the Senate on the 5th inst. Mr Senator Haywood having in his speech denied that the President was committed to all of Oregon and having asserted that he was ready and willing to compromise on the parallel of 49°, Mr Hannegan thus repli

Mr. Hannegen rose to address the Sen ate but yielded the floor at the request

Mr Calhoun who desired to correct an erroneous impression which might be conveyed by the remarks of the Senatur from North Carolinia in respect to the protorol which had been spoken of. If Senators would turn to it they would find that it contained simply a declaration on the part of the British minister stating the ceasons why he did not feel authorised to go on with the negotiations; and that he had applied to his Government for further instruc tions, but whether those instructions were re sieved or not he could not say; he pre sumedhowever, that they had been receiv ed. The United States never ass 9+1 to the proposittion thatany part of Oregon be longed to Great Britism. Our negotiators had always claimed the whole. In his own let ter to the British negotiator he had claim ed on the part of this government the was not aware that it had ever been ac knowledged that thetitle was not in us.

Mr Hannegan promised not to detain the Senare very long. Before proceeding to make a few ramarks in reply to some pirts of what he considereed as the most extra ord-pary speech he had ever heard in his lif he begged to ask the Sens or from North Catellina (Mr. Haywood) one ques tion, which for greater accuracy, he had reduced to writing. We did not get a copy of the question; but it was in sub stance this, whether he had the authority of the President of the United States, di rect or in direct, for declaring here that it was his wish to terminate the existing controversy with Great Britain by compro

mising on the parrallel of 49°7]
Mr. Hay wood replied that he had already
said that which for fear of mistake he had previously written and which he should print. For the President to authorize any Senator to make such a declaration as th t stated by the Senator from Indiana was not to be expected and would be out of

Mr Allen said he should construe the reply of the "enator from North Caroline into a negative, unless forbidden by the Sen

ator himself to do so.

Vr Haywood. I have already endeav vored to prove my friend from Ohio bad han t at construction [A laugh]
Mr Allen. Theu I shall adopt h other

construction, and consider his answer as in the affirmative, and I demand-and I de mand it as a public right-that he shall answer the interrogatory put to him. If he does not answer, I am here ready to de ny that he has expressed the views of the

Mr Haywood's answer was but parti ally heard but he was understood to say to answer questions put to him by any man: but in regard to the lequiries of the Benator from Ohio, if he (Mr H.) occupied the position which that Sens or dil, and was driven to the necessity of asking ques tions here about the opinions of the President, he should quit. [Much Mr. Westcott here called Mr Hayw

to order, if he was shout to state any thing

as from the President.

Mr Haywood The Senator need not be alarmed .- increased merriment in some parts of the chamber ] -No Senator the floor of the Senator and he should submit to no such demands. Nevertheless he might consent if properly requested to reply to any reasonable inquiry, either in the house or out of it. He had often done things in that way out of doors he consider ed rather humiliating for the sake of peace and good fellowship; but he recognized in no man, a right to demand answers from him in his place in the Senate.

Mr Allen said he had not demanded an

answer as a private or personal right, but as a public right. When a Senator assum ed to speak for the Prestilent it was a public right possessed by every Senator to demand his authority fordoingso. The arow al here made by the Senator from North Carolina was, that he was the exponent of States on a great national question. The gentleman had assumed this and Mr A now again asked whether he was in possess. sion of any authority from the President for saying what he had?
Mr Westcott culled Mr Allen to orde

was not in order to inquire what were the President's personal opinions or pur

Mr Allen said that he had not aske rhat the opinions of the President were.

Mr. Hay word said that he was not at all excited. He would however, take leave to observe that he did not see any thing like catechism in the rules of order. He had not assumed to speak by nuthority of

Mr. Allen. Then the Senator takes

back his whole speech.

Mr Haywood I am glad to see that
the speech takes. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Alen, (much excited: ] With the

Sertion:

[Much excitement and conversation here
(so indeed, throughout this entire scence)
presented the Reporter from hearing all
that Mc Allen said.]

Mr Hanegan wished the Senate to notice

that the the Senator from North Carolina b. I written his speech he had not printed it so that other Senators might have it to refer to reply. It was not to be found m any of the papers, and he forms sall Condend and No. sage in aliminal countries

achitration.

Mr Hannegan said it was quite imme terial whether the Senator from North Carolina gave a direct answer to Mr H. inquiry or not. The Senator had said that there was no meaning in language, no truth in man, if the President had any where committed himself to the line of 540 Mr H, would say in turn, that there's neither meuning in language nor truth in man if he had not so committed thimself and that in language strongus that of the holy book itself. Before the Bal imore convention met he stood already committed to the whole of Oregon up 40 56° 40° before all the world Mr. H. would go back to the year 4844, and call the Senators attention to a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati. Their inquirers referred to the annexation of Texas; but in replying, Mr Palk volunteered opinions in regard to Oregon also; and this while he was before the nation at candidate for the seat he now occupies.

In reply to a question as to the date of the letter, Mr. H. said it was the 234 1844, [Mr H here quoted the letter.] Here Mr. Polk expressed the opinion that the Union ought never to have been 'dismembered' by the separation of Texas. Did the speech of the Senator from North Car olina sustain the principle of this declaration? Mr. H. would leave it to the world

[He further quoted the letter where it derlared we ought to assert and hold our right of dominion over the whole territory of the Republic.] Who defined the limits of Oregan? Did not the President himsel?-Mr. H. quoted the following passage from the Pesident's measage: 'The extraordi-nary and whol'y inadmisible demands of the British government, and rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to im pose. aff red satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was by my direction subsequently withdrawn and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted and, as is believed maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments. What did this language mean? The offer of 49°? What compromise could be make short of the Russian line of 54° 40'?. Did be not assert our title to be clear and indisputable to the country between 49° and 54° 40" Besides, Mr H held the language of the Secretary of State to be virtually the language of the President; and had not M Buchanan claimed the whole territory up to 54° 40°? He had. Mr. H. here read from the riving part of Mr. Buchanan's last lettle to Pakenham. Mr B. here dedared that it was still the opinion of the President that our title was the best in the world to the whole territory. Did not the Secretary here speak for the Pressi den ? An I did not the president see this document beforeit was sent? And did not that his constituents had not sent him there the president adapt the language as his own and planthimself upon 54° 40? was his own doctrine-his own position; he planted himself on 54° 40'and nothing short of that fine.

Mr H, well remembered that Mr Polk had not been his own first choice, nor that of the Senator from North Carolina Neither of them had preferred him for the office of Chief Magistrate. They both preferred an other; but he was happy to see that Mr Polk had won his way so last it regard of the Senator as to induce him to volunteer his defence against the attacks

of men who never made any.
But Mr. H. would here say that if the President had betrayed the standard of the Baltimore Convention to its enemie -he would not do as the Senator from North Carolina had threatened to doturn his back upon the President-(for he tather supposed the President would care but little if they both turned their backs upon him)—but he would denounce him as recreant to his own avowed principle recreant to the weighty trust confided o his hands-recreant to the generous onfidence of the American people. Mr. H, would not on that account abandon his principles nor abate one jot or tittle of the emend he set up to the whole of Oregon-He wall speak of those who did in langnage of fearlessness.

The Senator from North Caroli a had andertaken to give to the Senate the lanuage of the resolution of the Baltimore onvention on the subject of thregon: he un derstood him as professing to read it as it stoods if that was what he professed that he did was unworthy of a Senator.

Mr Haywood said that in reply to this he would read to the Senator a part of Me Breese's speech; and he quoted a passage com that speech.

Mr. Hanegan , resuming said there was great difference between this as explaind by the S nator, and the resolution as adopted at Baltimore. He would read the esolution as it was, . Mr. H. here read

it, as follower Resolved. That our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no parties of the same er Power; and that the reoccupation of Persa, at the earliest practicable period. ere great A nerican measures, which this Convention recommends to the rordia

support of the Democrary of the Union.'
This committed the Democratic party to the whole of Oregon-very foot of it. in what quarter of the Union the names of Fexas and Oregon had not flown, side by side upon the Democratic banners Whereever Mr. H. had been, it was au. Pexas and Oregon - Oregon and Texas-

SHARP SHOOTING AMONG THE DEMOCRACY.

We give to our readers the annexed Report of the remarks of Mr Hannegan in speech that it was a speech in favor of their eyes as he seemed to think he had tickled their ears while he withhe d from them the substance of what they were contending for? If he did, he was greatly mistaken. Texas and Oregon were twin measures, and they dwelt to gether in every American heart. With all who had gone for Texas and (as he was told) in Texas itself the two names floated together on all the Democratic banners. And now when "l'exas" was admitted when they had stretched forth their hands and seized on one of the two and secured the prize did they mean to turn about and say we meant by 'Oregon' just so much of it as we should afterwards choose to give you? They little knew the people the West if they dreamed that they were going to be trampted upon in that Let gentlemen look at their own record

d votes in favor of taking up the Oregon bill at the close of the last session and then let them look at the language of that bill, and see il it did not propose to take possession of Oregon up to 54° 40', after giving unqualified notice to Great Britian that the convention must cease. At that time we held Texas in our hands and this was a test question and every man in the Senate voted for it save the Senator who sat there. (understood to Mr McDuffiz.) and the peerless Huger. And that most excellent Senator (Huger) had after wards told him that he had voted in the negative because it was sugested to him that unless heldid so the civil & diplomatic bill would fail which was then pending; but on futher conversation and consideration, he wished to move a reconsideration of the vote, but his friends would not consent that it should be done. In the House of Representatives four out of fifteen Southern Democrats had voted against the bill. These were the reasons riven to him why he should not distrust the South on the question of Oregon: the results were now manifesting themselves and let t'e speech just concluded by the Senator from North Carolina show whether or not he was justified in his dis-

The Senator put language in the President's mouth which Mr H. would here undertake to dony not that he appeared here as the champion of the President—he claimed no such position; He only defen-ded the right; and personally he would prefer doing it in behalf of the humblest man in the country than of the gre test .what the Senator from North Carolina imputed to him. If the statement of the Senator was true and the President meant what the Senator understood him to mean then he was an infamous man. The gen tleman from North Carolina had told the Senate that in the message, there were, here in various parts of it, "stickings in, parenthetically to gratify the ultraisms of the country," but which he never meant to carry out. The meaning of this could only be that the President in these "stickings in," employed false and hollow words was thisbut de iberately and wilfully deceiv ing the country If this was true it must soon come to light; and then what must be his fate but disgrace? The story of his infamy would be circulated from one end of the land to the other and his perfidious course would sink him in an intamy so profound, in a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection could never reach him. A traitor to his country so superlatively base needhope for neither forgivenness from God nor mercy from man. Mr. H. cared not if the Senator from N. C. was charged with missives from the President: or whether (as he should suspect from the dogmatical style of Mr H sometimes displayed here) he made these assertions

on his own responsibility." Mr. Mangum here called Mr. H. te

Mr Hanegan immediately apologized saying that if disrespectful to the Senate t had not been his intention. He would not knowingly forget for a moment the repect due to the budy and what he owed to himself. He wou'd endeavor to reply in the spirit which the Senator from N. Carolina so repeatedly professed, declaring that he meant nothing personal while he used

the plainest language.
The Senator had told them that the country had been agitated from one end to the other for the rake of putting small men in large offices." Mr. H. had seen such things before to day. .. Small men in large offices!" And the country agitated for an end like this! Mr. H. had seen small men in large offices. There was an old proverb which said that men who lived in glass houses should not throw stones: it was true to the letter. Mr. H. might turn on the Senator and reply that he had far rather be a small man seeking a high office, than be a supple subservient fool, bending before the footstool of power and noid-ring it honor enough to turn from the back stairs of the palace on errands to win the favor of a great man.

Mr H, would be the last to show to Eupe such a spectacle as the relinquishment of all Oregon north of 46°, and the acceptance of a fine commercial treaty with the bonus of free trade. Free trade, Mr. H. said, be dearly loved, but it never should be bought by him with the territory of his

It was outrageous in any-and in a Western Democrat it would be treasonmoral treason of the drepest dye. To surrender any part of the soil of an empire destined to stand through all time, was treason. He did not speak for other parts of the Union; but for his own he could sp ak; and this was its sentiment. Free trade-with the surrender of Vancouver's Island and the harbor of Nootka-(and be | measures of my administration; and I am

is remembered Britain had never offered to make this a free purt—she understood its value too well)—what did it amount tof Wha did not know that the opening of her ports was forced from the British Govern tration, fellow-citizens, will be the annexament by the frantic cries of starving mil- tion of Ireland. She is the country of my lions? And that the haughty aristocracy were compelled to submit to save their lives from the avenging knife of the assas. sin and their palaces from the torch? But he was told we must put Oregon and the Tariff together: that the West was to have a market, a vast market for their bread stuffs and pork and beef. Was she? True it is (said Mr. H.) we in the West are born in the woods, but there are some among us who know a little, and among other things kn w that, long before our supplies could reach the British market, freedom. Let the flag of our Union, I say the granaries of the Baltic and Black Sea float over every soil-from Cuby to Caliand the Mediterranean would have been poured into it to overflowing.

Inclusion, for he would not longer de tain the Senate he could only say of the whole tone and meaning of the speech of the Senator from North Carolina, that, if it spoke the language and breathed the feelings and purposes of James K. Polk he had uttered words of talsehood and spoken with the tongue of a serpent.

Mr. Allen rose to speak, but, On mution of Mr. Ev: ns, the Senate ad

From the North State Whig. Locofocoism right side up-Dr. Shanklin in the field.

The many friends and admirers of Dr Shanklin, will be interested to know that he has once more, by his gallant and disinterested patriotism, placed himself at the head of the Locofoco party in this State. We have not yet heard from the Docter himself, but have been furnished with the circular, which we pub lish below, and which was said to have been found at Swan Quarter in the county of Hyde. Although bitterly opposed to the political tenets of the Doctor, yet as a distinguished member of the party in this Congressional District whose claims have been put aside by those who were more greedy for the spoils, he is entitled to our sympathy and any thing from his pen must always command the attention of the free men of this State. His party can never repay this debt of gratitude which he has accumulated upon them. They will no doubt be able now to to rally their forces, and fight in order," if nothing more .-It is certainly no small evilence of disinterested patriotism and generous devotion to principle, that such a man should sacrific his comfort and his individual views and prospects for his party and that too in the darkest hour of their misfortunes. The Whigs must be upon the alert; for although a native of Eries's Isle, a refuge from for we do not see the wightest chance for Locofoco success, yet we cannot disguise our conviction that it is no "holiday work" to strive with a respectable minority aroused to that spirit of determination beautifully and classically embodied in the laconic motto of their determined chief - Nil desperadum Shankline duce. We shudder while we write it. If he had said nothing else in his life worthy of being remembered, this alone would entitle him to immortality, He has at least saved his is party from the disgrace of Exegit monumentum, &c.

MESSAGE NUMBER 2. Fellow Citizens-

Once more in the cource of human events has it become necessary for Andrew Shanklin to appear before you. True, fellow citizens, I had hoped to bask in the shades of retiracy, there solitary and alone, Casar of old, to have brooded over the laurels a grateful country heaped upon me and grand, gloomy and peculiar, to have watched the progressive strides of my darling terrapins. But, fellow citizens, a vioce has reached the shades of Shank

linton, summoning to hero to the rescue The cry of war and Oregon is ringing in our ears and the lone star, ragged banne of democracy is trailing in the dust. Fellow citizens Andrew Shanklin is not th man to to desert his country in a crisis. He is not a Wheeler to shun the respon sibility of office then "nominated as it were in a remote degree," and when the 'earnest solicitation of friends" calls him to the council. Fellow citizens, I am a candidate to represent you in the next Governatorial chair, to be convened and organized" in this State. The recent can ous concern held at Raleigh nominated for your suffrages one Captain Caldwell, of the Catawba; but the Captain, out of deference to my claims, his own comfort. has resigned. Fellow citizens, Brigadier General Andrew Shanklin is now your leader. The new light, unharnessed independent, unterrified, republican, whole dard and bids you to rally. But what are my c'aims to your suffrages?

In my last message I declared to you some of my views on the different to of the day, but new questions have since arisen, upon which the country is entitled to my sentiments First, then, of all, upor the Oregon question-I am, fellow citizens for a compromise of this great difficulty. That country Oregon it is said, is but harren, sterile and uncultivated soil only. fit for bears, and savages, and I am unwi ling that the blood of this nation should be drenched for such a soil. We have, fellow citizens, within the limits of our own state, a soil corresponding with that of Oregon, and Great Britain can easily be paid for her right there, and ourselves too be benefited. I propose that for the barren and waste regions of Oregon, we give Great Brittian the barren, waste and intutored regions of Nash and Ragecombe, reserving to Baldy and his constituents in hose counties theright of free transporta tion navigation crabbing terrapining up Arrington's river. Fellow citizens should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I prom ise you that this shall be one of the leading

The next great measure of my adminis-tration, fellow-citizens, will be the annexabirth-she was the cradle that rocked my ease. infant genius, and fed n.y juvenile wants with her elabber and potatoes. The tie of sition, gratitude to her, fellow citizens, is not yet severed in my bosom, and I shall be hapy to receive her under the guardian care and protection of my government .-Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish I am for reland, my loved, my native land, own dear Ireland.

In the next place, fellow, citizens, I am for extending the area of American forny, from Canady to Kamschatky, from Kilkenny to Chiny. When I have convened and organised

my self. fellow citizens into that Governatorial chair. I shall endeavor to reward my faithful friends and followers. Wayne County shall delight in the honored advance ment of her Brogden to the high post of imy Excelency's aid.—I will take pleasure in recognising my friend Baldy as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the British colonies of Nash and Edgecombe. The gallant Henry shall reflect honor upon Cumberland and Wake by convening and organising himself con-fidential advising committee of one to settle our claims against the aforesaid British colonies of Edgcombe and Nash, Last not least, felloweitizens, General Romulus shall constitute a high functionary in my cabinet and shall be needed to translate all communications and documents addressed to the Governatorial chair, into classical

Next, fellow-citizens on the subject of finance. Holding, as I do, fellow citizeus, the same financial views with our presen representative, who lately usurped my place in the affections of the naterrified de mocracy of this district, I shall pro pose for your adoption the great Sub-Treasury but strictly forbidding any specie clause." I am opposed, fellow citizens, to Sher iffs and Penitentiaries, to bloody Whigs and luxurious ice-houses. In a word, am utterly constitutionally, savagely, op-posed to whiggery in all its forms and substance; but most especially am I opposed to Whig leaders. I look upon them as sheep-stealing dogs, and would not give upon which they asked for the passage of one unborn terrapin for every roscal of the notice. Some of them asked for it as them. God save my little flock of democracy from their blood stained, villianous fangs! Herein fellow citizens do I "promiscuously publish them" and burn on their eign parts. I am, though fellow etizens ngainst all sheep stealing dogs and should I be your choice, it will be my pride to as-sail them in their strength and to mow them down as Byron did the weeds upon the dung-stained heights of Parnassus. Yes, fellow-citizens, I will tramble them to earth as did Napoleon the Alpine snows of Egypt. Come then, fellow citizens, rally to combat. The spirit of your leader is indomitable." IIf he advance follow from: he retreat, kill him; if he fall, him."

Talk, fellow citizens, oj you rCaldwells and Wheelers, your Fishers and Henrys! Andrew Shanklin are the only "man us can weed 'em out slick," and he are the hornet whatean sting 'em to death. Hark fellow citizens, to you lightning as it rolls from pole to pole & see you thunder flashing from peak to peak! See how high Olympus trembles and grouning Vesuvius totters! Hear Margara below and thundering earthquakes shake! The fame of Shanklin is go ing through the world. Tis echoing from hill top and summit, 'tie parvading every valley and hanlet.

The fame of Holden and Muckraw is gone, the memory of Saunders and Henry s no more, but fear not oh, Israel-Shanklin is ready to lead you to victory.

Remember, then I beseech you, the illus triou blood of your ancestors! Remember those who fit, bled and died for your glory! Remember Daniel O Connel when sta ing on the heights of Bunker's Hill, he pitched the British cohorts into the roaring Baltie! Remember the American eagle, the English lion and the far-famed Giruffe Think, of these and many other things and when the hour of trial shall come. then shall victory perch upon your banners and a glorious grave shall record your

Come then fellow citizens, to the rescue -To your tents, oh Israel! The Philestins are upon you! Droop not over your wrongs! Despair not of the victory & prize! Remember I beseech you, our watch — Nil desperandum Shankline duce!

The Tarboro' Press and the

moeratic papers in this country, and in Ireland are requested to give this, my sec-

HYDE COUNTY.

We learn from several gentlemen who attended the meeting in Hyde that it was one of the largest meetings ever held that county; it has had a happy effect; the candidates actuated with a spirt of patrioties have expressed their d-termination to sacrifice their personal wishes and act with their friends. Their commendable and praise worthy conduct will not be forgotten here.

No barsh expressions were used by any one member of the meeting; all was done decently and in order and the meeting ad journed' satisfied that no wiles of an artful enemy could sow discord in their ranks. the ensuing summer.

Mr. Carter, it is understood, will accept

if Beaufort responds to the nomina tions she will do this in a proper time. By

Mr. Thos. R. Gibbs will also accept and no one doubts he will be sleeted with Mr Credle will propably have no oppe a

CONGRESS.

Washington, March 9th. Mr. COLQUITT desired to call the Mr. COLQUITT desired to call the attention of the Senate for a few moments to an article which appeared in the Times (late U. S. Journal) a few days since in reference to his resolutions. The thoughts there expressed was never conceived but by a scoundrel, or written but by a slanderous pen and the Editor, or whoever else may be the author of this infamous ar ticle, could not think him harsh in saying

Mr Colquitt said that he had consulted no one, except Mr Crittenden-no member of either House-and had had no meeting, formal or infomal, relative to his resolu tions-and so far from his having concocted his resolutions at the British Minis ter's table, as atsted in the article refered to, he did not even know him and had never dined in his company anywhere, He pronounced the whole article a base tissue of falshoods, and gave the writer (be he the Editor or one occupying a higher station) a skinning that he will not soon forget. He said he should send and a libeller of the Senate.

Mr CRITTENDEN said a few words in confirmation of Mr. Colquitt's state The Senate then proceeded to the

special order of the day and the Oregon debate was resumed. OREGON DEBATE. Mr. EVANS, who was entitled to the floor, said that the measure of notice now before the Senate was one of a very de

cided character, and one which might lead to the most important consequences. It was the duty of the Senate therefore to weigh well the consequences which might arise from it, and to consider well whether it is a measure demanded by honor or the interests of the country,
The friends of the President on the

floor of the Senate differed on the ground demand the whole territory up to 54° 40 -others as a prelude to a compromise on 49°. Now in this state of affairs, it might well be proper to pause and wait until it should be known what use the President would make of the notice before passing

Mr. EVANS said he knew well the predicament in which Senators would be placed who should dare to act indepen dently and presume to doubt the validy of our title to the whole of Oregon-but no fear of denunciation should prevent him from doing his duty and endeavouring to save the country from the consequences which must arise from the headlong course which some of the Senators were pursu

Mr. Evans then went into the question of title, and demonstrated that our title to the whole of the territory was not "clear and unquestionable." Mr. E. had not concluded at the hour of a-liournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DROMGOOLE of Va. from a Se lect Committee, reported a Bill for The Bill was read twice and refered to the Committee of the whole Tuesday, March 10.

In the Senate, the Oregon debate was continued by Messrs. Fairfield and E-In the House, the River and Harbor

Bill was considered in Committe of the Whole. Wednesday, March 11.

In the Senate, the Bill granting alternate sections of land to the State of Michigan for works of internal improvement was taken up and briefly discuss-

OREGON.

Mr. Johnson of Md., made a speech which is described as one of the very best of the debate. He thought the President committed to a compromise, and that he would accept one. He predicted that even Mr. Cass would vote for a treaty. The question he thought should be

settled-settled by abrogating the treaty of 1827-by dividing the disputed territory-by establishing independent sayereignties, and therefore, by giving the notice. The present condition of things could not last. Blood would be spilt unless this question was settled, and he was for settling it promptly, fairly and justly. He was for keeping it from the intemperate spirit of party as far as possible, and for maintaining peace between all nations. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Harbor and River Bill was discussed by Messrs. Gentry, Cobb, Root and Mr. Yaucey, who took occasion to condemn an article in the Union, in which was a censure upon certain members for calling the year and nays on questions of adjournment, as containing evidence of "the growing degradation

and licentionsness of the press."

Thurday, March 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Jarnagin said he was not ru the babit of noticing articles the understanding between the two counties, Hyde is entitled to the Senate this instance he felt called upon to depart from his rules. He alluded to articles a candidate again. If he ever desires which had appeared in the Daily Times