

W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor.

## EDGEFIELD, S. C., MARCH 22, 1854.

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## SPEECH OF HON. A. P. BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

IN THE SENATE, February 24, 1854 .- The Senate having under consideration the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

WE regret that our limits forbid the publication of this speech entire. It is only practicable in a weekly like ours to give short speeches in full. Long ones, like that now before us, must submit to the scissors. They are thus more apt to benefit the generality of readers. Nothing daunts one unused to long sittings and long readings more than a seven-column speech or article. With this apology, we proceed to give'a very condensed outline of the Judge's admirable speech, culling such extracts as we can.

the Honorable Senator gives the range of his

had never shone upon her; and I have no ( doubt he would regard her as a daughter of have stopped to speak Latin at all; and he would not have required an engineer to show him the straightest way out of that palace. Two DolLARS per year, if paid in advance-Two [Laughter.] If he would have said anything it all, it would have been something like Rip Van Winkle's solilogny when he found that he and his dog Wolfe found no favor

with his sour spouse-whilst suffering under the scorching fire of her tongue, Rip said there are two sides to the house, and I think the outside is the best for me. Equality! Equality! I should like to

see a play written on this matter. I have no doubt that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, with his taste and talent could draw up one describing the scene which I have mentioned. He could depict the negro princess in search of a husband, and could take the scene as a practical illustration of its results.

I have treated these things thus far with some little ridicule, but with fairness, I hope; and now, sir, I approach the discussion of the questions which I propose to debate.

The Senator, having disposed of Messrs: SUMNER, WADE, &c., proceeds to sustain his first proposition which we have stated above. In setting forth this part of his argument, the speaker is clear and pointed. He illustrates the great difference between the sentiment of the Northern people on Slavery before and after the Missouri Compromise, and holds that the "seeds of discord," which have come near dissolving the Union, were all drilled" in the line of 36? 30!.

The second branch of his argument is maintained by our Senator with much force. Under this head, another long and interesting digression is made by the Judge upon the comparative merits of northern and Southern civilization. He quotes the last Census which upon many material points is decidedly in our favor. With all their boasted philanthropy the excess of Northern over Southern pauperism is shown to be nearly in the ratio of 9 to 1. We have as many churches in proportion to population. It is line, you can go where you chose. Where veys, and it makes Congress the governor After an appropriate but brief exordium, further exhibited that Massachusetts and onnecticut, having together a half million one will contend that there is an express less of population than the combined States grant of such authority. But, sir, if there is any one thing truer than another, it is that these States entered into this confedenually,1,886,255 gallons more of liquor upon its work of ruin than do the two last named Status

the incompetency of Congress to establish Nox. But sir, I rather think he would not the Missouri Compromise line or any such line-is sustained with elaboration ; and we would be glad to place this portion of his speech in full before our readers. They must be contented with the following extracts : I regard the Missouri compromise as

fatal error on the part of our ancestors. 1 grant that it was an error committed in honorable faith, under the expection that all its requirements would be observed and fulfilled. They have not been. If there were no other ground, the Southern portion of the confederacy, from this fact alone, would be absolved from all claims to be called upon to observe it. It wants all the elements of a competent compact- it wants proper parties-it wants the constitutional consent of the States, properly expressed, according to the laws of the bond of union : and that bond recognises no such parties as North and South.

North and South never made a bond of compact. Thirteen Commonwealths, sovereign republics, made a confederacy of equal States, to be governed by the terms of a written constitution, with definite and limited powers to those who were to administer the government under its provisions. In the effort to make the compromise, the agent usurped a power that belonged exclusively to the constituting principle. To some extent the principle may have affirmed the compromise, but with no such acquiescence as could bind either party where the provisions of the compromise have either been changed by another compromise, or disregarded by either party.

But I go further, and say that I know of to shadow of authority in the federal government to adopt such a provison as that which is contained in what is called the Missouri compromise, to wit : that the line of 36° 30' should be the dividing line between the territories where slavery should be prohibited, and where it might be allowed. The very fact that such a line could be established would give to Congress unlimited discretion over this subject. If you admit the power of Congress to fix the line of 36° 30', act under the limited monarchy of the Condoes Congress derive such powers? Is it and trustee, with the power of delegating the

Senator BUTLER's third proposition, viz: take to the boals, trusting to the winds and the territorial government should emanate. | GARDINER'S DEATH .- The inquest as to f the waves for their fortunes; and if the ship Congress is the trustee who should exercise the cause of Dr. Gardiner's death was conwere to perish, would they not be justified ? a control over it. If a proposition were cluded on Friday morning. Drs. Breed and

The Missonri line of 36° 30', in my judgment absolutely brought in hostile array, in these halls, the two sections of the Union; and, as I said yesterday, I believe that, instead of Peace, with healing upon her wings, presiding over this line, Electra, with hissing

snakes from her head, and the torch of dis-cord in her build, has been spon it. It is an arbitary line; and, as Mr. Jefferson said. its establishment has been most unfortunate. see no authority for it in the Constitution. The South has never acquiesced in it further than as a voluntary offering to preserve the Union. The concluding portion of Senator But-

LER's speech, in direct discussion of the Nebraska Bill, we give entire, regretting that we have been compelled to omit so much of what goes before.

The moment any people settle upon ommon territory of the United States, claiming to be citizons of the United States, they enter as tenants of the United States, acknowledging that they hold it under the Constitution of the United States; and if they were to attempt to change any of the laws made by Concress, they would in, my judg ment, stand out in the attitude of rebellion I have, therefore, no idea that in the vote which I shall give upon this bill, I will be committing myself to any such doctrine as that of the uncontrolled sovereignty of the people of the territories. It is a subject which has been dis. ssed here with a great

deal of ability by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, and others; but, sir, when we come to investigate this idea of spontaneous sovereignty, what does it amount to? Is the first man who goes into the territory a sovereign May five or six meet in a bar room, any enter into a government, and control the destinies of a territory ? I never will assent to any such doctrine. Juan Fernandez or Robinson Crusoe might say "I am monarch of all I survey." American citizens, settling on American territory, must where is the limit of it? If you can fix that stitution. That is the monarch of all it surfound in the constitution i I presume no agency to administer the trust with a limita-

made that Congress should pass a territorial Steiner, who made a chemical analysis of bill which should take away from them of the contents of the stomach, testified to irrevocally the power of governing the terri- finding strychnine and brucine in quantities tories, I never could agree to it. Then, I more than sufficient to destroy life. Pieces may be asked why I will vote for this bill, of paper were also found in the stomach, which in some measure may lead to these which had been used as inclosures for the poison, and prevented its immediate action. consequences. Sir, I shall vote for the bill because I am perfectly willing to trust the The powder found in the pocket of deceaspeople: and in the main, I do not know ed was declared strychnine and brucine, and that those who settled in such numbers in and the paper containing it was much worn the territories, as to form a government, will from being carried long in the pocket. The not do right. I do not know that if one of jury rendered the following verdict: "From their laws were sent to me, as chairman of the evidence before us, we are of opinion the Committee on the Judiciary. I should be that he came to his death by strychnine and

very astute in looking out for, anything by brucine, voluntarily taken after his convicwhich I could reverse or control it, beause tion and sentence.

I have great confidence in the popular mind PRESIDENT WALKER .- According to the of the American people. I believe they are last advices from the republic of Sonora, worthy of a trust ; and in this instance I am President Walker had despatched his army willing to repose in them a trust which I against the Apache Indians, who have hither think they will administer in justice. But if it were abused, by making invidious excepto murdered and robbed the whites with perfect impunity. By this movement he will tions in religion, such as prefering the Cathodoubtless enlist the sympathies of the malic to the Protestant, or the Ottoman to the jority of the people, who will join his Greek Church, or any of the distinctions cause and assist in resisting all attempts which are revolting to the common principles of the Constitution of the United States, or of the mother country, Mexico, to reif they attempted to pass a law containing gain possession of the territory-she having never been able to defend them the provision which has been so much repagainst the Indians, or provide them with obated, allowing polygamy, a plurality of officers disposed to administer affairs for the wives, I should bring it promptly before the henefit of any other persons than themselves.

throwing one year's crop on their hands,

and steadily continued on to the time when,

in ordinary circumstances, they would be

preparing the subsequent crop, must break

the Russian social system to pieces. "We

a soldier, nor shed a drop of our own blood.

We shall have to pay double prices for can-

dles and shoes for a year or so and to incur

the expense of augmenting our fleet. The Russian magnates will fight the rest of the

battle for us; and if we simply confine our-

selves to holding them tight to the work,

Senate. I have the constitution of Utah A threatened mutiny in the camp of Col. before me now; and if it should contain a provision so abominably avorse to the laws Walker was summarily settled by an order for the disaffected to withdraw immediately. and civilization of the United States as to sanction polygamy, I should bring it to the Senate, and then I should be able to see Forty-five there-upon left, and returned to California. A RIGOROUS blockade of the Russian ports.

whether gentlemen would be willing to resume a jurisdiction over the subject. If we cannot resume a jurisdiction over the Territories in this mode, and if our power is ended when we put in operation the machinery of a territorial government, there is an end of the subject. Can it be that a territorial people, under any form of power, whether it be one claimed by themselves, or one that is conferred on them can assume to do what Congress could not? It is unconstitutional for Congress to pass the Missouri compromise, or to impose territorial restrictions, but it may give the power to do so to clandestine squatters, &c.

Having expressed my views freely, Mr. they will in the cause of rent and revenue, communicating with it, embracing an extent of tear the Russian social system to tatters. 7.79 miles of Railroad ! In addition to this President, I am willing to take the bill as it If the present head of the house of Romais. I am willing to take it even upon the noff call upon the mugnates to sacrifice their assumption that no slaves will go into Nebrasrevenues to his pride, they will treat him as ka or Kansas. I am willing to take it upon they treated his predecessors, Alexander the ground that, if you adopt it, it will take a and Paul." festering thorn from the side of the South. INTERESTING TO ADVERTISERS .- A case I am willing to take it upon the ground that by it the sentiments of honor are regarded. of interest to advertisers and to the press of Saturday last, Mitchel defines his position on Even if I were perfectly certain that the bill was decided in our court last Saturday. would operate injuriously to the South, with Suit was brought by Johnston & Cavis the convictions on my mind that the Missouri against J. C. Janney for recovery of pay-Compromise is unconstitutional, I should be ment for publishing an advertisement fiftybound to vote for the bill. I never will com- one times. At the bottom of this advertisepromise with a measure of transient expedien. ment was a notice to every paper in the cy. We of the South have lost by compro- State to copy to the amount of five dollars. mises. I say this boldly to my Northern It was not proved that this supplementary friends; and there are some of them to whom notice embraced the paper in which it first I can appeal with confidence. There are appeared. It was not proved that any ormen upon this floor who would maintain der was given by the defendant as regards justice ; men both from the North and from this paper, and it was contended by plainthe South ; and I would as soon trust the tiff's counsel that as Mr. Janney was a sub-Northern man, when he is honest; as anybody scriber to the paper, and therefore probably saw the advertisement every publication, i else. I say so of the Supreme Court. I would as soon trust the Northern members was his duty to order it out. of the Supreme bench, who are sworn to ad- was in favor of plaintiffs for the account. minister the law and observe the Constitution thus settling the principle that advertisers of the United States, as I would the Southern must specify on the advertisement the numjudges who sit upon it. I think that so far ber of insertions, or prove its being ordered as regards the administration of the laws of out, else they will be liable, if subscribers, the country affecting the North and South, for the amount charged for every insertion some of the Northern members of that court until ordered out. For the plaintiffs, J. D. and no Congress has the power to prevent have been more favorable to the South than Tradewell, esq., for defendant, Messrs. Black them. others. I do not say that I like a Northern and Seymour .-- South Carolinian. man with Southern principles, or a Southern GOOD TEMPER IS GOLD .-- If people genman with northern principles. I have no oberally knew what an advantage to them it jection to a man having any principles, prowas to be cheerful there would be fewer vided they are honest. I am willing, however, to trust judges upon the bench who are sour faces in the world, and infinitely less ill sworn to administer the law and observe the ling to trust this bill to fortune under the less by bursting into a passion. As it is ages-the whole amounting to some 1800 tons neither manly nor wise to yield like a child in weight. impulse of justice.

SECESSION IN TEXAS .- The secessionists 'O South Carolina must "hide their diminished heads," the sickly flame of her fire-eating chivalry must " pale their ineffectua! fires" before the more practical and unostentatious action of Texas of this subject. That old fogy, Uncle Sam, has in quitously and tyrannically withheld the reserved five millions of the purchase money for the broad acres sold him by Texas, and she, " fired with indignation" at this unholy outrage, quietly provides for placing herself exterior to the Union. preliminary to resuming her place once more among the nations. Uncle Sam will be somewhat startled, when he sees that this young State has presented the question in such shapes as will give a practical solution to the grave constitutional issue involved in the discussion of the right of a State to peaceably secede from the Union, which has so long perplexed the minds of our ablest statesmen. A bill making provi-sions for making and running the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territory of the United States of America (we quote the exact language of its caption) passed the Legis-lature a few days since. When the boundary is run, Texas, by the declaration of her legislature, will be exterior to and no longer a portion of the territory of the United States of America. If this bill should raise a muss, and an attempt be made to drive us back into the Union, we rely confidently on the assistance of all that portion of the citizens of the States who contend that secession is a rightful remedy.

VOL. XIX ..... NO. 10,

Austin State Gazette.

ILLINOIS .- There is perhaps no State in the Union that is advancing more rapidly in wealth, population and commercial importance than the State of Illinois. The Governor, in his recent message, stated an extraordinary fact, which strongly illustrates the vast benefit that ean be derived by a State from a liberal system of Railroads-it is that the returns in the office of the Auditor show the actual increase in the taxable ifly-four per cent. The principal reason of this wonderful increase is found in the fact which the Governor places prominently before the Legislature, viz: The astonishing increase of Railroads. The State has over one thousand two hundred miles of Railroad completed and in running condition, and within another year one thousand miles more of the iron road will have need not, says the London Examiner, send been finished, the whole at an estimated cost per mile of \$20,000. The rapid growth of Chicago, the metropolis of Illinois, is unprecedented even in American history. Twelve years ago it con-tained a population of 5,000, now it has 65,000 ! Railroad, and thirty-four extension branch lines

argument, dividing it into four parts. He proposes to show, 1st. That the Missouri of Kentucky and' Tennessee, send out an-Compromise has never been productive of good, but on the contrary of constant sectional strife-2nd. That said Compromise, if it had been observed, might have been productive of as much good to the South as to the North-but it was 'violated and it is now better to discard its Punic operation-3rdly that it was never passed by Constitutional competency. The 4th proposition we give The Puritan, who came to this country with in the Senator's own language. He remarks.

I will endervor to show, in the fourth place that whilst I have some objections to the bill under consideration, I shall give it my support, on the ground that its intendments are good, and that its provisions approximate, at least, that spirit of justice and equality contained in the Federal Constitution, and that it professes a return to those maxims of policy which our forefathers acted on in regarding all the States alike in a political point of view. It will, if adopted, obliterate a line of geographical distinction -indicating for the first time that the Federal States, by this line, had adverse as well as separate interests.

After thus announcing the bearing of his argument, the Judge proceeds, in what he terms an episodical manner to reply to certain remarks thrown out by Messrs. SUMNER, CHASE & others in the course of the debate. In commenting upon Mr. WADE's position that the black race was equal to the white race. Senator BUTLER discourses pertinently and at the same time humorously. Among other things he makes the following argumentum adhominem :

The honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Wade] said that the black man was not equal to the white man because he had been to the obligations of virtue, the influence of degraded. I will have so much respect religion, and the happiness of affection and for the feelings of that Senator as not to friendship. Her's is the sphere of love, and of faction, may give the direction of the ask whether he would consent that one of affection, and benevolence. What bounds surveyor, instead of the compass, that indithe race should occupy a domestic relation are there to the sphere of a mother's love, cates the line to be observed. I want the towards him. I will not ask such a question, a daughter's and sister's tenderness, or a because it is a thing that is repulsive; but I wife's devotion ? I know of none. will take a fancy picture. Let me suppose the case of a young man who never saw one of this race, and who might therefore he regarded as having no prejudice whatever. Take the case of a young gentleman of a romantic disposition, of high imagination, with all the gifts that could be bestowed upon him by nature. Suppose it were proposed to him that, if he would consent, he could marry an empress or a princess whose dowry was islands and provinces, who was possessed of the Archipelago of the South ! Now, sir, just imagine that young gentlemam to have such a proposition brought to him. [Laughter.] The negotiation commences. The lady is to be introduced to him in a palace, highly decorated and prepared for such an occasion. Remember, this young man never saw a black woman before, and therefore has no prejudice at all. She may have observed all the rules of Marie Antoinette when she passed the confines of France. She may adopt her dress. She may have altar of Hymen, of course with a palpitating heart. . Ilis betrothed is led out to him. He sees her white teeth; but lo ! she has a black skin and kinky hair. [Laughter.] Now,

Upon the subject of Northern isms, the Senator touches as follows :

Sir, there are various isms at the North and there is but one of them for which 1 have any respect, and that is Puritanism. the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, was an honest man, though he may have made a mistake in some of his peculiarities; but when we come to abolitionism, Maine-liquor law-ism, to strong minded woman ism, Bloomer-ism, and all the isms which now pervade some portions of the North, I an far from supposing that they do infuse into the social system anything like a healthful action. No, sir, they are the cankers of theoretical conceit, of impudent intrusion, and cheerless infidelity. They are the fungi of self-constituted societies, or the organitrol it, if the unlimited right of compromise zation of Church and State. They are imbe allowed. The Southern portion of this pudent usurpers. The most extraordinary Union has no rights that it can preserve, if development of that class of persons and that it surrender to the power of compromise. temper of society, that gives rise to such In such a position it will be the sheep drinkisms, is to be found in cenventions of women. ing in a stream beneath the wolf. The who step from the sphere prescribed to them South should never take refuge in comproby God to enter into the political arena and mises; and, with a united voice against them claim the rights of men. I have a profound she may stand firm and self-defending forrespect for woman in all the true relations for which she is fitted. Man always has a respect for woman. So long as she confines Mr. Pinkney well said, during the discusherself within the jurisdiction prescribed to her by the Almighty, she fulfills the ends of sion of the Missouri compromise-1 rememher existence; but when she passes those his expression well; "Ye Senators may

lines, and undertakes to intrude herself into assume to yourself the power, because you a jurisdiction not assigned to her I regard are in the majority, of imposing this restricher as committing an impious act. Her sphere | tion upon Missouri; but I tell you it is a is higher than that of man-more sublime in spirit, and more useful in moulding society derness of power," so far that no one can

Washington Irving has beautifully remarked, that the " heart is the woman's world.' It is there her ambition should seek for empire and her avarice seek for hidden treasures. But when she unsexes herself, and puts on the habiliments and claims to exercise the acy because they have a different kind of masculine functions of a man in society, she in the North. has lost the position which she should occupy.

In regard to Mr. SEWARD's "higher law"

federacy as equals, impelled by the highest notions, we extract a spicy paragraph : motives to form and perpetuate a Union which should advance the great cause of re-Whilst I have given some attention to the emarks of the Senators from Mass, and Ohio publican liberty. Does such a restriction as the Missouri compromise retain that feature Messrs. Sumner and Chase, ] I cannot, in of equality ? Suppose equality was promjustice to myself, pass over some of the remarks of the Senator from New-York, [Mr.] ised by it: what Terminus could preside over Seward.] He entertains opinions, and is and preserve the line? Will his counselinculcating doctrines which are, perhaps pe- lors be justice and truth, or will they be inculiar to himself. He is a kind of Moses so terest and corruption? Suppose a gallant far as regards the position which he has ta- crew, trusting in each other's honesty and ken, as one having a right to give law by a good faith, were to embark in a vessel at a communication with the Divinity. Whilst sea, under definite articles of equal copart-Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Morris, and nership, and that one portion should assume, her ankles covered with pearls, and her fin- all our forefathers, were willing to be gov- in violation of the fundamental principlesgers with rings of rubies and diamonds, erned by a Constitution to which they had not terms only-of equality, to construe the The young gentleman is standing near the given their consent, and to whose obligations terms of the copartnership so as to give and they were willing to be bound, he claims a distribute the fruits of the voyage to one a sublime exemption, and professes to be recognised class in preference to another; governed by a higher law. He assumes to what would be thought of such a proceebe the apostle of the law that would substi- ding ? Would it not, before the bar of juswhat do you suppose the youth would say? tute his judgment for the law of the Consti- tice, before the tribunal of a common judg-Will the gentleman from Massachusetts al- tution, as almost all others understand it ; ment, be a cause of just complaint ? Would low me to borrow one of his quotations, and and I believe that he has made a convert, it not justify the weaker party in consulting such provisions as are consistent with the say that if he could speak Latin he would such as Miss Bremer, et omne genus. He, measures of self-preservation? Sir, rather constitution of the country. I put it upon has been established in Laurens District by instantly exclaim: "Monstrum horren dum, par excellence, lifts himself above the age in than remain on such a ship-talked of as this principle; I will not elaborate the point informe, cui lumin ademptum !" [Laughter.] which he lives-like the condor that soars an equal, but spurned as an inferior-would further. He would certainly insist that she was lu- in the frozen regions of etherial purity, yet not the weaker party be doing the highest My views upon this point are, Mr President, intended to supply the office formerly known min adcmptum ! and that the light of the sun lives on garbage and putrefaction.

tion that it must be limited by consideration of equality. I know that it is very common to attribute to the South some turn for metaphysical

racy as equals, each one claiming to be the distinctions; and I may say that I do not regard Congress as sovereign; but I regard peer of the other; and it never could, in such Congress as representing the sovereignty a compact, have been at all inferable that, which the different States have vielded to the under any state of affairs, and in any progress of events, because slaves were eman-U. States. In other words, South Carolina and Virginia agreed to give up portions of ipated in those portious of the Union, those their soveignty, to be exercised by Congress States should acquire the power to emancifor the common benefit of all the States, and pate them in other States of the Union or control the institution of slavery, either directly within the sphere of those delegations, the power of Congress is supreme. South or indirectly. So far as regards the com-Carolina has consented that Congress may mon rights of the South, could it he possible do certain things for her ; Virginia has conthat, because Massachusetts and New-York thought proper to emancipate their slaves. sented that it may do the same things for her : but never did either consent to give an they should acquire any power, by their sepunlimited power to Congress, or to part with arate or by their joint State action, which did not belong to them before, to acquire an what may be regarded as one of the reserved ascepdancy over the weaker party? If so, rights of sovereignty in the enjoyment of the common property of the country. I would the weaker must necessarily be subject to not give up such a right to the transient what is the most arbitary of all powers, legpopulation which makes a territorial governislative discretion. As Lord Camden says, "discretion is a tyrant." There'is no limit ment. What ought to be legal, is what the to it. It must go on and you cannot con-Constitution contemplated should be.

Under my views, neither Congress nor a territorial government can do anything which is inconsistent with the separate and combined sovereignties of the States. Common territory cannot be partially appropriated. One with a white dress, and others with dresses of different colars, are, notwithstanding the difference of their vestments, equal tenants in common.

What is the ordinary course of things in relation to the government of newly-acquired territory, by either the arms or a treaty of the United States? The title of the States thereupon immediately attaches, and a government, in the name and under the principles of the Constitution, is commenced. As soon as Congress can it assumes the jurisdic. tion which belongs to the government of the wilderness of power." Yes, sir, it is a " wil-United States. It assumes the jurisdiction of prescribing a government for the people, trace or control it. The temptation of interas well as taking care of the territory as est, the sentiment of the day, the influence property. It assumes to perform a recognised function of a responsible trustee, and to maintain the rights of all against the trespasses of eny. I have never considered that that power compass of true faith to traverse and mainwas derived from the provisions of the Contain the map of the Constitution. Where can a majority of Congress derive the power territories of the Union, distranchising one part and throwing into the shade of the contrast the Southern members of the confeder-States. property from property owned by gentlemen The States originally entered into the condom and authority : but when there were no fourth year, there were but a few scattering to society. such issues, as have since occurred. Chief plants, which he treated in the same manner. a philosophical precision, which his mind a spear of nut grass appeared. Encouraged

> but the territory, you might dispose of it as ble economy. It is well known that there property; but if you found upon it people are few plants or even trees which can bear and sloth. This is a world of action and to the plenary power of every owner of property, sition." and every governor of a people, to make

office of duty and honor to quit the ship, and that Congress is the guardian from which as Palmetto, on the Greenville stage road.

Nut Grass.

As THE gardens of many of our readers

have thought it good to let them have the benefit of the following account of the successful method of eradicating it, which we find in the Cheraw Gazette:

" A gentleman whose garden was overrun with grass, and who had resorted to overy stitution which grants to Congress authority other expedient without even partial success to run an arbitrary line through the common to "dispose of and make all needful rules made an experiment thus: He dug up and and fegulations respecting the territory or manured a spot about six feet in diameter in other property belonging to the United his yard, and set it out thickly with nut When I came here-and I was grass, which he suffered to grow for two then a younger man than I am now, and years; in which time, as the saying is, it certainly more inexperienced-and heard was as thick as the hairs on a cow's back. that urged as the source of the power of In the spring of the third year, as fast as it Congress to govern a territory, I was not appeared above the ground, he shaved it off at all satisfied. It had been assumed by with a hoe, by which he effectually preven. Good temper is gold, is health, is everything. Madison, and by a great many men of wis- ted growth of foliage. In the spring of the Bad temper is a curse to the possessor and

ENERGY .- See! how that fellow works! Justice Marshall, with a clearness and with In the spring of the fifth year, nor since, has No obstacle is too great for him to surmount. impressed upon every thing it touched, sug- by his success, he adopted the same plan no ocean too wide for him to leap; no mountain too high for him to scale. He will make gested the true doctrine. He said that the with his garden; and the second year he very acquisition of a territory, either by treaty was but little troubled with nut grass. Such a stir in the world and no mistake. Such or by war, carried with it the obligation to a result might readily have been inferred are the man who build our railroads, dig up give it a government. If you had nothing from the known laws which govern vegeta. the mountains in California and enrich the

had become citizens under the terms of being stripped for one summer of their folithe treaty, you were boud, ex necessitate rei, age. Foliage is essential to maturing the to excercise a resulting trust, and to give nut of the grass which we are considering, them a government. He contended that it and if you prevent this, you destroy the plant, resulted from the necessity of the case, and unless there are matured nuts of a previous as incident to the right of dominion, to give year's growth on the soil which are not them such a government; and therefore the in a position to vegetate, but which subseright to govern must necessarily grow out of quent tillage may bring into into such a po-

> NEW POST OFFICE .- A new post office the name of " Munroe," and Munroe Shockley appointed Postmaster. This office is

Death is deaf, and will hear no denial.

devils, and true men.

prosecuted the provider of a ball supper,

because the lady whom he accompanied had

who carelessly spilled hot coffee upon it.

1 626 miles mone. There wi progress-making 1.626 miles more. There will be daily leaving and entering the city of Chicago on the 1st of May next, forty-six trains per day over the roads, to accommodate travel and com-merce.-New Orleans' Bulletin

JOHN MITCHEL AND NEBRASKA .- In the Citizen the Nebraska Territorial bill, now the subject of universal discussion. The following extract from his article will suffice to show his views: "For our part, we would hall its adoption as another triamph of the patriotism and good sense of Congres over the folly, fanaticism, and freason which would dismember this glorious Union, by the rain pursuits of an emty shadow to the loss and destruction of the substance. "It is a grand mistake, an abuse of language,

to call the Missonri Compromise a compact be-tween North and South. If it was in the nature of a compact, it is rendered null and void by n later one, the Compromise of 1850. If it is contended that the first alone is valid, then we reply that there is one older still, and for bind-The verdict the account, it legislation for all the State in common. It connot pass a law to kind its successors and least of all, can a geographical line prevail over a great principle and say, " Thus far shalt thou come, and no further." The principle now at stake is, that the people in every State and every Territory have a right to make their own laws,

THE LARGEST LOAD ON RECORD .- The steamer Huntsville, No. 2, Capt. C. W. Harrison, which arrived in port vesterday from Florence, Alabama had on board the largest cargo ever brought to this port, and no doubt the largest ever laden on sour faces in the world, and infinitely less ill temper. A man never gains anything by exhibiting his annoyance in his face, much corn, and four hundred and eighty six other pag-If this is not the largest steamboat load on re-

pettishly to every cross, so it is alike foolish cord, we would like to be informed in the premand absurd to allow feelings of anger to deises.

prive us of self-control. There never was The steamer H. R. W. Hill, Capt. Thomas a man in any controversy who lost his tem-per that did not come near losing his cause an enormous load yesterday, her cargo containing 4,823 bales of cotton, 200 bbls, of flour, 545 in consequence. If over a person plays the bags of cotton seed, and 225 bbls, and other packages. passion. Acquaintances shun men of pro-The largest load previously on record was

verbially ill temper; friends drop away from 4.782 bales of cotton by the Antrocrat, from them; even wives and children gradually Memphis, in the spring of 1849 .- N. O. Bulletin, learn to fear them more than to love. Thou-18th inst. sands of men owe their want of success in

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER .- A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one yeur is worth a quater's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of the heads, and having the more immediate charge of children, should herself be instruc-ted. Children amused by reading or study,

are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books or papers for their families, would give hundred to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ig-norantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation

TOBACCO CHRWERS, BEWARE,-Besides make money, gain a reputation and exert a the poison contained in the weed itself, ma happy influence. Men must be active, per-severing, and energetic. They must not to their system an oxyde of lead,--the same quail at shadows—run from l'ons, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward zealously in whatever you undertake and we will tick and some of those who put up tobacco for in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you anywhere and through life. Men who Chewing, use the latter instead of the forfaint and quail, are a laughing stock to angels, mer. The counterfeit may be known by its dark blue or bluish color, whereas tin foil is nearly white. Tobacco chowers who do Novel, Surr .- A gentleman in Troy has

not wish to absorb two polsons at once, will do well to profit by this caution.

a \$75 dress spoiled by one of the waiters A Chinese merchant at Sacrament California, advertises that among his good received, he has " dried worms for soap."

are troubled with this obstinate intruder, we game of his enemies it is when he is in a

life to neglecting the control of their temper. Nor have they the excuse that it is an infirmity which cannot be restrained; for Washington, though naturally of a most passionate disposition, disciplined himself until he passed for a persoh utterly impassive. No man who neglects his temper can be happy any more than he can make those happy around.

