COMPTROLLER'S	S REPORT.	Silver Watches,		Collateral Descent, Negro Traders,
CONTINUE	The second second	Plate, Pleasure Carriages,	11 68 100 58 9 16	Pistols, Dirks, &c., Bowie Knives,
Statement of the Resenue subject of Tazztion in ea State, - Continued.	derived from each very County in the	Taken To	110 92 37 60	Mortgages, Comic Singer,
No. 50. NORTHAMPTON	The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the section of t	Negro Truders, Pistols, Mortgages,	121.92 4.70 11.48	[concluded in ou
Richard H. Garner, Sheriff. Acres Land. 325,184		Capital invested,	10 11 \$2,131 86	SPEECH OF THE HON
Value Land, \$1,232,627 No. Polls, 3,871		No. 62.	TY	The Senate, as in Commi resumed the consideration of
Lapping Town Property,	\$695 20 17,43	James A. Brown, Sheriff. Acres Land, 365,567,	in profession from Special and but to the	ize the Territory of Nebrasks
Poll, Lanatic Asylum,	727 75 398.88	Vulue Land, \$1,069,493 No. Polls, 4,062	Manufacture de la semple de la compaction de la semple de	15th instant, by Mr. CHASE, section of the substitute rep- mittee on Territories, as am
Diridend and Profit, Lawyers and Physicians,	360 14 18 67 62 04	Land, Town Property,	603 20 29 80	Mr. Douglas, the words: "Under which the people of the
Stud Horses, Gates, Gold Watches,	31 02 14 10 85 54	Poll, Lucatic Asylum, Interest Received,	763 66 385 07 439 07	So that the part of the that matter, would read:
Bilver Watches, Harps,	18 80 1 88 16 92	Dividend and Profit, Stud Horses,	16 92 27 26 80 84	"That the Constitution, and all la which are not locally inapplicable, and effect within the said Territory
Pianos, Plate, Pleasure Carriages,	15.70 134.89	Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos,	11 75 16 92	within the United States; except to act preparatory to the admission of a approved March 6, 1820, which, bei principle of non-intervention by Con-
Playing Cards,	3 29 118 44 56 40	Plate, Pleasure Carriages, Playing Cards,	7 80 169 67 15 51	States and Territories, as recognis- 1850, commonly called the Compron declared incommutive and void, it is
Pedlars, Taverne, Barie Knives,	47 00 • 94	Stores, Taverns,	195 52 84 60 47 00	meaning of this act not to legislate of State, age to exclude it therefron thereof perfectly free to form and restitutions in their own way; subject
Ton Bridges and Ferries, Capital Invested, Circus,	7 05 47 47 00	Circus, Musicians, Negro Traders,	4 70 15 04	of the United States, under which to through their appropriate represent ft, prohibit the existence of slavery
Pistôls, Dirks, &c.,	33 84 0 94 14 14 = state and	Capital Invested, Pietols, Mortgages,	12 22 11 49	MR. BADGER. Mr. Pre orable friend from Massac ser, I had a strong, and to
Mertgages,	\$2,928 4		\$2,938 98	ble objection to the substitutes originally reported to the ground that I thought that
No. 57. ONSLOW COUNTY.		No. 63 RANDOLPH O Joseph W. Steed, Sheriff.		provide for maintaining the
William D. Humphrey, Sheriff. Acres Land, 297,115 Value Land, \$541,815		Acres Land, 442,075 Value do., \$1,125,483		lions, within the boundaries Like him, I felt, and feel, t not only of justice, but of
No. Polls, 1,915		No Pulls, 2,182	9-12-7	sideration, should be exten
Town Property,	9 60 360 02	Poll	14 89 410 22	warlike; who once possess the original States of the U dwindled in number, and
Linatic Asylum, Interest received, Legyers, &c.,	127 80 13 16	Interest Received, Dividend and Profit,	306 66 207 41 25 38	have, under our authority, this territory west of the M the original homes of their
Send Horses, Gold Watches, Silver Watches,		Lawyers and Physicians, Stud Horses,	34 78 56 40 33 84	guarantee that they should of their new possessions.
Pichos, Piste,	7 52	Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos,	30 08 2 82	I thought the substitute ed did not, in effect, provid- these Indian tribes a free
Pleasure Carriages, Playing Cards, Bawling Alleys,	69 09 2 59 47 00	Pleasure Carriages, Playing Cards, Stores	67 68 8 93 193 64	established over them. Not it was the intention of the
Stores, Padlars	73 32 84 60	Pedlars' Distress,	47 00 47 00	who reported this bill, and the head of which he is, to
Tayorus, Cificus, Pistols,	14 10	Comic Singer, Capital-Invested, Pistols,	4 70 1 97 10 34	tees for a free consent on dians, and to assure to the real free will in determinin
Boyle Knives, Diiks, &c., Morigages,	1 41 10 60	Dirks, &c., Mortgages,	25 62 \$2,182 57	I still thought that, as t would be no guaranty to ac pose. I thought, and I sti
	\$1,494	No. 64		suppose these territorial go
ORANGE Co	OUNTY.	William Buchanan, Sherif Acres Land, 385,027		of Indian Affairs, with
Value Land, \$1,122,310		Value do., \$739,032 No. Polls, 2,838	å a∥å	brought to bear with, in fa
No. Polls, 3.57 Town Property, 161,133	2 11) /	Land, Town Property,	\$416 82 4 74	consent, when the practic was in substance withheld
Land, 1911	\$632 98 90 88 671 35	Poll, Lunatic Asylum, Interest Received,	533 54 263 01 299 68	substitute had remained in tion, no earthly considerat duced me to give it my sup
Lonatic Asylum, Interest Received,	887 36 490 68	Dividend and Profit, Lawyers and Physicians, Stud Horses,	52 71 17 86 24 91	a fair and untainted rep most valuable possession
Lawyers and Physicians, Stud Horses, Gold Watches,	125 96 35 72 90 24	Toll-Bridges, Gold Watches,	13 28 40 42	But, sir, that substitute, of the Committee on In
Silver Watches, Pianos	34 07 38 54	Silver Watches, Pianes, Plate,	15 51 14 10 7 43	amendments proposed by been relieved of flose of and I think it does now su
Planere Carriages, Planeing Cards,	32 02 136 48 10 81	Pleasure Carriages, Stores,	187 06 71 44	us the exercise of a free a on the part of the Indian
Stores, Pedlare, Taverne,	335 52 56 40 122 20	Pediars, Negro Traders, Pistols,	56 40 2 82 9 40	over them is entirely taken authorities. Though including within the bounds of thes
Circus, Natural Curiosities,	94 00 14 10 7 52	Dirks, &c., Fair,	2 35	cally they are to all purpose are not, in any respect, be with, and will not have
Capital Invested,	1 88			business, or dealings, with thorities, as such. The fo
Comic Singer,	20 32 9 40 	PE 1 201 40		plete jurisdiction of the Pro- States, and the officers of h spective entirely of the terr
No. 5	La test 6a -stud or	No. Polls, \$668,554		is continued and reserved; for their security are re-en- ed; and every reasonable
PASQUOTANK William Newbold, Sherif	A PERSONAL ACTION OF AREA OF	Town Property.	\$377 06 4 13	made to satisfy that plain d nor, that what is asked for
Acres Land, 163,67: Value Land, \$821,300 No. Polis, 1,97:	Booken after when the	Poll, Lunatio Asylum, Interest Received,	257 40	be at liberty to refuse.  I know, sir, every gentle know, that every Indian to
Val. town pro'y, 149,90	O reed \$27 Just vest	Lawyers and Physicians,	21 62	subject to influences in the ness respecting their cond perty, which it is not in the
Poll.	370 55	Silver Watches.	14 57	gress of the United States and remove. It is possible
Interest received, Dividend and Profit.	291 22	Pleasure Carriages, Stores, Pediars,	153 69 97 76 112 80	of the United States, actin rity conferred upon him b to him by this bill, may
Lawyers and Physicans, Stud Horses, Capital Invested,	14 10	Taverns, Circus, Negro Traders,	18 80 47 00 1 88	will be guilty of the most of ces, means of compulsion, of which may result in real
Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	91 18 15 51	Mortgages,	8 84 \$1,759 73	dian of the fair and just ex dependent will; but I am
Plate; Pleasure Carriages,	2.59 71 91	No. 66 ROCKINGHAM	COUNTY	any such use will be made of dent of the United States, wo of such conduct, would be
Taverns,	287 64 169 20 9 40	James Roberts, Sheriff.		to posterity with indelible character, and stand record generations as a reproach
Billiard Tables; Negro Traders; Pistols,	94 00 5 08	Value do, \$958,425 No. Polls, 3,572	H)27	him with its confidence.
Dirks, &c., Mortgages, &c.,	34 46	Land, Fown Property, Poll,	\$540 55 . 22 89 671 54	not to be presumed, and is say that I think all reasona been taken, which can be
Toll Bridges, &c., Circust	1 76 47 00 \$2,408 1	Lunatic Asylum.	340 61 535 63	insure a fair, and just, and power of assent or dissent. Again, Mr. President, I
No. 60		Dividend and Profit, Lawyers, &c., Stud Horses, &c.	2 54 42 30 23 50	view expressed by my hor Massachusetts, [Mr. Ever
PERQUIMONS Solomon Eason, Sheriff. Acres land, 147,120	Artista St. da	Gates, Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	17 86 64 86 23 03	there was no necessity for respect to the establishme ries, and that we might,
Value land, \$857,917 No. Polls, 2,034		Pianos,	17 86 12 74	present state of things to years longer; but then I a
Land. Town Property.	\$483 37 23 77	Pleasure Carriages, Playing Cards, Stores,	160 74 5 64 189 88	this is, at last, but a question necessities of the case, the
Pol), Lunatic Asylum, Interest received,	382 39 248 43 286 43	Taverns, Circus, Musicians,	94 00 94 00 4 70	country, our acquisitions rush of the white populati the approbation of Congre
Lawyers and Physicians, Stud Horses,	31 02 10 34	Collateral Descent, Negro Traders,	112 80 21 22	question of time; and I am tain but that it is better, the practically the undoubted
Toll Bridges, Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	3 29 47 94 16 92	Mortgages, Pistols, Dirks, &c.	18 56 19 74 0 94	we should, by some timely endeavor to do effectually
Pianor, Plate Pleasure Carriages,	15 04 4 70 67 68	Capital Invested,	31 77 \$3,069 90	we may not be able to acco hence—extend the restrain laws over this population
Playing Cards, Stores,	1 41 120 20	ROWAN CO		whole, it is not at all unlik interests of the tribes thems now adopt the proposed leg
Taverus, Circus, Piatole,	18 80 47 00 5 64	Caleb Klutts, Sheriff. Acres Land, 314,686 Value do., \$936,976		The public faith, then, M
Mortgages,	11 49 \$1,828 2	No. Polls, 3,320 Town Property, \$152,425	dignización de de	putation, the question with being one of comparative for the reasons which I had
PERSON C	CUNTY.	Land, Town Property,	x. \$528 45 85 96	weighing, at all events at present adoption of some j ence to these Territories,
John M. Winstead, Sherif Acres Land, 234,53 Value do. \$708,370	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Poll, Lunatio Asylum, Interest Received,	624 16 343 04	arises, is there anything should induce me to reject
No. Polls, 3,015	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Lawyers, &c., Stud Horses,	707 87 77 08 20 68 •	sions such as to commend it Every one must be aware th and substantially the whole
Town Property,	3 62 566 26	Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	7 17 104 34 38 30	in the consideration of the provision which has been i as amended upon the motio
Lunatic Asylum, Interest Received, Dividend and Profit,	266 22 352 50 5 56	Pianos, Plate,	17.86 14.52	at the head of the Committee
Lawyers and Physicians, Stud Horses, Gold Watches,	15 98 39 95 41 36	Pleasure Carriages, Stores, Taverns,	204 92 242 52 112 80	lt is supposed, by gentler the Chamber, that the am
A 100 CO TO SERVICE AND A 100 CO TO SECURE	WEST REPORT OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO A	Circus	94:00	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Singer, 9 40 \$3,343 CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT. ECH OF THE HON, MR. BADGER, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE NEBRASKA BILL. Senate, as in Committee of the Whole,

d the consideration of the bill to organ-Territory of Nebraska, the pending quesing on the amendment submitted on the istant, by Mr. Chase, to add to the 14th of the substitute reported from the comon Territories, as amended on motion of

orollas, the words: ler which the people of the Territwy, through their rists Representatives, if they see fit, may prohibit the of of slavery bereit." that the part of the section, relating

atter, would read the Constitution, and all laws of the United States are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force out within the said Territory of Nebraska, as elsewhere the United States; except the eighth section of the paralory to the almission of Missouri into the Union, ed March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the die of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the sand Territories, as recognised by the legislation of commonly called the Compromise measures, is bereby all inoperative and vold, it being the true intent and no of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory te, up to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people f perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic ine, any to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people of perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic in-tens in their own way; subject only to the Constitution United States, under which the people of the Territory, by their appropriate representatives, may, if they see hibit the existence of slavery therein."

BADGER. Mr. President, like my hon-friend from Massachusetts, Mr. Even I had a strong, and to my mind, insuperajection to the substitute to the bill as it originally reported to the Senate, upon the d that I thought that it did not effectually de for maintaining the public faith of the n towards the Indians, and heir possesswithin the boundaries of these Territories. him. I felt, and feel, that every measure, nly of justice, but of kindness and constion, should be extended to the remnants ose men who were originally powerful and ke; who once possessed a large pertion of riginal States of the Union; but who now, died in number, and enfeebled in power, under our authority, been gathered upon erritory west of the Mississippi, far from riginal homes of their ancestors, under a intee that they should not be dispossessed

hought the substitute as originally reportd not, in effect, provide for requiring from Indian tribes a free and voluntary conbefore territorial governments should be hished over them. Not doubting at all that s the intention of the honorable chairman reported this bill, and of the committee at ead of which he is, to afford such guaranfor a free consent on the part of the In and to assure to them the exercise of a free will in determining upon the question, ill thought that, as the bill stood, there d be no guaranty to accomplish that pur-I thought, and I still think, that, if we ose these territorial governments establishnd the Governors of the Territories resvely made exofficio the superintendents ncian Affairs, with all the appliances means of those territorial governments ght to bear with, in fact, an overpowering upon the exercise of the will of those a, it would be a mockery to ask them to ent, when the practical power of refusal in substance withheld. Therefore, if the titute had remained in its original condino earthly consideration would have ind me to give it my support; for I consider r and untainted reputation, as it is the valuable possession of an individual in te life, the strongest safeguard of a nation.

it, sir, that substitute, upon the suggestion e Committee on Indian Affairs, upon dments proposed by its chairman, has relieved of flose obnoxious provisions, think it does now substantially assure to e exercise of a free and independent will ne part of the Indian tribes. All control them is entirely taken from the territorial orities. Though included geographically n the bounds of these Territories, politi they are to all purposes out of them, and ot, in any respect, brought into contact and will not have any transactions, or ness, or dealings, with the territorial au ties, as such. The full, entire and com jurisdiction of the President of the United s, and the officers of his appointment, irreive entirely of the territorial organization, ntinued and reserved; and the acts passed heir security are re-enacted, and re-affirm and every reasonable precaution has been to satisfy that plain demand upon our hothat what is asked from them they shall liberty to refuse.

now, sir, every gentleman is obliged to , that every Indian tribe is more or less et to influences in the transaction of busirespecting their condition and their pro-, which it is not in the power of the Conof the United States entirely to dissipate emove. It is possible that the President e United States, acting under the authoconferred upon him by law, and reserved m by this bill, may appoint agents who be guilty of the most unworthy contrivanmeans of compulsion, or acts of persuasion, h may result in really depriving the Inof the fair and just exercise of his own inndent will; but I am not to presume that uch use will be made of power. A Presiof the United States, who would be guilty ch conduct, would be justly handed down sterity with indelible ignominy upon his cter, and stand recorded to the remotest ations as a reproach to the character of ountry which gave him birth, and honored with its confidence. As this, however, is o be presumed, and is not to be believed. I bat I think all reasonable precautions have taken, which can be demanded of us, to re a fair, and just, and free exercise of the r of assent or dissent.

ain, Mr. President, I sympathized in the expressed by my honorable friend from achusetts, [Mr. Everett.] that perhaps was no necessity for immediate action in ect to the establishment of these Territoment to the public good, have allowed the nt state of things to continue for a few s, at last, but a question of time. The very sities of the case, the developments of the ion of time; and I am far from being cerically the undoubted state of things, that ould, by some timely and wise legislation, ay not be able to accomplish a few years extend the restraining influence of our e public faith, then, Mr. President, being,

112 80 94 00

CONTROL SIMERON

from Illinois, gives an entirely objectionable character to the bill, and we are invoked to refuse to give it our sanction, because it involves a violation of the plighted faith of the sation. It is said that this provision is a repeal of the Missouri compromise; that to repeal the Missouri compromise; that to repeal the Missouri compromise; that to repeal the Missouri compromise is to violate a common and deratanding by which the different portions of this country became bound to each other thiery years ago; and that, therefore, we cannot adopt that provision consistently with the provisions of good faith; but then we have to conseive the whole in the bill. I propose to show that it is not, and that the language of the amendment, as incorporated into the bill, is true in fact, and that what would be wrong with regard to territory which was at rivance, to which I must refer. I really think it is one of the most remarkable pieces of hum until it is one

the declaration that the Missouri compromise is "inoperative and void" is the appropriate method and language which should be used for the purpose of producing the effect designed by the method and language which should be used for the purpose of producing the effect designed by this measure.

It becomes necessary, in order that I should this, to recall the attention of the Senate somewhat to the nature and history of the Missouri compromise.

of legislation, to the language of which it is necessary to recur, in order to understand with clearness its intended operation and effect. It new territory, as a matter of course. is the last section of the act passed on the 6th day of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form. a constitution and State government, and for he propriety of adopting a State constitution; and if the convention should deem it proper to adopt a State constitution, and if that constiution were republican in its terms, according to the Constitution of the United States, the State of Missouri should be admitted upon an qual footing with the original States; and then, it the conclusion of the act, comes this section: "Sec. 8. And be it further exacted. That in all that territory "Sec. 8. And be it further exacted. That in all that territory coded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 30° 30° north latitude, not included within the finite of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary serviced, otherwise than in the punishment of rinner, whereas, the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and it hereby they expressibled. Provided, always, That any per on escapace into the same, from a whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Ter-ritory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully relaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his labor or ser-

My honorable friend from Connecticut, [Mr. SMITH, in the argument which he offered here, said that this prohibition was, upon the face of it, intended to apply to territorial organizations, and not to States. Now, I say that it is plain that it was intended to apply to all organzations of government, States or Territories. In the first place, the expression is "all that territory." What territory? Not a territorial political organization, not a portion or district f country, in which a political government had een established under the authority of the United States; but obviously the word "territoy" was used in the sense of land or domain : nd it meant all that domain which the United States acquired by cession from France under he name of Louisiana. In regard to all that territory, or all that domain, what is the provision of this section ?-"That slavery and involuntary servitude shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited." without reference to any mutations in the political condition of the domain, but it is to be "forever prohibited." Again, aside from the ab-urdity of suppo-

ing that this strong and emphatic language, forever prohibited," was intended to mean until they become States," how, upon any vstem of interpretation, can you, consistently with the view offered by the Senator from Connecticut, make the exception of "the State contemplated by this act?" If the enactment was o prohibit slavery in territorial political organizations, and not in States, how does it hap en that out of the territorial organizations we xcepted the very State which the act provides should come into the Union?

But, sir, the history of the time shows us what this provision meant. It was a contest whether Missouri should not be compelled by her constitution to exclude slavery. The anagonism was between those who said that Missouri should be allowed to do as she pleased, and those who said Missouri should be controlled in regard to what she should do when she came into the Union. The arrangement effected was to do what? Not to leave to Mis ouri a privilege which every body admitted she had, but to leave to Missouri a right which she claimed, the existence of which right was denied, and to relieve her from the restriction or combition which it was proposed by the opsonents of the extension of slavery to impose upon her admission into the Union.

But, sir, the meaning to be gathered from this rovision is clear, (entirely independent of these wo sources for ascertaining its sense,) if we recur to the corresponding provision introduced into the joint resolution for the annexation of I-xas. That provision is in these words:

"New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in numer, in addition to said State of Texas, having sufficient popuation, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed at of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admision under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And us h States as may be formed out of that portion of said terri ry lying south of 39° 30' north latitude, commonly known the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the nion, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asshall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri ompromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for rime) shall be prohibited."

That was a clear construction put by Congress, the year 1845, upon the meaning and interpretation of the exclusion contained in the act or the admission of Missouri, passed in 1820. The last applies as a restriction to States, expressly by name as "States," and the other is a perpetual restriction upon certain described territory" or domain, without the slightest re- zing or directing her Legislature to provide by ference to the political mutations through which law to prevent the immigration of free negroes In the next place, Mr. President, I think it is

abundantly evident that the Missouri compromise was founded upon a certain principle .-My friend from Massachusetts said, that he did not see how we could with correctness use the language that the restriction in the eighth secand that we might, without any serious of the Missouri bill was inconsistent with the Union. principle of non-intervention established by the egislation of 1850. I think my friend erred. I longer; but then I agree with him, that understood by "principle" any fundamental truth, any original postulate, any first position States, she had the power to make it; and as from which others are deduced, either as prin- far as these objecting representatives were ry, our acquisitions on the Pacific, the ciples or rules of conduct. For example, it is of the white population, with or without obvious that this principle, postulate, funda- did not think that free negroes and mulattoes approbation of Congress, render it but a mental truth, original position, was assumed in were the best associates for her white or her 1820 in the passage of the Missouri compromise out that it is better, this being, as I think, act, to wit : that Congress should have power to establish a geographical line, and to permit slavery on one side the line and excluding it on avor to do effectually new, what perhaps the other; and further, that it was expedient that attempt to impose a new condition upon the such a line should be selected, and such an exclusion and permission attached to it; and thereover this population and that, on the fore, out of these two positions followed the ens, it is not at all unlikely that it is for the actment contained in that statute, that above asts of the tribes themselves that we should 36° 30' slavery should be prohibited, with the ple were citizens of the United States, did not pronounced at November term last, in the case of implication that south of 36° 30' it might exist. everybody know that if they were citizens of

That is exactly the view which I have of the United States, and had rights under the William Fernando, and others, defendants hink, sufficiently relieved from all just im- what is meant in the amendment, which has Constitution of the United States, which were ion, the question with regard to time now been incorporated into the bill, by the exone of comparative unimportance, and, pression "principle of non-intervention recog- constitution, it was null and absolutely void? William Fernando, dec'd, do appear here, on the to these Territories, the question then and some position of expediency to use it, must nois, Indiana, and I do not know but other free s there anything in this bill which always be supposed, as the reason or foundation States of the Union, have felt themselves com-

he consequence deduced from it in the partie- which might be ceded by another power. But ular provision is a just consequence; and that then we have the Texan annexation commentathat name, as a compromise line, just as applicable in principle to Texas as to the particular territory to which it had been originally applied.

The first was an act of legislation. Of course, it could govern nothing except what we had .-Sir, the nature of that compromise has been, The second was an act of legislation. It took think, signally misunderstood. It is an act up and applied the rule, which was introduced into the first act, under its name of "the Missouri compromise line," and applied it to the To my understanding, it is clear that when

the Missouri compromise line was established, it was intended to apply to all the territory of the United States. If we had had other territhe admission of such State into the Union on an equal looting with the original States, and to Mexico, or ceded by Mexico at that time, this prohibit slavery in certain Territories. The line would, of course, have been extended to it. act authorized the meeting of a convention in I think it is demonstrable-from, the grounds the month of June, after its passage, to consider of dietation and resistance on the one side and the other, from the terms in which this contest issued, from the reason of the case, and from the subsequent legislation of Congress, for which no reason under Heaven can be given, except that they were carrying out an established principle-that the principle of legislation em bodied in the Missouri compromise was this: That & line in the territories should be selected. and slavery excluded on one side, and impliedv allowed on the other; and that as we acquired future territory, we should apply that line. One modification of this existing power, which has been one, I think, not of very long discovery. is this: That,m truth and reality any exclusion of a power of a State either to admit or to exclude slavery imposed by the Government of the United States must be vain, idle, and inop without further legislation, as an exercise of whether they supposed that that fundamental condition would itself operate so as, in a proper sense, to restrict the power, or would merely impose an obligation of good faith upon the authorities of the State, we know not; but, to my understanding, it is plain that they intended the exclusion to apply to this domain under all poitical organizations, and for all time, to be carried out in one or other of these manners.

Now, Mr. President, I propose to show that this principle, upon which the legislation of tion of 1850. I propose to show that the appli-. cases; that we asked nothing, we sought noth to her sex has been provided. ing, but the simple recognition of the Missouri compromise line, as carried still further out up on its original principle, and that it was refused us; and that the territorial governments es tablished in 1850 were constructed in utter disregard of the Missouri compromise. If I can succeed in showing that, I shall then contend that it is unreasonable, that it is idle, it is absurd-I use the terms in no offensive sense-for gentlemen to call upon us to maintain a compromise which has been repudiated and disa rowed by themselves.

Before proceeding to examine that legislation, wish to call the attention of the Senate, for a moment, to what I consider the very small respect that was paid to what is called the Missouri compromise in less than a year after it was enacted. On the 6th of March, 1820, this bill was approved, and under it Missouri was to come into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the oringinal States. Well, sir, her convention met; they formed a constitution; they sent it here. Nobody disputed that it was a republican constitution, and the Senate passed a bil immediately for the admission of Missouri, or declaring her admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original State. It went down to the House. What became of it? It was rejected by the House .-Upon what principle was it rejected? Now, sir, consider one moment. We are

told that in the session of 1819-'20 there was a difficulty about the admission of Missouri, because the representatives of certain portions of the United States wished to dictate to that State the exclusion of slavery; and finally it was agreed that the State should be admitted into the Union with the exercise of her own power and discretion upon that subject, provided that slavery should be excluded from the rest of the territorial domain acquired by the cession from France. That was the bargain. Well, then, does it not follow, beyond all doubt, that if that bargain was to be carried out, Missouri should have been instantly admitted after the formation of a republican constitution? But this was not done. The bill to admit her was rejected: and rejected why? Because she had introduced into her constitution a provision authori and mulattoes into the State. It was insisted that free negroes and mulattoes were citizens of the United States, and had a right, under the Constitution of the United States, to go into Missouri; and inasmuch as this prohibition was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, they refused to admit Missouri into the

Well, now, look at this matter. If this provision in the constitution of Missouri was not concerned, she had a right to make it. If she black population, she had a right, by a provision of law, to select the company, color, and description that should be allowed to come State, in defiance of the solemn compact, whose holiness has been so much invoked and pressed

d induce me to reject it, or are its provi. upon which the authoritative rule of conduct is pelled to do, in order to preserve the bodies

head of the Committee on Territories, re- was so intended. It was supposed by the fra- that very time, prohibiting their coming in.— liam Fernando's estate; when and where they are specting the power of legislation over the subject of slavery.

It is supposed, by gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber, that the amendment made yes. It is a mendment made yes. It is the first characteristic divided into the Chamber, that the amendment made yes. It is not the motion of the honorable Senator.

The next is this: The Missouri that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was the total that is, supposing it to be so. Then how was the that they had power to make it that very time, prohibiting their coming in.—

It is supposed, by gentlemen on hoth sides of it is a very different thing between allowing their coming in.—

It is supposed, by gentlemen on hoth sides of it is a very different thing between allowing their coming in.—

It is supposed, by gentlemen on hoth sides of it is a very different thing between allowing the free negroes to come into Massachus to take the account in said decree ordered.

The next is that very time, prohibiting their coming in.—

It is supposed, by gentlemen on hoth sides of it is a very different thing between allowing the free negroes to come into Massachus to take the account in said decree ordered.

The next is a very different thing between allowing the free negroes to com

led to fix it as a rule for the State got in at last?

the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passal in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be sechulad from any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States."

In other words, Missouri was admitted upon the "fundamental condition" that the State should agree that her constitution was not paramount to the Constitution of the United States. This is the whole of it. Then mark the next provision of this resolution : "PROFIDED. That the LEGISLATURE of the said State, by solemu public set, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act,"

I have pointed out the folly, the absolute nonsense-but I suppose it was the best that could be done-of requiring as a pre-requisite that the State should declare that the Constitution of the United States was and should be actually paramount to the constitution of Missouri. and that then this declaration of what the constitution of Missouri should be ascertained, how? Not by a solemn public act of a convention, representing, in full sovereignty, the people of Missouri, but by a solemn act of the Legislature of Missouri under the constitution,

Mr. EVERETT. Did not Mr. Clay draw up that provision? Mr. BADGER. I do not know. I think recollect hearing Mr. Clay once on this floor say, in substance, that he laughed in his sleeve at the idea that people were so easily satisfied.

Mr. BUTLER. I heard him say it.

repealing, if necessary, this provision of the

constitution

[Concluded in our next.]

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND. "It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was trite, for it was Franklin's in erative, as an act of power. It is obvious, as I another shape-"Take care of the pennies and have said, that the men of 1820 thought other- the pounds will take care of themselves;" but wise. Whether they intended or supposed that it cannot be often repeated. Men are continu this restriction would operate proprio vigore, ally indulging in small expenses; saving to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting rightful power on the part of Congress, binding that the aggregate is serious-that even the sea by its own proper efficacy; or whether they ex- | shore is made up of petty grains of sands. Ten pected as each new State within this demain in cents a day even is thirty six dollars and a half which slavery was prohibited should come into a year, and that is the interest on a capital of the Union, a "fundamental condition," as it is six hundred dollars. The men who saves ten called, should be annexed to its admission; and cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars.

A romantic story of female devotedness has ust been circulated at Valence. It is stated that a Prussian woman, named Hipson, has been working in male attire, as navvie on the railways, for more than five years. She had an infirm husband and four children; the family were starving; she disguised herself, worked hard, and had her wages advanced for her as-1820 was based, was repudiated by the legisla- siduity: with her earnings she supported her pretended "father" and "brother and sisters," cation of the Missouri compromise to State and her husband and her children. When her se-Territory was insisted upon by the southern eret was discovered, gifts poured in upon her and improved,) in the town of Tarboro,' and vil members of the Senate in many, very many from the neighborhood, and work more suited

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Y virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY. situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for

the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee. Salem, N. C. Jan. 20, 1854.

Steam Engine and

CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!! THE Subscriber having made other arrangements, now offers for sale a No. 1 twenty-four horse-power STEAM EN-GINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machi- of English Grammar, and Geography, \$10,00 persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns. THEO. H. SNOW: Raleigh, Feb. 1st. 1854

Teacher Wanted.

HE Trustees of Vine Hill Academy in Hallfax Co., N. C., wish to employ a male teacher or the present year. Any applicant must be competent to prepare boys for college. For further information, address, WM. H.

Jan. 17th, 1854. TO THE HEIRS AND CREDITORS OF WM. I FERNANDO, dec'd, late of Prince George County, in the State of Virginia:

PAULL, Scotland Neck, Halifax Co., N. C.

In pursuance of the requirements of a decree of the Circuit Court of Prince George county, Samuel Davis, plaintiff, and Wm. Gee, adm'r of

one of comparative unimportance, and, production of 1850." Some origination, it was null and absolutely void? William Fernando, dec u, do appear here, on the reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850." Some origination, it was null and absolutely void? William Fernando, dec u, do appear here, on the reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850." Some origination of the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned, not nized by the legislation of 1850. The reasons which I have mentioned to the reasons where the reasons which I have mentioned to the reasons where the reasons where the reasons where the reasons were the reasons where the reasons where the reaso he reasons which I have mentioned, not all truth, some proposition admitted or assumed new difficulty on this State, and to exclude her Circuit Court of Prince George county, to be holdnt adoption of some just system in referal as being within the power of the Legislature, from the Union for doing what I believe Illien at the Court House of said county, and show cause, if any they can, against the payment over to Samuel Davis the money and effects now in the hands, or which may hereafter come into the hands, or which may hereafter come into the Grass Seed.

Jan. 31, 1854.

FIELD SEEDS.—Just received and in store, Clover, Orchard, Herds and Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

JAS: M. TOWLES. y one must be aware that the real question, substantially the whole question, involved are consideration of the bill, arises upon the vision which has been incorporated into it, mended upon the motion of the gentleman mended upon the motion of the Committee on Territories, results and to prohibit slavery on one side and implied to States as well as Territories; and it was supposed by the frast that very time. prohibiting their coming in.—

Identity to our approbation?

Well, then, what was the course to be taken? Here was an act which assumed to fix a line, and to prohibit slavery on one side and implied in any wise interested are likewise notified, that I have appointed Friend suggests that was so intended. It was supposed by the frast that very time. prohibiting their coming in.—

Identity to admit it out to the day of Massachusetts had such a law on her statute-book at that very time. prohibiting their coming in.—

Identity to admit it on the law.

Well, then, what was the course to be taken? Here was an act which assumed to fix a line, and to prohibit slavery on one side and implied in any wise interested are likewise notified, that I have appointed Friend suggests that was the day, and my Office at Prince George of State was so intended. It was supposed by the frast that very time, prohibiting their coming in.—

Identity to admit it on the other side of the line. It have appointed Friend suggests that was so intended. It was supposed by the frast that very time, prohibiting their coming in.—

Identity to admit it on the faw.

Well, then, what was the course to be taken?

In any vise and William Fernando, dec'd. And all persons in any wise interested are likewise notified, that I have appointed Friend suggests that was the day, and my Office at Prince George of Fresh rice, very nice in any vise and William Fernando, dec'd. And all persons in any wise in

Wholesale Stationery Warerooms WM. A. WHEELER & CO. 13 & 15 Park Row. RECTLY OPPOSTE THE ASTOR HOUSE NEW YORK CITY. Fall Importations. FRESH GOODS.

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when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the very worst cases of PILES, after all other remedies fail. They purify the blood, equalize the circulation restore the Liver Kidneys, and other Secretary Organs to a healthy tone and action ; and as a Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equi

Price 25 cents per box. -ALSO-DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS,

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchin Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Ensipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation at pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all dise. ses arising from a deranged state of the Sua ach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from enting too hearty food, in weak and du peptic habits. WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant. Tonic, w Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses thru times more power to cure diseases than a one to lar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sara parillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial only one box will prove this important truth

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlen and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organi all morbid matter, and there is not another reme in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparia such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital a gans as these Pills. They cure Costiveness, pa luce a good regular appetite, and strengthen to Price 25 ets. per box, containing 25 deses

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and n the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full pe ticulars and certificates of cures. Both kinds of the above-named Pills are form in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood, who also ken

a supply of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and k Hull's Celebrated Pills, which stop the Chills at Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stome or operate on the bowels. August 12, 1853. Edgecomb House

## THE Subscriber has taken this wel' known and

long-established Hotel (formerly known as Pa der's Hotel which has been considerably enlarge endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory muner, those who may favor him with a call. His stages continue running daily, (except Su-

day.) from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tarboro' - and tri-weekly from them to Greenville, connecting with the steamer Got. Morehead, for Washington. He also continued keep on hand horses and vehicles for the conveance of persons to any convenient point they may GEO HOWARD Jan 24, 1854.

Fifty Dollars Reward:

ANAWAY from me, at Chapel Hill, a nego man, known by the name of GEORGE AL Said negro is straight and well-formed; about thirty or thirty-five years of age; five feet to inches high; weighs from a hundred and fifty to hundred and sixty pounds. In complexion, he is a very, bright mulatto, almost white; has straight

scar on his right hand between the thumb and for-finger, caused by a burn when a child. It is supposed that he will endeaver to make his way to the North. He is a most excellent carriage driver, of very

hair, of a light brown co:or and blue eyes. Has

genteel appearance and would scarcely be take for a servant. The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for him, if delivered to me at Chapel Hill, or

twenty-five dollars, if lodged in Jail so that I get MARY A. SOUTHERLAND. Jan. 9, 1854.

COACH SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he still occupies the well known

Stand of Mr. Willie Johnson, on Wilmington St. about one hundred yards South of the Capital Square, where he is prepared to execute every-thing in his line of business. Buggies & Coache &c., made of the best materials and in the most fashionable and durable style. He would say to those who may wish to pur-chase Buggies or any thing in his line, that they

would do well to call upon him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to please those who may favor him with their custom. He is determined to sell at prices to suit the times, Also, repairing done cheap at the shortest notice.

JAMES BASHFORD.

Feb. 14, 1854.

Oxford Female College. THE next session will commence on

Monday in January 1854. RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.) English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50 For any thing higher, For the College Classes, (without any extra

charge for the Languages,) Extra Expenses. Music on Piano. Use of Instrument, The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting, 12,00 Oil Painting, Needle Work, 15,00 5.00 Board per month.

Washing per month, Musical Soirees will be given during each term. T. T. GRANDY, Sec. of the Board of Trustees.

TUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER & CO.'S 8 doz. Buffalo Tongues a fair article. 200 superior Goshen Cheeses 20 boxes layer and bunch Raisins, in half,

quarters and eights, 20 do Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peach's and Pickles,

10 packages Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, 1 Tierce new Rice; superior Vinegar, &c.

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Feb. 5, 1854.

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