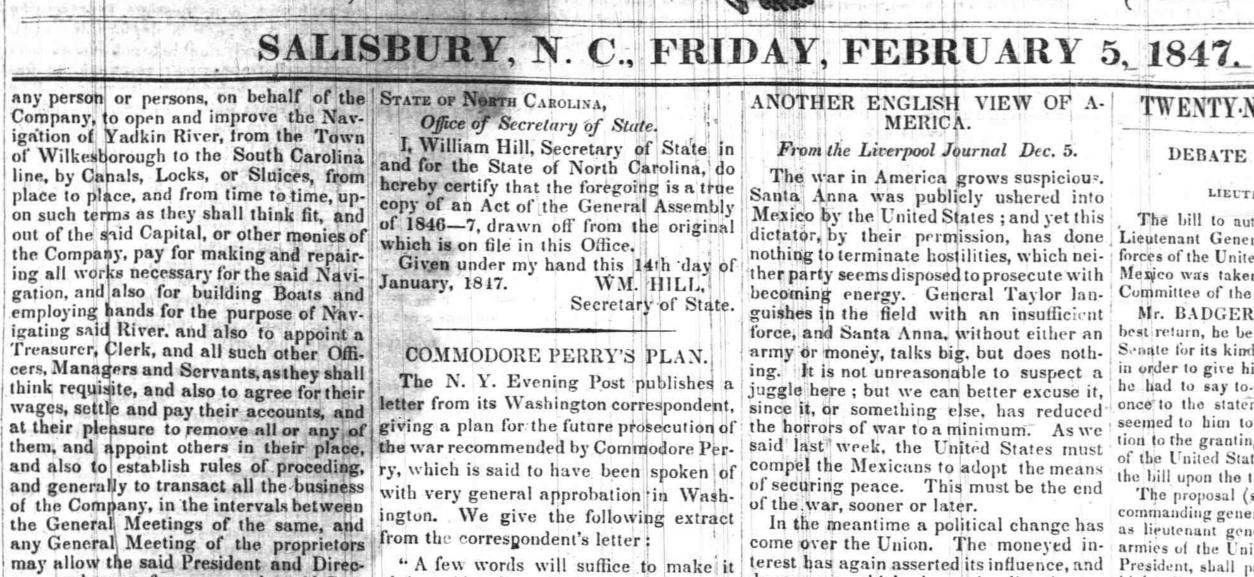
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AN ACT, TO IMPROVE THE NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN RIVER.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby, enacted by the authority of the ame, That it shall and may be lawful mopen Books of Subscription, at Lexingunder the direction of J. P. Mabry, William Harris, and Joseph H. Thompon or any two of them ; at Salisbury, under the direction of John I. Shaver, William S. McCay, and Joseph F. Chambers, or any two of them ; at Mocksville, der the direction of Braxton Bailey, James McElroy, and Alexander Hanes, or my two of them; at Huntsville, under the direction of Richard C. Puryear, Nichins L. Williams, and Francis Clingman. any two of them; at Rockford, under the direction of Francis K. Armstrong, Vark York, and James R. Dodge, or any wo of them; at Wilkesborough, under bedirection of Sidney Stokes, Anderson Mitchell, and James Gwynn, or any two of them; for receiving Subscriptions for mproving the navigation of the Yadkin iver, to an amount not less than Thirty thousand Dollars, nor more than Three lundred Thousand, which subscriptions hall be made personally, or by power of Attorney, in shares of fifty dollars each. hat the said Books shall be opened, on he first day of February next, and be entlopen till the first day of May next. nelusive ; and on the second Monday of he said month of May, there shall be a eneral Meeting of the Subscribers at exington aforesaid, and the Managers thresaid, or any three of them, shall give erspublished on the Town of Salisbury, month at least, before the day apunled for that purpose, and such meetis thall be continued from day to day milthe business is finished; and the Mangers aforesaid, shall then and there lay fore such meeting the Books kept by containing a statement of said subintions, and if the sum of three hundred d dollars aforesaid, shall not have subscribed, then the meeting aforeallor a majority thereof, if they think more, may direct any three of the Manaforesaid to continue to receive scriptions of Stock at such times and here as may be designated by said meetantil the said sum of three hundred and dollars shall have been subscribir such other sum over and above if theusand dollars as said meeting specify: Provided, The same does need three hundred thousand doland the President and Directors, to constituted as hereinafter provided, immediately after the said first meetand afterwards from time to time, as mas the same shall, by new subscripbecome necessary, make a list of muscribers, with the sums subscribed each person, and return the same untheir hands, or under the hands of any ret of them to the office of the Secretaof the State of North Carolina, there be received. 2. And be it further enacted, That in six hundred shares or more of said pital Stock shall be subscribed as afored the Subscribers, their heirs, and asms, from the time of the first said meetshall be, and they are hereby declarto be, incorporated into a Company, by ad under the name of "The Yadkin Nagation Company," and may sue and be as such, and have and use a comof Seal, and such of the subscribers as all be present at the said meeting, or a prity of them, are hereby empowered required to elect a President and four ectors, for managing all the business aid Company, for and during such (not exceeding one year) as the said scribers, or a majority of them shall ink fit, and in counting the votes of all meral meetings of the said Company, th member shall be allowed one vote every share of Stock held by him or that the time in said Company, and any reprietor by writing under his or her M, executed in the presence of at least Subscribing Witness, and acknowged or proved before a Justice of the mee, may depute any person to act as may for him or her at an general meets and the presence and acts of such ory shall be as effectual to all intents purposes, as the presence or acts of us or her principal could or might be. 3. Beit further enacted, That the Stockders of said Company, shall hold a gena meeting, annually, on the second Mon-In May of each year, at which Genal Meeting, they shall elect a President It at the Annual Meeting aforesaid, the two points aforesaid. hen the holders of one hundred shares Stock shall form a quorum to elect a sident and Directors, but for no other ose, and should not the holders of one ed shares of Stock be present at such ing, the President and Directors, or a ty of them, shall adjourn said meetfrom day to day, until such number all be present. Be it further enacted, That the Preat and Directors and their successors, a majority of them assembled, shall re power and authority to agree with

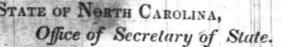


BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

tors, such sum of money as the said General Meeting may think a reasonable compensation for their trouble.

Stock shall be paid in such proportions, the occupation of the provinces already and at such times as may be determined conquered, or so much of them as we may by any General Meeting of the Stockholders, and to such Officer of the Company as may be appointed to receive the same, immediate possession of all her ports, both one month's previous notice of the amount and time of making the payments being py them as conquered territory, till she given in some one Newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, and if any of peace. Open them all to a free commerce, the Subscribers, their heirs or assigns, first placing in them collectors of our own, shall fail to pay their proportions requir. and establishing a suitable tariff a speed within one month after the same is so cific duties by means of which we shall advertised, the President and Directors, or levy. from the Mexican nation itself, a a majority of them, may sell at auction, revenue fully adequate to cover all the and convey to the purchaser the shares of expenses, naval and military, of such octhe Subscribers so failing, giving at least cupation. In regard to Yucatan, which one month's notice of the sale in some is constantly blowing hot and cold between Newspaper in the Town aforesaid, and Mexico and ourselves, compel that provafter retaining the sum due, together with ince at once to its election between the the interest thereon, and charges of sale two. If it shall abide by the fate of the out of the money produced thereby, they former, include its ports likewise in this shall refund and pay the surplus, if any, system, and in either case extend a corto the former owners, and if such sale don of military accupations across the isthshall not produce the full sum ordered and mus which connets it with Mexico, so as directed to be advanced as aforesaid, with to cut off the Mexicans from the supplies interest and incidental charges, the said (chiefly of the indispensable article of salt.) President and Directors, or a majority of which they now derive from the cunning them, may in the name of the Company, and double Yucatecos. When we have sue for and recover the balance by mo- our enemy thus shut in on all sides, let us tion in any Court of competent jurisdic- hold him so, like a froward child shut up tion, on ten days previous notice; and the n a closet, or held firmly and patiently said purchaser or purchasers, shall be sub- by the arms, till he comes to his senses. ject to the same rules and regulations, and begs pardon, and promises to be good. entitled to the same profits and privileges, as if the sale or conveyance had been herself will have to pay its whole expense, made by the original proprietor. 6. And be it further enacted, That said and commerce will be greatly benefited Canals, Locks, and every work and thing by it. It will be idle for her to prohibit appertaining to the said Navigation, with the further diffusion throughout the counall the profits arising from the same, or try, of the goods thus introduced into her any part thereof, shall be and they are ports. They will circulate as certainly hereby vested in the said proprietors, their and almost as freely as though they had heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in passed regularly through Mexican instead common, in proportion to their respective of Ameican custom-houses. shares, and they shall, in like manner for The number of ports on the Gulf which the space of thirty (30) years, be entitled, ought to be thus occupied is about eleven, to executive right of way over said River, hamely-Matamoras, Sotola Marina, Tamto construct Boats, build Ware Houses, pico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Guaand carry on the business of transporta- sacoalcos, Tabasco, Laguna, Campeachy, tion, both up and down, said River, to the and Sisal; of these, Matamoras, Tampico, exclusion of all others, for the time above Tabasco, (or Frontera) and Laguna, are specified, they not, being permitted, how- already ours. The rest can easily be taever, to charge on any Articles thus trans- ken; and with the support of the navy, as ported more than forty cents per hundred easily kept .- About five thousand men pounds for every hundred miles by water, will serve to take and garrison the towns : or at the rate thereof, if the distance be and a dozen small ships, with half a dozless than one hundred miles. such quantities as may be necessary to the present squadron in that quarter. use in cutting Canals, and building Ware-Houses upon, and keeping up the same, 8. And be it further enacted. That it shall and may be lawful for every proprietor to transfer his or her share or shares of Stock, by deed executed before one or more witnesses, and registered after proof of the execution in the Company's Books, and not otherwise, except by devise : Provided, That no transfer shall be made, ex-



"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR

IS SAFE."

I, William Hill, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hcreby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of 1846-7, drawn off from the original which is on file in this Office.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1817. WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

COMMODORE PERRY'S PLAN. The N. Y. Evening Post publishes a letter from its Washington correspondent, giving a plan for the future prosecution of the war recommended by Commodore Perry, which is said to have been spoken of with very general approbation in Washington. We give the following extract from the correspondent's letter :

"A few words will suffice to make it plain. Abandon all the expensive sanguinary, and doubtful projects of further invasion. So far as regards the interior 5. And be it further enacted, That the of Mexico; let us content ourselves with intend to keep as an 'indemnification' for the war .- On the other hand, let us take on the Gulf and on the Pacific, and occushall come to just and honorable terms of The beauty of this plan is, that Mexico while at the same time our own people pected. en small steamers for the coast service, 7. And be it further enacted, That said armed with two heavy guns each, will be Company shall have no power to condemn all the naval force required .- This force or to appropriate contrary to the will of could be bought for little more than the a time the press has duties which, if it be fear- chievous; it loses its character of harmlessthe proprietors thereof, any land lying cost of a frigate, and maintained on the less and faithful, it will not, dare not, pretermit. ness, it is true, but it assumes one of gross inwithout the channel of said River, but coast at less than half the expense, and The present, be it remembered, is not a strug- justice. It is, then, made the occasion for ofshall be permitted to purchase, and to hold with more than ten times the efficiency of

ANOTHER ENGLISH VIEW OF A-MERICA

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

From the Liverpool Journal Dec. 5.

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

Gen'l. Harrison.

The war in America grows suspicious. Santa Anna was publicly ushered into Mexico by the United States ; and yet this dictator, by their permission, has done nothing to terminate hostilities, which neither party seems disposed to prosecute with becoming energy. General Taylor languishes in the field with an insufficient force, and Santa Anna, without either an army or money, talks big, but does nothing. It is not unreasonable to suspect a juggle here ; but we can better excuse it, since it, or something else, has reduced the horrors of war to a minimum. As we said last week, the United States must compel the Mexicans to adopt the means of securing peace. This must be the end of the war, sooner or later.

In the meantime a political change has come over the Union. The moneyed interest has again asserted its influence, and democracy, which always implies the reverse of wealth, has sustained a defeat in the recent elections. Mr. Webster is spoken of as the next President, and Mr. Polk will have to sustain the mortification of governing through an adverse parliament. We are not disposed to apprehend any thing worse from all this than a transference of power from one party to another-The Tariff is not likely to be disturbed, for the American whigs, like the English tories, may improve upon the policy of their opponents, and astonish alike friends from their seeing now the advantage of solute control under him of all the military Sir Robert Peel's measures to them and The most distant parts of the Union us. reveal unexpected stocks of bread stuffs, and the farmers pour down on the ports unheard of quantities for export to Great Britian and Ireland. Freedom of trade is here doubly blessed, and the glad population of Europe will rejoice that the new world teems with plenty to feed the old. The late harvest in America compensates for every deficiency here, and creates an active trade in shipping, and no doubt, in manufactures, for the demand being unexpected, may be regarded as a kind of sudden enrichment. The farmers on the Mississippi will be enabled to indulge the taste of their wives, sons, and daughters, in the gratifying productions of British industry While the corn crop, however is large, the cotton crop is less promising. A positive deficiency is expected, and that deficincy will be the greater in consequence of the increased consumption in our mills. As yet, however, there is a want of certainty, and as cheap cotton is a blessing, we find relief in the remaining hope that the crop may turn out better than is ex-

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-NINTH

NEW SERIES,

NUMBER 40, OF VOLUME III.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant General to command the military forces of the United States during the war with Mexico was taken up for consideration, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BADGER then rose and said that the best return, he believed, he could make to the Senate for its kindness in adjourning yesterday in order to give him an opportunity to say what he had to say to day, would be to proceed at once to the statement of those reasons which seemed to him to present an insuperable obtion to the granting of that which the President of the United States asked of them, and which the bill upon the table proposed to grant.

The proposal (said Mr. B.) is to appoint a commanding general, who, when commissioned as lieutenant general, shall command all the armies of the United States. If this bill, Mr. President, shall pass into a law, the proposed high office to be created by it must be filled either by the present general commanding the army, or by some junior officer of the army, or by some citizen to be taken from the walks of private like. In the first case, sir, I think it must be manifest, on a very little reflection, that the measure must prove entirely useless. The major general now commanding the army commands all the forces about him ; his command extends over the whole district or department which the President of the United States has assigned or may assign to him; and a lieutenant general, though his title may be loftier, can do no more. The President of the U. States and enemies by the extent of their love may assign to the present commanding major for Free Trade. This is the more likely. general of the army the whole, entire, and ab.

can serve as a precedent, th stance which can justify such a true, sir, that, in 1798, when the sessing far inferior powers and it ties for military defences, was th an inevitable war with the prov est and most powerful mition of true that on that occasion the of ant general was established, and was called under that desig command of all the armies of the sir, it was Washington who was that command : it was for Wash rank was established. Washi in retirement, which he loved ease and solace of domestic life earned for himself by long and Washington was called to that er people, by the army itself-calle charge and direction of those gree ficers. And, if he returned u active life ; if he left the spot in w to pass without interruption the days of his life, surely it was due to due to that singular position of er glory which he had occupied in th Yes, sir, it was due to him, who, a first in war, was also first in peac to his character, to his preout the whole breadth of this land : to the proud position which he oc civilized world ; yes, it was due to at the call of his country, he surrend and comfort, to appear once more u of arms, that he should do it with a ponding in some degree with his va perior merits.

Sir, the state of things is now ch have no Washington. We cannot, throughout the whole country, find ment a man on whose head a nation' ings have, with entire unanimity, been ed as on him. We cannot look abroad some one man whose name is gratefi ished as having been once the sa country, and to whom all look again charge this benevolent office of p second time for them. We have a good men; we have them in public any vate life ; we have them in the military the civil service of the country ; we have belonging to all parties into which the are divided ; but sir, among them all, I not one whose name can, without p be spoken in comparison with the n Washington. Sir, the creation of that c 1798 was a personal tribute of grateful ad tion and respect on the part of this country Washington. It was founded on sonal to him. No man supposed at that as some seem to suppose at this, that Was ton, at the head of the armies of his co with the title of major general, could not been as efficient as if he bore a hundred -as if he wore all the titles which Euro device could heap upon him. The idea. Washington could derive any advantage, mental power of concentration, any gen greater skill in the management of the a of his country ; or that it would add any to the indomitable spirit by which he was bled, in success or in adversity, to be a the same ; that he could derive in any all or any of these attributes from the cir stance of bearing a higher title, entered no am persuaded, into the imagination of any man being. It was known that Wash with the title of major general, could have charged all the duties that were placed in hands-av, with an inferior title ; because power to discharge them depended on his sonal qualities, and the force placed at his e mand. The title in that case was just : it w deserved by him, but no other man. wrong in saying that this appointment from motives personal to Washington # look at the subsequent transactions of this Ge ernment. Nearly half a century has passed as way since this office of lieutenant general ler, isted among us. We have during that period been engaged in war with the then most pow erful nation of Europe-perhaps I might say without exaggeration, of the world. At on time, if my memory serves me, we had in th field not less than eight major generals-per haps I am mistaken, however ; if so, so nator can set me right-yet I believe no on ever thought of appointing some general-inchief, on whom should be bestowed the high sounding imposing title of lieutenant general. What reason does the President assign i his message wherefore this office should be es tablished ! Why, sit, for one, that we are car rying on a war with Mexico with ming troops, regulars and volunteers. Was not the the case in the war of 1812? For anothe that the force which we now employ is la Was it not large in 1812 ! Was England less formidable foe than weak and crippled Mer ico? How stands the case between us? Why sir, on shore, on the soil, our war with F land was almost entirely a defensive war.] from her great maritime power, was enabled to throw her troops into our country, and we were occupied in repelling them, which we did a cessfully, thanks to the gallant spirit of the of ficers and men composing our army. But he is it now ? We are almost in the heart of Mexico; the foot of no foreign soldier pollutes our soil; our agricultural labors are not turbed. We are suffering no evils inflicted t on us by a foreign foc within the limits of land. How does it happen, then, that what was not thought to be necessary in 1812, against And if, now against the neighboring Republic of M ico, though not exactly the contemptible a which she was once supposed to be, be we have the best authority for thinking that the idea of a six week's contest has t away from the minds even of these who most apt to indulge in fictions of the i tion ; for, on yesterday, we had it a that we are now, though warring ag despicable tor, only at the beginning of war. But still, although it is true that h co is not the contemptible foe which sh been represented to be-although she is ing that a nation roused for the purpos tecting themselves from an inviding may be strong if united-yet still ever must know her power is not to be c with ours, and that, as an enemy, she worthy to be compared with the great m which we were opposed in 1812.

tured by Com. Perry, is a town of consid- ness, is now the business of the business man. dependence, elicited eulogy from President erable importance, at the S. E. bottom of The subjects pending before Congress, and the Madison, thanks from Congress, and enthusiasthe Gulf, in the province of Tabasco, and events passing in Mexico, involve the people tic admiration from the whole people-a man has a population of 3,000. It is situated on the west end of an island at the mouth been involved since the birthday of the Repub. ties, and brilliant courage have carned for him, of Laguna de Terminos, and is remark- lic. And, though it might be more agreeable not only in this country, but throughout Europe, ably healthy. It is important to a hostile to us and to our readers to triffe and make mer- an honorable reputation, and who has contrib. great Power, should be considered necessary force as a depot and watering station. and from this position, communication between Oregon .- By amendments to the bill establishes the Oregon territory, the mileage of the Delegate to Congress from Oregon. was fixed at a sum not exceeding \$3000. An amendment was further moved and carried that he should be an American citizen, and a further amendment that he should not serve for more than one Congress. Mr. Sawyer moved to limit the amount of mileage to other members of Congress, that it should in no case exceed \$1, Speaker of the Senate. the amendment not in order.

It is one of the evils of mal-government that its excesses call the people of the land from the pursuits which dignify and decorate the paths

rations of the war, and he may assign, though he is not bound to assign, to a lieutenant gene. ral, to this officer with the title of lieutenant general, the same large and extensive authority. The President of the United States may confine the present senior major general of the army to a particular district, to a narrow command, or to a small body of troops; so can be confine the same officer elevated to the grade of lieutenant general; for, by the express provision of the constitution, by the inevitable ne. cessity of the case, by whatever title he may be called, major general or lieutenant general. he is at last under the absolute control or direction of the President himself, who is the sole constitutional commander-in-chief. By changing, therefore, the designation of major general to lieutenant general, you do not enlarge his authority; for the chief command of the whole army is incident to no general, whatever his grade may be, unless when that army is collected together and acting as one body; and, when so collected and acting together, the chief command is incident to the senior officer, whether called lieutenant or major general. Nor is the capacity of the officer to discharge with effect, to carry into successful results the duties assigned to him, in the smallest degree increased by a change of title or an elevation to a higher grade. The authority must come from the President of the United States. The capacity to carry into execution the duties assigned to him must depend upon the forces belonging to his command, upon the force opposed to him, and upon his personal qualifications-his genius to contrive, his skill to combine, and his energy of peaceful life, to the duties demanded by self- to execute whatever enterprise the crisis of af preservation. A twelvemonth since the coun- fairs may require. It seems to me, then, that try and its people were safe and happy: poli- nothing can be founded upon slighter grounds tics, though always a duty, was then neither ab. than the opinion, if it prevail at all, that the ofsorbing nor imperative. A year has, under this ficer who is now the senoir major general will Administration, dragged us already into wars be in any respect better enable to discharge, and rumors of wars, debts and the prospect of with honor to him self and advantage to the counheavier debt, the loss of credit, the prospect of try, the duties assigned him, by the simple oponerous taxation, the derangement of trade, the eration of striking out major general from his paralyzation of enterprise, and the apprehension commission, and inserting lieutenant general. of darker calamities lowering from the future. But, sir, if the officer who is to fill this high In this crisis every individual shares the peril. place is not to be the present commanding gen-There is not a fireside, a joy, nor a hope in the eral of the army, but some junior officer elevacommunity which is not party to the great ted over his head, I admit that this measure struggle now pending in this country. At such then ceases to be uscless; it becomes misgle for the supremacy of any party or the ele. fering an open insult to a gallant officer whose vation of any aspirant. The country is appeal. life has been devoted to the service of his couned to in relation to measures involving the pros. try; whose blood has been shed on her battle. perity of every American family. The rescue fields; whose deeds of arms, during what has Laguna, -- Laguna, which has been cap- of the land, and its every-day domestic happi. not inaptly been called the second war of inmore deeply and dangerously than they have whose generous humanity, high military qualieven while the hand inscribes the fearful uted to elevate the American name. warning upon the wall, we cannot believe that instead of a junior officer from among that band we would thus redeem the pledge we gave to of noble spirits who lead our arms, some one is our patrons. The crisis has imposed high and to be taken from civil life, then, sir, involved in solemn duties upon the independent and patri- the same insult with their chief, we find all those gallant officers who fought at Palo Alto, at Resaca, at Fort Brown, and at Monterey-officers whose intrepidity is the theme of every tongue, the pride of every heart-officers who have shown themselves deserving of the highest honors, and who have been, some of them at least, elevated by your brevets-officers of whom it is not too much to say that they possess all the high qualities which have enabled either officers or soldiers in any service in the world. Sir, such unjust returns for noble services must inflict a pang of shame on noble and gallant and patriotic hearts-a return which no necessity can justify, and which, in my judgment, would stand as a foul blot upon the escutcheon of this

cept for one or more whole shares.

d four Directors to supply the place of 9. And be it further enacted, That in Yucatan and Mexico is easily cut off. The who may have held said positions in case the said Company shall not complete harbors are safe and sheltered from all preceding year; and it shall be in the the Navigation so as to admit the safe winds-the bar at the mouth is passable wer of the President and Directors, or passage of Boats drawing eighteen inches with 15 feet water. Country bordering majority of them, in case of the death water through the same, within five years on the numerous streams emptying into resignation of one of their own mem- from the passage of this Act, then the pri- Lake Terminos, is covered with forests of to call a General Meeting of Stock- vileges herein granted, shall be forfeited : logwood, and is but sparsely inhabited ; ders to supply the vacancy, and to call Provided, That said Company may not, it is much cut up by water courses. Laneral Meetings of Stockholders at such if they choose, render the said River nav- guna has a considerable trade with the er times, as they may think the busi- igable, at any time higher up the same United States, the chief articles of export " of the Company requires, and at such than Rockford in Surry County, or lower being logwood and hides. It has an inces as they or a majority of them may down than the Trading Ford, in Rowan land communication with Tabasco naviak fit, and in all such General Meet- County, and still all the privileges and gable by steamers, and the harbor is at the holders of a majority of the Stock immunities herein granted, shall continue all times accessible. all form a quorum to do business, ex- to them on that part of the River, between

> 10. And be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

RATIFIED,

In General Assembly, on this 11th day of January, 1847.

> ROB. B. GILLIAM, Speaker of the H. of Commons A. JOYNER.

otic press of our country ; we will not be found recreant to them .- [North American.

Locofoco " Progress."-The Union says that the preamble to the resolution of our Legislature, stating that the Mexican war was brought on by the Executive, is taking side against the

"country," The President is the country, according to the Union.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian also, speaks of it as "a blow at our own country," and " throwing the blame of the war upon our government.

The President is government, country, and all, with the Progressives .- Fayetteville Obser-

Export of Breadstuffs .- More than 4,000,. 000 bushels of grain were exported from New a civilian be advanced over the heads of all York city last year to foreign countries, besides those gallant spirits in our army to the chief in full force. I listened attentively yr 1,193,428 bbls. flour, equal to 5,000,000 hush- command, not only would the brave officers and to what fell from the honorable Se els more, making a total of NINE MILLIONS soldiers of our army, but even the very sutlers New York, for the purpose of sering BUSHELS, or its equivalent, from a single port. and followers of the camp, feel their cheeks tin-It is at the rate of 25,000 bushels in a day, the gle with indignation and shame at the affront year round, Sundays and all. It is more than offered to that body and its head, of which they my own observation, might be bed 500. - The chair declared this branch of half a bushel to every white man, woman and were the humble retainers. Sir, there is not and explained before me by the child in the nation .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

great Republic. Sir, would this insult stop here ? No, sir. It would inflict a pang upon the nerve that vibrates in every noble heart; and, my

word for it, if such a law as this be passed-if an instance in the history of this country which the honorable Senator ; bot, sir, a

But, in reference to the reasons whi duced the Senator from Kentucky and as members of the Military Committee Senate, to be opposed to the bill, the jections which I then entertained still in reality, there was some just reaso passage of this measure, which, conc