the ordinary scope are made, and my collesgue seems to insist upon them as though something ery important was to turn uponthem. Before I proceed, however, I will call upon the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Goodwin,] who was between Mr. Giddings and myself, and I would be glad if he would state, in the hearing of the House, hat took place between us.

Mr. Atkins. I object, as objection was made on this side of the House just now under similar Several Members. It was withdrawn.

Mr. Atkins. Then I withdraw my obj Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Chairman ---Mr. Gilmer. My friends say they think wholly unnecessary to introduce any testimony

upon this subject. [Cries of " Let him go on."

Mr. Goodwin. I will say that I was in my own seat at the time, [Mr. Goodwin's seat is next but one to the seat occupied by Mr. Gilmer and between it and the aisle, I that Mr. Gidding stood in the siste by the side of my desk; and that there is one more desk between Mr. Gilmer's and my own; Mr. Giddings stood here by the side of my lesk and shook his hands at Mr. Gilmer, and said, "I do not thank you for connecting my name with that of Mr. Buchanan." That was

Mr. Bingham. I take the liberty of saying that believe the gentleman from North Carolina Mr. Shaw] was present when my colleague, Mr. Giddings,] in his hearing, and in the hearing of the Rouse, said that he never congratulat-Mr. Gilmer on that occasion, or on any other, about his speeca; and I submit to the House ly govern gentlemen, for the gentleman from North Carolina, in the absence of my colleague, to raise a question of veracity with him. specially on a subject which he knows nothing

Mr. Gilmer. I think I recollect seeing the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Cox] somewhere near me at the time. If he is in the House I should be glad to hear his recollection of what oc-

Mr. Underword. I trust that if the committee has no more important business than this

we shall rise. Mr. Gilmer. Well, I will let that pass. Mr. Chairman, I am not go to inflict a speech upon the committee-very far from it. I will simply state that when I made my speech upon this subect of Kansas and Lecompton, I aimed, as far as I could, (and I think I succeeded,) at making a seech in which there were no offensive personal ilusions-a speech that, I conceive, was acceptaleague, [Mr. Shaw,] twenty days thereafter, is my absence, made a reply to it; and I submit to his own good sense, and I submit to the sense of the committee, and to all who may read his speech, whether, instead of answering the views I had respectfully submitted to the consideration of the House and the country, without offense to any one, he did not in his speech reply to the ad hominem, as if my having done this or that, having belped a poor Irishman, or having voted this way, or that way, in the Legislature of North Carolina, had anything to do with the great questions that were then before us? And if my colleague, having thus attempted by a speech to affect me politically, in the estimation of my con-stituents, has found, from my reply, that he has gained nothing by it, but on the contrary, that he is about to lose by it, I would simply say, here, with all good humor, and with all respect, that I do not think it becomes him to get into this fever. this excitement, this fury, this evident state of dissatisfaction; for I can assure my colleague that I

I desire, now, to say a word or two in reply to my colleague, in regard to my speech in reply to him having been delivered on Monday evening My colleague may be assured that as early as a week ago last Tue day night, after it was determined, as I understood, that we were to hold evening semious for debate, I was then ready to proceed, but could not, by the House refusing to go into committee, for which refusal he voted. wanted till Saturday evening, when I obtained the floor; but as my colleague was not then present, I postponed my remarks still further, until Monday evening, for the express purpose of giving him an opportunity to be here. He says he did not receive the notice. I proceeded. With regard to the printing of my speech, my colleague will find, by reference to the Globe, that it occupied its regular place in the proceedings, and appeared at the earliest possible moment. But such was my anxiety to publish it that I had it printed eleswhere, at my own expense; and if it did not fall into the hands of my colleague, it was in the hands of many gentlemen here before it was published in its regular order in the official proceed-ings in the Globe. But all this is catching at small things; and I express my belief, with all becoming respect, that they had better be left out in discussions of this kind. I expect to gain nothing ley such. I think my colleague will find that the peonle of North Carolica, before whom we have both to appear, will take very little notice of these small

am down with no such complaint.

controversy with the venerable gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Quitman.] In that I trust he will be disappointed; for I say here, as I have often said in relation to the gentleman from Missessippi, that I had esteemed and venerated him as much as any man whose acquaintance it has been my fortune to make since the commencement of this Congress. He may get him momentarily into some excitement, which, on reflection, I am sure will soon pass away. I expressed my views as to how those who desired to have the Green amendment stricken out of the Senate bill could have proceeded so easily to do it; and in this, I indulged in the usual freedom of political criticism. But upon that particular subject I think I have been heard enough; and I think I have been heard in such a manner, that my people, at least, and all North Carolina, will be well satisfied with the history and explanation which I have given of that subject. Was the amendment of the vene able gentleman from Mississippi to strike out the Green amendment? Let us see.

Frst, we had the Senate bill. The first amendment was to strike out the Senate bill and insert difficulty which my colleague seems to labor unin lieu thereof the Crittenden Montgomery amendment. What was the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi? It was to substitute his amendment for both the Senate bill and the Crittenden bill-to throw the Crittenden bill entirely a til. Had it been written out no mention of the Green smendment would appear in it. It was a clinch the argument on his position, and in his the difficulty by means of the Crittenden-Mont- against me. gomery amendment, and were opposed to the I am free to admit that my great ob Green amendmnt, to support the Quitman amend- the admission of Minnesota was the alien univer- for want of courtesy to me. ment would have had to vote against their own sal suffrage which her constitution telerates, and favorite bill, in order to have got at the Green | which is not denied.

as to place all in their true and proper pos why did not my colleague and these of our souths orn friends who wanted the Green amendment stricken out yield to him, that the question might he submitted in that shape? Nothing could be gained effectually in putting the motion in the shape in which it was put, and everything could then the vote would have been between the two propositions as I have stated.

But I desire to say no more upon that subject I understood the greater portion of the speech of and sustained, was best calculated to quiet the my colleague, of the 20th of April, to be a defense country finally and forever. I gave it my heart, of the doctrine contained in the executive Lecomp- I gave it my hand, I gave it my cordial and honton message. I directed my remarks to the doctrine contained in the message. In order that there should be no difficulty upon that ques-tion, I quoted the very identiacal doctrine in that message with which I found fault and dissented from, and upon which the Green amendment rested for explanation-the executive message giving meaning, force, and effect, to this Green amend ment. I have, as to this; not heard my colleague distinctly and really; I do not understatand to-day whether he approves of that doctrine or not; though, if I have heard and understood him correctly, he says he does not approve of that portion of the message. Then, I submit with great deference, that my colleague ought to have let my trgument on that subject pass with his approval. and himself argued somewhat against that doctrine of the President; and not have devoted himself so entirely to other matters in the speech which I made, and matters foreign, and to which no allu-Well, I am perfectly willing that he shall make

sion had been made by me. One word now as to the vote which he said I gave in the Senate of North Carolina. I desire six as of the constitution of North Carolina shall appear in his speech just as he spoke it here to-day because, when it shall be compared with the constitution of North Carolina, there will be found. I conceive, a very material difference between his quotation and the constitution itself. We had a convention to amend the constitution of North Carolina, in 1835. It was called by an enabling not take Mr. Gilmer by the hands. He was act, the people being first consulted. They declar not within reach of his bands. My colleague, and in favor of a convention, and delegates of any principle. I presume that my colleague were elected. Amendments were made by that desired the same thing. I presume that all gen-

In that connection, the committee reported in substance that no convention should be called, except in the manner stated by my colleague. speak from memory. But according to the register of the debates of the convention, complaints were made of the phraseology of the draft of the conand to the country if, after hearing that state- stitutional amendment first proposed, as to ment of my colleague, it is not, to say the least of it, a departure from those rules which ordinarially changes ing the language as to the call of a convention, was made-the first draft being, in substance, that no convention should be called, except by the concurring vote of two thirds of both Houses The amendment made, this section read in sub-

never did at any time. I never maintained the colleague calls the Black Republican party? ble to most southern gentlemen, and to the con- property in preference to another-never. All the same category as reading the names of those

> ic lands. The fault which I found with my colleavue's speech was, that he stated that I voted Government in her right in the public lands within the confines of Kansas, without noticing the fact that the same safeguards, were contained in fore the country, and I ask to be judged by my the Crittenden-Montgomery bill that were in the Senate bill.

I understand my colleague now to say that I inasmuch as the people of Kansas might vote down Lecompton, and proceed to form a new contitution, and in the formation of this new concitution they might claim a right to these lands, that would be effectual against the title of the

Now, let me show how erroneous this position s. All Congress can do is to put a proper safeguard into the bill on which the State is to be admitted. Suppose, for instance, that Minnesota, or any other State having public lands within it, States in the public domain, and afterwards the people of that State should change their constitu- plain. He has not done so, and I suppose he forion and put in a clause declaring that all the pub- | got it. lands within its borders should be the properment title? The position of my colleague, is, if I having voted for "an unparalleled outrage." understood him, that a subsequent alteration of the pointed out, in reply, that the conference bill for the United States to the public lands in that State. trol over those public lands. But my colsissippi, and showed that they must be provided

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, Mr. Chair

this courtesy to me, and I cannot yield. Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, 1 only nterrupt my colleague to correct him in his statement. The Senator from Mississippi did not cay that. He did not say the condition precedent must be contained in the act of admission. He is so reported in my colleague's speech, but he dil

Mr. Gilmer. I cannot yield. My purpose was try my colleague by his own assumed rule, and by the opinion of Senator Davis. I understand my colleague now to say, that what he meant by the remark in his opening speech, that I and not been faithful against alien suffrage comsisted in this: that the inhabitants or citizens of ery bill, for which I voted, in case they voted own the Lecompton constitution, make a new they might tolerate alien one, in which moment. What more can Congress do to provide safeguards against the exercise of the right of alien suffrage than to guard against it in the act of admission? If the State afterwards sees proper to call a convention and amend its constitution, the der would arise in every case.

I mention this to my colleague to show how anxious he is to point out defects, and indulge in

He says that, by quoting the letter of the ho orable Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis, 1] substitute beth for the Senate bill and for the Crit- favor, on his vote to admit Minnesota withtenden-) o algomery bill. In his amendme t. I out a provision protecting the United States repeat, nothing would be said about the Green in her rights to the public domain within the conamendment, suppose it written out. What was the vote? Those who preferred the adjustment of there be anything in his own position assumed as my colleague refused me the privilege of hav-

amendment. In my reply I asked why the motion was not made simply to strike out the Green inter views as to the admission of Kansas with the hope I have done so without offense. It is my amendment from the Senate bill? To this no Lecompton constitution; talks enigmatically, and desire to discuss all such questions properly, and answer is given. My colleague does not doubt, charges more than I recollect. I do not recollect in proper temper and spirit; and I am not going no man doubts, if the amendment had been first about the canvass. I do not deny, however, that to be drawn or betrayed into any excitement. To made to strike out the Green amendment from the previous to my coming to Congress, I did enter- be sure, it is very annoying to me to find myself tain and express different views in relation to Kan- pursued, at my heels, and at every step, as a wild f d. Then what would have been the next sas and Lecompton to those I formed and acted and predatory animal, and such efforts made that vote? It would have been a vote deciding between the Criteriane Montgomery bill on the one side, and the Senate bill, thus stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Green and the Senate bill, the stripped of the Gree vote? It would have been a vote deciding be- upon after investigating, and becoming familiar I may go home a damaged man.

\$6.44

legislate for the best interests of my country. came here to give that vot. which I to ght would be best for the North, best for the South, best for the East, and best for the West; and when I had be gained by putting it in the simple, plain shape | made a full investigation of the subject so far as I of striking out the Green amendment; and then could, I found things very different and came honestly to the conclusion, without any reference to any section of this country, that a bill containing the provisions such as the bill I have advocated est support.

league permit me to ask him a question. Mr. Gilmer. My colleague will recollect how he answered me when I asked him the same priv-

I must reply to him in the same way. Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I would glad to know whether my colleague denies that the submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people was a question in the last canvass? 1 understood him to say that he took no position in regard to that question. If the gentleman deniewhat I have said, I am prepared to prove it. I say this now, because it is not my purpose to reply to him-

Mr. Gilmer. My colleague will interrupt I admit that I was, with others at the South, who whether I will or not. believed that there was no necessity for a submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people, for that, I then believed that it was to be submitted for the sole and improper purpose untrue state of things, and that Lecompton admitted slavery, the question, no man would have more eadily stood up for the admission of Kansas un-

der the Lecompton constitution. My colleague says that I had indicated my anxiety to get rid of this question. Never did he state a greater truth. I was anxious, and have been anxious since the difficulty arose, that the question might be got rid of without harm to the convention, and the people ratified their actilemen who voted honestly on this question here desired and aimed at the same thing. And I repeat here, that the course I have pursued on this subject, whether southern men were with me or against me, is an honest one. Inasmuch as our southern friends have come, substantially, in the bill which was passed, upon my identical platform, I trust that experience, which is the result

of time, may prove that I was right. When my colleague speaks of my vote on the Crittenden bill being different from the votes of the great majority of my southern friends, and with a majority of the North, why did he not mention that upon the conference bill two as honest southern men as ever graced this floor recorded their names with the North? Does my colstance, "no convertion shall be called by the Leg- league say that the gentleman from South Caroislature, except by the concurring vote of two lina [Mr. Bonham] and the gentleman from thirds of both Houses," &c. This amendment, Mississippi [Mr. Quitman] have, because of that thus made-explained more fully by the debates- vote, been false to their States, and become northmaintain, as I conceive, all the views I have ever ern in their feelings and principles? How scould maintained, for the power of the people of North | they feel, and how ought they to feel, if I had Cafelina over their constitution. risen up in my place, and in the presence of the But how does any difference of opinion on this assembled Representatives of the nation, underustain my colleague? Did I ever talk of sus- took to brand these gentlemen with having puraining the doctrine that, in a new State, or in an | sued a course by which they forfeited the confidence ld State, a convention, called in one way or the of their country-had perpetrated "an unparalother, could fairly give the Legislature the power | feled outrage"-because they felt bound under a to make a discrimination between property? I sense of duty, to record their votes with what my doctrine that a convention can justly give the Leg- merely present this attempt to make me out an of nations. islature power to give security to one species of Abolitionist as one of those things to be placed in

In my reply to my colleague's speech, I said, pointed out some portion of my speech that an ultra northern man could put his name to, or an against the necessary provisions to protect the ultra man anywhere, which he has been wholly unable to do. I desire to stand or fall by what i speech. I am willing to let my first speech, and the remarks which I have subsequently made, go to North Carolina, or anywhere else, and be was misunderstood; that what he meant was that judged of and decided on by an honest constituency. I did complain, in answer to my colleague's speech, that he, in speaking of my remarks on the Senate-bill interpolated, or added, "in other words to her admission as a slave State." I remarked

in my speech, that no man could have been more gratified than I, to have had Kansas in with th Lecompton constitution, all things right and fail and yet my colleague added, as I thought unkindy, said words apparently to sting and mortify desired to ask my colleague the question what he did mean by the use of these words as descrip comes into the Union with proper provisions in the tive of my objections to the Senate bill, and h set of admission as to the rights of the United very courteously declined to be interrupted, but promised that before he concluded, he would ex-

On another subject I gave my colleague a faty of the State; how would this affect the Govern- chance to be heard. He had represented me a State constitution could take away the title of which he himself, and our whole delegation. voted, contained substantially all the essentia when express provision against it is in the admit-provisions that were in the Crittenden Montgomting set-if the admission afterwards should be ery bill, with which I and my friends were all by proclamation. But, sir, I presented the views perfectly satisfied, and which was declared a great of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Senator Da-vis,] and quoted from his letter. My colleague the firing of cannon. I had given him an opmust admit that I quoted properly. It declares, portunity to show that the very thing which he substance, that unless you provide in the act called "an unparalleled outrage" was, or was not. of admission proper safeguards as to the title the thing for which he voted in the end, and the of the United States to the public lands in a thing which he has gloried over as being a great State, the General Government loses its con- triumph, and a measure of justice and peace-Why did my colleague, in his reply, not meet me league flies instantly to something else to get with something substantial, and show that this is out of that difficulty; and says the remedy not true? Why did he not show that there was s contained in the enabling act. I read the a material difference between the provisions of views and position of the Senator from Mis- the Crittenden-Montgomery bill and those of the conference bill? Why does he not explain what the conference bill is? His, as well as my constit-

My colleague brings to my attention the fact that I voted against the committee of conference I did so, and, I think, for the best of reasons; and I should have continued to vote as I did, had I seen that, by doing so, I could have forced the two Houses of Congress to have taken the Crit- the journal. tendeu-Montgomery bill. But indications were otherwise. I desired not to have an adjournment of Congress without some such settlement. The bill reported by the conference committee contained substantially, but indirectly, all I insisted on. The Green amendment was whirled to the winds, and the question was left to be decided substantially where, as I said before, it was perhans better it should be decided, especially as the South could not be the gainer, let the dicision be Kansas might, under the Crittenden-Montgom- this difficulty? Why come in, after this thing is either way. Where is the necessity now for all all over, and indulge in this fury and this spleen. when my colleague, at last, comes down in substance to that which I had been contending for uffrage. Now let me examine that position for a from the beginning? I repeat, the same in substance: but without many of the wise, plain, and im artial provisions of the Crittenden bill, so A. M., connecting with C. S. Brown's Western well calculated to settle all Kansas difficulties at | Line of Coaches. once and forever, and give permanent peace to

the country. Now, Mr. Calrman, I have done. I am sorry for having troubled the committee so long. Mr. Scales. Will my colleague allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. Gilmer. I dislike to deny my colleague. but I was not allowed by my other colleague to ask him any question. Mr. Scales. I merely want to ask my colleague

ing something interpolated in his speech. Mr. Scales. That does not justify my

Mr. Gilmer. My friend can have the floor of the Rail Road to this place and to provide for their comfort during their solourn. their comfort during their sojourn.

actornal fundant to inches, -- eras

REMARKS OF I repeat that I fest mortified—I felt wounded. HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, ielt that attempts were being made to hunt me down. I felt that I had been selected because OF PENNSYLVANIA, stood, as it were, alone—the Representative of a the Sunte, February 28, 1837 -On the Distri large conservative portion of the South, where I

was born, with whom I am in all things identified

in feeling and interest, and whom properly to

serve is my highest ambition; and I admit it was

mortifying to me to know that even the list-

were finished, or the ink dry; and after publica-

tion here, immediately sent to North Carolina

and to the South, to show that gentlemen, whose

cribe for it. When that sort of game is to prac-

ticed, I can only rely on the discriminating judg-

ambush attempts to prejudice the force and effect

of what I had argued, I feel that, before the just

and honest tribunal of a generous and impartial

people, these assaults will fall harmless at my feet.

I respectfully ask my colleague to meet fairly

ner and spirit. Let us debate face to face, and

boot to boot, and I will never complain of the ad-

vantage he may obtain on the questions I have

liscussed. I know not who to blame; but I

PECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. SEN.

Pursuant to the proclamation of the President

Mr. Green presented the memorial of Benja-

nin W. Perkins, of Worcester, Massachusetts,

etting forth that in June, 1855, he made a con-

he British cruisers, thought, nevertheless, that

the course of the latter was pursued with a good

motive-that of putting down the slave trade

he Senate met to-day at noon.

The proclamation was read.

to the committee on foreign relations,

the Senate should be expressed now.

teresting discussion.

Britain mistress of the seas.

fustification of her cruisers.

can government on the question.

about political affairs in that State.

The resolutions are as follows:

the occurrence of like aggressions.

an important character.

this extraordinary session.

tions were taken up.

and argued that visitation and search are th

is in derogation of the sovereignty of the U

Resolved. That the recent and repeated viols

Resolved. That the Senate fully approves

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

vey delegates and visiters to the State Education

R. F. SIMONTON, S. S. KIRKLAND, W. A. ELEASON.

STATESVILLE, June 5th, 1858.

O. GILLESPIE,

"Boy," said a man to a lad, "what are wages

Boy, "dont know sir."

Van, "what does you father get every Satur-

J. W. STOCKTON, Com.

FOR THE REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, June 15th

ame, the one being dependent on the other.

vent into committee on executive business.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

ATE.

my views and arguments, and in the usual man-

and that there is yet hope that I may survive.

Mr. Buchanan said he was one of those who in ended to vote against the amendment to the for ification bill, which had been adopted in the House, directing that the surplus revenue exceeding five millions of dollars, which might remain carried around by the little boys, to take subscrip-tions for my speech, were copied before these lists n the Treasury on the first day of January next, should be deposited with the States, under the pro-visions of the deposite not which had passed at political opinions are unpopular in the South, were sufficiently satisfied with my speech to subted the passage of that act, it became necessary that he should make a few observations explana tory of the course which he purposed to pursue on ment of an honest people. I will appeal and leave it to them; and although those whose the present occasion. Mr. B stated that there was but little analogy

pleasure or taste may justify and induce them to indulge in all these little side-bar remarks, and between these two measures, unless it might be that they were both called deposite bills. was the chief point of resemblance. The principles upon which the present proposition was now advocated, was entirely different from those which had been adopted by the friends of the deposite bill of the last session. And here he must be permitted to express his regret that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) seemed to have abandor ed finitely preferred that measure to the one now before the Senate. What were the principles (said Mr. B.) upon

momit, in conclusion, that it shows a want of which the deposite bill of the last session rested? fairness, if not ability, to meet the convincing tendency of the views which I have presented on There was then a vast sum of public money, beyond the wants of the Government, in the deposthe subjects discussed, when resort is had to this ite banks, whilst an absolute certainty existed that niserable underhanded method of attempting unat the end of the year, this surplus would be greatustly to create against me odium and prejudice. bound to pay any interest on their deposites .-These accumulations of public money were loaned out by them to individuals; whilst all the profits arising from such loans went into the pockets of their stockholders. A wild spirit of speculation was thus fostered, which threatened to destroy the regular business of the country, and to convert our public domain into paper money. The enormous evils of this system were palpable. The banks were then inflicting deep injuries upon the coun-try, by the manner in which they used this money, and it was every day becoming more and more tract with the Russian government, through its minister at Washington, for 150 tons of gunpowder and 35,000 stand of arms; and he asks redress

at the hands of this government. It was referred for this purpose. Under these peculiar circumstances, what was to be done? We were compelled to choose be-Mr. Mason called up his resolutions relative to British aggressions, which occasioned a long and jected the country to the consequences; or, it be-Mr. Mason said that the aggressions have been came our duty to deposite it with the States, and ontinued, but there was reason to believe that give them the advantage of using it until it should they were not in consequence of any new instrucbe required by the wants of the Government .ions. He thought it important that the views of No other practical alternative could be presented. For my own part, I felt no hesitation in making Mr. Wade, while condemning the course of

> At that time it seemed to have been admitted by every Senator, that, as a general system, it

would be extremely dangerous to the country an-Mr. Benjamin said it was obvious to all that nually to distribute the surplus in the Treasury risitation practically was the right of search. It among the States. No voice was raised in favor could not be conceded, for it would render Great demned. As a plan of general policy, a worse Mr. Clingman remarked that the President one can never be devised. If pursued, it must, and committee on foreign relations had made an in a very few years, destroy the character of this argument in vindication of Commodore Pauld-Government. Let it once be established, and all ng, and that Great Britain would point to this as men can see the inevitable consequences. Every Mr. Doolittle replied, contending that Com Senator and Representative will then come to modore Paulding had not violated the constituthe best interests of the Federal Government .ion and laws of the United States, nor the laws Instead of having our eyes exclusively fixed upon Mr. Mallory was fully satisfied that the instruchan men if we could banish from our minds the consideration that the full amount of every apbut the increased number of them has attracted propriation for such purposes, would be so much attention. He read from a dispatch from Secreleducted from the surplus to which the respective tary Marcy, to show the position of the Ameri-The question will then be not merely what appro-Mr. Douglas having the floor denounced the priations are necessary to promote the general inecent democratic convention in Illinois as a bocus affair, and launched off generally in remarks mestion, will be another - how much can be withheld from those purposes, and to what extent can Mr. Bayard went into an argument to show the dividend of our own States be thus increased? that the position of Chancellor Kent was wrong, For example, a proposed fortification will cost half a million; in voting for or against it, the con-Without concluding the question, the Senate sideration will necessarily obtrude itself, would it not be better, would it not be productive of more good, to distribute this sum among our own States' In peace, it is our duty to prepare for war. With this view, a proposition is made to increase The Senate on meeting first went into secret our navy. This may be necessary to protect our s ion, and when the doors were opened, on mocommerce, and to present such an array of our ion of Mr. Mason, the British aggression resoluto injure our citizens, or to insult our flag upon the ocean. In voting upon such a proposition Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate.) That how easily may we delude ourselves with the idea American vessels on the high seas, in time of cace, bearing the American flag, remain under will derive more real benefit from expending the the jurisdiction of the country to which they benecessary amount upon railroads and canals in the long; and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the withdrawn from the General Government is a xhibition of force, on the part of a foreign powand you set up a principle, to use a Senatorial word, antagonistical to the constitutional and efficient exercise of the powers of the Federal Govtions of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain, in this Government, and reduce it to almost the same the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, by firfeeble condition in which it was placed under the ing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) deny-has udement of the Senate, such unequivocal and he denied that this would be the effect of such a final disposition of the subject by the governments system? Under its operation, will it not always of Great Britain and the United States, touching be a question how much will this or will that apthe rights involved, as shall satisfy the just depropriation for national purposes deduct from mands of this government and preclude hereafter State dividends? You thus present to the very agents selected to administer the Federal Governnent the strongest temptation to violate that

action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from cated upon the principle that it was to be a single search or detention by the vessels of war of any operation, and to be justified alone upon the exother nation." And it is the opinion of the Senreme necessity which then existed. What is now ate that, if it becomes necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effecthey ought to be, and generally are, confined to Mr. Mason said he had refrained from debating grants of money for the execution of existing laws. these resolutions, notwithstanding they were of the country. To unite this deposite section in the now exist. A manufacturer, whilst embarking in The resolutions were then passed unanimously same bill, with the appropriations necessary to and Mr. Mason asked that this fact be entered o complete our system of fortifications, is to declare Congress might change before he could get into to the world that it has become a part of our set- successful operation. There would then be no The committee appointed to wait on the Presi tled policy. Does any necessity now exist for the taxes raised from the people to be distributed dent having reported that he had no further communication to make, the Senate then adjourned in the same situation in which we were at the last | surpluses. session of Congress? Will there be any surplus Having been appointed a committee by the citzens of Statesville to make arrangements to conal Convention to be held in the town of Statesville on the 7th July, we beg leave to state that the following arrangements have been made: A train will be placed on the Western North Carolina Railroad which will leave Salisbury on the 6th July at 11 P. M., and on the 7th July at 7. surplus when Congress meet on the 1st of December next, it will then be time enough to provide for its disposition. One great objection to this measure is, that it will make the extreme medicine of the Constitution its daily bread. It has already become familiar to us that Senators are The people of Statesville have seen with pleasure the formal acceptance of their cordial invitation to the EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION ought never to resort until we know that a sur- a serious overflow of Chartiers' creek, of North Carolina, to hold its next annual Meeting in their town, on the 7th of July next, and

they have appointed the undersigned a committee to tender to all the Delegates the free hospitalities of the place, during the session of the said meetthe State Governments themselves, because I Pittsburg. Committees have also been appointed to attend to the conveyance of Delegates from the terminus subject in its true light.

tion, and to wait until the next session. Then his diana. land bill might be presented to Congress under brighter auspices than it has ever been heretofore.

A Convert.—George D. Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, has enrolled himself as

to those perpetual changes which must ever exist while we derive a portion of our revenue from such a fluctuating source as that of the public lands. The State would receive this money, not at a matter of bounty, but of right. They would, therefore, not feel dependent for it upon the forernment. Nearly all the evils attendant upon a distribution of the surpluses would thus for ever he avoided; and Congress would then be compelhe avoided; and Congress would then be compel-led to raise the revenue necessary to defray the expenses of the Government from the customs and from other taxes. This would introduce a wholeone spirit of economy into our councils, without making it the interest of the Senators and Reprethe last session of Congress. As he had advoca sentatives in Congress to array themselves against appropriations for objects of a national character hould therefore, have rejoiced, had the Sena tor from Kentucky adhered to his land bill, and opposed this amendment, which, if it should prevail, must destroy that measure. For my own part, I shall vote to strike this amendment from the bill without the slightest apprehension of sub-

ecting myself to the charge of inconsistency.

At a subsequent stage of the debate on the sam-question, in reply to Mr. Calhoun: Mr. Buebanan must say in candor to the Sena tor from South Carolina (Mr. Cathonn) that b had entirely failed to convince him he was wrong Of one thing, however, he had convinced him his bill to distribute the proceeds of the public and that was, that the Senator in fact, if not in lands among the States. For his own part, he inthe country. Let him succeed in supporting this amendment which has been adopted by the House; let him succeed in establishing a system of distribution as the settled policy of the country; and then what will be the inevitable consequence? High taxes upon imports will be maintained for the purpose of raising money to distribute. We shall no longer hear of reducing the revenue of ly increased. At that time, these banks were not the country to its necessary expenditure. We shall then have no difficulty in disposing of the surplus. It will go to the States as a matter of course, and our whole system of Government will

thus be changed. For my own part, (said Mr. B.) I should be sorry to reduce the tariff below the proper limit. I am in favor of affording to our domestic industry all the incidental protection which can be vielded it in raising the revenue processary for the wants of the Government. Indeed, if any thing could reconcile me to the doctrines of the Senator, it would be the protection which they must uncertain whether they would be able to meet the necessarily afford to our manufactures. Let this demands of the Government when called upon amendment pass the Senate as it has already passed the House, and who can believe that the tariff will ever be reduced? If all this surpus money which can be collected by this Government is to tween two great evils. We must either have suf- be distributed among the several States, this will fered the money to remain in the banks, and sub- perpetuate high duties for ever. It is not, however, either my intention or my wish to quarrel with him on this account. If he will, by advocating this system of policy, force upon us a high tariff, my constituents will bear their part of the dispensation with Christian fortitude.

I am sorry now to believe in the truth of the leclaration of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) that the land bill is a lifeless corpse. I have clung to that measure, through good report and through evil report, until it has been aban-doned by all its other friends, and I am left as the only mourner of its unhappy fate. Dead and of such a principle. It was universally con- gone, as it appears to be, I shall not do its memory so much injustice as to compare it with the system of distribution which its former friends have now adopted in its stead.

The land bill would be a safety valve, the regulator of our system of revenue and expenditure without inflicting any of the evils on the Federal

Congress with strong feelings directly hostile to Government which must flow from annual distribution of the surplus in the Treasury. What is the theory of our Government under those great national objects entrusted to our care the Constitution? Congress possesses the power by the Constitution, we would be more or less to levy and collect taxes. For what purpose? To accomplish the great objects specified in the Constitution. This power of levying taxes carries with it an immense responsibilty. tatives of the people, when they know that all the States would be entitled at the close of the year | money they appropriate must be taken from the pockets of their constituents, will be careful to expend it with economy and discretion. But we terests of the country, but, blended with this possess a vast reservoir of wealth in our public lands, so irregular to its current that, in one year, it pours into the public treasury twenty millions, and in the next it contributes but one-tenth of that sum. This deranges all our legislation, and renders all the great interests of the country fluctuating and insecure. It encourages extravagant appropriations by Congress, and banishes economy from our legislation. It leaves every interest in doubt and uncertainty. This year, when we have more money than we know how to expend, we hear the cry that the tariff must be reduced; the revenue must be diminished to the necessary expenditures of the Government; protection must penditures of the Government; protection must renders all the great interests of the country flucpower to foreign nations, that they will not dare penditures of the Government; protection must e withdrawn from our manufactures. The next year, perhaps, there may be a reaction. Speculation in the public lands may have exhausted itthat there was no danger, and that the country self, and the receipts of the treasury from this source may be greatly diminished. What comes then? The tariff must be raised; the duties on respective States. Every dollar which can be imports must be increased to meet the necessiry wants of the Government. Thus the public mind dollar given to the States. Establish this policy, is kept in a perpetual state of excitement. No domestic interest can calculate upon any fixed and steady protection. We are in a state of continual doubt; public opinion fluctuating with the fluctuernment. You will thus paralyze the energies of ations in the sales of the public lands. None of the great interests of the country can ever flourish, unless they can calculate, with some degree of old articles of confederation. Can the Senator confidence upon some steady and certain course of legislation in relation to themselves. Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system. It would secure to us a settled policy upon which the country might rely. It would draw off from the folk Herald, tri-weekly for 6 weekl and forward as General Government this eccentric source of revenues and distribute it among the States. We should then be left where the Constitution intended to place us. The Government would then be administered on its original principles. All our expenditures would then be derived from the taxes which we might impose on the people; and the the state of the case? This amendment has been tariff would thus be rendered fixed and certain. engrafted by the House upon an ordinary appro-priation bill. From the very nature of such bills. Whatever protection might—then be afforded would be stable. Under such circumstances, an incidental protective duty, comparatively small; would be of more real value than a much larger and for carrying into effect the settled policy of one, subject to all the risk and uncertainty which

adoption of such a measure? Are we now placed among the people. We should hear of no more Combining some such a disposition of the proin the Treasury on the first of January next, be- ceeds of the public lands with an arrangement as yond five millions? Has this fact been ascertain- to-the lands themselves, which would be satisfaced? Shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon the tory to the new States, the system might thereby question. Whether there will be or not is uncer- be rendered perfect and permanent. I am strongtain, contingent, dependent upon the action of ly impressed with a belief that a plan might be Congress, and upon the speculations in the public devised which would meet the approbation of lands. My own impression is, that, if there all reasonable men in the new States, whilst the just should be a surplus, it will be comparatively, rights of the old States would be amply secured. small; unless this very proposition for its depos-ite with the States should be the means of creat-departed. The friends of the land bill have cast ing or enlarging it, by defeating the passage of it aside. Even the Senator from Kentucky has important bills for the defence and benefit of the abandoned the promising child which he had country. What necessity now exists for the adopted and nursed so long and tenderly, and is adoption of this measure? It there shall be a now caressing and cherishing the ill-favored bantling which is now before the Senate.

business, would not then dread lest the policy

FRESHETS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY .- OUR changes from almost every section of country bring us accounts of serious freshets. At Norfork, Va. now willing to insert it in an ordinary appropria- rain fell in torrents all day on Sunday, creating tion bill, and thus make it the settled policy of quite a flood. Many cellars on Bank and other the country. It should be the exception, not the strees were overflowed, but fortunately no serious rule. Above all, it is a remedy to which we damage was done. The Pittsburg papers report plus exists, or are absolutely certain that it will, all the adjacent country, sweeping off bridges, and exist. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. in one case a shanty, occupied by an Irishman, I shall now speak of the unhappy influence who, with his family of five or six were drowned. which this system of distribution would exert upon There is also a freshet in the Alleghany river at

have not risen to make a general speech, but In Fauquier county, Va., whole fields of wheat, merely to place my conduct in relation to this it is stated, have been deluged and destroyed, the corn washed out of the ground, and several bridges And now, sir, permit me again to express my sorrow that the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) had not been willing to postpone this ques-

system of distributing surpluses; it will not be a member of the Sons of Temperane. He joined difficult for me to decide. There is, in my judg-ment, no comparison between the two. If you grant the proceeds of the public lands to the grant the proceeds of the public lands to the

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa; with Liverpool dates he 5th instant, arrived at Halifax on Tuest. The telegraph fleet returned to Plymouth and a series of successful experiments, and would se on the 9th, to lay the cable.

In the English House of Commons it was a nounced that if the alleged outrages on American vessels were well founded, immediate explanation

There is nothing later from India. The Continental news unimportant. COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 5 .- Cotuny-Market for the week opened at a decline of 1, but closed at a par tial advance of 1-16at. Flour closed with addining tendency at a decline of a half to one dalling. Wheat declined 2d. Corn has a decline tency-yellow 344s; white 33a34s. Provision Pork declined 2s. Rice heavy. Ree steady at 4s. 1d —fine quoted at 13a1sa Spina Turpentine steady at 48. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £90,000. Money abundan Consols 97%.

A YOUTHFUL KNIGHT OF MOUNT VERNOW laster Theodore Shute, son of our townsman, and grandson of Major Shute, of the Revolutionary Army, collected for the "Ladies" Association of Mount Vernon," in less than three weeks, \$850 mostly in sums of from one to five dollars. Theon time he had was an hour or two daily from h eces from school. Unlike Macbeth he did not let

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow

Creep in this petty pace from day to day." With the thermometer at 95, we dety any of our Northern cities to produce a more industrious and successful knight.—N. O. Programe.

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Guzett says that the Princess Frederick William is still suffering from the effects of a fall she had on the staircase at the Royal Palace at Berlin. Ques Victoria inquires daily by telegraph of the heal of her daughter.

HEAT CURES OF DEAFNESS B Important to the World!!

INDIANAPOLIS, October 23, 1856. Prof. DEGRATH-Dear Sir; This is to certify that have been partially deaf for five or six years, and I have been cured by one application of DeGrath's Electric Oil, in presence of hundreds and thousands of people in front of the Fair Grounds. Yours truly, WM. KENDRICK

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20, 1856 Prof. DEGRATH, -Dear Sir: This certifies I hat tried Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil. I have been to for five years, and it has cured me. Yours truly.
HENRY WOODS, St. Yet another.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 23, 1856, Prof. DEGRATH,-Dear Sir: This certifies I have een deaf ten years. DeGrath's Electric Oil has stored my hearing quite well. Yours truly, DeGrath's Electric Oil is the marvel of the age

ne following (not everything:) Cures Rheumatism often in a day. Cures Deafness one to ten days. Cures Neuralgia and Toothache, ten minutes. Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes. Cures Burns, Bruises, Wounds, one to three days. Cures Pain in Back, Breast, one day. Cures Headache, fifteen minutes. Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days. Cures Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rhoum, three

Cures Asthms, Palsy, Gout, Frysipelas, five to two Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abuces, six to ten day Cures Prosted Feet and Chilbiains, one to three day

Catation !- There are numerous imitations spring a is the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthly

favorable one, being immediately on the Capital Square and easy of access from the Railroad Depots. The Furniture, together with an Omnibus, will the same time. Possession he given immediately.

At the same time, will be sold two small Tracts of Landon the Hillsboro' road about 4 miles west of falleigh, one contains 75, the other 45 acres, more or late. The Hotal will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, and years, the second and third installments to less interest from 12 months after the day of sale. The two Tracts of Landon A. Furnitare, will be sold on a credit. Tracts of Land and Furniture, will be sold on a creof 12 months. The whole or any part of this property can be pe

chased at private sale by applying to any one of the undersigned before the day of sale, and should the Hotel be sold at private sale, due notice wiff be given.

JAMES McKIMMON, Raleigh, N. C.,

ROBT. R. GILLIAM,

T. BROWN VENABLE,

Oxford, N. C.

counts to the Register office. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. THE TRUS-TEES of this Institution give notice to the public, that the organization of the College upon the plan

downent necessary to sustain its operations may be more fully and permanently secured.

Under the direction of the Grand Lodge at its last Session, however, they have made arrangements to open in the beautiful edifice already completed a school preparatory to any American College or University, under the superintendence of Mr. ASHBEL G. BROWN.

formerly Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek in the University at Chapel Hill, and more recently the Principal of a "Select Classical School," at Oxford.

It is believed that the excellent accommodations aforded by this eligible location, together with the shiful instruction and discipline of which Mr. Brown antecedents are an ample pledge to the public, will attract immediately the patronage required to lay the foundations of a useful and distinguished seminary of learning. learning. The corps of instructors will be, at least, one to ever

twenty-five pupils, and care will be taken to empl none but men of tried zeal and efficiency in the profe As this enterprise is purely benevolent in its design, and intended to promote the highest interests of himanity, they feel assured that nothing more need be said to elicit, not merely the approbation, but even the cordial support and favor of an enlightened community.

The first Session of the School in the sent the

The first Session of the School will begin the secon-

Monday in July. JAS, T. LITTLEJOHN, Oxford, N. C., June 16—12dmjy Secretary TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED till July 14th, for the erection of a Court House

in the town of Greenville. The cost not to exercise Twelve Thousand Dollars. The plans and specifications can be seen and examined at the County Clerk's office.
Address, BUILDING COMMITTEE, je 16-tl4jy Greenville, Pitt, Co., N. C.

HILLSBORO' COAL MINING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, -The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Compton will be held at the office, 168 Pearl Street, New York. on Tuesday 6th day of July next, at woon. W. H. WIGGINS,

New York, June 16-thly Secretary WATANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A VV situation as Salesman or Book keeper. Address, BOX 219 The best of references given in regard to character

and qualification. WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO WO-WAN, who can cook, wash, and iron; one of sil-vanced age, and one from the country is preferred.

For such a one a liberal price will be paid.

Address, BOX 148,
P. O., Raleid. THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at their office, in this

ORSE corbuin a serie i ade augus aroga

the der Married Common bear Rocked trabation was the first one of the trader or to withhere the release a a contrator by the post of months with a distance of months and the contrator of the contrator o game@ealeff in Teach to write