DON. MR. CLINGMAN.

OF NORTH CARGLESIA. ousa of Representatives, on Thursday.

MAN said, that when he of-endment it had not been his provisions, but he found that notwithstanding it had been published in the Globs of this morning, a number of gentlemen seemed unacquainted with it; he would therefore beg the indulgence of the House while offering a few words of explanation. It will be seen, ir, said he, that it proposes to take a portion f that territory allotted to New Mexico by e bill of the gentlemen from Kentucky (Mr. Boyd)—that portion I mean lying west of the Sierra Nevada, which never at any time sed a part of the old province of New

It also takes the southern portion of the oposed State of California, as far north as object, sir, to select that point on the ocean which the mountain ridge approaches nearest to, which is somewhere from 35' 30° to 36' The line runs thence eastward with the crest of the Sierra Nevada until it reaches the parallel of 37° north latitude : thence castwardly with that parallel, which is the proposed southern boundary of Utah, to the Sierra Madre, and southerly with that great mountain chain, which divides the eastern and western waters, to the boundary of the Republic of Mexico. It will thus be seen that the territory includes nearly all of that portion of our public domain watered by the tributaries of the Colorado and the Gila rivers. I know little of this country, sir, nor does any one else seem to be much better informed It has seldom been seen by white en, and our information with reference to it is uncertain and vague. I have no doubt, however, that the people who are to inhabit it in future will find it most convenient to be connected with the inhabitants on the Pacific coast, rather than with the people of New Mexico, to the east of the great mountain range, and that their natural outlet is in

the direction of rivers which water their ter-But there may be objection to taking in the southern portion on the coast, upon the ground that it will be an interference with the proposed State. I beg leave to remind gentlemen, however, that the convention which met at San Francisco has not the oldest claim to this territory. Those who made the constitution for the State of Deseret, some seven months before the time of making the California constitution, included this territory those who have filled up the basin San Francisco? I admit that the ing a part of the State of California. In fact their representatives in the convention protested against the formation of any State government that was to include them. All the accounts that I receive from there up to this time, 20 to show that they are still unanimous ly opposed to forming a part of that State. The reasons for their opposition seem substan-tial. The northern portion of California is a and the prices are most exorbitant. Salaries e enormously high, and State taxation is ings there, this is inevitable; but the inants of southern California are agriculturalists, and are the owners of the principal ended estates of the country. They say that it is impossible for them to bear this burlensome taxation with the moderate returns which their agricultual occupations yield them. Besides, sir, they are remote from the centre of the State, and have no natural are their interests, feeling, and habits, consisting mainly as they do of the old Mexican population, to connect them with the should such be the fact. one thing will gold miners of the North. Why should we result from it to which I would be gleave to which it is well known, was admitted with exists between Charleston, South Carolina,

and Boston, Massachusetts. And, sir, it is contended that its populaion is just sufficient to entitle it to two members on this floor, or just equal to that of the State of Rhode Island. What would have been thought, sir, if the people of that little State, landing on our Atlantic coast, had carved out of the public domain a State reaching from Masachusetts to Georgia? Would not this have been regarded as a most independent asymption on their part? Would case is even a worse one, as at least not nine tenths of those at present in California have gone there with the purpose of becoming permanent citizens, but with the intention of returning to the United States after they shall have gathered the gold they are in of that country; nor what will be the boun-daries finally adopted for the States that may exist there. My amendment makes no other the North and the slaveholders of the South. It was a convenient doctrine for this purpose, it was a convenient doctrine for this purpose, the views of its advocates. At the North it was claimed that the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery in the Mexican territory would still remain in force, and that the inhabitants there, hostile as they were supposed to be to the institution, would likewise have the right of excluding it by territorial legislation. At the South the Opposite upinions were maintained, and it was asserted with great confi-

of the United States would be open to every-body, and that any citizen of any one of the United States might carry there, hold, and enjoy every species of property that existed in any of the States. I had to combat this doctrine too often, Mr. Speaker, in the Presidential canvass of 1848, not to remember it well. And at the previous session, on this floor, I warned my Southern Asian, on the speaker to protect itself, would tend to discourage aggressive movements on the blest and most influents speaks calmly and with would conduce, in an eminent degree, to the permanent quiet of the country.

It may be objected, however, that curtainly the rash misguing the boundaries of California would exclude her present members elect from being admitted to seats on this floor. I can other side against trusting to any such principle. What did we see?

Sir, early in this session, when General Cass, in an authoritative manner, expounded this doctrine of his own invention; and expounded it, too, just as it was understood a the North,—do you not remember, sir, how this doctrine thus explained was repudiated on this floor by his former supporters from the South?

My purpose is, however, simply to put the territory of Colorado on the same footing with that of New Mexico. Whether I shall support the bills thus joined will depend on the provisions which they may contain at the time I may be called upon to vote. It is constantly said, however, chiefly by northern men, that if this territory be thus divided, it may be the means of creating two free States on the Pacific instead of one. There is not the least force in this objection. If we admit California with her present boundaries we shall certainly have two or more free States there. So extensive is the country, that as soon as it is populated its inhabitants will demand division. Would the people of South Carolina and Connecticut find it conrenient to form parts of the same State ?-And will it not happen on the Pacific coast that the interest and comfort of the people there will require a separation? Rest assured, sir, we shall have petitions, memorials, emonstrances, and but a few years would elapse before Congress would be compelled, by their importunity and its own sense of justice, to divide them into two or more States. Should California be shortened, as proposed by my amendment, it will still have sea coast greater than that on the Atlantic between North Carolina and Massachusetts. By sustaining my amendment, Northern

gentlemen will not sacrifice any principle whatever, and will attain the object of including in the State all those who desire to be members of it. The creation of a southern territory will give the South a chance to occupy it. I frankly tell gentlemen that, in my opinion, slavery will find inducements sufficient to carry it there. From all the information that I have been able to obtain by private correspondence with persons there, from publications in the papers, and from conversations with gentlemen recently from that country, including members of the beg-islature of California, I believe there are sufficient inducements to invite slave labor .-Gold mines are known to exist there. I am satisfied, also, that the Delegate from Oregon. [Mr. Thurston] is right in saving that on the Pacific within the limits of their State. mines of gold and silver exist on the waters Why disregard the prior claim of Deseret to of the Colorado and Gila rivers, as well as in hold this territory? Is it not as strong as New Mexico. Wherever gold mines exist, as contradistinguished from vein mines, slave sople of southern California do not desire labor can be employed to the greatest advan-be included within the limits of the State of labor. I have a right to express an opinion Deseret; but they are equally averse to form- on this subject, because in my own district, for a great many years past, some one, two, or more thousand slaves are employed in the gold mines. They are preferred to white laborers generally; being constantly under the eye of the overseer, they can be kept regularly and steadily at work. Such is the constitution of the negro, too, that he can remain with his feet in the water, and his head exposed to the hottest sunshine, without inthem in the rice-fields, is well known, and they thrive there in an occupation which out excessive. From the condition of would generally be fatal to white men .-And I may add, sir, that were slaves at this time generally employed in the mines of California, an increased amount of gold would be obtained without the frightful loss of human life which is known to have occurred. Besides, sir, in addition to the inducements which the mines afford, Southern California. to say nothing of the unexplored valleys of the Colorado, affords sufficient agricultural connection with it. It would be doing great its soil and climate, I have little doubt but that it will produce sugar, cotton, rice, and tropical fruits, &c.

not respect their wishes? Why not base call the attention of my Whig friends from our action here on a just deference to the the North. It is well known that they opular will? Why make a State so mon- posed, with great unanimity, the acquisition of trously large—so greatly exceeding any of this territory from Mexico. In fact, I may be other States of the Union, except Texas, say that they have generally been opposed to all acquisitions of territory. They were its present dimensions, solely because it was hostile to the acquisition of Louisiana, Floria foreign State which Congress had no pow- da and Texas, as well as New Mexico and er to divide, but which the annexation reso- California. Whether this opposition arose lutions themselves provided for the future from a desire to keep their population at home division of? Many persons, sir, do not pro- with a view of employing it in manufacturperly appreciate the vast extent of California, es and commerce, or from hostility to the on account of its remoteness from us. Why, extension of the bounds of the Republic, sir; it has just that amount of sea-coast which need not stop to inquire; but they did resist most strenuously, the proposition to acquire the Mexican territory. On the other hand. the Democracy of the North, who went for the acquisition, to sustain themselves at home against the allegation that they were about to extend and increase the slave power. brought up the Wilmot Proviso, and affirmed that they would acquire the territory and make it free. In the South, on the other hand, a different ground was taken. Many, under the lead of a distinguished gentleman from South Carelina, the late Mr. Celboun any one contend that it was right to yield to contended that slavery should, under the such a demand? And yet, sir, the existing constitution, go into all of the territory that might be acquired; while others insisted, at least, that it should be divided between the two sections, by some equitable line, as that of 36 deg. 30 min. Both sections of the country, therefore, concurred in the acquisition of the territory, and our present difficulties are the result. Now, sir, what I would particularly call the attention of Northern gentlemen to, is this: If it were proposed to annex Canada, we of the South, knowing that it must necessarily remain free territory, would either object to its sunexation, or if we assented, must have first made our minds up to a second shall have gathered the gold they are in search of. In fact nobody is as yet prepared ficulties are the result. Now, sir, what I would particularly call the attention of Nordaries finally adopted for the States that may exist there. My amendment makes no other provision than those that may be provided for the Territory of New Mexico by this bill. Sir, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Born) has just eulogized the principle of non-intervention, which he says has been adopted by the Democratic party, and ought to be embraced by the whole country—This doctrine, sir, was the invention of an ingenious gentleman, Gen. Casa, who desired to be supported alike by the Free-Soilers of the South.

The North and the sleveholders of the South full understanding that it would become slave street, and it is reasonable to suppose that this mill be slight for the season, in continuous and the suppose of the season, in continuous and the suppose of the season to suppose the state of the season to suppose that this mill be still further increased as the Rail Boats are extended.

North Gerdina has shown a spirit of engagement of the same and the season, in continuous and the season to suppose that the same and the season to suppose the same and it is reasonable to suppose that this mill be still further increased as the Rail Boats are extended.

North Gerdina has shown a spirit of engagement of the same and the

well. And at the previous session, on this ing admitted to seats on this floor. I can-floor, I warned my Southern friends on the not see that any such effect would result from my amendment. All that has hitherto been done in California, because without the authority of Constitution and law, is in-valid, and in fact a mere nullity. It is con-tended, however, that an act of admission of the State may have a retrospective operation so as to give force and validity to the previous proceedings there. If this be so-if we have power to assent to what they have proposed as a whole, I confess I cannot see why we may not do it with a qualification or limitation. Congress has complete jurisdiction over the whole of this territory and may give to the new State of California either the territory which she claims or a less amount. And if, on the other hand, California be regarded as a State already existing, then she might surrender a portion of her territory and population without affecting her sovereignty or changing her identity. The State of Maine did the same thing but a few years since; in fact, the very bill now under consideration proposes that Texas should do the same thing. Will anybody pretend that ei-ther of these States could by such an act, be so affected as to revolutionize their political character, or thus render a re-election of their Representatives necessary? If our act of admission can give validity to what has formerly been done in that State-a point on which I give no opinion—then I do not see why it may not qualifiedly as well as absolutely. Should the State of California be admitted with any boundaries whatever, when her Representatives asked admission on this floor, it would be necessary for them to show that they were citizens of the State which hey claim to represent. In point of fact, I understand that all those elected are residents of the territory north of the line which I propose, and therefore no question of this sort could arise.

The following was the amendment offered by

Mr. Clingman to the amendment of Mr. Boyd : "Be it further exacted. That all that portion of territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of ine commencing in the Pacific ocean on the parallel of 360 north latitude, three miles from the the Sierra Nevada; thence eastwardly and northerly with the crest of said mountain range until it due east with said parallel until it strikes the Sierra Madre, thence southerly with the crest of the same until it reaches the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico ; thence westwardly with said boundary to the Pacific orean; thence north waidly with the coast to the beginning. The whole of the said territory to constitute the Territory of Colorado; and that the Government of said Territory shail in all respects be similar to

This amendment was rejected, on Wednesday last, by the following vote;

YEAS-Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Av erett, Bayly, Beale, Bowden, Bowie, Bowlin Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, George Alfred Caldwell, Clingman, Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Deberry, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Green, Hall, Hammond, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Hilliard, Holladay, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew ohnson, James L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Marshall, Mason, Mc-Dowell, Robert M. McLape, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen, Mc Willie, Meade, Millson, Morse, Orr. Outlaw. Owen, Parker, Powell, Savage, Seddon, Shepperd, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Foombs. Venable, Wallace, Wellborn, and Wood

NAYS-Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Andrews, Baker, Bennett, Bingham, Bokee, Booth, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Buel, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Cable, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, er, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry. Giddings Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hallo way, Harlan, Thomas L. Harris, Haymond, He bard, Henry, Hibberd, Hoagland, Houston, Howe, Hunter, William T. Jackson, Kerr, G. G. King, James G. King. John A. King, Preston King, Leffier, Levin, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Mattegon, McClernand, McDonald, Mc Gaughey, McKiesock, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peus-lee, Peck, Phonix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Rockwell, Rost, Rose, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Sprague Stanly. Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Strong, Sweet ser, Taylor, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whit tlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Wilson, and Young

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. We have already stated that Maj. Walter Gwynn has been appointed Engineer of this important work. Maj. Gwynn has always been a favorite with the practical business men of North Caroline, and has never failed to meet their expectations.

We have made some inquiry into the character and extent of this Road—and find that it extends from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by Raleigh and Salisbury, to Charlotte, 235 miles long. It is emphatically the Great Southern Rail Road.

and through a region which, for fertility, is unsurpassed by the lands bordering on any Rail Road in the Union. It will spen a market for the posts of North Carolina, and furnish a trade that will build up her principal towns, and make them rivals of our own

But we will not waste words upon a subject so absurd and improbable as a contest of a State with a whole confederacy. In this enlightened age, republican States whose people speak the same janguage, and are batter by the common ties of budged, will dever serile their disputes by the sword. The States of this globates Union are like members of one great family. If a brother of any family should claim a portion of the estate of an other, what enlightened Christian would advise the injured member of the family to take arms and defend his right? Would not the curse of and defend his right? Would not the curse of Cain attach to the land if it were stained with a prother's blood ? How much more in accordance would it be with the precepts of Christianity and the enlightened sentiments of the age, to refer the dispute to the other members of the family that they might adjust it agreeably with the precepts of justice and equity. When Texas entered the Union, such was her confidence in the justice and probity of her sister States, that she allowed them the privilege of adjusting her boundary with Mexico. Will she be less generous now, when the Executive branch of the Government refuses to acknowledge her boundaries as they were established previous to annexation?-Let her remember that there is no single State that has by Legislative action denied her claims to all the territory embraced in her statute of limits. Congress has not yet denied her claim. Let not her legislators then, by any rash and indiscreet measure, prejudice her claims before the great tri-bunal of the nation. She can lose nothing of hon-or, nothing of profit, by beforing this question to Congress. It is the great tribunal of the States, and the representatives of each State in deciding upon the claims of Texas must be duly cautious, lest they establish a precedent which may hereafter be applied to the injury of the State they represent. The bill that has just passed the Senate (an imperfect synopsis of which only has reached us) will, we have every reason to hope, be entirely acceptable to our citizens.

It has already been approved by our Senators and a large portion of the Senators of the South: we cannot doubt that it will also be approved by the people of Texas, and will be cheerfully ac cepted by the executive and legislative branches of our Government. We earnestly hope, therefore, that no bill will be passed by our Legislature until the fate of this bill is decided in Congress. But whether it should pass or fail, we will not, we cannot, believe that our Legislators will au-Guadalupe Hidalgo hounded as follows: By a thorize a military force to be raised for the occu pation of Santa Fe. The question of boundary has been submitted to Congress for adjustment. main land ; running thence due east till it strikes and until decisive action has been taken upon it, neither the executive of the United States, nor the Legislature or executive of Texas should instrikes the parallel of 370 north latitude; thence terfere. While it is the pending in Congress, let us earnestly hope and pray that its deliberations may promote the best interests of the country, and preserve the blessings of peace and concord very section of this gloridus Union.

If the people of Texas allow themselves to be drawn into the desperate course recommended by their Governor, they will be cially by its purity, and the power of soul which acting, if not under the influence of disunion- seemed to swell her tones. Her "mezzo voice" that provided for the territory of New Mexico by ists beyond their own State limits, altogether | was delightful. In the night scene where Agatha, The fanatics of the North would rejoice to see matters precipitated to an issue by an tors again, was pile for joy. And in that pale zealots are fully expressed by the language tears of the auditors. quoted from one of their journals. ' We have always been in favor of disunion, and the robbery attempted to be carried out against Texas will unite the South and accomplish this

The people of Texas have always been regarded as a people devoted to the Union. They strove earnestly to get into it, and since the State has formed one of our family of States, the general tone of its public sentiment has indicated loyalty to the sacred bond which makes us one people. Let them see to it that they are not made the instruments of designing men to accomplish purposes which Texas herself in her own heart would abhor and shrink from. Deep and bitter as her mortification would be to find herself committed to such courses of desperation. the feeling would no doubt be mingled with Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, a sensation of shame at the discovery, that in becoming the instrument of evil advisers she had also become their dupe.

> Bultimore American. From the "Petersburg Daily News."

LIBEL UPON GEN. TAYLOR.

We extract the following paragraph from Judge Beverly Tucker's speech before the Nashville Convention. Whatever difference of sentiment may exist with regard to Gen. Taylor's plan, or his merits and qualifications as a Statesman, there never rested the shadow of a doubt upon his character for purity, integrity, and disinterested patriotism. The man who could neglect his private interests, sacrifice his domestic pleasures, and risk his health, his life, and even that which was dearer to him than either, his well earned reputation as a soldier, to promote the welfare, and add to the glory of his country, could not possibly be capable of the sordid meanness, which the Honorable Judge went so far out of his way, to impute. The nation should

tents, oh Israel? Now see, to thine own house, David. General Taylor will be pretty sure to see to that, and to his sugar plantation too. Whatever else he neglects, he will spare no pains to prevent any thing which may lead to the independence of Cuba, to her admission into this Union, and to the loss of two cents and a haif in the pound in the price of his sugar, which he must submit to, whenever the sugar of the West Indies is admitted free of duty. For a man like him, considerations of this sort are of more importance than all the rights and all the wrongs

speaks calmiy and with mod sense upon the subject of the boundary question in which that State is concerned. It condemns emphatically the rash magnided course recommended by Gov. Bell, and expresses the confident opinion that the Legislature will sanction no such policy of madness. We quote the considerate language of the Telegraph, as follows:

But we will not waste words upon a subject so absurd and improbable as a contest of a State with a whole confederacy. In this enlightened age, republican States whose people speak the same language, and are based by the common like of knowled, will derive better their disputes by the sword. The States of this globous Union are like members of one great family. It a brother of any family should claim a portion of the estate of any family should claim a portion of the estate of any swelld advise week little singer. She maked the child several questions, went away, and came back several questions. several questions, went away, and came back several days after, followed by an old music master, whose name was Crelius. He tried the little girl's musical ear and voice, and he was astonishd. He took her to the Director of the Royal Opera at Stockholm, then a Count Pinnie, whose

truly generous and kind heart was concealed by a rough speech and morbid temper. Crelius intro-duced his little pupil to the Count, and asked him to engage her as "eleve" for the opera. "You ask a foolish thing," said the Count gruffly, looking disdainfully down on the poor little girl. What shall we do with that ugly thing? what feet she has? And then her face! will never be presentable. No, we cannot take her! Away with her!"

The music master insisted, almost indignantly "Well," exclaimed he at last, "if you will not take her, poor as I am, I will take her myself, and have her educated for the scene; then such another ear as she has for music, is not to be found in the whole world."

The Count relented. The little girl was at last admitted into the school for eleves at the opera, and with some difficulty, a simple gown of bombazine was procured for her. The care of her musical education was left to an able master. Mr. Albert Berg, director of the song-school of the opera. Some years later, at a comedy given by the eleve acted the part of a beggar girl in the play

leves of the theatre, several persons were struck by the spirit and life with which a very young Lovers of genial nature were charmed, pedants almost frightened. It was our poor little girl, who had made her first appearance, now about fourteen years of age, troliesome and full of fun as a

A few years still later, a young debutante was o sing for the first time before the public, in Weber's Frischutz. At the rehearsal preceding the representation of the evening, she sang in a maner which made the members of the orchestra at once, as by common accord, lay down their instruments to clap their hands in rapturous applause. It was our poor, plain little girl here again, who now had grown up, and was to appear before the public in the role of Agatha. I saw her at the evening representation. She was then in the prime of youth, fresh, bright, and serene as a morning in May, perfect in form-her hands and arms peculiarly graceful-and tovely in her whole appearance, through the expression of her counenance, and the noble simplicity and calmness her manners. In fact she was charming. We saw not an actress, but a young girl full of natural geniality and grace. She seemed to move, speak, and harmony. Her song was distinguished espewindow, at the back of the theatre, to the specta-

From that time, she was the declared favorite of the Swedish public, whose musical taste and knowledge are said to be surpassed nowhere, and time, her voice, being overstrained, lost somewhat its freshness, and the public being satiated, no more crowded the house when she was singing. Still, at that time, she could be heard singing and playing more delightfut than ever in Panamia. Zaubetflote,) or in Anna Bolena, though the opera was almost deserted. It was then late in the spring, and the beautiful weather called the peoe out to nature's plays. She had evidently sang for the pleasure of the song.

By that time she went to take lessons of cia, in Paris, and so gave the finishing to her musical education. There she acquire warble, in which she is said to have been eq by no singer, and which is compared only to the soaring and warbling lark, if the lark had a sol.

And then the young girl went abroad and solg on foreign shores, and to foreign people; the charmed Denmark, and charmed Germany, she

charmed England. She was caressed and courted everywhere, even to adulation. At the courts of the kings, at the houses of the great and noble, she was feasted as one of the grandees of nature and art. She was covered with laurels and jewels .-But friends wrote on her, "In the midst of these splendom, she only thinks of her Sweden, and yearns for her friends and her people."

One dusky October night, crowds of people. (the most part, by their dress, seeming to belong to the upper of the species of people.

to the upper classes of society,) thronged on the Baltic barbor at Stockholm. All looked toward the sea. There was a rumor of expectance and pleasure. Hours passed away, and the crowds still gathered and awaited, and looked out eagerly towards the sea. At length a brilliant rocket arose joyfully, far out on the entrance of the harbor, and was greeted with a general buz on shore, "There she comes! there she is!" A large steamer now came thundering on, making its tri-umphant way through the flocks of ships and boats lying in the harbor, towards the shore of the "Skeppsbro." Flashing rockets marked its way in the dark as it advanced. The crowds on the shore pressed forward as if to meet it. Now the the result: frown upon such attempts to soil the reputation of one of her greatest heroes and noblest men.

"But General Taylor's plan? Sir, don't talk to me about General Taylor. "What portion have you in David? Neither have we inheritance in the sen of Jesse. To your tents, oh Israel? Now see, to thine own house, David." General Taylor will be made to the waters was heard thundering near-ing and splashing, now it lay still. And there on the front of the deck, was seen by the light of the lamps and rockets, a pale, graceful young woman, with smiles, waving her handkerchief to her triends and countrymen on the shore.

It was she again—our poor, plain, neglected little girl of former days—who came back in triumph to her fatherland. But no more room. leviathan of the waters was heard thundering near-

umph to her fatherland. But no more poor, no more plain, no more neglected. She had become rich; she had become celebrated; she had in her

ch; she had become continued the power to charm semilitudes.

Some days later, we read in the paper of Stockholm an address to the public, written by the beloved singer, stating with noble simplicity that, it as she once more had the happiness to be in our native land, she would be glad to sing again to her countrymen, and that the income of the operation in which she was this season to appear, would be devoted to raise a fund for a shool where eleves be devoted to raise a fund for a shool where eleves be devoted to raise a fund for a shool where eleves wish to cheer." "Let them take the ship, and then cheer." "Let them take the ship, and then cheer." "It them take the ship, and then cheer." "There shall show the later than the Council and those toho have, in the Council. considerations of this sort are of more importance than all the rights and all the wrongs
of all the world beside."

The Prize Song.—The committee to select the best song for Jenny Lind commenced their labors on Monday. More than six
hundred songs awaited their perusal, and they
will hardly be prepared to announce their
decision before the close of the week. No
place has yet been selected for concerts,
though it is determined to commence them
in New York on Wednesday of Thursday of
next week.

The general price of the tickets, we see The general price of the tickets, we see announced, and we presume by authority, will be auctioned and will probably bring again sang that joyful and touching atrain:

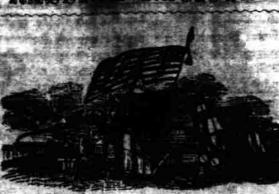
"No thought on conceive how I feel at my heart."

one thousand dollars by one gentleman in New York, for one hundred tickets, and the same price for one hundred tickets, and the er gentleman. It is the wish of Jenny Line that the tickets be made low; and Mr. Bar, num has expressed his determination that they shall be on such a scale that every person may have an opportunity of hearing her.

M. Y. Express of the 5th.

She has now accomplished the good work to which our intest songs in Sweden have been devoted, and she is again to leave her native land to sing to a far remote people. She is in the United States of America, and her arrival is welcomed with a general feeling of joy. All have heard of they shall be on such a scale that every person may have an opportunity of hearing her.

M. Y. Express of the 5th.



Durs are the plans of fair delighted peace, Inwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1850.

"Lo! the hour, when thrilling joy repays A long, long course of darkness, doubts an

An Extra was issued from this Office, on Sat arday morning last, conveying the gladdening news of the passage, by a majority of TEN votes, of the Texas Boundary Bill, with the amendment of Mr. Boyd attached. The effect of that amendment was to combine the three respective Bills, giving Territorial Governments to Utah and New Mexico, and settling the Boundary question, in one. And on Saturday afternoon, the farther in telligence was communicated to us, by Telegraph. of the passage of the California Bill, by a majority of 94 votes.

This intelligence, taken altogether, will be re ceived with silent satisfaction or open demonstrations of approbation by a large majority of the people of the United States. Few, perhaps, either the North or South, will be entirely satisfied with the adjustment which has taken place, but to all, who love their Country, it must be a source of heart-felt rejoicing, that the distracting ques tions which have so long excited the hopes and the fears of the Country, that have aroused the wildest passions, and kindled the fiercest fires fanaticism, are amicably settled; and, this too. without either impairing the legitimate powers of he Government, on the one side, or weakening the ties which hold the States together on the other. For ourselves, we do rejoice, with deep

hankfulness, at this result. We rejoice that the functions of our Government are to be relieved from the paralysis in which they have been bound up for nine long months, and that our legislators may now transact some of the business for which they assembled; we rejoice at the return of reason they seemed determined to force "Equal Suffrage" to men's minds, and at the exode, however temporary, of faction from the councils of the nation; should be consulted, they may reject this loveand we rejoice, above all, that, while the rights of and sing without an effort of art. All was nature no section have been disregarded or violated, our Focoism have mixed up for them. Their 8th reglorious Union comes out unscathed from the solution declared, that "an amendment to the

ettlement of the agitation of the day upon the basis | tors." We had always supposed, that the amen turous song, our young singer, on turning from the that has now been adopted by Congress, that it could ment of the Constitution was a matter which esproduce but a temporary calm; and that the rum- pecially appertained to the people-and that their armed movement by Texas upon Santa Fe, joyousness she sang with a burst of outflowing blings of the volcano would scarcely die away in wishes were to be supreme in regard to it. But while the views and wishes of Southern love and life that called forth not the mirth but the distance, before another shock, perhaps more not so, thought the Loco Foco leaders in North violent, would succeed. We do not believe so. Carolina. They said this amendment "ought to If ever there was a case in which any action of Congress was sustained and demanded by public. year after year she continued to be, though after a sentiment, it is assuredly this. After the evidences sume to speak in the name of the whole people, which the people have had, for the past nine upon so solemn and important a subject as this! months, of the manner in which politicians fan What contempt for the people, thus to attempt into fury the flame which it is their province to to dictate to them through a feigned zeal for their allay, they will take the future tranquility of the rights! What daring tyranny, thus to attempt to Country into their own keeping, and preserve it force upon the people a change in their Constitufree from the approach of misguided men and de- tion without consulting them! luded fanatics. There is a power behind the throne, stronger than the throne itself; and that dertake to predict, as above, that these same men power is destined to be felt, when any future emergency shall call for its exercise.

Two things, connected with the history of this agitation, in its last struggles in the House, strike us as strange, indeed. The one is, that the House should have manifested such puerile weakness, or such dangerous rashness, in its ridiculous and highly reprehensible vacillations. What did it all mean? Has the House really no principle of action; or did it wantonly sport with the destinies of a great people on the verge of a precipice? The other is the nature of the opposition to the measures of pacification-composed, as that opposition was, of extremists from both sections of the Country. This fact furnishes, perhaps, the best commentary upon the mouves of those, who have been so peculiarly clamorous for the "rights"

JOHN EXUM, Esq., Senator elect from the County

11- The Messra. Brun, of Salem, have kindly mation with which the result of the vote, ordering forwarded us a copy of their "Farmer's and Pian. the Bill to its third reading, was received by the ter's Almanac," for 1851. This valuable " stan-auxious growd of spectators that througed the

Loco Foco party in the last Legislature upon this question, we are at a loss what to think as to the probable disposition they may wish to make of it. at the ensuing session. For that it will rise again from the urn to which Eastern Loco Pocoism consigned its ashes, two years ago, and that it is destined to bring in its train its legitimate litter of distracting issues, no man, who has at all watched the signs of the tames, will dispute. Mr. Reid must stand as godfather to them all—they have proceeded from him. He has aroused a storm that he is powerless to quell. Like a child anid the engines of a steamboat, he has turned a screw. that has put the vast and complicated machinery in motion, without being able to stop its progress He has evoked a giant, instead of the stunted dwarf which he thought to throttle and to re-preduce, as occasions for party capital might require Our simple object in penning this article, is to indulge a little in a quiet spirit of prophesy. It will be remembered that the change in the Constitution which Mr. Reid advocated in 1848, was defeated in the Senate of that year by just fire votes-four Eastern Loco Focos voting against

"FREE SUFFRAGE"-THE NEXT

After the vacillation and inconsistency of the

it, and another (Mr. Spicer, of Onslow,) finding it convenient not to vote. Why was this, but that it was seen that the submitting the question to the People or the summary disposal of it by the Leg. islature, would have taken it out of their hands as an instrument of party agitation? Our prediction is this :- that they will pursue the same course, this winter, and that they will make another effort so to dispose of this question, that they may again put up the Constitution at auction for spots!-How they will manage the matter, after the reso. lutions of their nominating Convention, we are unable to conceive. The finessers of the party must go to work. Heads must be put together. No fact is better authenticated, by history, than that it has ever been the vocation of factionists

and demagogues to make the people dissatisfied

with their form of government—to affect an overzealous regard for the people's rights-to purchase the favor of the people, at the expense of the people's peace and quiet-to presume to know what the people need and desire, better than the people do themselves and to force upon the people, out of pretended love for them, and without consulting them, the blessings of innovation. The Loco Foco Convention, in sustaining their darling, David S. Reid, exhibited this same sort of love for the people of this State. Mr. Reid loved the people so dearly that he could not sleep of nights,-And his compeers of the Loco Foco Convention were so desperately enamoured of the people, that upon them, regardless of their wishes-lest, if they potion, which the disconsolate swains of Local Constitution of this State ought to be made, abol-It has been strongly urged as an objection to the | ishing the land qualification for electors of Senabe made," without any qualification whatever-What arrogance in a party conclave, thus to pre-

> And yet, notwithstanding these things, we undo not intend, so far as they are concerned, that the change which they have proposed in our fundamental law shall be carried into execution. It was first designed for party agitation, and its pretended friends wish it to be kept open for the same purpose. And if, perchance, those who are really interested in the change shall take the matter in hand, and carry it through, together with all the practical corollaries that dangle at the tail of ity somebody will be astonished-certain! And some other paws will have to pull the burning chesnus out of the fire! We wish our prediction to be

The following was the vote on the final passage of the Texas Boundary Bill, as amended:

marked down.

best commentary upon the mouves of those, who have been so peculiarly clamorous for the "rights" of the South, and the "outraged ferlings" of the North. Both factions are disappointed and mortified at any prospect that hids fair to calm the troubled waters. Remove the causes of agitation, and you take away the very breath of their nostrils!

The "National Intelligencer," received at a late hour hast night, (Monday.) thus announces; the result:

THE COUNTRY SAFE!

Our readers will, one and all, we are sure, learn with the same heartiest gratification that we announce it, the fact of the passage by the House of Representatives, yesterday, of the Senate Bills to settle the Texas Boundary and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.—the two having been consolidated in one bill by the House.

The passage of the Exast by a small majority it is true bill the House. For it was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced, that he had no doubt the mails gave by to at least so the House. Out hearts are too full of a sense of boy on this was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced, that he had no doubt the mails gave by to at least so the House. For it was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced, that he had no doubt the mails gave by to at least so the House. For it was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced, that he had no doubt the mails gave by to at least for the House. Out hearts are too full of a sense of boy on this was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced. The had no doubt the mails gave by to at least for the House. Out hearts are too full of a sense of boy on this was remarked, by a segacious member, after the vote was announced. The had no doubt the mails gave by to at least for the House. For it was remarked, by a segacious of the House, and the heart was to the form of the true should be the member of the House. Out hearts are too full of a sense of Joy on this was remarked, by a segaciou YEAS-Mesers. Albertson, Alston, Anderson son, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vemble, Vinton, Walde,

It will be seen that Messes, Clingman, Dunie of Wayne to the ensuing Legislature. We pre-sume that the Governor will immediately issue a writ for an election to supply the vacancy. dard work" is gotten up in the usual style, and galleries, to sit quietly in his sent. 'Exhausted abounds in useful facts and references. unture,' as Sam WELLER would say, 'could not survive the infliction.' We deeply regret Mr. the masteriy and mercites speech of Mr. Venable. Rather an equivocal compliment in these days of speech making, and especially so, when Rather Assam's great failing is taken into consideration!

Survive the infliction. We deeply regret Mr. Clingman's vote. His remarks which we publish to-day, are so much more moderate in their tope, than what has hitherto emanated from him on this question, that we had calculated strongly on his support of the Bill. We are sorry to see him still in the ranks of the factionists.