SENATOR THOMPSON'S SPEECH-A JOLLY TIME IN THE SENATE.

The speech of Smater Thomson, of Kv., on Slidell's thirty-million bill for the acquisition of Cube, has been one of the incidents of the present session of Congress that will be longest rememberbered. The sharp, practical wisdom, the dry, caustic wit of the speaker, joined " with his apperently shattered constitution, his feeble frame, his entire concentration on his subject, his imperturbable gravity, his evident sincerity, his nervous susceptibility, his eccentric ways, his intense anxiety of expression, his restrained but effective gestionlation, and finally his sitting posture, in which, from weakness, he delivered all but the first fifteen minutes of his speech," all made the speech one remarkable in its way. Of its effect a correspondent says:

"The Senate was full and the galleries crowded entire audience were often convulsed with hter, and the Vice President at last grew too weak to rap any but the most gentle admonitions. Indeed, it was about the only occasion I ever witserve order was abandoned. The fun got to be so real and uproarious that it was idle to attempt

The speech is too long to reprint in full in our columns, but we select a few extracts which will show its spirit:

Two or three very vague notions have been in-oduced into this debute. Gentlemen have talked about Americanizing Cuba What sort of Americanizing will go on there? I understood the Senator from Louisiana to express sympathy with Cubans, who, he said, were ' panting for liberty." Annex Cuba; and men from Georgia, from Alabama, from Kentucky, will go in there; they will say : "The Government has bought it; and, as against a Cubian, they will consider that it is preempted and paid for by them. The truth is, it is hereditary, or it has been taught to them; at any rate, it is in the Anglo-Saxon blood. Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a iard or a Mexican or an Indian anything he got, and they want; and they do not believe it is homicide or murder to kill him either [Laughter.] What will be done by our adventurers when they land there? Not so be individious, I will take my own State as an illustration. I will suppose that three Kentuckiens go down to Cuba; one of them an old fellow, with a parcel of negroes. As Mr. Buchanan is going to buy Cubs by a sort of forced sale, without authority of law, warning off all other bidders, this old fellow would settle upon some Cuban, hunt him out, and take He would then begin to survey and mark for annexation some other man's planta-He would elbow him, browbeat him, and frown at him; show him bowie-knives and revolvers; knock him down with his fist, perhaps, and stamp on him a little in a place where he could not be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be inclined, naturally, under such a process, to give up. There is a sentiment smong our people that they have a right to do that thing. They would murder; they would marry; or they would do anything in the world to get all that was going.

The other two young gentlemen, whom I su your flibusters—elegant men, having nothing to live upon and doing nothing, and nothing to do anything upon. [Laughter] They talk about fast horses, shout pistol shooting, and about gunning, and they can shoot pistols. One of them will get to be an overseer for a widow, and marry ber, and the next year you would find the rest of the family disinherited [Laughter.] The other, being a remarkably spry and good-looking fellow, will run away with some old Cuban's daughter; he would get into the family, and he would be there but a little time before the old man would be in a corner of the plantation, and he in full possession and with a good title. That is the way it is to be Americanized, and the way they will go

on when they get there. Why, sir, there is not a Spaniard now to be found in New Orleans; and I have be n there and perambulated over the whole city. There is not one that I ever saw in St. Louis, and I have been there two or three times. At St. Augustine and Pensacola there are none. The truth is, the Spanish race get out of the way of our race. They will not remain in Cuba; they have too much instinct for that. You just put out here in one of our forests, or on the plains at a spring or lick, a lion from the torrid zone, and let a herd of buffulo see him lash his sides with his tail, and roar, and strike down with a blow a horse, and break the back of an elk, and they will have sense enough not to go back there. Put down a tiger, and let him, with his flerce sweep, and his yellow, glaring eyes, pounce in upon a gang of deer, and I venture to say they will not be in that neighborhood, nor within twenty miles of that place, in forty days. Your Cubans know, if they have any sense, how this population have been rooted out. I will give a familiar illustration that you can all understand, and that I want the people in the country to understand. We formerly had about our barns in Kentucky what we called the old-fashioned blue rat, and there are in thecountry swerms of another description of rats called the Norway rats, who eat up the blue rats. When the travelling gangs of the Norway rate invade a barn, the blue rate scamper for their lives, knowing that they will be eaten up if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans "panting for liberty," and would also be Cubans panting for life under these circumstances. [Laughter.] That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. That is the process by which the Americanization would go on.

Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senator from New York to let off the spirit of filibustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability, and genial in feeling. I do not think his election would be casses factories; no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected there must be some overt act of oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opin-ion is, that he is such a generous-hearted man that he would rather lean towards the South, by way. of showing that he was impartial. But, sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrains and Netherlandmen and Irishmen in the Rocky Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, with the idea that that is going to work off the filibuster spirit. It reminds me of an anecdote which I heard, about a countryman of my friend from South Carolina. For the first time in his life he saw some monkeys; and from the agility with which they jumped from prong to prong with nice little fingers, he thought it would be the grandest speculation in creation to train them to cotton picking, and he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said he, "except that it took two overseers to watch each money. [Laughter.] That will be precisely the way you will work the filibusters out, according to the plan

will work the filibusters out, according to the plan of the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, this is a mysterious thing for another reason. It brings up agiuation on the negro question inevitably and certainly. I was in hopes that after we had got rid of Kansas, the country would have some quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly twenty years in Congress; and I trusted that for one sewion, at least, I should live here in peace, and hear no more about negron. Now we have the same old store. grees. Now, we have the same old story again. I do not say that the President proposes any such thing, or that he has any designs or views in it; but I know this; the other morning the Scustor from Penasylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) who, it was said, represented the President—and he did not deny it when he was called upon by the Senator from New Hampshire—gave us his views on the tariff. As the Senator from New Hampshire said the President had not been invited to the Democratic caucus, or from some other csuse, he did not agree with them, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the President's views on the tariff, went in for a pretty large incidents lism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cuba horse, his Cuba hobby, can tickle the South, and spon the iron question he can hang the old Keystone State to him by bare of iron and hooks of steel, he will be very spt to stand in a pretty good position for demanding a nomination—a position where he can say: "Gentlemen, just step upon the platform; here is your candidate; you must take him; you cannot do without him." It looks to

oned often, laughingly, that there has been belief that if nothing else, your luck would kill him; that you got everything you ever went for, all you wanted, and that if there was nothyour eye is too white, and all the conjuration and witchcraft, and ine ntations of which you nay be master, cannot avail. I give it as my opinon-I am somewhat of a doctor, acquainted with hygiene-I give it as my decided opinion that he good for ten years, and I profoundly ask your pardon for saving so. [Laughter.] I know he has said that he only wanted to run for one term, but Jackson talked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man as Mr. Buchanap. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say thing. Although General Jackson only wanted ne term, he was willing to serve another. Casar brice put away the crown, and yet he took it .-But beyond all his ory or example, I never knew Scotchman when he had got a grip upon anything and had it in his grasp who would ever let go, if it was a good thing, until death. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were in his power he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his-in politics, mean, for none he has otherwise. [Laugh-

CLAY, RANDOLPH AND DOUGLAS. When I was in politics, and I may say, when I was alive, [laughter,] and old man Clay battled against the Democratic party, lion-hearted as he was, like Richard Cour de Lion himself, when he went into the Holy Land to rescue it from the custody of the Infidels, Mr. Clay, with a lion's heart, and his battle-axe uplified, fought to rescue what he believed to be the Constitution and the rights of the country from the Democratic party, that he thought was disloyal and untrue to them; then, sir, I fought and felt like a field marshal.

Well, sir, as to the Democratic party, I do not know that I could very well join them un-less I see a little further into them. I could not be a locofoco anyway, and I understand that the discipline is extremely rigid [Laugh-

They muster their men with great severity, ac ording to regular drill, and if a man does not chalk up to the mark, overboard he goes; and the rule is that it is better to have an enemy out of hines. John Randolph, of Virginia, said of the Democratic party-but I will not say of themthat all they wanted was men of sense enough to lead, and fools enough to follow, [laughter,] and f any man could not subscribe to these principles. and went into the party as a leader, who had not ense enough to lead, he ought to be turned out. believe you did cashier one or two. I do not know what the seveilty of the discipline is. If I can get a private conversation with my friend from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] before I leave here, I should like to know if he has not learned something on that subject. [Laughter.] I wish just privately and confidentially, to know from him if the discipline is not excessively tight. If I was to go in I don't know upon what sort of a probation or rial I should be put. I suppose it would be long enough to make them certain that they had got all the old genuine, gentlemanly Whig principles and feelings out of me, and that I really had the true religion and was converted. Then they might pat me in the kitchen of the household of the Lotian, and showed it evidently. I do not know how I should be treated. I think I shall look a liitle further before I go in. TRE "BLOODY OLD BRUISER" AND HIS DOGS.

Mr. President, my strength is failing me, but I must say something more. I utterly condemn this rampant spirit and cry for war. It is a wrong ery; it is a wrong teaching for the country; and predict that if we get into a calamitous war with France and with England on this account, we shall repent it to the latest day of our lives. Do not pass this unnecessary bill, and insult a neighbor by this proposition, which is every way unadvised and uncalled for. When you get into a war you will find that fighting John Bull is not talking. When England sent men here in the last war, and burned this capi'ol, it was a mere by play for her. She was upholding all continental Europe then, against the collossal power of Napoleon; and yet she came here just as a by-play, and troubled us as she did. Our peoplethink they whipped England, and we hear them say throughout the country that we whipped Wellington's invincibles; and they believe that we absolutely whipped the veterans who fought the battle of Waterloo, although that battle was not fought until the 18th of June after the 8th of January, when our battle of New Orleans was fought. They are stuffed up in that way, and inflamed with a war

Old John Bull, as I said, is a bloody old bruiser. If the Senator from Georgia was here, I would ask him if he did not see how Spain and Sardinia sent off their quota to the Crimean war, at the request of England. although they had just about as much interest in it as I had. Englard just said to them, "if you do not fight on my side, I will whip you " That is the whole of it. They follow England in that kind of way. John Bull, if I

Well, sir, I do not know the Senator from Geornot want to make up a fight of that kind.

Whenever I see a man out in a musterfield or in drown memory by excitement.

a court yard, blustering and talking about his A few months since, by one of those singular means this, and no more; men know that there is saic age? a deep-rooted popular sentiment of dislike, an inveterate feeling of hatred towards England-I mean with the lower orders. It comes down traditionally from our revolutionary war. It was a feeling they have. They hate a red coat and a who is not ready to forswear Legislative honors Britisher. Mr. Dalfas and Lord Napier may forever, bave as many suppers and f asts as you please; they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Milton and the same Shakespeare and about a common blood and fraternity and all that Very well, that is just as nice as two ladies | been doing a most prosperous business this season.

very pleasantly over a tea table. [Laughter.] THE PRESIDENCY AND PLATFORMS. Mr. President, I believe I have spoken nearly Mr. President, I believe I have spoken nearly to the extent of my strength and power to-day. [The honorable gentleman, from physical debility had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.]

the spirit of our institutions to put money in the President's pocket, I suppose to be sent to Madrid. for Mr. Preston to use in an emergency. I think it would be improper, unjust, and ungenerous to ing else in his way, he would never survive our successors, who are to ratify the treaty, to take your luck. [Laughter.] Well, sir, I have taken a good look at him. He looks firm, pretty substantial, and strong, and I tell you the white of isna above all the States in the Union. I think that at this time we ought to compact and combine together, and build up and strengthen what we have. We are young. Let the gristle grow into the bone; let us get our muscles developed Let us cultivate the arts of peace, for "Peace hat! its victories, no less renowned than war." That would be my policy, and I hone it will be the olicy enforced upon the President by Congress. I am going to look for some sensible man for the next Presidency—a sound man, I would rather be had no platform; I do not want to run him in blinds. I confess to you, that in my opinion, my colleague (Mr. Crittenden) would, of all men or the face of the earth, suit me the best. If you will give him a chance, I will risk him upon my personal confidence, without laying down a cree of faith for him to go by; I do not want to stand a man upon a platform, or run him in the blinds. Besides, these platforms are all nonsense. Let

ne say to my friend, the Senator from New York, if he should ever get to be President, I want him to recollect that this platform business is all humbug; and when he gets in power to kick down the ladder by which he got there. The two or three last platform Presidents we have had, when they got in the car of State and safely seated, all around everywhere, you could see, "do not stand on the olatform when the cars are in motion." [Laugher.] That is the way they manage it. There is always some emergency, or something to justify departure from it. Well, sir, I hope I shall be orgiven. I have been to four or five conventions nyself, on account of Mr. Clay, chiefly, and once, believe, on account of my colleague, to keep him out of a scrape of some sort, and I know a good deal about them. In the time I was in politics, and we were dominant, I always knew a long time before the convention came on who would be Governor. It used to be said that you never could know who was Governor until the election was over ; but it was all fixed up-all done in advance I wish the country to get on prosperously and peacefully, and gloriously, without any slavery agitation. I want aman of sound heart and sound head, who will administer the government with that view. I can say for myself, as was said by the immortal Webster, that I trust it will be one and undivisible, now and forever; and that the the camp than a friend cutting capers and cutting God who overrules us and guides us now, as heretofore, and as I hope for ages to come, will so shape our ends that all will result in good.

> How to KEEP THE BABY QUIET .- Says Fanv Fern: See that the mother has a contented mind. That's the best recipe I know of. Always meet her with that smile which the immortal "Guide to Wives" recommends them, under countain loads of perplexity and provocation, to keep on hand for their husbands. Don't imagine, because home looks cosy and comfortable when you return to it at night, that it is well either for the baby's sake, or its mother's that you should never take the latter out of it for relaxation and resh air. Oh, if you but knew how a woman oves a man for occasionally thinking of these little things; little to you, great to us. I know it is less trouble, if your purse is we'l lined, to step into a milliner's and order home a new honnet. which so many wives have wanted to throw out of the window, for very bitterness of spirit, had hey dared. A bonnet band fancies will cover all his conjugal selfishness and sins of emission and commission. He had rather give her this than draw the boots on his slippered feet after tea, and take the weary wife and mother out for the fresh air; and then he wonders why "the baby worries," and keeps both awake all night, and why its mother's eyes look so rayless, and why she heaves that little sigh when he sits down to read his newspaper; and then settles down to the comfortable conclusion that, "after all, there is no understanding women," and reads on. Sometimes he says "Ah," or "Oh," or "by Jove;" but nobody but himself knows whether a steamboat is burned up, or fifty people have been made mince-meat of by a rail road accident, or Bonner has got another "illustrious contributor," or the tail of the comet has swished through the milky way. He is too lazy even to talk about it.

Now, "bennets" don't cure the heart-ache and all the rings and bracelets you could toss into woman's lap, (I speak of a true woman,) are not worth one clasp of your arms around her neck, when you come home from your place of business We don't want forever to take it for granted you love us. We are demonstrative, we women .-There is no need of your breaking your backs to pick up our hankerchief as you used, in the old courting times; (heavens! how you stepped around then!) neither do we want you, after banging "p your coat in the ball, to sit down in the parlor and cross your legs, without ever coming up stairs to give us the return kiss, which is so potent to make us forget all the little musquito stinging household annoyances, which are but a feather's weight when our hearts are light and happy; for it is not work, but worry, which makes leaden hearts and footsteps,

THE LAST ROMANCE -Quite a romance in real may use a familiar illustration that will be under- life, says the Detroit Advertiser, was brought to a stood in the country, is like a great unruly mastiff, happy termination in that city on the 9th inst. a bull dog. Old Bull goes prowling about, hunt-ing up fights. Along in his train follow Casar sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical and Pompey, Jumper and Jupiter; and though student, and the pair exchanged rows of love and the first two are Romans of high degree, and the eternal fidelity. Two years later the unfledged last a god, they follow in his train with fear and Esculspius left for Europe to complete his educatrembling. When he nails a dog, they leg him, tion, the aforesaid vows having been previously and down they get him until he is throttled to tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn death, and there is a nation blotted from the msp at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in of the earth ; rr if after worry:ng him and crip-pling him, and wounding him, they send him spplied himself to sober study. His letters to the home, it is in pain to work the talance of his days fair damsel he loved were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply.

His epistles were intercepted and never reached gia's idea about it, but I take it that in making the fair one, while her words of love, intended for up a fight, there ought to be some sense about it, I is delectation, met with the same misfortune .as there is about anything else. There ought to The poor student, thwarted in his love, threw up be some reason for it. Now, sir, the United his studies, and for two long years coursed through States comparatively is a bull-terrier that 's as Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in game as ten thousand lions, and superadded to his the gayeties and pleasures of toe different capinatural pluck, he has the spirit of the seven devils tals. In the meantime the young lady, who was that were driven out of Mary Magdelen. Do you equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her suppose I would his bim on that old bull, if I mother. At the end of his two years pilgrimage, thought anything of the dog? and I know I love the student returned to America, but the idol of my country better than I could any dog. I do his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and, almost broken-hearted, he turned his steps to Cu-Sir, these men who are so ready to talk about ba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texfighting, very often are the last men to do it - as and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to

willingness to shed his last drop of blood, I would occurrences which sometimes flash across the rather see somebody who would be willing to shed pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in his first drop. [Laughter.] If we get into this Michigan, and quickly he wended his way thither. war we must go through with it at all hazards, at After a few weeks of diligens search, the anxious every expense, and at every loss. Our commerce, lover found his Dulcinia at Yperlanti, and the our progress, everything would be loss and ruin | meeting which ensued—the twain having been to us. We with our insufficient navy, should be separated fifteen years—is described as "affecting utterly unable to cope with those two Powers .- in the extreme." The tribulations of the now They do not seem inclined to fight us; they do not mature lovels were over, and on the 9th instant want to fight us; they were willing to share fair- they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the ly with us. I suppose the talk about fighting just holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a pro-

DISTRESSING CONDITION OF A LEGISLATURE. -The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago revived by the last war we had with her. It is a line is Legislature have grown to be exceedingly safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse Eng- irksome to a majority of the members. They are land, and you will not find anybody of any party who will not back you. I suppose it is a popular theme of declamation; but I think it is time we tween wages and expenditures that will not long tween wages and expenditures that will not long had quit it. I believe that is the prevailing, dominant feeling with the ignorant portion of our population. Whether it is just or unjust, I will and bad air have done the work for their bodies, rot pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character; an element like their ignoachieved have had their proper mental effect. ring the rights of a Mexican or a Spaniard. It is There is not a man within the bar of either House

GEORGIA RAILROADS .- The Georgia Constitutionalist states that the railroads of Georgia have who hate each other like the Devil, gossipping That parer says that "the net earnings of the very pleasantly over a tea table. [Laughter.] was one hundred and eighty eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars, or at the round

had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.] I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Senate is prehim; you cannot do without him." It looks to me mightily that way.

I know, Mr. President, that it has been men
had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.] I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Senate is precious. I can only say in relation to this whole project, that it will reagitate the country on the slavery question; that it is, I think, contrary to departments of industry.

MESSAGR FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following message was transmitted from the President of the United States to Congress one day last week:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The brief period which remains of your present ession, and the great urgency and importance of egislative action, before its termination, for the protection of American citizens and their properwhilst in transit across the Isthmus routes ween our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render t my duty again to recall this subject to your notice. I have heretofore presented it in my annual me-sage, both of December, 1857 and 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I stated that "the executive government of this ountry, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is mited to the employment of diplomacy alone.-When this fails it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to torce without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and re-pelling hostile attacks. It would have no authoriy to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to revent the destruction of the transit and protect he lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own re-

ponsibility. "Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President under such restrictions as they deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the tranit from being obstructed or closed by lawless vinence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withrawn the moment the danger shall have passed way. Without such a provision our citizens will e constantly exposed to interruption in their proress and to lawless violence.

uch an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes." Another subject, equally important commanded he attention of the Senate at the last session of

"A similar necessity exists for the passage of

The republics south of the United States on this ontinent have, unfortunately, been frequently in state of revolution and civil war ever since they chieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the orts open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their car goes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by forced oans and other violent proceedings, to enable them to carry on ho-tilities. The executive gov ernments of Great Britain, France, and other counries possessing the war making power can rompty employ the necessary means to enforce mmediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the executive government of the United States. If the President orders a vesse f war to any of these ports to demand prompt r ress for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal the comman der can do no more than remonstrate. He can reort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate edress can never be obtained. Thus American other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of Constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war. Without the anthority of longress, the Executive cannot lawfully direct any orce, however near it may be to the scene of difficulty, to enter the the territory of Mexico, Nicaagua, or New Granada, for the purpose of defending the persons and property of Ameri an citizens, even though they may be violently assailed whilst assing in peaceful transit over the Tehuantepec, their property. The banditti which infest our neighboring republic of Mexico, always claiming e belong to one or other of the hostile parties night make a sudden descent on Vera Cruz or ower to employ the force on shipboard in the ricinity for their relief, either to prevent the plun-

der of our merchants or the destruction of the In reference to countries where the local auhorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the difficulty here indicated can seldom happen: but where this is not the case and the local authorities do not possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American Executive should itself be authorized to render this protection. Such a grant of authority, thus limited in its extent, could n no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the Executive, but only as on apprepriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it evclusively belongs. The riot at Panama in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the ex-

rtion of this authority. I, therefore, earnestly recommend to Congress n whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law before their adjournment, conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and roperty of American citizens in the cases which have indicated, under such restrictions and conditions as they may deem advisable. The knowledge that such a law exists would of itself, go far prevent the outrages which it is intended to reess, and to render the employment of force un-

Without this the President may be placed in painful position before the meeting of the next ongress. In the present disturbed condition of ceiving it in payment for their produce. Mexico, and one or more of the other republics south of us, no person can foresee what occurrences may take place before that period. In tain the House on this subject any longer, but hope case of emergency, our citizens, seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with subjects of European governments, will have just cause to complain. On the other hand, should the Executive interpose, and especially should the result prove disastrous, and valuable lives be lost, he night subject himself to severe censure for having ssumed a power not confided to him by the Contitution. It is to guard against this contingency that I now appeal to Congress.

Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which I deem necessary and expedient for the interest and honor of the country, I leave the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1859.

FOUR MEN TO BE HUNG .- The Governor of Maryland has fixed the 18th of March for the execution of Peter Corrie, who will be hung at the same time, and on the same gallows, with Gambrill, Cropps and Stephens. The death warrant was read to Corrie on Monday. The Sun says: After the sheriff had concluded, the prisoner remarked-"Well, I knew my doom. The Gov- nouncement of the attempt by Sardinia to make a ernor has given us a very short day; he ought to have given us longer time. He ought to know can tell when it will be quenched. To England that men brought up like we were would require there seems but one duty, that of saying energetia long time to get in the right way. It was like cally, that without war or other disturbances of taking up young mules, which require a long time the peace, Italy shall be free. to break." The sheriff replied that as the time The Telegraph states that was short there was the greater necessity for making the best spiritual use of it. Corrie then again said :- "the Governor ought to have given us longer time." After a few more words, in which the sheriff told him he would be made comfortable ed man farewell and retired. While speaking, which have for several months greatly embarra-sevidently agitated, and has a tearful dread of his are in a fair way to be settled. The stockholders approaching fate. The hanging of four men at | will thus recover possession of the work and the fore occurred in this city.

was thus posted by the ultra abolitionists:

to bunt him? Boston, Feb. 19, 1859. The Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Come generous friends a little while, And listen to my song.
And though my subject is very great,
My story won't be long.
I'm going to sing about the times, And several other things-We'll sing the word and play the tune On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Religion, Politics, and Law, Are raging under par, As seen by microscopic aid, In pulpit, forum, bar: A focus brought on either one, The same result still brings-A human being playing away On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The preachere don't as they used to do, In the good old days gone by; They used to preach of the souls of men Till they made the women cry; But they read their sermons now-a-days, And the choir strike up a sing, And the folks can't join when the tune is play'd On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The members don't as they used to do-Their real and love's grown cold; They're thinking of the crop they've raised And how to get more gold; And though the preachers read quite well, Their conscience never stings, They'd rather steal the crewn of gold. And the Harp of a Thousand Strings.

The politician used to be A man of some renown; Now, a half dozen would-be such Are found in every town For when one finds he can make a speech. Or soar on buzzard's wings, He mounts a hobby and plays away On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

How oft he turns his coat, The nomination sats him right-He gets the people's vote : He eats his fill at the public crib, He drinks at the public springs-The charm succeeds-be plays an well On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Then let us take a hasty view Of Justice and the Bar: Alas! how quickly we discern. How altered these things are; The sword and scales are little used. The culprit seldom swings; For gold will make the lawver play On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

So turn your eyes to every part Of Uncle Sam's machine, You'll find a screw that's working loose-Some place that needs a pin. But I must end my story row, Although my muse still brings A verse or two for every chord On a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

REMARKS OF MR. WALKER. OF CHEROKEE.

Delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 16, in the Bill to establish a Bank at Murphy, N. C. MR. SPEAKER-I do not intend to consume the time of the House that would be necessary to show citizens are deprived of the same protection, under the great necessity of the bill now before the the flag of their country, which the subjects of House I shall only try to show the House a few of the reasons why I ask the passage of this bill North Carolina west of Charlotte-except a branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Ashville, with a capital of \$150,000, and a branch of the Bank of the State at Morganton, which is insufficient to furnish a circulation for the intermediate surrounding country, leaving a distance of 140 miles o the Tennessee line without any banking facilities whatever. Mr. Speaker, if there is any section of icaragua, or Panama routes. He cannot, with- North Carolina that is in want of banking faciliout transcending his constitutional power, direct a ties it is the extreme west. In the section where gun to be fired into a port, or land a seaman or it is proposed to establish this bank, there are six marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on copper mines in operation which pay out monthly shore, or to obtain redress for a recent outrage on from \$12,000 to \$14,000, which amounts in the course f the year to some million and a quarter of dollars. All of this sum is drawn from the Tennessee and Georgia Banks. North Carolina thus loses all the exchange and revenue arising on the Tehauantepec route, and he would have no from the banks issuing. There are 10 banks in Tennessee and Georgia within 90 miles of where this bank is to be located. These banks furnish the most of our paper money circulation in the west, and the agents of these copper mines draw from these banks all the money necessary to carry on their business. They go to these banks and give them drafts on the banks of the Northern cities, and get Tennessee and Georgia bills for these drafts. These banks are thus furnished with a large amount of exchange on the Northern cities which is sold to our merchants at very high rates. So our section is flooded with a currency that is not bankable in our banks, and our sheriffs have to receive it in payment for our taxes, and then pay from 1 to 3 per cent for North Carolina funds with which to make their settlements.

Now, sir, nearly all other sections of the State have banking facilities. Why not give this section the same advantages, and let us have a North Carolina instead of a Tennesse currency? The capital stock of this bank is only \$400,000, and I have no doubt but the section will sustain a bank This bill is very similar to the one which passed this House yesterday chartering the Bank of Commerce. It is well restricted, and the country will run no risk by its establishment or its issues. If we are to have a paper currency, let us have one of our own, and drive out of the State the uncurrent issues of the banks of other States, and thus place the west, in this respect, on an equality with the other portions of the State. *Let our own State have the profits instead of Tennessee and Georgia and furnish our own people with a currency that they will not sustain a loss on by re-

Having submitted some of the principal reason why I ask the passage of this bill, I shall not dethe House will pass the bill.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.-THE WAR FEELING IN EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 22 .- The steamship Africa from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant, arrived here to-day. Baron Von Geroit, the the Prussian minister, is among the passengers. London 5tb .- Funds yesterday opened at 1 de cline, and closed & lower than Thursday's quotations. Nearly all other classes of securities show a decided decline.

The Daily News argues, from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor at the opening of Psrliament, that the position of foreign affairs is most critical. The minister was unable to furnish any explanation relative to the intentions of the Emperor of the French. It adds that it is felt more clearly than ever that preservation of peace depends upon the will of one individual.

The Times' City Article says that the popular conviction is that war is intended to be provoked The discussions in Parliament have had a very discouraging effect, which was aggravated by the anloan. It says the torch of war once lighted no one

The Telegraph states that fighting had commenced in Montenegro. The Russian had been repulsed in an attempt to take the town of Yhe-

From reports published in New Orleans while he had to live, the officers bid the condemn- and Texas papers it appears that the difficulties Corrie's voice betrayed great emotion, and he was ed the progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad the same time, and on the same gallows, never be- assets of the company and the construction of the road will be rapidly proceeded with to comple-tion. When these difficulties, which have so near-OUTSAGE ON A SOUTHERNER. - Chas. L. Hob. ly stranded this great national work, shall be overson, of Richmond, Va., being on a visit to Boston, inquestionable. The munificence of the State of Texas has invested the company with Have we a Slave Catcher Among Us?-Chas. L. ample means to complete the eight hundred miles Dobson, of Richmond, Va., tobaccco merchant, was of the road to the western boundary of Texas seen in our streets yesterday-stops at the Tre- without any further assessments upon the stock. mont house. He is 22 years of age, six feet high, While politicians are bandying about in Congress slim, pale faced, gray eyes, solemn countenance, for political purposes, various splendid schemes hair short and sandy colored, heard on his chin, for the construction of lines of Railway to goatee fashion, wears a dark colored overcoat, light the Pacific, private enterprise and the bounty colored pants, and black slouched hat. He had of a singe State will have very nearly completed one slave who has run away. Does he come here a road which will secure to the nation most of the advantages expected to be derived from a Pacific railroad .- Balt. Clipper.

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MACON HOUSE. CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. antly situated of any Hotel in the city. It is car the river, and has bathing facilities equal to those at Old Point Comfort. It is also near the steam-boat landing and railroad depot, and within ten min-utes walk of the Navy Yard and Navak-Hospital, places well worthy a visit. The chambers, parlors, and dining room, are very airy, and the accommodations are unexcelled by any Hotel in the city. In making no stentation publication of its being the most "splendid and unequaled Hotel," the proprietors, however, hope, by a due regard to the comforts of their guests, to make it a pleasant and satisfactory home, and like the distinguished statesman of the Old North State, the late Nathanied Macon, whose name it bears, by its ntrinsic and modest merit to continue to deserve the liberal patronage it has received, and to make many

JOS. SAM. BROWNE. The proprietors submit the following merit card in estimony of this House; it is an extract from an ed orial in the Edenton N. C) Express : "It is a duty we owe the public to speak of things in

hich it is interested in their true light, but it is not only a duty we owe the travelling public, but also contributing our mite to commend merit when we speak well of the Macon House, located in Portsmouth, to which city and its enterprising inhabitants this botel is

Fam'liar with the principal hotels in several States, and baving had several years experience in travelling, we venture the assertion that the Macon, in what con-stitutes a first class hotel, is not inferior to any, either orth or South. True, others may and do present a finer appearance, a more gaudy equippage, but none surpass the Macon in substantial entertainment and cheerful compliance with the wishes of the guests. This is no fancy sketch, nor yet is the description verwrought. Every one who stops at this house will attest our correctness-we only regret we are not able o render ample justice to the gentlemanly propretor for their energy to serve the public in an acceptable manner, and to a hotel which should be the pride and the home of the traveller w' o passes through, or stops in that city; and we hope that all our readers will do themselves the justice to call at this house when oceasion offers."

IN EQUITY --- PITT COUNTY. ORIGINAL BILL. Whitmel-Bardee against Drury A. Sugg, Adm'r t est. Wm B. Taylor, dec'd, and John K Taylor.

It appearing to the court in this cause that John K Taylor, one of the defendante, is a non-resident of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a Gazette published at Raleigh, for six weeks in sucression to notify the said John K. Taylor. to appear at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as con

fessed and heard ex parts as to him.
Witness, Goold Hoyt, C. and M. of said Court of
Equity, at office at Greenville, first Monday of September, A D. 1858, and in the 83d year of American GOOLD BOYT, jan 22-w6w Pr adv \$5.6234

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Greene County-In Equity. Thomas M. Wiggins vs. D A. Sugg, administratror, &c., and J. K. Taylor, Or. Bill to Account.

Ttappearing to the Court in this case that J. K. Taylor, one of the defendants is a non-resident of modaling terms.

This State, it is ordered by the Court that publication Persons attending the city with Horses, Drovers, Mr. be made in the Raleigh Register, printed in Raleigh, will find my Livery Stables eligibly situated and my Livery Stables eligibly situated and my Livery Stables of the CLAYTON or six successive weeks, notifying appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Snow Hill, in Greene county, commencing on the 2nd Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said biliotherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.
Witness, James A. Edwards. C. & M. in Fquity for

said county, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D., 1850, and in the 83d year of American Independence JAS. A. EDWARDS, C. * M. F.

February 5, 1859. feb 23-6w

committed to the Jail of Davidson County, a of goods equally well, and will perform in half an Negro woman, who says her name is CHARLOTTE, and that she belongs to Robert Bailey, of Tennessee. Said slave is about 55 years old, above medium size and very black. Upon proof of property and pay-ment of costs, she will be delivered to the owner. B. D. HAMP1On.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the rapid onre of Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BLOOMPIELD, Mass., Dec. 20, 1855. Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza and the concomitant symptoms of a cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use n my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these eomplaints

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes; "I have used your Pectoral myself and it my family ever since you invented it, and believe the best medicine for its purpose ever putous. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy." Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

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SPHINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Per total is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup and the chest diseases of children. We of your traternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to har peop HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D. AMOS LEE, Esq., of Montreal, Ia., writes 3d Jan., 1856; "I had a tedrous Influenz, which confined ma

a doors six weeks; took medicines without relief inally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergy: The first dose relieved the soreness in my thron and lungs; less than one-half the bottle made me our pletely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend." Asthma, or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing mare ous cures in this section. It has relieved several bear alarming systems of consumption and is now continue man who has isopred under an affection of the units for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchan A. A. RAMSEY, M. D. Albion, Monroe toming lown, writes, Sept. 6, 1855; "During my practice nany years I have found nothing equal to your (1- m)

Pectoral for giving case and relief to consumptive i jents, or curing such as are eurable " We might add votumes of evidence, but the man onvincing proof of the virtues of this remeaty is found n its effects upon trial. Consumption.

robably no one remedy has ever been known which ured so many and such dangerous cases; as this -Some no human aid can reach but even to thus the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort. ASTOR HOUSE, New York city, March 5, 1856.

DR. AVER-Lowell: I feet ti a duty and a plessure to inform you what your Cherry Pecteral has done for my wife. She has been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief She was steadily failing, Strong, until Dr of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your nedicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well,

Yours with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHELBY,

Consumptives do not desnair till you have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merus of its virtues .- Phil. Ledger.

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tions contribute immensery to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men. The Agent below named as pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following

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