We laid before our readers lately the elo-quent speech made in the Scnate some days ago by Judgo Butler, on the questions con-nected with Kansas affairs. There are two or three points in this speech which made a powerful impression in the Scuate chamber when it was delivered, and they have been admired by the whole country for the lofty patriotism of their sentiments as well as the chrolling eloquence of their language. We refer particularly to his earnest and impassioned vindication of the character of General Atchison, and his equally earnest and impressive rebuke of the assault made by Mr. Hale upon the Supreme Court. In the course of the speech of Mr. Harlan, on Thursday last, he alluded to the remark of Mr. Butler made in the speech referred to. in which he said that he would rather that the Union should be dissolved in preference to being in a Union without the protection of a constitution which gives him equality Mr. Harlan construed this remark to mean that Mr. Butler preferred a dissolution of the Union rather than that the people of the Territory should have the power to exclude slavery from it. Mr. Butler was absent when the allusion was made; but after Mr. Harlan had concluded, the following

remarks were made:
"Mr. Butler.—Sir, I say now calmly, that when a northern majority shall acquire such a control over the legislation of this country as to disfranchise the slaveholding States in any respect in which they have an equality under the Constitution of the country, I will not agree to live under this Government when the Union can survive the Constitution. That is my sentiment, I am not a slave to submit myself to legislation controlled by mere discretion. Mr. President, if George Washington and Ben-jamin Franklin, and the wisest men who ever lived, were to come here and attempt to legislate under the dictates of mere discretion, and should do me an injustice, I would be a craven and a traitor to the principles of Magna Charta-to everything which I have learned from the highest sources of history—if I could submit to any measure that would place my children the ninety-nine-hundredth part of an inch beneath the children of the Senator from

"Mr. Bell, of Tennessee .- I do not wish to interfere in this matter, but I will state what I understood the Senator from Iowa

mark; I was not here when he made it. "Mr. Bell, of Tennessee .- The Senator from Iowa took the distinct ground, that the interpretation of the views of the gentleman from South Carolina was, that the 'equality' of which he spoke consisted in the citizens of the Southern States having the right, during the whole period of territorial governments in the Territories, to go there with their slaves before a State constitution was formed. I understood the Senator from Iowa to say that the Senator from South Carolina had denied that the people of the Territory of Kansas, under their organic law, could exclude slavery, if they should think proper, at the commencement of their territorial government, but must admit slavery until the Territory shall be stitution. That is what I understood him

"Mr. Butler .- This is rather an ambulatory kind of issue. I cannot find out what is the meaning of the Senator.

"Mr. Harlan .- I will state to the honorable Senator from South Carolina what I Mr. Clayton* in the debate to which we re said. The honorable Senator from Tennes | fer. He also stated that Commodore Persee has fairly presented the argument; but gy by quoting from the speech of the Senator from Georgia.

"Mr. Hale .- That is it, exactly. "Mr. Butler .- Well, sir; I want no copartnership with anybody in making speeches. If the Senator from Iowa were on the tripod to morrow at the Delphic oracle, I would not take his interpretation of my speech. He might place a Pythia there, and instruct her, and Philipise her. if he chose, but I would not take his interpretation. Why, sir, I avoided that very question in regard to the powers of the territorial government. He cannot find a word in my speech upon that question. The potential faculty of a territorial government is one over which I should exercise a very delicate control. I n ver contended that I desired a law to carry slavery into any Territory, and I never wanted a law to exclude it. All that I have contended for is, that the common domain of this government, acquired by the common blood and treasure of all parts of the United States, shall be just as free Senators from Delaware and Kentucky do to one class of citizens as to another. When the people of a Territory are in the process ty with these particular expenditures, and of approaching what may be called the maturity of their territorial existence-a State government-I say much is to be the time. But, sir, if an insulting interference were to be made by a majority of Congress, or such an inferference as would exclude a slaveholder on the broad ground pose I would stay in the Union if I could get out of it!

"That is the true doctrine. I do not the constitution perishes. I believe the great respect for the church, and for the of a generous disregard of the vulgar mat-Senator; but I fear he contends that, while ters of dollars and cents.

the letter killeth, the spirit cannot give We are on the high road so long- trod

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- Welcorn from the New London Star that Dr. Kane, accompanied Mr. Henry Grinnell, were recently in that city for the purpose of 'examining the ship Resolute, with a view of her fitness for another conflict with icedom? From this we might be led to infer that another expedition to the North Pole-probably to explore the newly discovered po'ar sea-was projected. The expedition is a laudable one and prom-ises rich laurels to whomsoever shall undertake and successfully accomplish it.

The Legislature of Oregon led adopted a me morial to the President asking for the removal of Gen. Wool from the command of the U. S. troops on the Pacific. The memorial charges him with inactivity, and a refusal to send the U.S. troops to the aid of the volunteer forces operating against the warlike Indians, or to supply them with arms and ammunition in their time of need. The Unfaithfulness of Jurers.

The New York Courier, commenting The New York Courier, commenting upon a charge delivered by a judge of that city to a grand jury, makes some remarks relative to the responsibilities and the unfaithfulness of jurors that may be read with advantage in other localities than that for which they were specially designed: Judge Capron dwells with just emphasis

upon the sanctity and supremacy of law, and nobly vindicates its claims upon its own sworn ministers. He has not spared the jury-box itself, which judges are but too apt to treat as if, like the throne, it was "hedged in with divinity." He tells the grand jury plainly, that petit jurors, like other public servants, are capable of being actuated by bad motives, and that their conduct is justly subject to inquisition. We are glad at least to hear this style of speech. It is a positive fact that one of the principal causes of the great impunity of crime in this city has been the unfaithfulness of petit jurors in wilfully preventing an agreement upon a verdict. The juror in the late Ebling case, who, according to the published statement of one or his fellows, refused to consult, with the declaration that till the City Hall rotted down he would never agree to a verdict which should send Eb ling to the State prison, was but one of a contumacious class of jurors who have for years weighed like an incubus upon the administration of justice in this city. He flagrantly violated his oath to give a true verdict according to evidence, and as richly deserves the State's prison as any perjurer now within its walls, Nay, more; false words of a witness upon the stand may be neutralized by cross-examination or overborne by other evidence; but the false conduct of a juror utterly and inevitably thwarts and foils the end of justice in the

pending trial.

It is a difficult and invidious task, we know, to judge between the firmness of a conscientious conviction and the contumacy of a foregone conclusion; but it is a subject which public opinion, too, has a right to express itself. There is nothing in the function or character of petit jurors that should any more shield them, in the case the of courtiers, (says the Daily News cornal and assaults and battery. sion or from legal punishment than any other class of public servants. In fact their guilt, if guilty, is deeper, for it is proportioned to the sacredness of the responsibility intrusted to them; and what civil re sponsibility can be like the juror's? Who like him decides upon character, life, liberty and property? Lord Brougham said that "the whole machinery of government King, Lords, and Commons-is simply t get twelve men into a jury-box," and the expression is not too strong to those who believe as we do that the highest interest of human society is justice, and that even the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess all the money they can into the treasury of the comhave been open to evil influences in a way they should not have been; their character must be redeemed, and Judge Capron has entitled himself to the public thanks, in holdly declaring the necessity.

Jolly Extravagance.

A debate in the Senate on Wednesday last discloses some precious facts touching the expenditures of the Government in the matter of printing and publishing books admitted into the Union with a State con- and maps in illustration of the travels of naval gentlemen and other officials. What will the reader think when he is told that the cost of publishing Lieut. Wilkes' book. which grew out of the Antarctic exploring expedition, has already amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars? So says

ry's book on Japan has cost the Govern my view was based on the statement of the ment two hundred thousand dollars, while honorable Senator from South Carolina, three hundred is the estimate for printing and the honorable Senator from Georgia, the reports and engravings of the reconnoi-sances of the Pacific railroad routes. These merely. I quoted, as nearly as I could re- expenses, let it be remarked, are not for member, the substance of the remarks of any work done in expeditions referred to, the Senator from South Carolina; and then but are simply the cost of getting an ac-I interpreted the meaning of his phraseolo- count of them upon paper, in readiness for circulation. Was there ever such abominable extravagance and waste of the public money as this?

No wonder that Mr. Crittenden exclaims become a great publishing house, outvieing even the Harpers in the extent_ and magnificence of its publications. The recognition of the fact, we are glad to see, disgusts him with the whole business, and leads him to declare that he wishes to see an end put to it. It is the same with Mr. Clayton, who is not less emphatic in his denunciation of these schemes of individual profit and glory. We should like to know how much money the various individuals connected with these several publishing enterprises have made. It would be a curious exposure if they could be anatomized and laid bare to a wondering public. Yet these are but samples of works of the same des cription done by the same authority, and at the same prodigal cost. There will be but too much rejoicing if the venerable

allow their spasm of economy to subside. It takes a flinty nature to resist the bland seductions of the federal capital in the matpardoned to the opinion which prevails at ter of the expenditure of money for what ever purpose; and we confess, not without emotions of regret, that it is not such gentlemen as the Senators we have named ! whom we look for consistent devotion to that he was unworthy of equality with a the maxims of frugality. Of our eminent non-slaveholding population, do you sup- public men, it is true, that we find their impulses often right, and their spontaneous sentiments as frequently just; but it is also true that neither stand the test of a vigorwish to live under this government when ous pressure. "Greatness," said Mr. Burke "is never exact." No doubt the apothegm gentleman is or has been in the church.

[Mr. Harlan. Yes, sir.] 1 have very cases as public life is constantly affording

not become mollified by time and familiari-

by European Governments, spending lavishly and without stint, encouraging prodigality and profuseness is every branch of expenditure, and leading ultimately to the same results-enormous national debts and corresponding taxation to support them. The remedy to be found, and the only remedy of which the case admits, is the election of honest public servants. It is not men of smartness, not men of political skill, not men of eloquence, not fluent Bashford cordially by the hand, and after a few lina were in charge of Adams' Express Company, talkers, that are needed in Congress, but men of business capacity and rigid integriiv. These, and these only, are the salt that is to save our institutions and Government .- N. Y. Tribune.

*Senator Clayton says that the whole cost of the exploring expedition, including the printing, was Standard, which was fortunately soon \$1,250,000, with little damage to our colemicrary.

THE IMPERIAL BABY.

As France and Europe are intoxicated with joy at the birth of an heir to the imperial throne of Napoleon, we may be pardoned for the following details of the event. On Sunday morning, a few minutes be-fore three o'clock, the sufferings of her Majesty assumed so decided a character that was deemed advisable to call in the princes and grand dignitaries of the empire

to witness the birth of the imperial infant. At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child made his appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that "the imperial prince is of so robust a constitution that be is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old!" All the officers of State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony of preliminary baptism was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinal Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Marlot, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Adras, after which the Abbe De- David B. Collins postmas er. place preached a sermon from the text Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" and wound up with an invocation in these term: "Bestow on him the pox had made its appearance in our District. Upon in these term: "Bestow on him the inquiry we find that only one case has occurred on inquiry we find that only one case has occurred o the Lord!" and wound up with an invoca-Jean Joseph, fils de France."

M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature. On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at eight o'clock and received the official announcement of the birth of upon which the law has a right to make an heir to the throne, an announcement sing of nearly all the cases on the dockets. At aquiry and pass judgment, and upon which was received with every appearance

of cordiality.

The imperial infant, as I learn from respondent,) is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed and with a surprising abundance of chesand . nut-colored hair, resembling his father's.

Crowds thronged around the palace with interminable inquiries, and a general illumination was gotten up over the city of Paris. The Emperor made donations on the event of 150,000 francs to various benevolent organizations, and the city government voted to the poor 200,000 sages were also interchanged by the Emperor with the Pope, Queen Victoria, Downger of Baden, and other courts; while the Legislative Corps, after receiving the official announcement with loyal enthusiasm, indulged the tedium of expectancy in champagne, cigars, eatables, music, and them companny. Prerents of all sorts flowed in to the young prince in such profusion, that their reception was interdicted. Among other parcels received was an ener

mous case of honey.

The Empress received from the south of France an extremely dirty girdle, which the donor said she had worn for seven confinements. As she had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

Very great enthusiasm and demonstra tion followed the reception of the news in England.

Peace and war, and all other questions of moment, have dwindled into insignificance before this domestic event.

The foreign journals by the Atlantic are orincipally filled with details respecting the in Spain. birth and baptism of the young prince. They confirm the telegraphic statement that peace is virtually concluded, but give no particulars of the proceedings by which the result was brought about.

THE DISPUTED WISCONSIN GOVERNORSHIP We have already briefly noted the fact that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has ousted Mr. Barstow from the position of Governor of Wisconsin, and I say to you in all states the position of Governor of Wisconsin, and I say to you in all says to you was all says to you in all says to you was all sa that the Senate of the United States has ant Governor McArthur, upon Mr. Barstow's vaeating the effice, attempted to assume the position against the right of Mr. Bashford. The Milwau-

locked. Knocking, however, the late private see-r tary of Mr. Barstow, Mr. Hunter, came to the door and threw it open. The Governor, accompanied by a few friends, then entered and was cordially greeted by Mr. McArthur, who invited him I handed him a copy of the judgment rendered

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further, sir, unless—Gov.
Bashferd wi hes to speak.

The Governor.—Well, Mr. McArthur, (taking off his overcoat and hanging it over a chair,) I have come to take possession of these executive apartments, and demand of you the papers heapartments, and demand of you the papers be-longing thereto, the keys of the safes, desks, &c., together with all which pertains to the executive

ford, or Governor (smiling and bowing to Bash-ford, I have to say simply this, that I held the of-logton." fice of Governor of the State under the constitu-

to put me out by force if I refuse to leave? Let us nderstand each other aright. The Gov. -I do not wish to say as much, Mr.

McArthur, but-McA. (interrupting.)-We are now occupying antigonistic relations, simply upon a political ques-tion, and I shall not treat it as a personal affront, sir, for you to answer me in the affirmative, if such is your determination. If it is your intention to sider it constructive force and yield. Mr. Hunter, (Private Secretary.)-Come, Mr.

Bashford, out with it, say what you mean, act like The Gov.-Then Mr. McArthur, I will say

message to the senate.

FIRE IN THE STANDARD OFFICE .- A fire occur red on the 24 in the office of the Charleston Standard, which was fortunately soon exampled. The Spartan.

SPARRANBURG.

quest us to return their thanks to Messrs. Finley hort our State Convention to prevent the adoption and Tolleson for the gratuitous use of Palmetto Hall for the late fair, and Iso to tender their grateful acknowledgments to the public for its very liberal patronage.

SALE DAY. No property of considerable value was dispose of on sale-day, except St. Johu's College, which was bought by Rev. T. S. Arthur for \$5,200.

NEW POST OFFICE. We have information from our Representative Od. Orr, through whom the application was made that the Postmaster General has established a new post office, called Templeman's Mill, about five

THE SHALL POY

have the facts.

TRE COURT

ne time an extra court was considered requisite, take the trouble to look at the matter. one time an extra court was considered requisite, but patient working rendered it unnecessary. We make no report of sentences, as the sessions can ple in the Presidential election, and let the contest be so placed before the country that it cannot be suspect of being wiltully blind.

Our triends did vote for us for the onice of Legy would be satisfied with the proof, such as it is; and the other man, not satisfied, we should strongly suspect of being wiltully blind.

Our triends did vote for us for the onice of Legy would be satisfied with the proof, such as it is; and the other man, not satisfied, we should strongly suspect of being wiltully blind.

OUR RAILROAD.

We are indebted to Maj. J. Y. Mills, Chief Engineer of the Spartanburg and Urion Railroad for a copy of the tariff of charges to the head of the road and intermediate points. He also placed us n possession of the fact that there is now a Depot erected at Shelton, and every requisite accommodation for receiving and discharging freight.

Another locomotive will shortly be added to the road, with a sufficient number of freight cars to do November. all the work that may offer.

Under this state of facts we hope our merchants

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

lotton had declined 1-16 a 1-8 on the lower grades. invited their wives and daughters to keep Fair qualities were scarce. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales-fair upland 61-middling 5 13-16 Breadstuffs has declined. The Bank had reduced the rate of interest to 6 per cent. Con-

will return home by the next steamer.

Although the peace conferences were progressing satisfactorily, and a committee of the plenipo, is a part of the homp region of the United Sta entiaries had been deputed to draw up the defini tive treaty, the fortifications of Nicolariff were being trength-ned and all Russians on furlough ordered

Two divisions of the Crimean army are ordered to Canada. Great mortality prevailed among the lars per month.

whie' was published in our paper of the 27th ult. cion. The Richmond Enquirer indulges a belief against the right of Mr. Bashford. The Milwau-kie American narrates the scene as follows:

About 11 o'clock, A. M., Gov. Bashford, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. B. F. Hopting in the vestibule, proceeded immediately to vine in the vestibule vine vine in the vestibule vine in the vesti State of Virginia, for \$200,000; or, if the State sented, together with those who entered with | desires to establish a model farm and agricultural him. Mr. Ryan then approached Mr. McArthur school, he will also include 800 additional acres for by the Supreme Court.

Mr. McArthur having read the document, then to sell to private parties. Virginia is to be responsaid: 'I have read this paper, Mr. Ryan; have you sible for the purchase money, and the fee simple anything further to offer?'

mmber.
Mr. McA.—(after a pause).—Well, Mr. Bash- rica, who nobly seek to throw the agis of his na- doings of Congress:

went on to explain to what extent the statute authorized Gov. Bashford to go.

Mr. McArthur.—Do you intend, Mr. Bashford, the dignity and compensation of magistrates, and be much more advantage us to the public at large

strong objections. We had rather trust judicial ap-strong objections. We had rather trust judicial ap-shall again meet.

The expenses which the general Indian war is pointments to the Legislature. Such functionaries their choice and tenure of office are removed bevond control of popular prejudice and influence.

The jury say :
"The jurors have considered our present magis. tracy system, and are of the opinion that greater competency and efficiency would be secured if their jurisdiction were increased to the extent of the

Bashford cordially by the hand, and after a few minutes' conversation quietly withdrew, having acted the gentleman throughout. Gov. Bashford, been recovered in a damaged condition, leaving Bethea, C. D. Evans, Esq. immediately after taking possession, sent up his 207 sheets unaccounted for, though they are probably burned up.

THE CONVENTION.

The objections to representation at Cincinnation are daily becoming more feeble. The South Car-THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

THANKS.

The ladies of the Baptist Sewing Society re
tion, yields to the current, and floats into the measure with a qualification that Mr. Pierce alone shall lege, but not with the Express; for the reason that we cannot allow ourself to be inflicted so conspicuously upon an unoffending public. The public taste must soon be cloyed with such a dish. tion, yields to the current, and floats into the measure with a qualification that Mr. Pierce alone shall have the support of this State. Well, we have no sort of objection to making the present Executive her first choice, though we do most earnestly exhort our State Convention to prevent the adoption of instructions of so narrow a character as to preclude support of some one clse. We are perfectly that another must be chosen. It is useless to argue who that other may be. The Carolinian contends that we shall show devotion to principle best by adhesion to Mr. Fierce. To our mind the very reverse will be established by this course; we only show how closely we are wedded to the man. The policy of the present administration is the policy of the party, and ramifies its whole extent. Except that Mr. Pierce is chief, the cabinet illustrates the constitutional integrity of the party quite as efficiently as the President—as the voice of the latter is ment in a council of government. Assuming then, that the cabinet is a unit—the principles of the administration are but the principles of the cabinet and party, and only representatively the emanation of the Express, ignoring the true and only important issue—(afraid of it, we doubt not)—has chosen to pour in a running random fire upon Viator himself. That personage has not suffered any the people with Mr. Pierce, neither can we with another name. We opine that this is fallacious. If men were so constructed as to banish all selfish in the cabinet and the constructed as to banish all selfish in that the cabinet and the constructed as to banish all selfish in the country of many after son of the College stands behind the editorial tripod.

The Express, cather for political since therefore political since of these and been exerted against useful reform, and against all schemes for the benefit of the common people. Thereupon the Express claps its wings, and with an ot triumphe, discovers that all schemes for the benefit of the common tespects, we will account to the proper tribunal—to one having jurisdiction. We have in the last is sue of the Express and the last is useful to common the college is merely the spectard, and the rain to triumphe, discovers that all selected for the Express clate of the Sate-mes for the benefit of the common tespects of the Sate-mes for the benefit of the common tespects of the Sate-mes for the base is sin of these and bound the college is m Rumors have been rife for some days that small and party, and only representatively the emanation tant issue—(afraid of it, we doubt not)—has cho

genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and on the infant—"Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, fils de France."

This appellation was entered in the Paris registers and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of the general recipital and prevent the spread of the general recipital and prevent the spread of this loathsome disease. As North Carolina and representations from the range, we advise general vaccinations as a prudent precaution.

In proposition is inquiry we find that only one case has occurred on the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are another name. We opine that this is fallacious. If the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are another name. We opine that this is fallacious. If the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of a negro girl, at Mr. Moore's, seven or eight miles from town, and serious doubts are the person of th both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow entertained by some of our physicians and citizens men were so constructed as to banish all selfish entertained by some of our physicians and citizens his name!" A name was then bestowed however, our authorities have taken proper steps to tests, we should concede the claim. But this is in its desence of the College. on the infant—"Napoleon Eugene Louis protect the public health, and prevent the spread not to be expected. Other elements will operate In our second article we ventured to say the We shall report all cases that come within our had friends to be propitated by appointment or and sensibly, ask for proof? That proposition is knowledge in subsequent issues, so the public may chagrined by defeat. Here is an army of opposi- really not to-day susceptible of demonstrative proof. tion on personal grounds; and although all may not He who affirms the poposition might refer to po-"fall away," we are sure a majority will desert litical antecedents—that, of many nominees for from the standard of the man who disappointed President of the United States, Whig and Demo-Our court closed on Saturday noon, after dispo- their hopes. The same objection could not lie cratic, the State had almost uniformly, for fitty

credible eye witness, and not from the tatmistaken. It is not to be sectional, but constitu- Now, apply this reasoning to our proposition that tional. Shall the conscitution stand in its original the South Carolina College has exercised a preponintegrity-shall the rights of all the States be pro- derant political influence in the State for many tected by its provisions-or shall higher law aboli- years; where is the proof? It is this; disruption of the confederacy! We believe the disruption of the confederacy! We believe the bounty in money out of the public treasury; it has Now, will the Express, with the Express, with the Express, with the Express become acquainted with trial, and we wish the issue fairly made up for an done so in despite of all opposition; and opposition trial, and we wish the issue fairly made up for an intelligent verdict. The result will show us whether we can preserve our rights in the Union, or seek propositions to equalize, or divide, the State patron-

KINSAS.

The following letter we find in the Cambon Journal, being the response of Hon, J. W. Whit-The steamer Asia brings dates to the 24th ult and agricultural capabilities of the new territory;

Soyce, I take great pleasure in giving you such aformation in regard to Kansas as will be useful information in regard to Kansas as win be used to persons emigrating to that country. In regard to soil, Kansas is unsurpassed, producing from the bushels of corn per acre; twentysols had advanced to 924 a 924.

Mr. Buchanan had introduced Mr. Dallas to the diplomatic corps, and then left for Paris. He otten) that does not produce more to the acre that

the best lan's o' Tennessee.

Besides being a fine grain and grass e untry, it Hemp is decidedly the most profitable crop now raised, and the statistics will show that the planters

proposition efficially made to Gov. Johnson in 1855, and communicated by him to the Legislature. We have read over this proposal, and only find it dry weather. The past winter has been, though, gard as very healthy; in some localities chills and fever prevail to some extent—we have no pulmonary diseases in Kansas. In regard to supplies, you can get to Kansas by May or June you can get to an offer to sell 200 acres, including the tomb o' colder them ever known before. Our country I re-Washington, under certain restrictions, to the gard as very healthy; in some localities chills and

CONGRESS

The following extract from the Washington corwishes of the patriotic sons and daugi ters of Ame- respondence of the Baltimore Sun epitomizes the

"One-half of the session is gone, for it is not to be supposed that Congress will remain in session thus absorb the patro after the first of August. There is time enough tarian Colleges."

beyond the control of economy or of accountability. The volunteer system must be generally resorted to, and will be attended, as usual, with extrava-

THE EXPRESS AND S. C. COLLEGE.

Messas. Entrons: We are unwilling to continue this discussion with the Express. We exolinian, which at the outset was in decided opposi- peet to discuss from to time, as occasion serves, the tion, yields to the current, and floats into the meas-

clude support of some one else. We are perfectly acter, or motives, or criminal conduct. We do clude support of some one else. We are perfectly acter, or motives, or criminal conduct. We do not choose, therefore, to consume time in an unthat another must be chosen. It is useless to arcalled for defence. And further, because we are called for defence. And further, because we are

against a new man, as any one n sy see who will years, voted for Democrats. Is that proof? Of

we can preserve our rights in the Union, or seek we can preserve our rights in the Union, or seek are have been rulely and contemptuously voted.

Was that information obtained through a served verbal communications, made in the decided in age have been rulely and contemptuously voted. down; other Colleges have been characterized on the floor of the House, by graduates of the S. C. College, as "preparatory schools;" in almost all cases of elections by the Legislature for State or District offices, in which one applicant was a graduate. Journal, being the response of Hon. J. W. Whitfield, Delegate in Congress from Kaasas, to Hon.

Jas. Chesnut, jr., touching the general topography and agricultural capabilities of the new territory:

Washington, March 18, 1856.

Washington, March 18, 1856.

District offices, in which one applicant was a graduate of that College, and the other was not, the College has been elected. Is this—is all this, no poof—no moral proof, that the S. C. College has exerted a controlling influence—less wielded a pre
whom, they were obtained, and whether the paoncation was authorized!

But we are becoming disgusted with this kind of discussion. Can our friends never learn to discussion when the cation was authorized.

Collegite has been elected. Is this—is all this, no poof—no moral proof, that the S. C. College has exerted a controlling influence—less wielded a preponderant power in the State? The Express, Ike the one hundred and first individual, supposed above, is not convinced, and still calls for proof!

We remarked, in our second article, that we would be willing to expend the \$25,000 a year, mould be willing to expend the \$25,000 a year, now given to the rich through the S. C. College, in the education of poor young men. The Express questions our sincerity, and proves its susplicionally a total priversion and misrepresentation of certain facts, (not intentionally we presume)—and when confronted by the truth in the case—by record proof—it does not frinkly and ingennously correct its error, and retract its ungener us susplicion, but calls for a different kind of proof! We stated upon our own responsibility that our Resource of the rich through the state of the state of the United States? It is nothing uncommon for larmers to pay three hundred dollars here for negro men per year. White men cannot be hired for less than \$25 dol. French troops in the Crimea.

Another Carlist conspiracy had been discovered in Spain.

MOUNT VERNON.

Several of the Virginia papers indulge severe strictures upon the letter of John A. Washington, addressed to Mrs. Wofford, of our town, apprizing her that Mount Vernon was not for sale, and while was published in our paper of the 27th uit.

In addition to our advantages as an agricultural people, we have a trade with New Mexico, Utah, Origon and California, amounting to several millions of dollars per annum; besides our Indian trade amounts to more than one million per annum. In addition, the government, for military supplies, expends a very large sum. Military stories are sent out to all the posts of New Mexico and the Indian country; and, to give you some dear of the amount of transportation required for that department, one firm last year employed over seventeen hundred men, and twelve hundred wagons, each drawn by twelve oxen. Kansses is the state.

We stated that we met a sal and bitter d'sapis as gratuitous as it is unkind. The public we address understand our character better.

lic confidence to sustain user; one than tendered drawn from the people of taxes understand our character better. We stated that we met a sail and bitter disap-

pointment (in common with fifty other gentlemen who helped to fight the battle) in the defeat of the

selection of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McArthur having read the document, then add: I have read this paper, Mr. Ryan; have you anything further to offer?

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further, sir, unless Gov.

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offer?

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further, sir, unless Gov.

Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. That project was—to establish an Academy of high grade effort they are now making to assist us in prevent
Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. That project was—to establish an Academy of high grade effort they are now making to assist us in prevent
Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. That project was—to establish an Academy of high grade effort they are now making to assist us in prevent
Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. That project was—to establish an Academy of high grade effort they are now making to assist us in prevent
Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. That project was—to establish an Academy of high grade effort they are now making to assist us in prevent
Mr. Ryan.—Nothing further to offered a rival project. The tender of the School Reform in the leading opponents of the School Reform in the lead

attributed his defeat to a Railroad combination. In three. Is this are these—the subject-matter We know he attributed it to both combined; we disappointment? What would success be to the subject with the subject matter.

signify! Major Henry, says the Express, was a ment. Gen. Price, of New Jersey, formerly purser in warm friend to the College. Now, we knew Maj. During February 2,262 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York city, whose cash means averaged \$1,300.

The jury gave him a verdict for \$195, which amount they find due to him by the Government.

Warm friend to the College. Now, we knew Maj. Henry far more intlinately than ever did our friend of the Express. He sent his son to that amount they find due to him by the Government.

College, avening his reagons generally to les perthe Navy, and charged with defalcations amounting to \$45,000, has recently been on trial at Tren-

We did desire the chairmanship of the Commit-tee on Education, with the sole aim and purpose of more effectually carrying through the School Re-form Bill, that committee having charge of all bills of that nature; we did not care a fig for any Trus-teeship. We were not appointed in charge of that committee; but we were appointed chairman of another, which we did not desire; but there was

his honors. Now, do these admissions prove that we ever "aspired to the Truste ship of the South Carolina College?" That statement, in virtue and in morals, has not one part de of truth in it. We do not mean to say the Express asserted anything

corporations, without involving personal feeling, personal motive, and personal sincerity?

Now, if our friend of the Express choose to discuss the College factors. cass the College further for the benefit of his real-ers, we propose to offer the question upon which he may enlighten them, and in reference to which

Now, here is work enough for the Express, without having it augmented or complicated by any sayings or doings of Vintor's. Let that journal assume that the College dress not rule the Sone; was raised in Teonessee, and I have been in nearly every State in the Union, and I say to you in all candor, that I have never seen any country that possesses as many abundances to new or old settlers as Kansas. Our friends in Western Missouri, with a milar soil to Kansas, make from six to eight of names, and a College Record of names. But the Late of paragraphs above, and when the Express cannot ask for proof here, for there is a Legislative Record of names. But

In the last twenty years!

Let us tell the Express a significant fact. The leading opponents of the School Reform in the Express, as accounting, by way of motire, for our

thank the people of South Caronan, for the noble effort they are now making to assist us in preventing the best country, in my opinion, in the United States from falling into the hands of the Abolitonist.

Jet was—to establish an Academy of ling grade in each Congressional District, with a Faculty to each, paid by the State, an aggregate salary (in each Academy) of about \$12,000 a year; tuition for the laboral transfer of the plough in the Companion of the plough fees to be charged about the same as those charged in Colleger; the buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., etc., to be paid for by the State;—that these Congressional Academies might serve as feeders—as one of the se-called "learned professions"—creourpreparatory schools—for the S. C. College; and thus absorb the patronage now given to the "Secof the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdation over the case which they have just decided in tayor of yourself, I must decline to vacate these rooms.

Mr. Ryan ask drMr. McArthur if he wished to be understood that he court in reference to the present magistracy system. The passage of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdation over the first of August. There is time enough left, however, to dispose of all useful business legislation; for no political legislation can be accomplishing success as a legislator, having failed in the present condition of parties in Congress. The regular appropriation hills are in congress. the case which they have just decided in tayor of yourself, I must decline to vacate these rooms.

Mr. Ryan ask deMr. McArthur if he wished to the present magistracy system. The passage of forwardness. The deficiency bill, in the form in might reach the people, and bless the children of acted, in which we served—having roluntarily. Mr. Ryan ask d-Mr. McArthur it he wished to be understood that he refused to leave, and then a law in conformity to this recommendation would be understood that he refused to leave, and then a law in conformity to this recommendation would be which it has passed the Senate, will annie pat it has passed the poor! Here, gentle reader, is a specimen of retired only when called to another post of duty the items which were to be embraced in the eneral civil and diplomate bill.

State College patriotism! Does the Express want proof of these facts? The printed Bills and printed of Thirty-three—possessing in a most gratifying n e sure the confidence of the country and chris-To electing magistrates by the people we have strong objections. We had rather trust judicial appointments to the Legislature. Such functionaries are always more independent and faithful when their choice and tenure of office are removed be.

The volunteer system must be generally reserved to, and will be attended, as usual, with extravagence and waste.

The discussion of the various propositions in relation to a remedy for the action of the late naval retiring board has been recommenced in earnest and with a view to a final disposition of the subject. That some measure of relief for officers who have been subject to the action of the board will be adopted there can be no doubt.

Another District.—We are pleased to see must find some way of accounting for it.

We know he attributed it to both combined; we know that such was alleged to have been the joint cause at the time. But are not the Clerk's duties as well performed now? Who said they were not? They are done no better.

Major Dean had as fine business talents as the present Clerk, or as any other man we know in South Carolina. But there stands an ugly fact, and the College was not to blame, and the Express differ with as about the S. C. College, or anything else.

We know he attributed it to both combined; we know that such was alleged to have been the joint cause at the time. But are not the Clerk's duties as well performed now? Who said they were not? They are done no better.

Major Dean had as fine business talents as the present Clerk, or as any other man we know in South Carolina. But there stands an ugly fact, to cause at the time. But are not the Clerk's duties as well performed now? Who said they were not?

They are done no better.

Major Dean had as fine business talents as the present Clerk, or as any other man we know in South Carolina. But there stands an ugly fact, to cause at the time. But they did not the good people of the District in which we were the country and the good people of the District in which we were the cause at the time. But they are not?

They are done no better.

Major Dean had as fine business talents as the present Clerk, or as any other man we know in South Carolina. But there stands an ugly fact, to cause at the time. But they are not?

The discussion of the The Gov.—Then Mr. McArthur, I will say that should you refuse to give up possession of these rooms peacenbly, I shall feel it my duty to use what force would be necessary to eject you.

McArthur,—That is sufficient, sir. I consider this a constructive ejectment. I will now yield to the first and the College was not to blame, and the Express that Marion District has appointed Delegates to that Marion District has appointed Delegates to the Rey Dr. Cor. of the Rey

The divorce applied for by Rev. Dr. Cox, of gentlemen represent the democracy of the District:

by a man worthy of his steel. And, pray, who

Cols. N. Phillips, C. W. Miller, Dr. Alfred W. said the contrary? "Mr. Middleton was a worthy lowed by another, where the wife of a Rev. Mr. competitor." Yes, he was. And what does that signify? Major Henry, says, the Express, was a