

North-Carolina Star. RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1854. FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. Alfred Dockery, OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS. Lenoir, Friday, July 14; Morganton, Saturday, July 15; Marion, Monday, July 17; Rutherfordton, Wednesday, July 19.

REMOVAL. The office of the Star has been moved to Hillsboro Street, one square west of the Capitol, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Loring as a printing office.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. WILLIE D. JONES, a candidate for the office of the Sheriff of Wake county, at the ensuing August election.

WE have received frequent complaints of late that our subscribers do not receive their papers regularly, we are not having had them for a month or more. We do our best to send the paper regularly. It is mailed to our subscribers without fail, and if it is not received, the fault must be in the P. O. Department somewhere.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH. The fourth was celebrated with unusual spirit in this city this year. The great interest manifested by some of our public spirited citizens in making suitable arrangements for a proper celebration of this natal day of the republic, gave rise to a reasonable anticipation that something more than an ordinary celebration would be witnessed in this city on this occasion. Nor were these expectations disappointed.

At daybreak, the community was aroused by the peal of cannon, firing a national salute, and at sunrise the usual services were held in the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by a very appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. McDowell.

The procession was formed at the Court House, under the very efficient management of the Chief Marshal, Col. Wm. C. Caldwell, and proceeded towards the Capitol, marching to the thrilling strains of martial music. One of the most notable features of the procession was the new association of '76, who with their appropriate badges and banners, attracted the attention of all the spectators. Marching to the Capitol, they were met at the door by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, Chaplain for the occasion, the Fanwell Address of Washington was read by J. J. Irell, Esq.

Capt. Edward Cantwell, the orator of the occasion, then delivered a peculiarly appropriate, patriotic, thrilling and eloquent oration, dwelling with fervor upon the greatness and glory of our country, the blessings our institutions have conferred upon us, and warning us from the dangers that had proved the downfall of other great nations. All were pleased with this very excellent and happily conceived oration.

WE should not omit to mention the singing of that song so peculiarly thrilling to all North Carolinians, the Old North State, written by the late Judge Gaston. It was sung by Mr. W. D. Cooke, assisted by several other gentlemen.

In the afternoon the children from the various Sabbath Schools met in the Capitol square, and proceeding to the Presbyterian Church, were addressed by A. M. Lewis, Esq., in a manner peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, after which those from each school repaired to a place prepared and enjoyed the nice things served up hospitably for them.

At eight o'clock, the southern front of the Capitol and the Governor's mansion were illuminated, and there was a magnificent display of fireworks. Everything went off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of the large crowd assembled there. The whole affair was wound up by sending up a balloon, which started in pallid style. The works were gotten up by our ingenious workman William H. Thompson.

The whole day, save from this celebration, was passed pleasantly, and in fact this celebration the fourth will be long remembered.

MR. BRAGG'S SUPPORTERS. We call the especial attention of our readers to a communication in another column of the present number of our paper, giving an account of the discussion between the Whig and Democratic candidates in Northampton county, as developing the position which Mr. Bragg has heretofore assumed for himself, as well as the one now claimed for him by his friends and neighbors. It will be seen, that his personal and political friends in Northampton claim all the positions of the Standard representing Mr. Bragg's position correctly, and declare that although he may have expressed himself favorably to the extension of the Central Railroad, yet he did not commit himself as to the time when and manner in which it should be done.

This is precisely what the Whig papers have charged as the position of Mr. Bragg, and the fact that his Northampton friends place him in it before the people of that county, corroborates strongly the views set forth by the Whig press of the State in regard to Mr. Bragg's real opposition to works of this nature, whilst he is trying to make it appear that he is favorable to them.

Let it be borne in mind that the candidates of the Whig party in Northampton are entitled by the Whig press to their advocacy of works of improvement, precisely the same manner that Mr. Bragg attacked the candidates when he was canvassing the county in 1846. The Whigs now act as internal improvement men, they have an eye to the improvement and progress of the State, and therefore are advocating the extension of our system of railroads, whilst the one old cry of extravagance is raised by the Whig press against them.

Mr. Bragg's own friends say that the Whig press misrepresented his views, and that he really does occupy the stand given him by the Whig press; that his antecedents are correctly given; and that he is not committed in favor of extending our public works at the present time.

KILLER.—We learn that a negro man was killed on the Central Road on the morning of the 4th inst. He was riding upon a platform, and was descending a grade by its own weight, and when it came to a switch was thrown off the track, the negro was picked up by the wheels and the whole passed over him killing him instantly.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Parryer for a copy of the report of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee on the Nebraska Kansas bill.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. We give in another part of our paper, an article from the Greensboro Patriot on the subject of amending the Constitution of the State. This question was originally started by the Whig Standard, and although you cannot prevail upon any member of that party to declare whether he would favor any other alterations besides free suffrage, it is nevertheless an abundant proof that they have heretofore committed themselves to more than one amendment besides the one over which they have made so much noise. We showed in a number or two back that Gov. Reid had endorsed for other amendments by name and had commended others to the consideration of the Legislature, and that the Standard, the great political koran of the party, had approved of the same. It is well known that many alterations are called for in different parts of the State, and if the plan of the Whig party be adopted, there will be an eternal tinkering by the Legislature with the Constitution, to the exclusion of their legitimate business, and that the minds of the people will be constantly agitated by changes proposed by restless demagogues who care more for carrying popular favor than for seeking the good of the masses.

These and other considerations that might be mentioned, show conclusively that the changes demanded by the people require the calling of an open convention, in order that such alterations may be immediately effected as the voice of the sovereign people demand. This will take the question out of the hands of demagogues and political charlatans, and give the people themselves a direct and potential voice in determining to what extent and in what particular alterations shall be made. The question will be settled and the State will have peace. The East and the West may then cultivate friendly relations with each other, and the great interests of the State may be attended to and taken care of.

Let it not be said that mutual jealousies and mutual distrusts will be engendered between the two sections. They will meet in the spirit of harmony and of conciliation; the interests, the burdens, the wants and the demands of all sections will be presented and duly considered, and if any inequalities exist, if any hardships are imposed upon any section, all may be removed, and the whole State may move on in the career of prosperity and of improvement.

It is idle to say that the agitation would cease with the passage of free suffrage. That is only the beginning of the end. One after another will be proposed and the same game would be attempted that has been so successfully tried with this. This alteration would render more glaring the necessity of others and would give way to the compromises of the old constitution, would render other changes more pressing and imperative.

Then the proper method, and in fact the only one that can settle speedily and satisfactorily, is the interests of the people of the State require and as their voice demands, the entire question of constitutional reform, is to have a Convention directly from the people, reflecting their will unequivocally and without being mixed up with other questions, and thus engraft in the Constitution such amendments as the progress of the age, the necessities of the people and the interests of all sections demand.

The Whig party with Mr. Bragg at their head, cling to legislative enactment as their mode only because true to their party instincts, they desire more the success of their party than the prosperity of the State. They show themselves afraid to trust the people with framing their organic law; whilst the Whig party has planted itself upon the broad platform of giving the voice of the people that potential way that the genius of our government and the instincts of a free and enlightened people demand.

We copy, in another column, a reply from the Edenton Whig to the card of Mr. Badham published in the Standard. It is true that it is a local character, but it shows conclusively the position of the Whig party on the question of the State on the all absorbing question of internal improvement. It appears that the Whigs there, as they have always been throughout the State, are the true friends and advocates of internal improvement, whilst the Whig party are like the party who are on the Compromise measures; they oppose all schemes until they are adopted and then they acquiesce in them with the declaration that they are better internal improvement men than the Whigs. Thus they opposed the Central Road, the Democratic Pioneer says, as an original proposition, but acquiesce in it now and say that they are willing to see the plan carried out if "within the means and resources of the State," but the most of them think that the means of the State will not justify it now, and are opposed to borrowing money to carry it out. This is the position of the Whig party of Northampton, who declare that Mr. Bragg is only committed in a general way to the extension of the Central Road, but that he has made no pledge as to the time when it should be done, and they most positively state that the Standard does not represent Mr. Bragg correctly. Mr. Badham may or may not have stated that he occupied the precise position of Mr. Bragg, but it is very evident that they are not far apart in their views.

We would state to our correspondent who signs himself Fair Play, that the change he speaks of in the schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston road was advertised in our paper two or three days before it was to take place. Probably if the advertisement of the change had been sent to others before the day of the change, there might have been some chance to spread the information of it before the people in time to prevent any such annoyances as our correspondent speaks of. We certainly think that due and timely notice ought to be given by railroads when they intend to change their schedule, if they wish to accommodate the travelling public. We do not know how the present change may set other points on the line, but we do know that it subjects the citizens of this place who are in the habit of travelling and others who come here to take this road, to very great inconveniences.

DICTIONARY FOR THE BLIND.—We have received from W. D. Cooke, Esq., Principal of the North Carolina Institute for the education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, a specimen sheet of a Dictionary for the Blind that he proposes to issue in numbers. He asks the cooperation and assistance of those interested in the subject, and he feels suggestions from teachers and others in regard to it.

It is to be noted that this, inserted out as proposed, will be a valuable work for that unfortunate and dependent class of our fellow beings, and we sincerely hope that Mr. C. will be able to get it into the hands of the contemplated.

The Know Nothing has elected their whole municipal clique in Memphis, Tenn.

THE STANDARD AND GOV. GRAHAM. The Hillsboro Recorder of the 5th instant, contains an article of some length in reply to the subject intimations and imputations upon the editor of the Standard. No one who knows the high character of Gov. Graham will be at all influenced by anything the editor of the Standard can utter against him, much less will the people of Orange be induced to withhold their support from one who has always had their confidence and who yet possesses the respect and esteem of all men of all parties in that county, as well as in the State and the whole nation.

We append one circumstance brought to light by the editor of the Recorder showing the facility with which the editor of the Standard, even from his earliest years, could "ride both sides of a sapling;" could take both sides of a question at the same time!

The editor will remember that in 1836 he wrote a communication for the Milton Spectator in favor of Van Buren and Johnson, for which he received a compliment and an admonition by a Whig of this county, now deceased; and that shortly afterwards he, in connection with the now junior editor of the Recorder, wrote a communication, which was published in two or more papers, advocating the election of Judge White and John Tyler. This is referred to merely to show the editor's facility in taking either side of a question. From the editor's statements, he can be seen to have done this in 1836, in the fall of 1837, in the winter of 1838, in the fall of 1838, in 1840, in 1841 or 1842, as we are inclined to think, was written by the editor when he was engaged in the course of his political career. We are pretty fully convinced that he was then a full grown man, had exercised the elective franchise, and was a Henry Clay Whig.

In connection with this subject, we give below a letter addressed by Gov. Graham to the editor of the Recorder, by which it will be seen that far from the insinuation of the Standard being correct, that Gov. Graham had violated the confidence of a private correspondence, that he had exhibited want of forbearance to the editor of that paper, and even now refrains from publishing the letter, which the proving assault upon him would justify, but leaves it to the option of the editor to determine whether that letter shall see the light or not. Will the editor of the Standard publish that letter?

MEANS. EDITORS.—The Standard of the 28th ult., contains an article of great length, having reference to a matter personal to myself, and which, although of no general interest, I would like to see that paper, have not yet read its original article to which yours was a reply, and it is quite needless to say was wholly unwarranted. Let the Editor, however, affect to consider me having prompted your course of remark, alleges that contained allusion to a correspondence between him and myself, the substance of which he professes to state, which he complains has not been kept secret, and calls for its publication. It is upon this only that I desire to say a word.

Several years since, when the present Editor of the Standard was in full communion with the Whig party, I received from him two communications, at different times, touching a proposed connection with the Whig press of the State. One of these is alluded to in my article, but has been lost or mislaid; the other, of subsequent date, happens to have been preserved, though I have not, according to my recollection, looked into it for ten years until this moment, and probably never shall again but for the fresh reference to the subject again by his author.

Upon his assuming the editorial chair of the Standard, the change was a subject of common remark, and I mentioned in conversation these letters to myself; not with any design to give them general publicity, at the same time not conceiving that the circumstances denoted any loss of respect or insult, as the latter one had required its contents to be made known to divers persons upon its reception. I certainly never designed to make it a subject of newspaper publication. Had I entertained such a purpose, opportunities have not been wanting in the course of your editorial career, ever since my connection with it. Nor shall I now publish it. But I have to say to the Editor, that the letter is at his service, and will be delivered to any person he may authorize to call for it, when he may, if he chooses, publish or otherwise dispose of it according to his discretion.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.
July 3d, 1854.

Hon. T. L. Clingman has become quite a letter writer of late. Probably he aspires to some distinction in that line; it makes but little difference of what kind. His present association and his organ of communication to the public are peculiarly appropriate. The last Standard contains two communications from this "distinguished statesman"; in one of which he denies having made any bargain with the Whig press, but more than intimates that he would not decline the post if it were tendered to him. In the other, he revives some old state speeches about Gen. Dockery, with the view of affecting the mountain district. The issue, with the Standard at their head, are hard run; they have not only brought over Mr. Clingman, but they hold up their sinking cause by getting him to write letters to influence the elections.

DEATH OF THOMAS RITCHIE.—This veteran of the press departed this life at Washington city, on the 3rd inst., at noon. Mr. R., although engaged for the larger portion of his life in the arduous duties of editorial life, had for the last year or two ceased to have any connection with the press. Whatever may have been the differences of political sentiment between Mr. R. and many members of the press, yet all unite in attributing to him an extraordinary talent for the peculiar and responsible profession he selected for himself. He was very extensively known as a chaste as well as bold and vigorous writer, and as an editor of indefatigable energy and perseverance.

IF W. W. Holden, editor of the Standard, thinks he can make anything by applying epithets to us, let him do it to his heart's content. We are not disposed to play at the game of abuse, but we can and will characterize his course in such terms as may suit our purposes.

Funny—isn't it?—that the editor of the Standard should have put so much emphasis upon the fact that we are not disposed to play at the game of abuse, and if one dares poke fun at him, look out for the lightning! A friend writing to us from Watauga county says that the people of that section will give an overwhelming vote for the old farmer Dockery. The Whigs of the West have their eyes open and will no longer be hoodwinked by political demagogues.

YERO STEWARD.—The Senate, on the 6th inst., sustained the veto of the indigent lands bill by a vote of 26 to 23. It is confidently asserted by many who approve of the veto of the President, that he will sign the homestead bill should it pass the Senate, and it is believed that it will certainly pass that body.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The two Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 4th of August.

MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION. Various propositions have been made to Congress as well as to the Legislature of Virginia to purchase Mt. Vernon, the sacred spot where Washington lived, died and was buried, and thus to rescue it from the hands of speculators by making it the property of the nation. A large sum, \$200,000, has been offered by interested speculators for it, and if something be not done it will pass into the hands of those willing to coin money out of the most sacred objects.

The ladies of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have taken this matter in hand and have resolved to save the tomb and home of Washington from a desecration that would shock the feelings of the whole civilized world. Although the amount to be raised seems large, yet none need despair of seeing it done. Associations have been formed in many parts of the South, and others are springing up every day that have this sole object in view, to purchase Mt. Vernon and make it a monument to the memory of that great and good man, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The appeal to the ladies of the South is irresistible, it is one that goes home to their hearts and affections, and when woman is truly aroused by any great and noble object, what can she not accomplish? What object more noble than this, what purpose could more inspire the thoughts and call forth the energies of the true hearted women of the South—than this? Already the States south of us have moved in this matter, voluntary associations have been formed by the ladies, the patriotic and devotion of the men of the South have been appealed to, and not in vain. As this question is agitated, contributions from the high and the low, from the lofty and the humble, the rich and the poor, have flown in, and all seem anxious to show by their contributions their attachment and devotion to the memory of him whose name the whole American people revere, and the entire world admire.

Share in this praise-worthy undertaking! Is there no one who will step forward and commence a work which only needs a beginning, to challenge the attention of all classes of people in our good old State?

We are pleased to learn that a number of ladies in this city have resolved to form an association to assist their fellow laborers in the South in raising the amount necessary for the purchase of this hallowed spot. Notice will be given to the public in due time of the formation of this association, and we feel confident that the appeal made will not fall upon listless ears or indifferent hearts, but that it will be promptly responded to in that spirit of noble generosity that has always characterized the people of this good old State.

The Standard affects to be indignant at our unaffected merriment over the very serious manner in which he took the amusing tagelatte in our paper of last Thursday, and is pleased to impute motives and make statements that are false in their conception, false in their intention, false in their expression, false in the aggregate, false in the detail, in fact false all over from the beginning to the end.

We do not choose to descend to the pitiful manner of the Standard, nor to plead up any of the prophecies or to proclaim our pretensions to the character of a gentleman. We always thought that it was far better to show by our acts rather than by any specious pretences our claim to a position that can be secured not by the loud mouthed demagogue, or by the smooth tongued and oily hypocrite and pretender, but rather by him who by his acts shows himself worthy of such a distinction. We do not choose to whine and growl when a little fun is poked at us, nor to let the people know how great were our own attainments, with the hope that they will indulge in the same deluded idea, nor do we care to put on the sanctimonious airs of a saint and pretend to be what everybody knows we are not. These are things we leave to the editor of the Standard, and so far as we are concerned, will let him indulge in them to his heart's content; only shall indulge in as much merriment at his expense as we see fit, and shall ridicule his pretensions and rebuke his arrogance in the manner, time and measure that may suit our purposes.

"That distinguished Statesman," Thomas L. Clingman having utterly demolished Gen. Alfred Dockery, and laid him in the shade forever, if not a little longer; it now becomes a serious question with the Washington City Goliath, whether he will not kill off Governor Graham or Daniel M. Barringer, who have had the independence to become candidates without first getting leave to do so from the aforesaid "distinguished statesman." Thomas greatly desired to extinguish both at a blow; but his man Balls would not consent. Balls contends that the honor of killing off Gov. Graham belongs to him, and says that he had just the article to do it with. He has an interest in six jackasses or more, of high blood, from Malta, and either of them would be vastly delighted to kick a Governor. But if they should fail, he argues with Thomas, "the distinguished," that he hath an article of his own just under his nose, with which to slay him, like unto that with which the immortal Sampson laid about him so manfully and so successfully among the Philistines. Balls insisted strenuously, we learn, that a part of the grand Whig slaughter-weapon in North Carolina, must fall to him, to save him from other contempt; and Thomas claimed to do it all himself—'to be the hero.' The contest between the "distinguished" and his man Balls has been rather warm, but we are happy to learn by telegraph, it was amicably adjusted by a compromise. The terms are not fully known, but yet having been put in possession of the particulars they shall be made public. They are probably that the parties shall be at full liberty to slay whom they please, each with their own peculiar weapons, viz.—Thomas with his goose-quill, and Balls with his iron jaw bone. And in the mean time they get promoted together as usual, without let or hindrance. And neither shall tell on the other, inasmuch as preaching is not at all respectable for "distinguished" individuals.

Save our friends from the trenchant pen of the "distinguished statesman," and from the jawbone of his distinguished friend and co-laborer, Balls M. Edsby—'and of jackasses generally'!

BLACKWOOD.—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. have sent us the June number of their republication of Blackwood. New volumes of the four Reviews published by them and of Blackwood commence with the July numbers. Price of the Magazine and Reviews \$10 per annum—postage of the whole only 80 cents per annum. This is a good time to subscribe.

A correspondent in Johnston county writes us as follows:—

We intend to elect the whole Whig ticket in this county this year. The forces have shown their strength recently. From what I can learn from my friends with the exception of Gen. Dockery, we will get the largest vote ever given a Whig in this county.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Standard wishes to set up the cry of persecution in its own behalf, because the Whigs wish to measure out the same line of reasoning to it that he is trying to extend to Gov. Graham and other eminent Whigs. It declares that it has said and done nothing that could be construed as personally offensive to Gov. Graham, but that it has dealt with him only in a political way. The argument of the Standard has been on this wise: Gov. Graham is a staunch Federalist, he is "anti-republican" in his views, he deserves his friend Millard Fillmore, therefore he is not worthy the support of the freedmen of Orange. The Whigs argue that on similar grounds the Standard is unworthy of the confidence of the people of the State, because its editor was once a Whig, a Henry Clay Whig, supporter of Whig men and measures, and denounced the men and measures of the opposite party, but he deserted both the man and measures of the Whigs and went over "body and soul" to the loos.— But, oh no, says the editor of the Standard, that is not fair, you have become personal, you are warring against me individually, and you must not and shall not do it. I defy you though, you may do your worst, but I'll be even with you. I can call hard names as well as any one, and what's more I'll do it too. If there was anything in the Standard or its editor, that would justify us, we would in the name of decency and fair argument, cry out, 'proh pud!' but it would be like calling out to him who has no ears to hear, or arguing to him who has no reason.

Let it be borne in mind that Gen. Dockery charged Mr. Bragg with opposition to the State's borrowing money to extend the Central Road, and that he declared in his Edenton speech, which Mr. Bragg attempted to disprove by a certificate that does not touch the points at issue between the two candidates, whilst the following direct and positive testimony is given by sixteen gentlemen who heard the Edenton discussion, substantiating in every particular the statement of Gen. Dockery.

"The undersigned, citizens of the County of Chowan, N. C., were at the discussion which took place at the Court House in Edenton, between Geo. A. Dockery and Thomas Bragg, Esq., on the 10th of April last, and distinctly recollect that Gen. Dockery asked Mr. Bragg the following questions:—

"Do you in favor of the extension of the North Carolina Railroad East to Newfort and West to the Tarboro line?"

To which Mr. Bragg answered:—

"I am not here to be catechized; you have no right to question me."—

The General remarked:—

"See you are disposed to dodge the question,"

To which Mr. Bragg replied:—

"I am not."—

Gen. Dockery then asked the question:—

"Are you in favor of the State's borrowing money to build the road?"

CITY OF RALEIGH, July 6th, 1854. Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I tender to you as a gentleman and the Intendant of this beautiful City, my unfeigned acknowledgments for your elegant attentions to us on the 4th inst. It shall be to us a source of duty to remember the events of that day, and in so doing permit us to assure you that your day's opportunity and kindly attentions shall not be forgotten.

With the best wishes for your happiness and the happiness of your friends,
We are, dear Sir,
Most obediently yours,
RICH. I. WYNNE, Chief Marshal.
E. STRUBWICK,
J. P. HATTON,
FRID. C. SHEPARD,
J. W. W. THURMER,
W. E. ALLEY,
JULIUS GIBSON,
LEWIS E. HENRY,
JOHN E. YOUNG,
JOSEPH K. MARROTT,
Assistant Marshals,
W. D. HARWOOD, Esq., Intendant of the City of Raleigh.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1854. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented memorial asking the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Senate took up the bill to establish a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, which was passed. Yes 22, nays 12.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate took up the bill for a railroad through the city of Washington, to connect the Baltimore railroad with the Orange and Alexandria road. Without debate, it was laid on the table.—Yes 22, nays 12.

The Senate then took up the bill to establish a line of telegraph to the Mississippi, and after a short debate was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to suppress the African slave trade was taken up and passed. The resolution to meet at 11 A. M., was laid on the table by a decided vote. The vetoed Income Land Bill was then taken up, and after a speech against the bill by Mr. Brodhead, it was postponed; and the Senate went into Executive session. After some time the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter addressed to him by Gilbert Deane, resigning his seat in the House. The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of Mr. Deane's Letter of Resignation. The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the General Appropriation Bill.

After debate the committee, by a vote of yeas 70, nays 4, agreed to the amendment heretofore submitted by Mr. Clayton, appropriating \$250,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct; but it was a motion of Mr. Greenwood, requiring the cities of Washington and Georgetown to bear one-fifth the expense. A further amendment was added, on motion of Mr. Smith of Virginia, to the effect that the work shall be executed by contract, within two years, at \$2,800,000, the estimated cost; with the understanding that the water is for the use of the Government, but the surplus may be used by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under such regulations as Congress may hereafter prescribe.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, an amendment was agreed to, requiring the President of the United States hereafter to appoint the Captain of Auxiliary Guard (taking this appointment from the Mayor of Washington). Seven hundred and 80 thousand dollars were appropriated towards the Capitol extension. The bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the main question ordered to be put. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 6. SENATE.—Mr. Gillette presented the resolutions of the State of Connecticut demanding the repeal of so much of the Nebraska bill as repeals the Missouri restriction, and censuring Hon. Isaac Toussay for his vote on that bill. Mr. Toussay defended himself, and attacked the Legislature of the State of Connecticut as a body of abolitionists. Mr. Gillette responded, defending the Legislature and censuring the State. The bill for a line of telegraph to the Pacific was taken up, debated and postponed till Monday next.

The Income Land Bill was taken up and after a short debate the question was taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted as follows:— yeas 21, nays 26.—The bill was rejected. Several Territorial Bills from the House of Representatives were passed. A private bill was taken up. On the question of its passage no quorum voted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House took up the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855, and acted on the various amendments yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The amendment making an appropriation of \$75,000 for the completion of the bridge across the Little Falls was rejected.—yeas 79, nays 82. The amendment appropriating \$300,000 for continuing the Washington Water Works was likewise rejected; yeas 60, nays 91.

Other amendments were acted on. That requiring the President of the United States to appoint the Captain and members of the Auxiliary Guard was rejected.—yeas 64, nays 78. The amendment appropriating \$750,000 for the extension of the Capital was concurred in. The bill was then reported.—yeas 79, nays 82. Mr. Orr moved a reconsideration of the vote, pending which motion, The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 7. SENATE.—Mr. Allen presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, on the subject of slavery, the Nebraska bill, Fugitive Slave law, &c. Mr. Pratt, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac river, and to make the banks of Baltimore accessible to the vessels of all of the United States. The private calendar was taken up, and a large number of bills to which no objection was made, were passed.