

From the Baltimore Sun.

Thirty-First Congress—1st Session.

SENATE.—Mr. Clemens laid on the table a resolution for creating for Gen. Scott the office of Lieut. General.

The compromise bill was taken up. The pending amendments to Mr. Bradbury's amendment being rejected, Mr. Dayton moved to amend by providing that the Texas question be brought before the Supreme Court. After a debate, in which Mr. Cass, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Foote, and Mr. Ewing took part, this was negatived—15 to 39.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment, providing that the commissioners be unprejudiced on the question. Lost, 12 to 33.

Mr. Bradbury's amendment was rejected—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. Bradbury offered the same proposition, but providing that the commissioners be authorized to take a convenient boundary. Mr. Rusk offered to amend so as to annul and condemn all orders given by Col. Munroe, &c.

Some debate followed, and Mr. Rusk's amendment was rejected, yeas 12, nays 42.

Mr. Underwood moved an addition to the amendment, providing that in case the commissioners do not agree, or their agreement be not ratified, it shall be lawful to bring the case before the Supreme Court, but withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Mason moved an amendment to Mr. Bradbury's last amendment, which was decided in the negative—yeas 29, nays 27.

Mr. Hale moved an amendment—lost, 14 to 41.

Mr. Turney offered an amendment providing that no pecuniary consideration shall be given for altering the true line.

Mr. Foote said it was a proposition leading to civil war.

Mr. Turney said it was not uncommon for gentlemen to differ in opinion. Mr. Jefferson and others spoke, and the amendment of Mr. Turney was rejected—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. Hale moved an adjournment.

The Senate adjourned.

JULY 30, 1850.—Mr. John Davis presented the credentials of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, appointed Senator from Massachusetts in the place of the Hon. Daniel Webster, resigned.

Mr. Winthrop was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Mason offered joint resolutions confirming the right of Texas to territory claimed by her when she was annexed, and giving her full possession of the same. Laid over.

The report of the select committee on the investigation of the Benton and Foote difficulty was ordered to be printed.

The compromise bill was taken up to-day, and Mr. Dawson moved to amend Mr. Bradbury's amendment, by limiting the proposed territorial government of New Mexico to the territory west of the Rio Grande.

Mr. Clay supported it. Mr. Rusk, Mr. Foote and Mr. Dawson vindicated it. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Douglass and Mr. Benton opposed it.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the bill on the table. This was rejected—yeas 25, nays 32.

Mr. Dawson's amendment to the amendment

The amendment of Mr. Bradbury as amended, was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 28.

Mr. Norris moved to amend by striking out that part of the bill which prohibits the territorial legislatures from passing any law to prohibit or admit slavery. A debate followed, in which Messrs. Phelps, Foote, Downs, Pratt and Turney took part.

Mr. Turney said the effect of the motion would be to exclude slavery. The officers of the territory would be appointed by a Northern President, and they would exclude slavery.

Mr. Clay spoke in favor of striking out the clause, as it assumed a power of intervention by Congress. The North would be for the restriction and the South against it.

After a long debate, a motion was made to adjourn, and lost, yeas 10, nays 41.

Shortly after, Mr. Jefferson Davis took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

JULY 31.—The Compromise Bill was taken up; pending the motion of Mr. Norris to strike out the provision which restricts the territorial governments from passing any law prohibiting or establishing slavery.

Mr. Jefferson Davis opposed it.

The amendment was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 21.

Mr. Walker brought forward an amendment striking out all except what relates to California. But Mr. Pearce offered an amendment, which took precedence, to wit: to reinstate what had been stricken out relative to New Mexico, and the amendment of Mr. Downs adopted yesterday, and provides that the territorial government of New Mexico shall go into operation on the 4th day of March, 1851.

Mr. Pearce spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Foote resisted it, and declared that it would defeat the bill.

Mr. Rusk opposed the amendment. He had hoped that Texas would be at rest for one day. He would stand to be shot at, but not every day to be snapp'd at. He complained of the want of sympathy and regard for the rights and feelings of Texas. He was afraid that some were ready to test the strength of this government in a conflict with a State. It would be found a hazardous experiment.

Mr. Dawson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Shields had with reluctance voted for the amendment of the Senator from Georgia. Upon reflection, he would not defend that provision: and he would support the amendment of the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Pearce.)

Mr. Benton spoke at length in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the surrender of New Mexico to Texas. He was in favor of keeping possession of New Mexico until the title was decided by competent authority.

Mr. Houston and Mr. Dawson replied.

Mr. Pearce's amendment was finally agreed to—striking out certain sections relative to N. Mexico.

Mr. Dawson's amendment was agreed to, yeas 33, nays 22.

The question was then on Mr. Pearce's amendment, providing that the territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into effect till the 5th of March, 1851.

Mr. Douglas moved a substitute for it.

Mr. Hale moved indefinitely to postpone the bill. This was rejected, yeas 27, nays 32.

Mr. Underwood said the bill could be passed,

but it was necessary to give New Mexico a government. Do it ourselves or let Texas do it, or have a territorial government. It was our duty to give New Mexico a government, and he was willing to put in any clause saving the rights of Texas.

The question was taken on Mr. Douglas's amendment providing that the commissioners shall report by the 15th December, and that until Congress adjusts the boundary dispute, the rights of both parties shall remain as they are. This was rejected, 24 to 33.

Mr. Turney moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This was lost, yeas 29, nays 30.

Mr. Atchison gave notice of an amendment to strike out all excepting what related to Utah.

Mr. Underwood's amendment to the amendment striking out the limitation in Mr. Pearce's motion, was lost, 25 to 32.

Mr. Yulee moved to strike out the Board of Commissioners and all that remained in the bill on that subject. This was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 28.

Mr. Chase moved an indefinite postponement of the bill—lost, 29 to 29.

AUGUST 1.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas, took up the California Bill reported from the committee on territories.

Mr. Foote moved to provide that California shall exercise no jurisdiction south of the parallel of 35 deg. 30 min.

Mr. Dawson supported it. Mr. Foote said he should not vote for the bill without the amendment, and he did not think it would pass the other House without it.

Mr. Mason made some remarks in support of the motion.

Mr. Clay was in favor of the admission of California. He commented at length and with great severity on the causes of the defeat of the Compromise Bill. For himself he intended to be unswayed by the threats of individuals or of States against this Union. While he had a voice or an arm he would raise them in defence of the Union.

Mr. Foote spoke at length in comment upon disunion sentiments, as expressed particularly in South Carolina at public meetings and in public papers.

After some remarks, in which Mr. Foote, Mr. Butler, Mr. Hale and Mr. Dickinson took part, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to admit California as a State, to provide for the establishment of the territories of New Mexico and Utah, and to make certain propositions to Texas in regard to boundaries, and for other purposes, was read the third time, amidst some laughter. The bill was passed and title amended.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. White asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution providing that the Speaker shall appoint a special committee of twenty members to consult, and report to the House such a bill as will be calculated to allay the present excitement, and settle the questions permanently which have caused the excitement.

Objection was made by Messrs. Root and Carter to the resolution, and it was not introduced.

On motion of Mr. Duer, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Disney in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the fortification bill.

Mr. King moved to strike out the item of \$30,000 for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor.

The question was taken and the Committee refused to strike out—yeas 11; nays 104.

Mr. Jones moved to reduce the item of \$50,000 to Fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor, to \$25,000.

Mr. Kerr defended the necessity of this fort, and the whole amount of the appropriation.

The Committee refused to make the reduction.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., moved an amendment linking the application of the appropriation to works nearly completed, which was voted down.

The bill was then reported to the House, when Mr. Bayley moved the previous question.

A message was announced from the Senate, with bill for the establishment of a territorial government for the Territory of Utah. Its announcement created a general laugh.

Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which, on motion, the House adjourned.

MR. CLAY AND MR. RHETT.

Recently in reading the debates of the Senate we were struck with astonishment at a most outrageous vindictive attack by Mr. Clay on the strictly Honorable Robert B. Rhett, frequently a member of Congress from South Carolina. Mr. Rhett is now a private citizen and an amiable man. It was a safe attack because Mr. Rhett cannot reply to Mr. Clay on the floor of the Senate, and thus "right his wrongs wherever given." And Mr. Clay's age and Mr. Rhett's religious associations alike forbid that mode of retaliation which our southern sentiments and customs approve: a law higher than the law.

Mr. Clay said "Mr. Rhett was a traitor, and deserved a traitor's fate." We regret that some southern Senator had not the manliness to hear Mr. Clay with the word Liar; This word Traitor has now become so common, that we copy the true definition of Treason from the Constitution of the United States—Article 3, sec. 3. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." We commend this definition to Mr. Clay.—His ideas were always loose, and it is scarcely possible that any man who knew what legal Treason was, should declare in the Senate that a public speech at Charleston amounted to it.

But it may be that Mr. Clay distinguishes between legal and moral treason, but he would it seems, punish both alike, consign both sinners to the same fate. Well, there is such a thing as a moral or figurative Treason. By this we understand the man whose tongue and heart are unfaithful to his country. In this sense of the term, we pronounce Henry Clay a Traitor to his country, to his constituents who have cherished him, to the land of his birth.

Yes, sir, the clouds which now surround us are of your own invoking. But for your influ-

ence in the National Councils since 1820; but for your continual bartering and compromising of the rights of the south for a hope of the Presidency; but for your alliance with the profits of our pillagers such as protective tariffs, rotten banks, &c., the country would now be safe, the Union in no peril. If the Union is dissolved, sir you are the traitor who has for 30 years been engaged in sapping its foundation, and shivering its columns. Tottering as it now is, and as you are to dissolution, it would not be inappropriate if the Temple and the Ephesian who fired it should perish together. That you are eloquent and brave, no man doubts; but you are ambitious and selfish.—*Wilmington Aurora.*

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1850.

The Camden Meeting and the Union.

The course that the Washington Union has pursued toward the South, has severed it forever from the confidence of the Southern People. And now with "a pale and yellow melancholy," he decries each movement of the South as "more Ultraism," "Treason," and like expressions of horror. We take no notice of the pecuniary incentives which drive this paper to the support of the *Grand National Party.* And coupled with them the efforts of its reputed co-editor—Gen. Foote—to gain a place under the government, since it is certain he can no longer represent the people he has betrayed. Mr. Ritchie would fain still the tumult in the South—he would have them yield to Northern aggression, and place their necks as footstools for the North to uphold the "glorious Union"—and wonder in concert with Mr. Foote at the character of the toasts at our celebrations in Carolina on the 4th. As well might he sit, Vulture like, on the verge of Etna's crater and with his hoarse croaking, think to still the rumbling thunder of its inward fires. He remarks, relative to the Union, that "there is imminent danger, and our brethren in the North as well as of the South should be acquainted with the signs that are exhibited in the horizon. On the present occasion to which we refer, it is not one man whose speech breathes disunion and disunion; but it comes to us in the shape of a popular meeting which has taken place at Camden, in South Carolina."

Does he look at the papers? Does he not see from Arkansas to Florida, demonstrations of the same nature?

He asks "is Col. Gregg mad?" Is Father Ritchie mad? The indications are against him. To suppose that an aged Politician, and a southerner too, could think the South so tame as to submit to the miserable efforts of political jugglery to degrade and subject her. In awful array he copies the entire proceedings of the Camden meeting, and holds us up to the horror-stricken North as "Disunionists." You are right, we are disunionist, unless we get equality. And if we have to write our title to our own, with our swords for pens, and our blood the ink, depend upon it that title will be drawn—36 30 is most emphatically our ultimatum. We have all to gain by a dissolution of the Union—nothing to lose—and can you listen to the mighty voice, which is rising from the Dan to the Beersheba of the south, and doubt our determination? Every breeze bears upon its wings the oaths of a nation of freemen, to assert their rights—and think you, Father Ritchie, that the threats of a hemp rope, from one whose life has been one long, deep curse to the South—the picayune blustering of him whose business it is to Foote Clay bills, or the long union homilies of your most worshipful Editorship, can convert the South into submissionists? If so, you are sadly mistaken. You class us with Seward, Hale, &c.—well Seward and Hale are better friends to the South than you, Mr. Foote, Mr. Clay, &c. are. They are the open enemy—the honest enemy—we see their advances and know how to meet their attacks. You would mask the abyss and direct our footsteps directly over its mouth. Believe it, sir, the Hotspurs of the South, as you term them, are numerous enough to have the Union as they made it, or have it not at all. We ask the North no favors, and we shall never ask them any quarters.

Our location and institutions mark us as the people to take that stand relative to America that Sparta or Athens held towards Europe, and we should, like them, prepare to meet any and every emergency. Let us have Spartan training to accomplish Spartan acts. We suggest to the next Legislature the establishment of branch Military Schools throughout the State, say one for each Congressional District, which should be not only preparatory schools, but able to give a full course in military and practical sciences. Let us have young men who know how to handle the sword as well as Horace—who spend more time in acquiring a practical and useful education, such as is generally attained at those schools, than in poring over Greek and Latin, and reading always of men and acts, and take no measure to enable themselves to imitate them. The expense will be small, and the benefits incalculable, and we earnestly hope the Legislature will adopt some plan of accomplishing this important purpose.

The Pistol Committee

Has reported. It makes Mr. Benton in the first place the aggressor. Acquits Mr. Foote for his defence but condemns the wearing of arms in the Senate.

The Hornet's Nest.

The editor of this truly excellent paper has added to its title the word "TRUE SOUTHERN," and the paper is now published under the name of the "Hornet's Nest and True Southern." We have on several occasions noticed the bold and decided position he had taken on the side of Southern rights, and we hail this as an additional pledge of his fidelity to the South. The Hornet's Nest was the first paper in the old North State to rise up in defence of Southern Rights, and echoing as we hope and believe it does, the voice of old Mecklenburg, the feeling will no doubt, spread as in days

of yore, until few will be left willing to wear the chains their Northern "brethren" are now forging for them. We make the following extracts from the editor's reasons for a change of title:

"All along we have supported a position which seemed to call either for some other name than the 'Hornet's Nest,' or for some addition to the present. We came to the conclusion that the addition was best. 'Hornet's Nest' commemorates the events in our early history, which have given to Mecklenburg a fame that will never die while there shall be a language to record it in, and we have thought it very appropriate to have connected with that which calls up the past—something which has an immediate and close intimacy with the present and future, and consequently we have added the title, TRUE SOUTHERN."

"True Southern our paper shall be in every sense of the word. True to the interest of the South, true to her honor, true to every thing she may hold dear. True to her now, true when the conflict shall wage fiercely, and true if we be the last left upon a defeated field to lie in dying accents—the South, the South forever."

We see that she is either to be trampled upon and succumb to submission of the most shameful and degrading kind, or stand up and proclaim she will dare attempt at every hazard to sustain her rights, her honor, her position. We see she is to become a mere cypher in the confederacy, to bow the knee to the Belial of oppression, or to occupy her proud position as the most noble of the Union, or to establish her independence, and we have not hesitated where to place ourself, and it is, to be with her through victory or defeat, through weal or wo, through honor or through blood.

"In view of these considerations, and this our determination, we have added the title in question, and if any conduct of our's ever belie it, I ask the first Southern traitor I meet (the lowest character in the world), to cut my throat."

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

CAMDEN, Aug. 3, 1850.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kershaw, held this day at the Court House, on motion, Chas. J. Shannon, Esq., was called to the Chair and J. B. Kershaw appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks of a practical character.

Col. Jas. Chesnut jr. offered the following resolutions with a few earnest and pertinent appeals to the meeting, to come fully up to the exigency of the occasion.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens of Camden and Kershaw District, who are here assembled, a Plank Road from this place through Lancaster to Monroe, or some other point in North Carolina, will promote the commercial and other interests of the places indicated, and ought therefore to be built.

2. Resolved, That the citizens of Kershaw District will construct the said Road to the dividing line between Lancaster and Kershaw, provided the citizens of Lancaster will continue the Road to the dividing line between North and South Carolina, and the citizens of North Carolina will continue it to Monroe or some other suitable place in that State.

3. Resolved, That we invite the citizens of Union, Stanly, Anson, Cabarrus and old Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and of Lancaster District, South Carolina, and such other Districts and Counties as are favorable to the measure, to send delegates to meet in Lancasterville, on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of settling the plan and devising the means of building the said road as soon as practicable.

4. Resolved, That twenty-one delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to represent us in the proposed Convention.

Maj. J. M. DeSaussure seconded the resolutions and commented on the subject at some length, estimating carefully the reasonable results of the enterprise.

Messrs. W. E. Johnson, J. M. Cooper, and other gentlemen severally made a few remarks and the resolutions were adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention:

Capt. Thomas Lang	J. S. Cunningham, Esq.
Maj. J. M. DeSaussure	A. D. Jones, Esq.
Col. Jas. Chesnut, jr.	W. B. Fletcher, Esq.
Col. J. B. Kershaw	Capt. J. M. Ingreff
J. M. Cooper, Esq.	Col. T. P. Ballard
W. E. Johnson, Esq.	Col. J. C. Heile
J. B. Cureton, Esq.	Maj. D. D. Kirkland
Col. T. L. Dixon	Col. Wm. Drakeford
Col. L. J. Patterson	John P. Knox, Esq.
J. R. Dye, Esq.	Dr. J. W. Ford

Capt. B. Jones.

On motion of Maj. J. M. DeSaussure it was Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to correspond with the Public Authorities of the various Districts and Counties named in the third Resolution and invite them to unite in said Convention.

On motion of Col. J. Chesnut, Jr., ordered that public notice be given of the intention to apply for a charter at the next session of the Legislature, as required by law.

On motion of Maj. DeSaussure, Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it stand adjourned to the first Saturday after the first Monday in September next, to receive a full report from our Delegates to the Convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. J. SHANNON, Ch'm.

J. B. KERSHAW, Sec.

For the Camden Journal.

THE PLANK ROAD—THE CRISIS!

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

One of these propitious tides the people of Camden wisely seized at the full flood in '45, and have since sailed on a sea of comparative prosperity. Another is swelling up, and if again we opportunely launch upon it we may continue to spread our sails and ride prosperously, moving on "like a thing of life;" but failing—shall lows, quicksands, and disastrous shipwreck shall speedily overtake us.

The sagacious, enlightened and public spirited men of Union county, North Carolina, have taken the initiative, have nobly led in this most important enterprise. And Lancaster too—though disheartened by the failure of her noble effort for a Rail Road, and reluctant at first in this movement, but always ready, as in 1812,

when her whole regiment of 1200 men at the tap of the drum stepped forward as volunteers, to meet and drive back the arrogant foe—always ready, when her duty is made clear, to perform it at any and all hazards, stands prepared to meet us at the line—has challenged us in a spirit of noble emulation and manly public spirit to meet her there. And where is old Kershaw in this great argument? Slow to move, but hard to beat, she too will be found "up to the full point," whether it be "near the flashing of the guns" on the field of battle or on the far nobler field of peaceful public spirited and beneficent enterprise.

Are there yet any who doubt the necessity, the policy of a prompt, manly and effective practical response to the invitations—the generous challenges that have reached us. Are there any hesitating to take up the glove in such a controversy. Then let them turn to Mills, Map of South Carolina, and trace a line from Columbia, via Rice Creek Springs, 15 miles from Camden, and Winnsboro, Chester, and the Nation ford to Charlotte and Salisbury; another from Manchester via Sumter and Darlington Court Houses to Wilmington; another from Darlington via Cheraw to Concord, and still another from Fayetteville to Concord or Salisbury; and then consider what will be the condition of Camden and all her dependent interests, when the Rail and Plank roads contemplated and in rapid progress upon the lines indicated shall be complete. Remember, that these roads, without competition, will command all the trade beyond them; and for ten miles at least, within them. Think, we earnestly invoke you, of the character of the soil and geological structure of the country, the trade of which will still be left to Camden! What is it! Mostly a narrow region of sand hills and slate formation, already worn out, or incapable of improvement. Can the trade of this region sustain Camden? We repeat, let the merchants, the tradesmen, the mechanics, the lawyers and the doctors, aye, the Rev'd Clergy, and those whose noble vocation is "to teach the young ideas how to shoot," the planter, the judge, and the retired gentleman, aye, all whose facilities of trade, means of education, religious instruction and social intercourse, depend upon the prosperous condition of Camden—Let them reflect what will be their own condition when the stores of Camden shall have become Courthouse shops and doggeries, with houses abandoned and dilapidated and worthless; churches and schools closed or shrunk to skeletons, when the rolling of the cars shall be heard but once a week, or the road be broken up entirely and your Banks all closed and withdrawn.

Is this exaggeration? Consider the effect of forcing into market a dozen of the principal houses! A reduction of half the whole value of the real estate of Camden would follow; and then another dozen, and another! But will these disastrous results come upon us? Circumscribe the trade of Camden within the limits indicated and where will the Mathesons, the Villegignes, the Levys, the McDowalls, the Kennedys, and Dunlaps, and others of their grade be found with their capital, their character and skill? In Charlotte, Chester, Winnsboro and Salisbury. Is this but wild prophecy? Mene, mene tekel: thy glory shall depart and shall be given to others; five or ten years will unfold the book of fate and the prophecy will be a fact accomplished.

What will avert this impending doom? We answer, a PLANK ROAD, or SYSTEM OF PLANK ROADS, projected northward, eastward and westward. These will do it. No artificial means of transportation of persons or things, yet devised, on such lines as we propose to occupy can compete with these roads. They will carry the trade across the lines of Rail Roads and from the very fountains of their origin. The actual cost of toll for 100 pounds 100 miles, upon a plank road at the rates established upon some already in operation and paying as high as 80 per cent profits, is only three cents—Three cents 100 pounds per 100 miles! This the farmer would have to pay. Would he pay it? or would he subject his Cotton, flour, wheat, corn, or bacon to a Rail Road charge of at least 25 cents per hundred miles?

But are we able to build it? Able? why, the members and pew holders of a single Church in Camden are worth three millions of dollars; a tithe of their annual income would build half what we are required to do. Able! the real and personal estate of the town of Camden, including merchandise, is one million; one years income and profits would build the road to Concord and Charlotte. Able, indeed! why the Corporation of Camden can build 20 miles of the road and not add one dollar to the present scale of taxation—perhaps the lowest in the Union. Able is not the word. Are you willing? Do you see your danger? Have you the spirit to meet it—to meet it now. Have none prejudged the matter? Are there no unmanly prejudices? Are none disposed to shirk their fair share of a contribution to an enterprise, noble in itself and of common interest—of universal benefit from the poorest laborer in the streets to the richest merchant or planter. It was said on a former great occasion by an eminent citizen then of Camden, "Is there any man in this house, having a common interest, who perceives that the work will shine to his advantage, and who is able, and who shirks his just share of the common charge? If there be, I would not trust him with my purse."

Let every man put the matter to his own mind—to his own heart—be true to himself, and do his duty to his country, and the work will be done. Camden will again advance.—Our children will rise up and call us blessed, our works shall follow us, and the wise and good will praise us.

BLANDING.

NON-INTERVENTION DEFINED.

During the California debate in the House on the 29th inst., our immediate Representative took occasion to refer to this celebrated term, which exhibits so striking an illustration of Talleyrand's definition of language—"a means invented for concealing our thoughts."

He is thus reported:

Mr. Woodward said he had but two views to present. We were told that the question whether rights in slave property in the territories be recognized by the Constitution, should be determined by the courts either for or against those rights, good faith and respect for the decisions of the courts, would bind the North.