TERNOON EDITION.

THE DAILY WILMINGTON HERALD

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

HEALE RIGHT AL CONT

VOL. 1.--- NO. 254.

Eleven Lives Already Reported 13-362 Lost.

1908 The State Company [From the New York Tribune, Dec. 22.]

Sandy Hook, Dec. 21-10 A. M. 214-5310 A schooner, laden with wood, dragged her lays beating against the dock, and will be a total loss. The crew saved themselves by jumping from the rigging to the dock.

10:10 A. M. ing heavily.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 21-9:15 A. M. A large schooner is ashore near Green's hotel. and is a total wreck. Two of the crew are saved, who report that the vessel left New York yesterday, with a cargo of coal, outward bound, and with a crew of five men. The last seen of the captain and his wife, and the balance of the of police and military were promptly sent to the crew, they were clinging to a spar. Another schooner is ashore at Green's Pond,

two miles from this place. There is no one on board, nor have any signals been made from her. A crew is being obtained for the life-boat to go off to her. She lies bows off shore, and appears to be full of water.

Long BRANCH, Dec. 21-11:80 A. M. The schooner James J. Crandall, of Fall river, is ashore on Dell Beach, with a cargo of coal. She is full of water. All on board saved.

The schooner *Eveline Hickey*, of Philadelphia, Fisher, sound to Pawtucket, R. I., with a cargo men were lost. Two others were saved.

Christmas.

Owing to the vigilance of Mayor Dawson and Chief of Police McGreal, with the timely assistance rendered by the military, the quiet of the town was tolerably well preserved throughout Christmas day. But for the constant watchfulness of these officials we very much doubt if the anchor and drove in against the wharf here. She day would have passed off so merrily. A great deal of liquor was drank, and a good many quarrelsome people were to be seen on the streets; but so perfect were the police regulations, that The French brig Prosper, of Bordeaux, is any manifestations of a riotous disposition were a sense of justice to the quondam enslaved, and unickly soundched General Crock kent a force quickly squelched. General Crook kept a force not having the fear of the president of the naof infantry patrolling the streets in search of dis- tional equal suffrage association-who counselled orderly men in uniform, and another squad at "keep away from the polls"-before their eyes, the disposal of the mayor for use in any emerthe disposal of the mayor for use in any emergency. A disturbance was reported in the middle of the forenoon in the dry pond region, at which fire arms were said to have been used. A force

spot, but the disturbers had dispersed before their arrival.

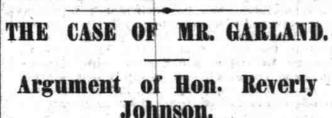
ing large crowds of little nigs, and some of greater lief to the president when cabinet day comes, as growth. Those who followed him and participa- he is then not required to give ear to the multited in his frollics and antics were of the good- tude of grievances and petitions that are prenatured sort and confined their demonstrations sented. to the fun-provoking and laughter-inspiring kind.

Many social gatherings were held in various parts of the town, of a private nature, at which the Christmas pie was partaken of with the cusof coal, went ashore at Long Branch and has tomary accompaniment of egg-nog; and grandgone to pieces. The captain, his wife and two ma's story of Christmas fifty years ago was repeated. At many of these gatherings there were vacant chairs, but all seemed to feel grateful that so much remained to be grateful for. The employes of THE HERALD establishment, at the invitation of the proprietors, partook of a Christmas dinner at Harry Webb's saloon on Market street. The dinner was served in Harry's best style, and was enjoyed by all present. Such

leader of a patriotic party, which is rapidly or-ganizing in opposition to those measures which have aiready been inauguruted, looking to a sub-version of all the interests which will accrue to the southern states more fully by its early re-presentation in the national legislature. The spirit of faction which has shown itself in the factors of the position of the southern states more fully by its early representation in the national legislature. The spirit of faction which has shown itself in such violent and formidable proportions is gradually giving way, and the event of its total demolition, judging from each day's evidences of good will and fraternity, cannot be very far distant. The vote on the question of negro suffrage which SPRECH OF ME. RAYMOND. The vote on the question of negro suffrage which the negro suffr

number of votes cast was greater than that at the last election for mayor, being over six thous-and five hundred. Thirty-five zealous advocates of the measure being moved and instigated by deposited their principles, together with their certificates, in the ballot box. The faithful, who did regard the association injunction, and gave the polls a wide berth, will present a petition to congress in favor of the colored citizens when it reassembles after the holidays. Cabinet was in session for two hours this morn-

John Kooner was out in all his glory, and ing. Everything, consequently, was very quiet; but few visitors were present. It is a great re-





MR. CHAIRMAN : I should be glad, if it meet the sense of those members who are present, to make some remarks upon the general question now before the house, but I do not wish to tres-pass upon the disposition of those who may be present in regard to this matter. I do not know, however, that there will be a better opportunity to say what little I have to say than is now offer-ed; and if the house shall indicate no other wish I will proceed to say it. (Go on). I need not say that I have been gratified to hear many things which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Finck) who has just taken his seat. I have no party feeling, nor any other feeling, which would prevent me from rejoicing in the indications apparent on that side of the bis status of the gentleman from the side of the bis status of the status of the side of the bis status of the status the government, and with the loyal majorities in laws of the United States. A state cannot be inboth houses of congress, in restoring peace and dicted, a state cannot be tried, a state cannot be

order to our common country. I cannot, perhaps, help wishing, sir, that these indications of an in- may be so tried, and hung, but the state as an terest in the preservation of our government had come somewhat sooner. I cannot help feeling that such expressions cannot now be of as much an interest in the preservation of the union; such heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the

government for the

of that subject.

SECOND EDITION.

Mathematical Control of the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of and from the states and output to the properties of the back of the properties of the properties of the back of the properties of the back of the properties of the back of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the back of the properties of the properis of the proproperity of the properity of the proprotie

How? By war—by sustaining their purpose by arms against the force which the united states brought to bear against it. Did they sustain it? Were their arms victorious ? If they were, then their secession was an accomplished fact. If not,

constitution from the old confederation is this, States would become under those circumstances ? Certainly not. Simply disloyal to their own govthat whereas, the old confederation did deal with the states directly, making requisitions ernment, and deserters, or whatever you may upon them for supplies, and relying upon them choose to call them, from that to which they would owe allegiance to a foreign and independent state.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Now, there is another consequence of the doctrive which I shall not dwell upon, but simply ing in one state, or in another. Congress, as suggest if, that the confederacy was an indepen-the legislative branch of this government, enacts dent power, a separate nation, it had the right the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. in the indications apparent on that side of the house of a purpose to concur with the loyal people of the country, and with the loyal administration of the states themselves are not touched by the Great Britain as against us.

Mr. Raymond was here interrupted by Mr. Jenckes, with whom he had a long conversation on the subject. Mr. Raymond then proceeded: Now, sir, I have dwelt on these points longer than I intended to do. I do not think the doctrine I have been combatting is held by any number of service to the country as they might once have been. If we could have had from York (Mr. Raymond) yield to me a moment for any considerable number of the members Mr. Raymond: Certainly. Mr. Kelly: I desire to ask the gentleman this do f this house. I certainly do not think these states are to be dealt with by us as proquestion. By virtue of what does a state exist? vinces, as simply so much territory held to us by erned not simply by our sovereign will and pleasure as conquerors, but by restrictions and limitations of the constitution of the United States necessarily, as we are restrained and limited in our dealings with all other states of the American union. I do not think that the treason of Jefferson Dament to our prisoners of war. I merely allude to the matter. I might have elaborated it when I said that because we had granted to these states as a power waging war rights usually accorded to nations at war we were not therefore excluded from proceeding against them as traitors. The decision of the supreme court to which I have once referred, if I understand it, aught assert that we have the right to proceed against them as traitors, or rather that we had the right to ex-Mr. Kelly: And whether these rebellious con- ercise against them both, the power of sovereigns and of belligerents; that the one did not exclude presented, we are to deal with these states as states still within the union, the next question that recurs is, how are we to deal with them. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Fink) who preceded government or its membership of the United only to come into this hall, and take their seats states. Its practical operation is one thing. The without question, and without conditions of any the contrary, I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions in the nature one moment longer. I will ask him whether, if of guarantees for the future, and that right rests the constitution be overthrown or destroyed and primarily and technically on the surrender we bellion has been defeated, and a defeat always implies a surrender, and in a political sense a surrender implies more than a transfer of the arms used on the field of battle; it implies in the case of civil war a surrender of the principles It never is the case in great communities, for and doctrines, of all the weapons and agencies by they always have constitutions and forms of gov- which the war has been carried on. The militaernments. It may not be a constitution and form ry surrender was made on the field of battle to our generals as the agents and representatives of ernment of the United States, and that would be the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Unian evil to be remedied by the government of the ted States. But this is not all they have still to I will say that, in surrendering on the field of tions of the government of those states with the battle, they surrendered to the generals who government of the United States were all wrong were in command of the armies as agents of the and were hostile to that government. They de- president of the United States, himself the agent points in his exposition of the country with which nied our jurisdiction; they denied that they were and representative of the American people. If states of the union, but their denial did not that explanation is satisfactory to the gentleman precisely the point which he assumes. In his re-marks on that occasion he assumed that the states when their organizations as states were destroyed. I am very happy to make it, and perhaps I am obliged to him for having enabled me to state it A dead state is a solecism, a contradiction of a little more specifically and accurately than I terms, an impossibility. These are, I confess, did at first. Now thore must be at the end of rather metaphysical distinctions, but I did not the war a similar surrender on the political field raise them. Those who assert that a state is de- of controversy. That surrender is due as an act stroyed whenever its constitution is changed, or of justice from the defeated party to the victowhenever its practical relations with this govern- rions party. It is due also, and we have a right ment are changed, must be responsible for what- to exact it as guarantee for the future. Why do ever metaphysical niceities may be necessarily we demand the surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle ? We do it that they I do not know, sir, that I have made my views | may not renew the contest. "Why do we seek in on this point clear to the gentleman from Penn- their fall a surrender of the principles on which

FORT HAMILTON, Dec. 21 The bark Evergreen, from Buenos Ayres, is ashore under the lee of Fort Hamilton. She went on at high water, about 10 o'clock this morning.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 21-11 A. M. It is the schooner Torchlight, Price, from Vir-ginia with wood, bound to New York, that is ashore here. It is supposed she will prove a total loss.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 21-12 M. The French brig Prosper lies with her side on the beach, the sea making a clean breach overher. She lies on the bar about 1,000 yards from the main shore, opposite the East beacon, inside the book. No communication can be had with her.

The wind is blowing a severe gale with a high sea.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 21-21 P. M. The brig John Aviles, Tracy, master, from Philboth anchors and chains.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 21-Sunset. The vessels reported ashore remain in the same of their Christmas fun. position except the schooner. She has come up on the main beach.

BOSTON, Dec. 21. The schooner Union, from New York for Salem, laden with corn, got ashore on Wood End this morning, but were got off leaking badly, and are now in Provincetown harbor. Both vessels will discharge and repair.

The Gale Along the Hudson. The recent cold weather has had its effect on the Hudson river, by closing that stream with ice from Troy to Hudson. In that distance for the last three or four days huge fields of ice have state again. been moved backward and forward with the tide, until Wednesday night, when a northeast snow storm set in, and raged furiously all that night, the wind blowing heavily. The storm was the heaviest from Albany to Hudson, extending as it did nearly the whole length of the river. Yesterday morning the ice at Castleton was immovable, and will probably remain so unless a freshet ensues. At Schodack it was also fast, and in fact from that point down to Hudson, At the latter place the river is so full of ice that the ferry boat can scarcely navigate. The Albany boats stopped running three or four days since, as did also the New York and Hudson steamers. The Kingston or Rondout boats are still running, meeting with very little obstruction. Shorly afthe snow ceased falling the wind suddenly shifted to the northwest and blew a perfect hurricane. The water rose to an unusual height, the waves sissippi, and recognizes the official position of along the line of the Hudson River railroad, in Governor Humphreys, recently elected to that some instances dashing over the track and even to the top of cars attached to passing trains. A sloop, name unknown, was dragging her anchor at the northern entrance to the Highlands as the train passed. Her mainsail was torn loose and her topmast gone. Just below Sing Sing a schooner was observed lying on the beach, the waves making a clean breach over her. The gale was a heavy one, and up to this time of writing it is still raging. The river to all practicable purposes is closed from Albany to Hudson, No damage was done to the track of the Hudson River railroad.

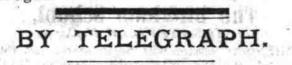
The Gale at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21. The following are some of the effects of last night's gale : St. John's church turret damaged and windows broken. The spire of the new Universalist church rocked so badly that it crumbled the capstones and dislodged some of them.

between employer and employed.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS .- A disturbance OCcurred at an early hour on Christmas morning in the lower part of Market street calling for the interference of the police, when one or two of reports of the case. Second. That if it is not the disturbers, young negros, were arrested. Very quickly a large party of negros assembled and rescued their comrades from the hands of the police, and then paraded in triumph around the Market house, with noisy and defiant demonstraadelphia, bound to Boston, is ashore at Horse tions. The mayor and chief of police quickly Shoe, San y Hook. She lies easy, but has lost rallied assistance and proceeded to quell the disturbance, and succeeded in housing about one hundred of the negros, who were thus deprived

A NEW PASTOR .- We understand that Rev. H. L. Singleton, of Baltimore, Md., has received and Parallel, from New York for Machias, both and accepted a call as pastor of the first Presbyterian church of this place and will enter upon his duties the first Sabbath in January. This congregation from various causes during the war become very much scattered so that the pastor (and greater were never youchsafed to man,) conelect will need all the talent and ability which he possesses in so eminent a degree in order to bring this portion of the vineyard once so, strong and compact, now so weak and divided, to its original



From Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The Star has a report of a riot in Alexandria vesterday between the whites and negros, in which six negros and four white men are stated to have been killed, besides a number wounded. The reported disturbance lasted until late in the night. No particulars other than the above received. the Britshill I mine Contracted for No. 24

The president has relieved Governor Sharkey of his functions as provisional governor of Misoffice.

Affairs in Georgia and Alabama.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. SPECIAL CONTRACT Savannah advices of the 20th say that the citizens are forming a regiment for the purpose of suppressing the murders and robberies now so prevalent.

A mulatto has been sentenced by the military court to one year's imprisonment for using seditious language.

to that city by steamboat or railroad.

Fire in the Oil Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26. A fire in the Shaffer House oil regions, in this state, on yesterday, destroyed four hotels and

U. S. SUPREME COURT, WEDNESDAY DEC. 22. Mr. Johnson, vesterilay, concluded the argument in this case with an elaborate survey of the ancient and modern decisions as to the effect of social reunions can but inspire a happy feeling executive pardon, and in a review of decisions under the constituion relative to ex post facto laws. His points were similar to those submitted in print by the applicant, and argued orally by Mr. Carpenter. First. That the law is unconstitutional, because ex post facto, and for various minor reasons before published in the Intelligencer in

unconstitutional, still the applicant is relieved of all pains and penalties under it by virtue of the president's pardon.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson spoke as follows. whilst the most impressive silence was preserved : "Will the court indulge me with a word or two more? Every right-minded man-every man who has within his bosom a heart capable of human sympathy-who is not dead to all the kinder and nobler feelings of our nature-who is not the slave of his own dishonor-of low, degraded passions, of hatred of his countrymen, or of political partianship, solely bent on its own wretched triumph-reckless of the nation's welfare ; but must wish, but must make it the subject of his daily thought and of his prayers to God, that the hour may come, and come at once, when all the states shall be again within the protecting embrace and shelter of the union, enjoying alike its benefits, tented and happy and prosperous, sharing in its duties, devoted to its principles and participating in its renown. And when the people throughout our almost boundless domain may be seen coming together as brothers, with one love of country

and one hope of a common destiny-of safety, welfare, and national glory-with one determination to achieve it by united efforts-inspired and strengthened by an equally pure and ardent patriotism, former differences forgotten, and nothing remembered but their ancient concord and the equal title they have to share in the glories of the past, and to labor together for the even greater glories of the future. And may I not, with truth, assure your honors that this result will be expedited by the bringing within these temples-the courts of the United States-a class of men now excluded who, by education, character, and profession, are especially qualified by their example to influence the public sentiment of their respective states, and to bring them, if any doubt yet exists, to the conviction which, it is believed, they unanimously entertain-that to support and defend the constitution of the United States, and the government constituted by it, in all its rightful authority, is not only essential to their people's happiness and freedom, but is a solemn duty to their country and their God.

"May it please your honers, depend upon it, that in that event they will be seen gathering around the altar of the union, resolved to support it, under every exigency and at all hazards, as with reading passages from it-I find him speakone man, and with one voice be heard invoking the blessings of Heaven for its maintenance and preservation till time itself shall be no more."

A Bloody Affair in Caroll County, Miss. We learn from a gentleman from the vicinity The Mayor of Mobile forbids negros coming of Shongola, Carroli county, says the Kosciusco Chronicle, of the 4th instant, some particulars of lious, are now out of the union, and simply within an affair that proved in the end, rather serious to the jurisdiction of the constitution of the United the freedmen :

were occupying an old house near the residence of Mrs. Young, and some time ago they had a line of policy to be purshed very different before the war. Their practical relations to the lits fundamental house of the rebellion, at once its animating spirit and

ervation of that union ; such hearty denunciation of those who were seek- Is it by virtue of a constitution, and by virtue of no other ties than those of conquest. I think we ing its destruction while the war was raging, I its relations to the union ? What in does a state are to deal with them as states having state govam sure we might have been spared some years of war, some millions of money, and rivers of blood and tears. But, sir, I am not disposed to fight over again battles now happily ended. I feel, And further I would ask, whether those states dealings with them we are to be guided and govand I am rejoiced to find that members on the acting by conventions of the people have not overthrown the constitution which made them other side of the House feel, that the great question now before us is to restore the Union to its parts of the union, and thereby destroyed or susold integrity, purified from everything that inpended-phrase it as you will-the practical relations which made them parts of the union? terfered with the full development of the spirit of

for the execution of its laws. The constitution

of the United States in order to forma more per-

fect union, made its laws binding on the indi-

vidual citizens of the several states, whether liv-

Mr. Raymond : I will say, in reply to the genliberty which it was made to enshrine. I trust tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly), that it is that we shall have a general concurrence of the not the practical relations of a state at any par- vis has anything to do with the inhuman treatmembers of this House and of this Congress in ticular moment which make it a state or a part such measures as may be deemed most fit and proper for the accomplishment of that result. I of the union. What makes a state a part of the union is the constitution of the United States; am glad to assume and to believe that there is not a member of this House, nor a man in this and the rebel states have not. yet destroyed country, who does not wish from the bottom of that.

Mr. Kelly: The question I proposed is, whethhis heart to see the day speedily come when we shall have this nation, the great American er a state does not exist by virtue of a constitu-Republic, again united more harmonious in its tion-its constitution-which is a thing which action than it has ever been, and for ever one may be modified or overthrown?

Mr. Raymond : Certainly. indivisible. We in this Congress are to devise the means to restore its union and its harmony, stitutions or states have not been overthrown ? to perfect its institution, and to make it in all its Mr. Raymond: A state does not exist by virtue of the other. Now, if according to the view I have parts and in all its action, through all time to any particular constitution. It always has a concome, too strong, too wise and too free ever to stitution, but it need not have a specific constituinvite or ever to permit the hand of rebellion to tion at any specific time. A state has certain be raised against it. Now, sir, in divising those political relations to the government of the United ways and means to accomplish that great result, States ; but the fact of those relations being prac- me, took the ground that they had only to rethe first thing we have to do is to know the tically operative and in actual force at any mo- snme their places and their powers in the nationpoint from which we start, to understand the nature of the point from which we have to work. ment does not constitute its relationship to the al government, that their representatives have the condition of the territory, and the states with which we are concerned. I had supposed, at the outset of this session, that it was the purfact of its existence as an organized community sort. I cannot concur, sir, in that view. I do not pose of this house to proceed to that work with--one of the great national community of states- think that these states have any such rights. On is quite another thing. out discussion, and to commit it almost exclu-

Mr. Kelly-Let me interrupt the gentleman sively, if not entirely, to the' joint committees raised by the two houses for the consideration its practical relations cease, there be any state may and must require at their hands. The re-But sir, I must say that I was glad when I perceived the distinguished gentleman from Penn- | left ?

Mr Raymond-Why, sir. if there be no constisylvania (Mr. Stevens), himself the chairman on the part of this house of the great committee on tution of any sort in a state, no law, nothing but chaos, then that state would no longer exist as an organization. But that has not been the case. general subject, and thus invite all the rest of us who choose to follow him in the debate. In the remarks which he made in this body a few days since, he laid down, with the clearness and the of government adapted to its relation to the govforce which characterizes everything he says and does, his point of departure in commencing this great work. I had hoped that the ground he would lay down would be such that we could all of us United States. That is what we have been trying surrender. to do for the last four years. The practical relastand upon it, and cooperate with him in our common object. I feel constrained to say, sir, and I do it without the slightest disposition to create or to exaggerate differences, that there were I cannot concur. I cannot, for myself, start from

nvolved in the discussion.

poses," as "having been for four years a sepa-rate power and a separate nation." His position, sylvania (Mr. Kelly), who has questioned me they fought? It is that they may never again upon it, and I am still more doubtful whether, be made the basis of controversy and rebellion therefore, is that these states, having been rebeleven if they are intelligible, he will concur with against the government of the United States. States as so much territory to be dealt with pre- me as to their justice. But regard those states Now, what are the principles which should be cisely as the will of the conqueror-to use his just as truly within the jurisdiction of the consti- thus surrendered ? The principle of state sov-It appears that several families of negros own language-may dictate. Now, sir, if that tution, and, therefore, just as really and truly ereignty is one of them. It was the corner stone

Part of the roof of the Courier office was blown stroyed.

The smoke-stack and part of the roof of the Buffalo steel works was blown down. The steam barge International was blown from its moorings and carried down the Niagara river some distance. A large number of chimneys were blown down all over the city.

From Boston.

Boston, Dec. 22.

The formal reception of the battle flags of Massachusetts regiments to-day was the occasion of a very imposing and interesting display. There were about three thousand veteran officers and men in marching column, representing sixty procession were veterans, and their banners were

most of the buildings in the place.

Five Men Suffocated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26. Five men were suffocated at the Bremen House, in this city, on Saturday night by the escape of gas in the room where they were

sleeping. BY MAIL.

dance, at which a number got drunk, and in the melee, several guns were fired, the shot from one passing through Mrs. Young's house. On last Saturday the negros proposed to have another party, and certain parties learning this fact, re-monstrated with them, telling them finally that if they had the party they would be "burned ont.

The negros paid no attention to the warning, but went on with their party, and when in full blast, the first thing they knew the house was in flames. They attempted to make their escape, but there being armed guards at the door to prevent their egress, there were five of the number who "came up missing." There was one fel-low shot and afterwards thrown into the flames.

reconstruction, lead off in a discussion of this

lately in rebellion were and are out of the union.

Throughout his speech-I will not trouble you

dead states," and as "having forfeited all their

rights and terminated their state existence."

find expressions still more definite and distinct.

I find him stating that "they are and for four

years have been out of the union for all legal pur-

ing of the states as "outside of the union,"

our condition. I cannot believe that these states have ever been out of the union, or that they are now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they now out of the union. I cannot believe that they canno

The seven in the totage in the seven is the

line of policy to be pursued very different before the war. Their practical relations to the its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it from the one that will be proper if it is not government of the United States have been dis- was in the southern heart, it must be surrendercorrect. His belief is that what we turbed and we have been endeavoring, through ed. The ordinance in which it was embodied correct. His belief is that what we have been endeavoring, through have to do is to create new states out of this territory at the proper time, many years distant, retaining them meantime in a territorial condition, and subjecting them to precisely such a state of discipline and tutelage as congress or the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit the government or the United States may see fit actual jurisdiction over them, which, they vainly attempted to throw off is already restored. The set of the government is the proper time, many set of the proper time, many years distant to insist upon this; and it must be apparent that to prescribe. If I believed in the premises which he assumes, possibly—though I do not think probably—I might agree with the conclusion he reaches. But, sir, I cannot believe that this is

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