1. L. Maybearet

BENTON AND FOOTE

We copy from the "Intelligencer" the derails of the scene in the Senate in which these distinguished worther acted so conspicuous a part. It will be remembered that Foors's proposition to raise a select Committee was under discussion :

Mr. Foote. The Senate will bear witness to the fact that I have endeavored to avoid So help me God, I came here this morning discussion and controversy on this question. I have believed, and I vet believe, that the sire to endeavor to settle these great questime has come when all true patriots should tions in a such a manner as would conduce unite in the true spirit of fraternal concilia-tion and compromise for the settlement of nest desire that this matter shall be investiquestions; and that they should feel it their bounden and imperious duty to do all in their power to quiet excitement, and save the republic from that danger which all of us do know has threatened it for the last six months. I repeat, that I did not come here this morning in the expectation of saying a word, and ion is made out against me—I beg that I especially would I not be heard referring to may be expelled from this Senate, of which any thing emanating from a certain quarter, I should hold myself unworthy to be a memafter what has occurred here, but for what I ber. Yes, sir; I say that if there is even a nceive to be a direct attack upon myself cause for suspicion established, I desire that and others with whom I am proud to stand such a course may be pursued towards me. associated. We all know the history of the Rut, so help me Heaven, being threatened history. It is the history of the action of a was likely to be attacked, and resolving unband of patriots, worthy of the highest lauda- der no such circumstances, to make the attion, and who will be held in veneration when tack myself, I solemnly prepared to resist their calumniators, no matter who they may any attack. And when I thought the atbe, will be objects of general loathing and tack was about to be made, instead of putcontempt. Who is the author of the South- ting the lives of my friends in danger, I simem Address? He is known to the world .- ply advanced for the purpose of defending The late illustrious Senator from South Car- myself. And if the Senator had advanced olina, whose decease a nation now mourns, down the alley for the purpose of attacking and over whose untimely death every good time, is now lamenting-is the author, and suspicion, so far as I am concerned, of my the sole author of that Address. In our pres- motives, or that my conduct was unworthy ence here to-day, in the hearing of the friends of a Senator or of my constituents, I earnestof that distinguished statesman associated by desire this committee of investigation. with him in that holy work, that address is denounced with great appearance of deliber- I deeply deplore the unhappy and violent ation, as fraught with mischief, and as having scene which has just occurred. I do think supplied food for the agitation and excite- that it is due to the dignity of the Senate, ment which has involved our institutions in and to the high character that this body has dangers from which they had to be rescued ever maintained for peace and good order by the efforts of others hostile to the proposi- that the matter which has just transpired tions of that address, and who did not partic- should be referred to a committee, that it ipate in its preparation. Those who were may be fully investigated and reported upon. associated with and sanctioned that address, It should be properly understood by ourselare charged with being agitators. And by ves and by the people of the United States With whom does such an accusa- Sir, I have known the Senator from Missouri tion as this originate? I shall not be person- intimately for thirty-five years, and I have al. after the lesson I have already received never known him to carry arms, though I here. I intend to be, in a parliamentary have always believed him to be a man who sense, perfectly decorous in all things. But would use them when necessary, and on a by whom is this extraordinary denunciation proper occasion, and defend himself under hurled against all those individuals who sub- any and all circumstances. When he rose scribed this address? By a gentleman long and advanced in the direction of the Senator denominated the oldest member of the Sen- from Mississippi being one of his old friends, ate-the father of the Schate. By a gentle- I went up to him to prevent, if possible, man, who, on a late occasionfHere Mr. FOOTE, who occupies a seat on member of this body, that it was my duty to

with a pistol in his hand. Mr. BENTON, a I am friendly to both, but the Senator from moment before, having suddenly risen from Missouri has been my bosom friend for thirhis seat and advanced by the aisle, outside ty-five years, and I will stand by him on all the bar, towards him, following him into the aisle down which the Senator from Mississippi had retreated. In a moment almost every Senator was on his feet, and calls to one of those who believe that the Senate is "order:" demands for the Sergeant-at-arms: requests that Senators would take their seats, this character. It gentlemen choose to fight, from the Chair and from individual Senators, they will find plenty of room out of the were repeatedly made. Mr. BENTON was Senate chamber; the streets are large, the followed and arrested by Mr. Donge, of Wisconsin, and, in the confusion and excitement which prevailed, he was heard to exclaim, from time to time: "I have no pistols!"-"Let him fire!" "Stand out of the way!" "I have no pistols!" I disdain to carry arms!" "Stand out of the way, and let the assassin fire!" While making these exclamations, Mr. Benton was brought back to his seat: but, breaking away from Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, who sought forcibly to detain him, he advanced again towards Mr. Foote, who stood near the Vice President's chair, on the right-hand side, surrounded by a number of Senators and others not members of the Senate. Mr. Dickinson took the pistol from the hand of Mr. Foote, and locked it up in his desk, and Mr. Foote, on the advice of Mr. Butler, returned to his seat 1 The Vice President directed that Senators

and spectators should be seated; and order

was partially restored. Mr. Dickinson. Mr. President, what i

the question before the Senate? The Vice President. The question is on the appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Dickinson. I should like to hear the question again stated, as I do not remember precisely what it was.

There was still much confusion prevailing at this time in the Senate.]

Mr. Clay. I hope that order will be preserved.

Mr. Benton. We are not going to get off in this way. A pistol has been brought here to assassinate me. The scoundre has no rea son to think I was armed, for I carry nothing of the kind, sir. Mr. Foote. I brought it here to defend

Mr. Benton. Nothing of the kind, sir. I

is a false imputation. I carry nothing of the kind, and no assassin has a right to draw a pistol on me.

Mr. Benton. I demand that the Senate shall take immediate cognizance of the fact of this pistol having been brought here to assassinate me, under the villanous pretext that I was armed-the pretext of every assassin who undertakes to constitute a case of selfdefence when laying out the death of his vicum. Will the Senate notice it, or shall I myself, for it shall not pass. I will not be

Mr. Foote. If my presenting a pistol here bas been understood as any thing except the necessary means of self-defence, after threats of personal chatisement, it is doing me a wrong. I saw him advancing towards me, and I took it for granted he was armed; for had I thought otherwise I should have stop- lieu of his motion? ped to meet him in that narrow alley. But I supposed he was armed, and therefore I determined to take ground where I could meet him more fairly, and I drew out the sir, but from a personal duty which I will pistol and was ready to fire it in self-defence. not name at present. I think the course I have never sought any man's life, nor gone which has been proposed a very proper one. in quest of any man with a view of taking The facts which unfortunately occurred were his life. No, sir, never. My life has been within the observation of most of the Senaa defensive one from my boyhood. I men- tors I suppose. I was not looking on at the tion it, not from the imputations that have moment, for my attention was drawn from been thrown out here, but that all the Sena that part of the body. But I think the restors present and the American public, who olution does not go far enough. I think the the Senator from Missouri, precisely the same may hear of this thing, may be witness of the fact, that whilst I was making a perfectly parliamentary speech, threatening language was used, menacing greatures indulged in, and an advance made towards me, with the view, as I supposed, of putting violent designs into effect. I therefore, retreated a few steps, with a view to get elbow scorn to act in my own defence, and not to shoot him.

I think the Senator from Missouri, precisely the same is amendment which I before offered to-day and which was adopted.

Mr. Foote. Mr. President, I have one remark to make in conclusion of the speech which I was making some time ago, when I was interrupted. I have but a single topic in their places here should pledge themselves—which would be more gratifying to me act in my own defence, and not to shoot him.

So help me God, such alone was my inten-tion. ring the session of the Senate, further than what occurred to-day. If the Senators will Mr. President, I suppose I may now proceed in order.

me, such was my intention. And I repeat

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin. Mr President,

any difficulty in the Senate, believing, as a

I have nothing to say about the violence

of the scene or the drawing of the pistol.-

sibility, but for the honor of this body, and

for the honor of the whole country. I am cer-

tain that these things should be stopped .-

We ought to have an end to wrangling and

to personalities; we were sent here for

greater and for nobler purposes. The Senate

of the United States has heretofore been con-

sidered as one of the most dignified and deco-

rous bodies of men in the world, and we owe

it to ourselves to vindicate the Senate from

the disrepute, so far as it can be done, which

attaches to it in consequence of a scene like

this. I hope I am not troublesome. It is

not often, Mr. President, that I trespass on

the time of the Senate, and I would have

greatly preferred that any other Senator

should have moved in this matter. I feel

that it ought not to be permitted to pass in

silence. No one can regret more than I do

that such an occurrence should have transpir-

ed in this hall, between two members of the

body and of the same political party; but as

ry thing presented in a fair and proper point

of view. I move you, then, sir, that a com-

mittee of five be appointed by the Chair, to

investigate the whole matter, and report all

Mr. Mangum. I have drawn up very

hastily a resolution on this subject. I con-

cur entirely with every remark I have heard

fall from the Senator from Wisconsin, and I

have drawn up a resolution proposing that a

Reso'ved, That a committee of seven be ap-

pointed to investigate the disorder of to day, in the Senate, and that they report to the Senate what befits the occasion, and have power to examine

Will the honorable Senator accept this

ly, and I very willingly accept it.

Mr. Clay. I should have risen earlier,

Mr. Dodge. It presents my views exact-

witnesses and take testimony in the case.

committee of seven should be appointed.

Mr. Dodge. I accept that number.

the facts to the Senate.

lution is:

suspend his remarks for a moment.

Mr. Benton. I have done nothing on God The Vice President. The Senator will Almighty's earth to authorize any man to charge me with a breach of the peace, and I Mr. Foote. So far as I am concerned, if will rot in Jail before I will give a promise know my own heart and intentions, and admitting that the charge is true. I regret something of my own character. I have nothnothing. It is lying and cowardly to undering of the assassin about me. I have never take to impute to me the bearing of arms threatened any personal attacks, never. My here, in order to justify the use of them upmost intimate personal friends have never on me. I have done nothing, and I will rot heard me indulge in any such language.in jail before I will give a promise which admits, by implication, that I have been guilty with no intention to dispute, but with the deof a breach of the peace.

Mr Clay. My observations did not relate to the past but to the future. I did not pretend to say whether either of the parties or both were in fault. I merely expressed a wish in reference to the future, and without reference to the past, that the two Senators should come under some legal or personal obligation not to push this matter further.

Mr. Foote Mr. President-Several Senators. Be cool. Mr. Foote. I am perfectly cool, and feel the gravity of the occasion as deeply as others. I have only this to say: I am a constitution-loving man, and I know my constitutional rights, both in my place in the Senate and elsewhere. I have never threaten-Southern Address, and the world knows its with chastisement, and being informed that I ed a human being with personal attacks in my life, and of course I have never executed threat of that kind in my life. I have never worn arms to make an attack on any person, and have never worn arms at all in the Senate except when menaced, as I was the other day in the Senate with a crudgel. My friends urged upon me that, being diminuive in size and quite feeble in health. I should at least wear arms for my own defence. It was a novel thing to me, for I am not in man in all christian countries, at the present that if any Senator has the least ground of the habit of doing it, and I put on arms, supposing it possible that I might be attacked after what had occurred, simply for the purpose of defending myself. Having a constitutional right to bear arms for my own defence, I have merely exercised that right. Mr. Mangum. Will the Senator give way

> Mr. Foote. Certainly. Mr. Mangum. I move that the doors of the Senate be closed.

Several Senators. Oh. no.

or a moment?

Mr. Foote. I hope not; I hope my friend will not do me that injustice. I hope he will withdraw the motion. Mr. Seward, (in his seat.) No, you are

ight; insist upon it. Mr. Foote. I beg my friend will not in sist upon it, when a public explanation is

necessary to myself. Mr. Mangum. Well, I will withdraw

Mr. Foote. Now. I say again that I shall always wear arms, when I am in danger, for the purpose of self-defence alone. I have never assailed young or old in my life, by any menace of violence or any actual attacks. It is only when I am threatened with dangthe outer circle, in front of the Vice Presi- attempt to keep the peace, and to see that no er that I wear arms. I have always preferdent's chair, retreated backwards down the act was done on the part of either gentleman red a different mode of settling such matters, aisle, towards the chair of the Vice President, that would have a tendency to disturb it .- and I have kept the door wide open for the with this advice. The people when serious danger the "Mountain Banner." curred in this body to-day. In reply to the Senator from Kentucky, who is entitled to occasions and in any situation in which he reputation for chivalry in this country is as may be placed on earth. I say, I am not high as for his patriotism and eloquence. I unfriendly to either gentleman, but I am have no hesitation in saying that I should deem it unjust to myself, and highly improper, to not the proper place to settle difficulties of admit in the least degree that I wore arms I could form a scheme for the purpose of attacking any one, or that I had done any neighboring ground is spacious; but the rething towards forming a scheme for violence spect we owe to the country and to ourselin this affair. With what occurred some ves should prevent the occurrence of such time ago, I am satisfied. What occurred scenes in the Senate chamber. Sir. a due to-day, I attach very little importance to. I regard for the respect and dignity of the never make attacks on any member of the Senate constrains me to urge, in the strong-Senate; but I simply stand prepared to defend est terms, that the subject be referred to a myself against dangers whenever they excommittee for investigation and such action hibit themselves. I shall seek, for reasons as this body may deem to be due to its own known to honorable Senators, no further remady than the present hour affords, in connexion with this affair. Yet I stand on ground that would compel me, as a man of honor, These are their own affairs, and are matters to do and perform whatever I might be invithat they must decide upon their own respon-

ted to do on that field. I suppose there must be action on the proposition of the Senator from North Carolina. before I can proceed with my remarks on the

general question. Mr. Dickinson. That my own action may not be misunderstood, I wish to say a word. I have been a member of this body for six years, and my own course in this matter, by those who know me, will be well understood. I called the attention of the Chair to the business before the Senate; and, on account of a remark made by the Senator from Missouri that the matter was not to be thus disposed of, allow me to say, that my object was to call Senators to their places, and to restore immediate order in the chamber. I had no expectation or desire that this matter was to be overlooked. It is altogether too grave an affair, and I concur entirely in the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, and his suggestion as to the propriety of investigating this such is unhappily the fact, I wish to see eve-

affair. So much for my own action. Mr. Benton. I have just a word for the Senator from New York, which I should throw in here. When I saw that the Senator called to order, it struck me that he desired to proceed with business as if nothing had happened, and I did not choose that the subject should be passed over quite so lightly as that.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Mangum, was then adopted. Mr. Mangum. I hope it will be entered upon the Journal as having passed unani-

mously. Mr. Mangum. I myself decline to serve Mr. Mangum. I move that the Chair apas one of the members of the committee, but point the committee, with this remark, that the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, I hope have no purpose to serve on it myself. will be placed at the head of it. The reso-It was accordingly ordered that the Chair ppoint the committee.

> Mr. Clay. Mr. President, it is always vev unpleasant with me to differ with the Preiding Officer. If I can accomplish my object equally as well in any other mode, I will withdraw my motion and move, by

> ted to-day. The Vice President. The Chair does not understand the motion of the Senator from

> Mr. Clay. The Senator from Maine moves to except California; the Senator from Missouri offers fourteen instructions as an amend-

act in my own defence, and not to shoot him. —not to pursue this matter, at any rate, du- way, so that I can move an adjournment.

Mr. Foote. I certainly think it would be what occurred to-day. If the Senators will improper in me to give way without conclumate such promise to the Senate, I shall be ding, unless my friends think it better that I should postpone my remarks till to-morrow.

Several Senators. Yes, yes. Mr. Foo:e accordingly gave way; when-On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senate ad-

REPLY OF THE HON. DANIEL WEB-

STER TO THE BOSTON ADDRESS. We find in the Boston Courier the following letter from Hon. Daniel Webster to the Committee appointed by the citizens of Boston, approving of the sentiments expressed in his late speech,

upon the slave question. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850. Gentlemen-It would be in rain that I should attempt to express the gratification which I have derived from your letter of the 25 ultimo. That gratification arises, not only from its manifestation of personal regard and confidence, but especially from the evidence which it affords, that my public conduct, in regard to important pending questions, is not altogether disapproved by the people of Mussachusetts. Such a letter, with such names, assures me, that I have not erred in judging of the causes of existing discontents, or their proper remedy; and encourages me to persevere in that course which my deepest convictions of duty have led me to adopt. The country needs pacification; it needs the restoration of mutual respect and harmony between the people in one part of the Union and those in anether. And, in my judgment, there is no sufficient cause for the continuance of the existing alienation between the North and the South. If we will look at things justly and calmly, there are no essential differences, either of interest or opinion, which are inconcilable or incapable of adjustment. So far as the question of slavery, or no slavery, applies to the newly acquired territories, there is, in my judgment, no real and practical point of importance and dispute. There is not, and there cannot be slavery, as firmly believe, either in California, New Mexico or Deseret. And if this be so, why continue the controversy on a mere abstraction? The other disslaves, and Slavery in the District of Columbia; and know no reason why just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the Constitution, might not be adopted, which should give, on these subjects, general satisfaction. At any rate, we should make the attempt-because, as long as these dissensions continue, they embarrass the government, interrupt the quiet of the people, and alarm their fears; and render it highly improbable, that important acts of legislation, affecting great obects, and in which the whole country is deeply interested, can be accomplished. Indeed, the ordinary operations, essential to the existence of the government, and its daily administration, meet with checks and hindrances, hitherto altogether unprecedented-We must return to our old feelings of conciliation and regard; we must refresh ourselves at those pure fountains of mutual self esteem, common patriotism and fraternal confidence, whose beneficent and healing waters so copiously overflowed the land, through the struggle of the revolution, and in the early years of the government. The day has come, when we should open our ears and our hearts, to the advice of the great Father of his country. "It is of infinite moment," said he, "that you should properly estimate the immeuse value of your national Union. of your collective and individual happiness-that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovaole attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and sneak of it, as of the palladum of your political

tion of our country from the re t e to enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts." Notwithstanding what may occasionally appear threatens, will, in my opinion, stand fast by their government. They will suffer ue impairing of its foundation-no overthrow of its columns-no disorganization of its structure. The Union and the the respect and veneration of all, and whose | Constitution are to stand; and what we have to do is, so to administer the government that all men shall be made more and more sensible of its beneficent op-

safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation

may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event,

be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the

first dawning of every attempt to alienate any por-

with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever

erations, and its inestimable value. It is not inappropriate that I should accompany this answer to your letter, by the copy of a recent for the purpose of attacking any one, or that | delegate from New Mexico, now in this city, and I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with profound

regard, your obliged fellow-citizen, and obedient, humble servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. humble servant,

STUNG BY A HORNET.

We meet with a sting this week, from the chief Hornet in a certain nest in North Carolina, in the shape of a complaint by a certain editor, J. L. Badger, to the effect that we have quoted from him, without giving him due credit.

We gave the following verse, some time since, and marked it as a quotation, stating that it was from a "certain Book of Hymns:" "There was an old captain his name was Ned. As brave as brave could be,

He fought in his dreams, each night in bed. But never awake fought he."

This verse, Editor Badger claims to have composed, among other verses he "composed on various private devotional occasions for especial service."

Now, we found the verse in the "Little Falls Songster;" published in 1838, by A. Fuller, at the office of the West Jersey Amu- Webster, Dickinson, Bright, Phelps and Cooper, let." On page 27, of this small book, is to be found the following verse:

"There was an old capting, his name was Jo, As brave as brave could be, He fought in his dreams, all night you know.

But never awake fought he!" Now, whether Fuller borrowed from Badger or Badger from Fuller, we have no right to say. Fuller states in his "Preface," that his is "a choice collection," of "Yankee and Western Songs." If, therefore, Badger were a poet prior to 1838, or more than 12 years a 70, he certainly has all underholts upon Fuller. Still, in a contest between them for the honor of originating this poetic, literary and sublime verse, we claim the right to be neutral, with the privilege of exclaiming, in the language of a gallant female, on a memorable occasion-" Go it husband-go it bear !"

A French paper gives an account of a very rich French gentleman and Mayor of a Commune who terminated his life under peculiar circumstances He was in love with a beautiful girl who reciprocated his affection; but her parents oppos- character? In view of these things, we trust the ed objections to their union. After many years of pressing solicitation, he obtained the father's consent and was married. On the morning after the ceremony, the report of a pistol was heard in the nuptial chamber. Persons entered and and the character of the Country. found the bridegroom prostrate and dead. He had risen while his wife was yet asleep and blown his

On the table was a letter, in which he explained the motives of his action. He said he had reached the highest point of human felicity that he could imagine, and he did not wish to descend way of amendment to the various propositions from it. He could not bear the thought, that of the Senator from Missouri, the very a- the day would come when he should love mendment which the Senate has before adop- less or be less loved. He had not strength to await the coming of that fatal moment. resolution to quit life (he wrote) is due to the ex-

cess of my happiness." Mr. A. H. Shuford, one of the Commissioners to survey and locate the Western lation into one worse than a house of bad fame! vented from attending to the duties of his informed, have been very much afflicted for can rise in their places, provided those places be some time by sickness. This accounts satisfactorily for his absence from his post as alterstainment? luded to in our last .- Salisbury Watchman.

EPIGRAM ON LADY MONTAGUE.

By the Hon. Charles Gover Fax.

Lady Montague told me, and in her own house,

That she did not regard the three skips of a louse. I forgave the dear creature for what she had said, For a woman will talk of what runs in her head.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH. N. C. Wednesday, April 24, 1850.

Our arrangement for Telegraphic reporting has ow been in operation a week-long enough to allow as to judge, with entire accuracy, what it will enable us to accomplish.

READ THIS!

Our Weekly paper of Wednesday leaving for the Eastern Counties on Wednesday morning; the Western at Wednesday noon; and the Southern at the same time; carries the latest news from all quarters, in our Telegraphic despatches, at least two or three days in advance of any intelligence by the most rapid mail facilities.

The same, of course, is the case with our Semi-Weekly issue of Wednesday: while the Semi-Weekly of Saturday, published on Friday, leaves in an hour. after it is put to press for the West and South .turbing questions respect the restoration of fugitive | By an unfortunate arrangement, the Friday's issue cannot leave for Newbern, Green, Wayne &c., until Monday morning; but we propose to remedy thisprovided we receive sufficient encouragement to justify it-by sending a small slip of the Telegraphic news to our su beribers in those portions of the State, by Friday morning's Stage.

We hope that the Public will duly appreciate these efforts to be useful to them, by enabling us cape of fugitive slaves. We would by no means. fully to carry them out. We repeat that we can supply them with the news at least two, and in many cases four or five days in advance of any mail. | and they cry aloud for redress. But is it not some-That we can supply it cheaper than they can get it through the medium of Northern papers, no one will question. Will not the Public avail themselves of

Gov. Manly-The Western Turnpike.

We invite general attention to the Commun cation of " Fair Play" in another column, relative o the accusations that have been brought agains His Excellency, Gov. MANLY, in connection with the Western Turnpike Road. The vindication of the course of the Governor is so clear and satis factory, and it proceeds from a source so competent to take cognizance of the facts in the case. that all necessity for our saying anything on the premises, as promised, is entirely precluded. We shall do no more then, than point to it, as a most triumphant and overwhelming defence of the Goon the surface, the American mind is deeply imbued vernor from the malfeasance imputed to him by

> that the Press in the State will give general publicity to this defence of his course. This is no arty matter ;- certain grave charges are brought against the chief Executive Officer of the State: -and surely every man, be he Whig or be he Democrat, will be gratified at an opportunity to acquit him of them. There is not a word in this Communication that can aggreive the most sensitive, even, of those interested. Will not the "Mountain Bauner" lay it before its county-

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN. The following is the vote upon Mr. Foote's pro-

position to raise a select Committee of Thirteen, for the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Bell : Yeas-Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dick-

inson, Davis, of Miss, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spru ance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, Navs-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

Chase, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Douglas, Fetch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker Webster-22.

On Friday, at one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee aforesaid; when Mr. Clay was elected Chairman, and Messrs. Cass, from the North, and Messrs. King, Mangum, Bell, Berrien. Mason and Downs, from the South, were chosen as the remaining twelve members of the

These distinguished Gentlemen, as a whole, are an eminently conservative set; and we look with sanguine hopes for a happy result to their deliberations. Surely, thirteen such minds, thirteen such hearts, can devise some effectual and speedy method of ridding the Country from the unhappy agitation that convulses it.

FOOTE AND BENTON.

The disgraceful scene, which occurred in the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday last, will excite a feeling of indignation and censure in every part of the Union. Every true American citizen will feel that he has received a personal reproach in the fact that the dignity of the Senate has been so grossly outraged. What will be thought and said of this disgraceful event, abroad? Will it not be pointed at through all time to come to ridicule our institutions and lower our national Senate will take the sternest measures within its power, to punish the participators in this lamentable affair, and to maintain its own dignity

It would be difficult to determine upon which of the two Senators censure should fall more heavily. We know, however, that both have been guilty of a very great breach of decorum in the Senate and that both merit the severest punishment that can be inflicted by the body to which they belong. In regard to this matter, we fully endorse the following from the " Richmond Whig." "The Senate must expel these two men! IT MUST

PUT THE MARK OF REPROBATION (not upon them for who cares about Foote or Benton ? but) UPON THE ACT ITSELF! Upon the desecration of the Senate Upon the conversion of our principal house of legis-Turnpike, we regret to learn, has been preappointment, in consequence of an attack of from their presence? Are we fallen so low as a severe illness. His whole family, we are nation, that any two men who may think proper,

scenes that would disgrace the lowest house of en-When Jackson first became a condidate for the Presidency, Benton, in the spirit of prophecy, declared that if he were elected, it would be necessary to legislate with pistols in one's belt! Is not the truth of this prediction becoming every day more manifest? Is not the down-hill march of Locofocoism. carrying us further and further, every day, into the Gulf of Jacobinism?"

ABOVE PARTY! It will be recollected, that, in recent commen upon Mr. STANLY's speech, we dissented from the position that the "agitation, and attempt to excite alarm, on the slavery question, is altegether now, as it was last summer, in the Southern States, for party purposes." We only object to this position in its sweeping sense-because we do hold and say, that much, very much, of the hue and cry is caused by a malignant wish to embarrass the Administration, and to build up the party whom the people justly hurled from power in November, 1848. While we duly appreciate our many and just causes of complaint against the aggressive policy of our Northern neighbors, we are not so blind that we cannot distinguish the difference, at home, between the honest and righteous indignation of the people, and the reckless

and calculating insincerity of party demagogues. Previous, for instance, to the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, the Democracy contended that the only safe ground for the South, was the doctrine of non-intevention. This was promulgated by General Cass, and advocated by nearlyevery Locofoco journal south of Mason and Dixon's line. But Gen. Taylor having been elected President, and having concluded that non-intervention was the best plan on which to settle the existing difficulties, how do we find the advocates of that plan acting and speaking? Do we still see them zealously maintaing the position they held previous to the Presidential Election! Are they still the warm defenders of the doctrine laid down in the Nicholson letter? Mr. Calhoun, in his ecent manifesto, even went so far as to denounce he recommendations of the President, under the contemptuous designation of the Executive "Pro-

There is a great deal of truth, too, in the assertion of Mr. Stanly, that it is only since the last Presidential election, that the "peculiar guardi ans" of the South have discovered the full wrong of which they have been the victims, in the assistance afforded by citizens of the North to the esbe considered as underrating the injuries we have suffered in this respect. They have been great, what suspicious-to say the least-that General Taylor's election to the Presidency should have been the signal for " letting slip the dogs of war," and for the immediate agitation of this question.

When Mr. Polk approved the Oregon Bill, containing the Wilmot Proviso, why were those anathemas spared, that have been hurled at a Whig President, in advance of any opportunity for action on his part? Mr. Calhoun distinctly stated. in his famous reply to Mr. Benton's Jefferson City Speech, that this act of Mr. Polk's was the first constitutional surrender of the rights of the South; and the Representative in Congress from Mr. Polk's District, at the time of the approval of the Oregon Bill, has recently declared, that Mr. Polk could not have signed that Bill, unless he believed the Proviso constitutional"! Why, again we ask, was Democracy so chary of its curses, then? Ah! here it is, that most of all, the cloven foot of Locofocoism is exhibited. Here As a matter of justice to Gov. Manly, we hope it is that "bitter-endism" is most palpable and

There is, too, another thing, in connection with his matter, to which we would call attention; it is the wholesale abuse and denunciation of Southern Whigs as being unfaithful to the rights and the interests of the South. The Whig party of the South occupies the same elevated and noble position it has ever held, and we defy the bitterest of the "bitter enders" to show a single act or sentiment emanating from, or sanctioned by, Southern Whigs, which can, in any manner, remotely or directly, convict them of the allegation brought against them. Whigs unfaithful to the South! Were this true, then we should cry, "God save the country." When Whigs become forgetful of the interests of the land, and regardless is recognised by them. In nothing do they differ of the calls of patriotism, then may we expect to realize all the evils which will flow from a divi ded and distracted condition of our country. The Whig party is more now, than it has ever been before, the conservative party of the country .-Had the counsel of Whigs been listened to, had the measures proposed by Whigs been carried out. the country would never have been threatened by the dangers now seen on every hand. And who now stand forth most prominently as the defenders of the Union and the rights of the South? Have Southern Whigs, in Congress, or anywhere else, surrendered any, even the smallest, rights, that belong to this section of the Union? Then whence this constant and groundless charge of unfaithfulness, on the part of the Whigs, to the South, unless it proceeds from that disposition of bitter-endism," openly avowed on the comingin of the present Administration, to use all manner of means, without regard to truth or fairness, to break down, if possible, the Whig party .-Traduction, abuse and falsehood have been poured out upon the heads of all who have shown themselves to be lovers of the Union. To be in favor of the Union is, in the opinion of the Locofoco editors and orators, to be opposed to Southern rights and Southern interests. Support of the Nashville Convention is necessary, it would seem, in the estimation of many, to constitute a man a patriot-and especially to shield him from the charge of treason to the South.

The day will come, if it be not already at hand when men will be weighed in different scales, and when the Procrustean bed prescribed by Locofoco agitators, and agitators generally, will be found by far too short to measure the length and extent of the indiscretion (we will use no harsher term) into which their party zeal and personal ambition have plunged them!

Ar Our thanks are due to Hon. George E BADGER for a bound copy of the Annual Message with accompanying documents.

33 The Virginia State elections come off or

13- The citizens of Wilmington are preparing Greens. Patriot. o do funeral honors to the remains of Mr. Calhoun as they pass through that place.

Of Certain citizens of New Orleans have ten- but Mr. Calhoun really was." Again: Look dered a Complimentary Ball to a Mr. Tucker, as at Jackson, look at Taylor, look at Monroe a suitable method of expressing their sympathy for look even at Washington. All these him in recent losses by fire! A novel kind of without exception were men of mediocre 6. commiseration, truly.

The "Ashville Messenger" is out with an article in favor of the establishment of a Peniten-

tair an impression on paper, as its enligtened, able and patriotic course has invariably made on the minds of all its readers.

It now makes as luxuriates in a region where the broad original humor of human nature has never been subjected to the modifying influences of civilization.

It ickshurg. White.

RUMORED CHANGES in the CABINET It has been a source, more of amusement than anxiety to us, in witnessing the incessant harpings and givings out of certain papers, of the want of harmony in the Cabinet councils of President Taylor, and the speedy dissolution that is to follow So often has this stale falsehood been repeated, and so pertinaciously is it adhered to, that out of chan. ty we are inclined to the opinion that it must be credited by some of its circulators.

It is scarcely necessary for us to deny that there is a word of truth in these trumped up stories of our opponents. There is not even a probability that there will be any change whatever in the present organization of the Cabinet.

We are assured that Mr. Clayton has never for

a moment entertained a thought of withdrawing from his present position, and we concur in the general expression of the Whig press, that he continue throughout this administration where he is. In all of our diplomatic affairs, many of which he found in an embarrassed and critical condition upon coming into office, he has exhibited an order of talent and a degree of skill, that place him among the foremost of American Statesmen, and that have secured to him the confidence of the great body of the people, not blinded by prejudice, or led astray by party bias. It is true the opponents of the Administrations have sought, with a diligence worthy a better cause, for some excuse to assail the management of our foreign relations by Mr. Clayton; but they have tried in vain, and have been rewarded with disappointment, as the price of their labor. Thus far, every question of a foreign nature has been conducted successfully to an honorable and advantageous termination; and it is not asking too much, that the public judge of the future by what he has accomplished in the

Take the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor upon the whole, and it will stand a remarkably favorable comparison with any other, to which the affain of our nation have been entrusted. The members of the Cabinet have discharged their duties with credit to themselves; the country is contented: and intriguing demagogues may triumph overs change, but the country, at large, will regret it

From the St. Louis Republican of April 9. MOB VIOLENCE IN ILLINOIS.

We learn from Henry county, Illinois, that a series of outrages have recently been committed upon the Swedish colony located in that county, and that they are threatened with extermination from the county. The men engaged in these outrages number about seventy, from the town of Cambridge and Rocky River, in the same county, and they are headed by a fellow named John Root. This man, it seems, married Charlotte Louisa Johnson, but, as they did not live happily together, she left him and fled to her relations for protection against his violence. About the 26th of March, Root visited the colony, with a mob, with the intention of regaining possession of his wife, but she had left and gone to a place of safe. ty. Root, irritated by this desertion, determined to avenge himself upon the innocent members of the colony-collected a mob, paraded the streets armed, and threatened to burn the houses and kill the inhabitants. They searched the colony, and

On the 27th they returned and commenced demolishing some of the houses, tore off some of he boards of the church, discharged their guns, and ordered the inhabitants to leave their houses, so that they could burn them down. They drove all the men of the colony into the church, and the women and children into the hospital. Next day the mob again assembled and burnt the hay stacks of the colony, and set fire to the buildings at Little Hill, two miles from Cambridge. The principal men and women of the colony fied from the fury of the mob, and are now in St. Louis. No member of the colony had any thing to do with the seperation of Root and his wife, and of course they are not answerable in any shape for it.

Root pretends to an intimate knowledge of bad designs on the part of the colony, and circulates slanders of all kinds against them. But it is known that they are an innocent and unoffending people. They are Christians, worshipping God according to the Bible, which is their sole guide. They eat at a common table, and work for the common benefit, but each family lives by itself. Marriage from other Christians, except that they eat at a common table, and work for the common benefit They suffered severely from the cholera last year, and seventy widows with their children are left dependant upon the colony for support. The colony owns about 4,000 acres of land, a church, a large four-story brick dwelling-house, two other brick houses, five frame buildings, and other small houses for store-rooms-a wind mill, a flax machine, two saw mills, a grist mill, a steam flouring mill, and a large part of the land is improved The property, exclusive of personal effects, is val ued at \$50,000. The colony now contains about 100 men, 250 women and girls, and 200 children. In one respect they resembled the Quakers-they hold to the doctrine of non-resistance; and have offered no violence tothe mob. The colony deser ves, and should receive the instant protection of the laws, and the offenders should not be suffer

ed to go unpunished. According to the latest advices, the mob ha fixed the 6th instant for the destruction of the vilage in which the colonists were located, but it is hoped that this threat was not put into execution. It is certain that appeals to the authorities of the county for protection are in vain, and they have besought the interposition of the Governor of the State-a request which ought not to be desired

PROGRESS OF SUBSCRIPTION. We are gratified to chronicle a continua increase of subscriptions to the stock of the Railroad. Every friend of the work ought to exert himself specially to complete the amount by the close of the month. Extract of a letter from Concord, dated the 17th inst.:

"Cabarrus has increased up to the amount of \$12,300 over the amount reported at Greenshot rough. The five per cent, has been paid on the whole sum. This makes the whole subscription ninety-three thousand dollars. Gallant Cabarrus! I have not heard of any thing further, except some \$600 in Rowan. We shall keep trying till the books are closed."

We learn from the Raleigh papers that the subscription in that place has increased \$12. 500 in all since the 30th ult.

We think it not improper here to notice the good faith and punctuality of our young friend in Alabama, whose letter instructing us to subscribe his "mite" some time ago we published. It was no boyish flourish-he has sent in his five per cent.—doing all he can for his native county and State. Wish more of those at home would do likewise.

The Wilmington Aurora has made two grand discoveries in one day. Hear him: It is wrong to call any man Godlike perhaps. bilities . . Respectable in they were; and that is all."-Salis. Watch

A FACETIOUS POSTMASTER.—A mail-hag was match boxes—a couple of doll-babies—a number of geological specimens—four or five fragments of a looking-glass—and various other olds and this joke.

It now makes as the postmaster who perpetrated this joke.