TERMS.

THE RALEBOR Trace will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars and a half per annum, if paid in advance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment badeleyed alx mouths. These Terms will be invariably adhered to

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For every Sixteen lines, or less, One Dollar for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent in-settion. Court Orders, &c. will be charged 25 per

test, higher; but a reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

13° Letters on business, and all Communications ntended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and post paid.

MISCELLANY.

"JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH."

Under this head, the St. Louis Intelligencer has some remarks, which we conceive are founded in truth and common sense, and which, coming from that conservative and dispussionate journal, demand the consideration of those who think there has been no necessity for the determined stand lately taken by the Southern press and Southern members of Congress. Coming from a journal which, while it maintains the rights of the States, nevertheless regard slavery as an "undestrable institution," these remarks may convince those who think there has been unnecessary agitation, that the Southern press and Convention members of Congress have acted wisely, and that they would have been faithless sentinels upon the ramparts if they had failed to give the alarm, and arouse the garrison to the rescue.

The Intelligencer remarks:

"However strongly we may have condemned the the more violent Southern members of Congress courage and firmness on the part of the South .-hended by the South, of any interference with their his defence. rights of slave possession. The discarding of the Mr. Stanly is accused by the above-named press labiture.

ble an institution; and that she may not be calumniated, insulted, and imposed upon by actual pilfering and outright robbers. The machinations of anti-slavery societies, the insulting resolves of officers of law in the free States have been as injurious to the interests of the South as many bold- all its acts. er acts of the North by combination in the national Legislature could have been."

After adding that, under this state of things, there was need for a bold, unequivocal, manful stand of Southern Congressmen in behalf of Southern Rights." and that "such a stand has been made," the Intelligencer thus exhibits the good results of that course:

"Would it otherwise ever have been brought about that the great intellect of Webster would have been roused from its sluggish repose, and excited to the examination of the whole issue involved between the two sections of the whole Union, which has resulted in the triumphant and imperishable windication of the rights, feeling and honor of the South ?

"Would it otherwise have been brought about that the strong conservative feeling in the northern and eastern cities, that through their powerful daily journals do so much mould the public sentiments of the nation, would have been aroused to such determination to stand by the friends of the Union and secure to the South the rights guaranteed to her under the Constitu-

"The unanswerable speech of Mr. Webster, showing how that the South is entitled to claim the the admission of slave States formed out of the territory of Texas, and that any legislation on the subject of slavery in reference either to California or New Mexico is uncalled for and needless, and cannot obtain his unction, must eventually be sustained by a majority of the northern people-by all indeed of the right thinking portion of that sec tion of the Union. An I this consummation will prove an era of no small moment to the South-for in guaranteeing their equality in the Union and the respect of their rights, it must secure peace and prosperity in all their burders.

Let us be moderate then, and forgiving to the "faunties" and beatow all praise to the powerful conservative mass of the Union who, under the teachings of Clay, Cass, Bell and Webster, have determined to secure justice to every partian of the

LETTER FROM LEWIS CASS. Gen, Case sent the following letter in reply to an included to the bull given in his honor at Tamsany H. Il on Menday matic, the Mill offer

Fellow-citizens - In this dark day of our country. there is one bright spot for the eye to rest upon .-One so consoling and redeeming characteristic, which is almost a compensation for the troubles that encompass us, and the dangers that beset our path. And this is, the intense love of the Union which recent events have called into powerful action. It speaks to us from every quarter and in every breeze. Withered be the hand that is stretched forth to touch the ack of our political safety. Even the conflicts of party are hushed by the sulghty voice of the nation. Men who, during the exertions of a long life, have been in political opposition, now find themselves, perhaps for the first time, contending, side by side, for the preservation of the constitution, with no other rivalry but the rivalry of devoted patriotism. It is a spectacle as glorious as it is encouraging. I will not suffer myself to believe, for a moment, that the blessings of God are to be impiously rejected and this Union broken up, in the very wantonness of prosperity.-No, no-let the same spirit which animated our fathers animate their sons, a spirit of mutual compromise and good feeling, and our present difficulties will soon pass away, leaving no other trace of their existence but in the surprise that such questions could ever have threatened such consequen-

Your friend and fellow-citizen, LEWIS CASS.

STANLY'S SPEECH.

Ever since our connexion with this paper it has been our study to express our opinions in such a manner as to give no offence to our brethren of the press; and we have never, so far as we recollect, hitherto impugned any man's motives, nor quarultra sentiments and inflammatory harangues of reled with any one for an honest difference of oppinion; nor would we do so now, did not a proper during the present session, it is not to be denied, regard for our duty drive us to it. Did the Demand we do not deny that a crisis had come in the ocratic press, generally, quote Stanly's speech as progress of anti-slavery opinions in the North he spoke it, and criticise it in a legitimate manner, that demanded to be met by more than ordinary we would not attribute wrong motives to the Ed itors of those papers; but when we see the gar-It is needless to say that because the North gen- bled reports of unprincipled letter-writers taken erally admitted that the general government has as the sentiments of Mr. Stanly-when we see no right to interfere with slavery as it exists in the this gentleman vilified for sentiments he never States, there was, therefore, no danger to be appre- uttered, we feel bound to lift our feeble voice in

doctrine of non-intervention, and the effort to make es, with being a northern abolitionist in principle, Congress pronounce against Southern equality in a traitor to the South, a recreant, a miscreant, a the enjoyment of common territory, won by the traducer of his own State, as being a fitting comcommon blood and treasure of the North and the panion of Gov. Seward: In fact any amount of South, sufficiently, evinced how the tide of north- obliquy is heaped on his head-and for what ?ern feeling was setting. And the triumph of the Let any candid man read his speech, and then exclusionists in shutting out the South by the Wil- say, if he can, that Mr. Stanly takes ground amot proviso, from an equal participation in the new gainst the South in general and his own State in territories obtained from Mexico, with and by means particular. A careful reading of his speech must of the annexation of Texas, we cannot doubt would lead any candid and thinking man to the conclushave been followed by a series of acts of encroach- ion that while Mr. Stanly is perfectly willing to do ment, ending ultimately in the prostration of the justice to other portions of the Union, he is also de-South by means none the loss fatal because per- termined, so far as he has the ability, to see that haps coasing to operate through the national leg- his own section shall receive even-handed justice.

Mr. Stanly has been an eye-sore to some of the "It was time for the North to understand that Democratic party for many years; and herein lies the South is not devoid of right to the respect and the key to the present tissue of abuse that is heaprotection of the General Government. It was ped on his head. Near the beginning of his late time for the North to learn that the South through speech he attributes the present agitation to an atpermitting slavery in her borders, is not to be bran- tempt of the opposition to render General Taylor's has been suffering under the grievance now complained of ever since the formation of the Government ; and that it is not fair that the subject should have lain at rest so long, to be raked up now, mereanti-elavery legislatures, the faithless behavior of ly to throw obstacles in the way of the present administration, and to cast opprobrium or

> We say, herein lies the secret. But, gentlemen of the Democratic press, we appeal to your generosity and sense of right, and ask you in the name of all that is fair and honest, is this the proper way to deal with an opponent? 'Take the man's speech as it is, not the garbled and isolated extracts you published as purporting to be parts of his speech, and discuss it in a proper manner, and no one can complain. Having published so many falsehoods in connection with the name of Edward Stanly, common justice demands that you should lay before your readers either a retraction of your slanders or at least that you should publish his speech, as an offset to those slanders -- Wades. Argus.

> Recent accounts from Cuba represent the government of that Island to be at present exercising the greatest vigilance in consequence of the appre hended outbreak of the revolutionists. From Cape Antonio to Point de Maysi, the greatest vigilance is said to be exercised, and from those extreme points, daily communications are received by the Governor. It is further said that all planters are, under pain of expulsion, commanded to return within thirty days, and to continue doing so the first Priday of every month, the number, accompanied with the age and size, of all the slaves in in their possession; which goes to prove, in case of an outbreak, that their liberation is certain.

JENNY LIND. If half that is told of the Swedish nightingale be tene, she must be a wonderful character. A writer from London, sketching her fife, ascribes to her every known or heard of virtue. Her charity. which surpasses that of all other living beings, is is not comparable to many of her other qualities. In the course of her career, she has twice lost her voice. When a more child she was regarded as an infant phenomenon. At about ten years of age, her voice failed, and she was compelled to give up the ambition, which had already soized apon her, of achieving the greatest renown as a sangstress, the world had ever known. In private, however, she continued to practice, and deem it at comment to express, in advance, his ohersome years, she recovered her voice some- pinion of what the cause of opposition in the Senwhat. She forthwith obsained her parent's consent to goto Paris to take le sons. Her new marter He knew the free States would be bestem and all (Gurria) tidd her the could never at coed, and ud- he wanted west, that when they were in the dust.

pelled by the force of gunture she persisted. After

mastering the science of music, she returned to Virginian, "We bought you dog cheep." Stockholm. From thence, she went to Berlin, old school mate at Paris, was the first. She sang there for three months, without exciting any special notice. Suddenly her voice regained all its original strength and purity. She made her appearance, and forthwith became famous.

THE OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There has never been an Attorney General of the United States whose standing as a lawyer and whose conduct as a private gentleman more entitled him to the respect and confidence of Congress and the public at large than Mr. Johnson. No man ever filled this high office who was more worthy to receive and has more fully possessed the esteem of the Administration of which he is a member. Yet, as a means of assailing the Administration, we find that some of his opinions are called in question. As the proper law officer of the Government, he is necessarily consulted by the President and Heads of Departments whenever a judicial question of sufficient importance is presented for their decision. The misfortune of past Administrations has too often consisted in the neglect to consult the Attorney General, although the general usage has been under most Administrations to seek his counsel on all legal questions .-This is the safe and only true rule of action for any Administration to rely upon. It is indispensable to secure uniformity, harmony, and consis tency among the Heads of Departments in administering the Government. Able lawyers, as other Cabinet officers may be, yet, without some com mon arbiter to whom all are equily bound to defer, a claim might be admitted by one Department witin the sphere of its jurisdiction, and anotherrejected by some other Head of Department or Chief of a Bureau involving a total departure from the same principle. The President, who enjoys and desires to secure perfect barmony in his Adminis tration, has wisely directed, ever since he came into power, an adherence to this general usage of the Government. No member of the Cubinet or Chief of a Bureau could, with any propriety, overrule the deliberate and well considered opinions of the Attorney General on all questions of law .-We are well assured by those who have ample opportunity of ascertaining the facts, that no claims of interest have been allowed by the Attorney General except upon full consideration and investigation by him; and that the whole profession of which he is so distinguished a member will concur in the application which be has made of the principles of law to this subject. We have thought it proper to say thus much upon a matter which has somewhat excited public attention, through the gross misrepresentations and calumnies of a portion of the press. We know that in some of the cases where interest has been allowed on the opinion of the Attorney General, the same allowance has been made by every Secretary that ever had occasion to consider cases of the same class.

Nat. Int.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE SENATE On Wednesday, the 17th instant, when the propsition to refer the Compromise resolutions of Messra, Clay and Bell to a Select committee of Thirteen was before the Senate, Mr. Benton submitted an amendment of instructions to the committee. Mr. Clay offered an amendment to the amendment, in substance, that the Senate does not deem itnecessary to express in advance any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or special, for the guidance of said committee.

After a discussion between Messrs. Clay and Benton, the latter moved to lay the subject on the table; which motion was rejected, year 24, nays 28.

Mr. Douglass said that three test votes had now been taken, and the Senate had decided that it would have this committee. He did not think, then, that he was authorised to continue a factious opposition to it; for thereby he would be giving precedent and license for another factious minority to keep California out of the Union. If this com mittee would, as it was said, result in a farce, he infinitely preferred the conclusion to one which would result in a tracedy.

Mr. Webster said that he thought the amend nent of the Senator from Kentucky was out of

Mr. Foote said the Senator was not perhaps a ware that the Chair had ruled it to be in order. The Vice President said that he had ruled the

mendment to be in order. Mr. Webster said all that did not deprive him o the right of saving why Senators should not vote against it. He doubted whether it was in the now er of the Senate, by the amendment, to cut off ther amendments.

Mr. Chay replied to the Senstor.

Mr. Hale said that the amendment, so far as it intended to cut eff other amendments, was nuga-

Mr. Clay supported his amendment. Mr. Hale then opposed the appointment of the committee. He knew that the only objection to the admission of California was, beceause she had adopted the principles of freedom in her constitu-

Mr. Poote called the Semator to order for attack-

ing the motives of others. Mr. Hale emisused. He had heard that such was the cause of opposition outside the Simile but, in the language of the ameniment, he did not ate was. He knies that the South would fricont. vised her to pursue some other vovertien. But im beaten and trodden upon, that They would not be entirelypointed of any the remark male, once used by a

We (the North) are destined to defeat, and to a where she was engaged as a second Soprano-an defeat by northernmen. He would venture on another opinion, that when slavery had triumphed, and the North, as it always had been, was defeated, certain gentlemen on their return would discover that a great change had taken place in the northern climate, and that the country was too hot

Mr. Clay said that there was no destined defeat for the North; no destined triumph of the South. Phere was a destined triumph for the Union .-Neither North nor South was to triumph or be deeated. The country-the Union was to triumph. No defeat except for the ultra Abolitionists and fanatics. [Applause.] There will be triumph of putriotism over fanaticism. The ultra Abelitionats would be defeated, because their element would be destroyed by compromise. They would be like he people of old crying in the wilderness.

Mr. Fotte said that he appealed to all those who agree with the Senator from Kentucky to abstain rom further debate.

Mr. Mangum suggested, and Mr. Clay modified his amendment, so as to insert after the word "neessary" the words "and therefore declines."

pent to the amendment of Mr. Benton, it was desided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS .- Mesers. Atchision, Badger, Bell, Borand, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Dodge of lowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Thrney, Underwood, and Yules-29.

NAYS.-Mesers. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, and Whitcomb-32.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended, (that is, adding Mr. Clay's amendment to Mr. Foote's motion,) and it was adopted. Mr. Hamlin moved to amend the motion of Mr. Foote, by excepting from the reference every thing relating to California.

Mr. Clay made a point of order that this amendment had been rejected on Thursday last.

The Vice President thought that such was not

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in favor of the committee and in deprecation of the opposition to He tirged the committee as a compromise.

The Vice President said the amendment of the Senator from Maine had been, in substance, rejected, and was out of order.

Mr. Hamlin stated points of difference between the present amendment and the one heretofore re-The Vice President said there was a difference,

and it was for the Senate to decide. He could not reject it as out of order. Mr. Benton then moved another long proposition of instructions to the committee, excepting nearly

every thing in relation to California, on all subjects, from the consideration of the committee. Mr. Benton said that these made fourteen propositions, and he would see if the previous quest-

ion can be put in force in the Senate. call for the year and nays on each of them. Mr. Underwood raised a point of order. Were there instructions in order, the Senate having decided that no instructions should be given to the

The Vice President ruled the amendment to be in order.

M. Clay appealed from the decision of the

Mr. Benton said that here was an open attemp to force the previous question on the Senate with out any rule of the Senate, and against the rules of the Senate. It was the previous question to cut off all amendments, and thus to cut off all debate. He felt it to be his duty to resist it.

Mr. B. then gave the reasons why he had offerthese amendments; it was to obtain a vote of each of them, and to show the country that the alarming procession of dangers heralded forth did not in reality exist.

Mr. Butler said that he desired to say to the Senator from Missouri now, once and for all, that if he supposes that the southern people can be satisfied by votes on truisms, he is mistaken. He then defended the southern address,

Mr. Foote said that he desired to cay a few words upon this subject. It was the time for every patriot to speak out. He had abstained, as th Senate well knew, from alluding to any thing which fell from a certain quarter since what had taken place in the Senate some days since. But it was said that there was no danger to be apprehended, and that all that has been said was of no account whatever. Mr. F. then eulogised Mr. Calhoun and defended the Southern address, saying that those who signed it would outlive the attacks of their calumniators. Who are their calumniators ? A gentleman-one who calls himself the oldest Senator-the father of the Senate.

[At this moment Mr. Benton rose from his seat stepped into the lobby, and advanced apparently with an intent to attack Mr. Foote, towards the seat of Mr. F., which was distant from his own about twenty feet. As he approached Mr. F., the latter glided from his deak through one of the small aisles into the area in front of the secretary's desk, drawing from his person as he did so a large pistol which he held in his hand. The Vice Presiden and others demanded order, but the confusion wam great as to drown every voice. Mr. Benton re turned by the lobby to his own seat, frequently exclaiming, let the amazon fire-let the coward fire Release me that the assausin may fire, &c., &c. In the mean time several Senttors had inter ferred, and in the busile see less sight of the plate

the Senate, and it was brought here to fire on me; Senators to take an obligation as to the future. why don't the coward'y assassin fire?"

[Several Senators called upon the Chair to or er the Sergeant-at-ame to take some person into ustody-whom we could not understand. After order was partially restored, and mem-

ers had taken their seats. Mr. Poote explained that he drew the pistol nder the impression that the Senator advancing

non him was armed. Mr. Dickinson asked what the question was,

The Chair stated it.

Mr. Benton demanded that the Senate take cogizance of this attempt to assassinate him in the Senate : of this attempt to assassing to him on the false pretext that he was armed; an attempt to assassinate him on the same false pretext that every cowardly assassin used who wants to make out a case of self defence. That was the pretext

Mr. Foote said that the Senator was advancng upon him in a threatening and menacing manner, and supposing he was armed, he (Mr. F.) had left the crowded spot he was in, and sought one where he would have had more elbow room The question being taken on Mr. Clay's amend- If he had supposed that the person advancing to attack him was not armed, he would never have ced, or attacked. He only provided for his prodeawn the pistol.

Mr. Hale said that as a transaction of this character had taken place it should not pass by without an investigation by the Senate. Having made the suggestion, he left it to sager heads than his own to adopt such a course as was due to the vindication of the dignity of the body.

Mr. Borland thought that rather than resort an investigation, it was better to say as little as possible. He did not think that there was any danger on foot at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Poote said that so far as he was concerned he begged to be heard. He knew his own heart and intentions; he knew something of his own character. He had nothing of the assassin about him. So help him God! he came here with the intention to settle the great questions in such man-ready to go to any forum to which he might be ner as would conduce to the happiness of the country. He begged that the affair might be investigated. If it could be proved, by circumstances or declarations, in any shape or form, that he armed himself to attack the Senator from Missouri ; or ; of a suspicion, then he would be willing to be expelled from the Senate, to a seat in which he would because he had been informed it was likely that he would be attacked. He had simply prepared for his own defence. He repeated, as an honorable Senator, that, so far as he was concerned, there was not the least ground for suspicion. He begg-

ed an investigation, for his own personal honor. Mr. Dodge, of Wiscensin, thought that, on this occasion, it would be proper to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, that it might be fully understood by the Senate and the people of the United States. He had known the Senator from When he (Mr. D.) advanced towards the Senator. a difficulty in the Senate, deeming it to be his for it. The streets and the grounds were open

to them if they wanted to have a fight. He moved that a committee be appointed to inrestigate the affair, for the credit of the Senate as tors where they should be placed. He had nothing to say about the drawing of the pistol; that was the Senators's own act. For the honor of the country, and the honor of the Senate, which has been considered as one of the most dignified bodies in the world, there ought to be an investigation. He regretted exceedingly to see the position in which the gentlemen appeared. They belong to the same party. This, however, made no difference with him : but he moved that the sense of the Senate be taken, in order that the subject may be reported upon and understood. He asked that a committee of five be appointed.

Mr. Mangum concurred entirely in the remarks which had fullen from the Senator from Wisconsin. He had drawn up a resolution, viz : That a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the disorder of to-day in the Senate, and that they report the result to this body.

Mr. Dodge accepted the modification.

Mr. Clay thought that the course proposed was the proper one that the facts of the transaction which unfortunately occurred should be reported. He thought, however, that the resolution did not go far enough. The two Senators had been placed in unpleasent relations towards each other half an hour ago, and they should be put under obligations to keep the peace, and should voluntarily or otherwise go before a magistrate of the city; or they abould both pledge themselves (which would be the more gratifying to him) not to purene this matter further than i had occurred to-day.

Mr. Mangnm. f concur. Mr. Clay. It the Senators will make such a promise, I will be content.

Mr. Renton (emphasically) said that he had ione nothing on and Aimighty's earth to provoke breach of the stace. He would not in fail behere he would give a promise that would leave tier in such a predicament. It was lying and and stating out of that to idently his assessma-

Mr. Che said that his observation was not to

assassin should fire ;" "a pistol has been drawn in the past, but to the future. He simply wished

Mr. Poote had only this to say. He was a Constitution-loving man; he knew that he had constitutional rights, he was capable of maintaining them. He never threatened a human being in his life. He never executed a threat. He never wore arms to make an attack. He never wore arms; but, when he was menaced and threatened with the cudgel, he was advised by friends to wear arms for his own defence, as he was a man of small stature and not in very good health. He accordingly armed himself, supposing it possible that he might be attacked after what had then occurred. Having the constitutional right to bear arms, he would exercise the right.

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

Mr. Foote. By no means. I trust the Senate will not do me the injustice.

Mr. Mangum. I find that I am pressed to do so

Mr. Foote, I hope the Senator does not insist

upon the motion. Mr. Mangum. Very well.

Mr. Foote resumed. He would always wear frms when menaced. He never assailed, menatection when he considered himself in danger .--He had always preferred a different mode of settling matters. In reply to the Senator from Kentucky, and with a proper appreciation of his long and brilliant service in public councils, and his well known chivalry, he would say that he had no hesitation in declaring that he would have deemed it indecent and improper, before all the circums stances of this hour, to wear arms for the purpose of attacking any one, or doing any thing in a system of violence growing out of this affair. He would make no attack upon any member of the Senate but would stand firmly and calmly prepared to defend himself when danger is exhibited. He would seek no further remedy than the present hour afforded, yet he would stand invited.

Mr. Dickinson said; that after the confusion was partly calmed, he called the attention of the Chair. to the business; and he understood the Senator from Missouri to say that the matter should not if there was any thing to sustain even the charge thus be disposed of. His (Mr. D.'s) object in calling the attention of the Chair to the business in hand, was to call Senators to their places. He be unworthy. He only wore arms, a single pistol, had no desire to see the matter shuffled off. It was of too grave a nature. He concurred in the panposition for a committee.

Mr. Benton. Let me put in a word; I thought that it was the intention of the Senator to proceed to business, as if nothing had happened. I meant

nothing unkind.

Mr. Dickimon. The remark is satisfactory. Mr. Hale said that he had no personal feeling in this matter, and of course the Senator from Mississippi so understood him. He did not know an individual in the city towards whom he had cause Missouri for thirty-five years, and had never to be on unfriendly terms. There was no gentles known him to carry arms. He had always be- man with whom he was on terms of greater social laived that he would use them on a proper occasion. Intercourse than with the Senator. But "this thing being one of his oldest frends, he did so to prevent eyes to it, nor hide out heads. The whole world sees us. The news is now going on the telegraphduty to keep the peace. One was his bosom ic lightning's flash to the four quarters of the refriend for thirty-five years, the other a Senator to- public, that arms had been exhibited in the Senate. wards whem he was not un friendly. But he be- Those facts are notorious. It is idle so suppose lieved if the gentlemen were to have a difficulty, that rumor will not, with her thousand tongues, exthe floor of the Senate was not the proper place aggerate the occurrence tenfold. It may already be rumored in St. Louis that several Senators have been shot, and are now lying on the floor of this chamber weltering in their blood. [Laughter.] It is not only for the purpose of vindicating the well as for the purpose of presenting the subject in character of the Senate, but setting history right a proper point of view, and placing the two Sena- and informing the country what has taken place, that there should be an investigation by a commit-

tee. He did not wish to be put upon Mr. Borland was well aware that the eves of the whole world are upon us. All that was do was seen by persons in the galleries and on the floor of the Senate. Therefore, there is the less necessity for an investigation. He could see no use in it. Everybody knows what has been done, and they can see nothing more. He supposed that the reporters of the Senate had written down what was said. He saw no cause for apprehending danger. And he thus expressed himself, feeling as much for the dignity of the Senate as any

The question was then taken, and the resolution for the appointment of a committee agreed to.

The Superior Court of Chowan County has been to session this week, Judge Ellis presiding. On the docket was an indictment against the alaye of Judge Moore, for concealing his wife on heard of a northern vessel with the view of getting her to a free State. After the witnesses were exunined, and speeches of the counted made, the Judge charged the Jury, who after a short time returned a verdict not guilty. Mesars. Moore Outlaw and Jones appeared for the negro, and Mesura. Smith and Heath for the State.

Old North State

A young gentleman was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "Measures not men." " Fis promised to do so, and soon after he received a boous to vote for a Mr. Peck. His father seropished at his voting for a man whom he deemed abjectionable, inquired his ressons for doing an . Swele, father," said the youth, "you told me to vers for measures—and if a Pock is not a face unter 1 don't

The Springfield, Massa Republican way a share he Governor and Conneil of Stamont contested the death sentence of David B. Pearly on, recently convicted of the murder while and two children, at Wilmington, Mass., to im prisonment for life, [Contradicted.]