THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1852. NO. 262

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the ERA, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

MY SUMMER WITH DR. SINGLETARY.

CHAPTER V.—*The Hill Side.*

The pause which followed the conversation recorded in our last chapter was broken abruptly by the Skipper.

"Hillo!" he cried, pointing with the glazed hat with which he had been fanning himself. "*Here* away in the Northeast. Going down the coast for better fishing, I guess."

"An eagle, as I live!" exclaimed the Doctor, following with his cane the direction of the Skipper's hat. "Just see how royally he wheels upward and onward, his 'sail-broad wings' stretched motionless, save an occasional flap to keep up his impetus. Look! the circle in which he moves grows narrower; he is a gray cloud in the sky; a point, a mere speck, or dust moat. And now he is clean swallowed up in the distance. The wise man of old did well to confess his ignorance of 'the way of an eagle in the air.'"

[illegible] have been a favorite [illegible] penman. 'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength: they shall mount upward as on the wings of an eagle.'"

"What think you of this passage?" said the Doctor: "'As when a bird hath flown through the air, there is no token of her way to be found; but the light air beaten with the stroke of her wings, and parted by the violent noise and motion thereof, is passed through, and therein afterward no sign of her path can be found.'"

"I don't remember the passage," said the Elder.

"I dare say not," quoth the Doctor. "You clergymen take it for granted that no good thing can come from the Nazareth of the Apocrypha. But where will you find anything more beautiful and cheering than these verses, in connection with that which I just cited?

"'The hope of the ungodly is like dust that is blown away by the wind: like the thin foam which is driven by the storm: like the smoke which is scattered here and there by the whirlwind; it passeth away like the remembrance of a guest that tarrieth but a day. But the righteous live forevermore; their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them with the Most High.

"'Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand, for with His right hand shall He cover them, and with His arm shall He protect them.'"

"That, if I mistake not, is from the Wisdom of Solomon," said the Elder. "It is a striking passage, and there are many such in the uncanonical books."

"Canonical or not," answered the Doctor, "it is God's truth, and stands in no need of the endorsement of a set of well-meaning but purblind bigots and pedants, who presumed to set metes and bounds to Divine Inspiration, and decide by vote what is God's truth and what is the devil's falsehood. But, speaking of eagles, I never see one of these spiteful old sea-robbers without fancying that he may be the soul of a mad Viking of the middle centuries. Depend upon it, that Italian philosopher was not far out of the way in his ingenious speculations upon the affinities and sympathies existing between certain men and certain animals, and in fancying that he saw feline or canine traits and similitudes in the countenances of his acquaintance."

"Swedenborg tells us," said I, "that lost human souls, in the spiritual world, as seen by the angels, frequently wear the outward shapes of the lower animals; for instance—the gross and sensual look like swine, and the cruel and obscene like foul birds of prey, such as hawks and vultures; and that they are entirely unconscious of the metamorphosis, imagining themselves 'marvellous proper men,' and are quite well satisfied with their company and condition."

"Swedenborg!" said the Elder, "was an insane man, or worse."

"Perhaps so," said the Doctor, "but there is a great deal of 'method in his madness,' and plain common sense, too. There is one grand and beautiful idea underlying all his revelations, or speculations about the future life. It is this: that each spirit chooses its own society, and naturally finds its fitting place and sphere of action—following in the new life, as in the present, the leading of its prevailing loves and desires—and that, hence, none are arbitrarily compelled to be good or evil, happy or miserable. A great law of attraction and gravitation governs the spiritual as well as the material universe; but, in obeying it, the spirit retains in the new life whatever freedom of will it possessed in its first stage of being. But I see the Elder shakes his head, as much as to say, I am 'wise above what is written,' or at any rate, meddling with matters beyond my comprehension. Our young friend, here," he continued, turning to me, "has the appearance of a listener, but I suspect he is busy with his own reveries, or enjoying the fresh sights and sounds of this fine morning. I doubt whether our discourse has edified him."

"Pardon me," said I, "I was indeed listening to another and older oracle."

"Well, tell us what you hear," said the Doctor.

"A faint, low murmur, rising and falling on the wind. Now it comes rolling in upon me wave after wave of sweet, solemn music. There was a grand organ-swell! and now it dies away as into the infinite distance; but I still hear it—whether with ear or spirit I know not—the very ghost of sound."

"Ah, yes," said the Doctor, "I understand it—it is the voice of the pines yonder—a sort of morning song of praise to the Giver of Life and Maker of Beauty. My ear is dull, now, and I cannot hear it; but I know it is sounding on as it did when I first climbed up here in the bright June mornings of boyhood. And it will sound on just the same when the deafness of the grave shall settle upon my failing senses. Did it never occur to you that this deafness and blindness to accustomed beauty and harmony is one of the saddest thoughts connected with the great change which awaits us? Have you not felt, at times, that our ordinary conceptions of Heaven itself, derived from the vague hints and oriental imagery of the Scriptures, are sadly inadequate to our human wants and hopes? How gladly would we forego the golden streets and gates of pearl, the thrones, temples, and harps, for the sunset lights of our native valleys—the wood-paths, whose moss carpets are woven with violets and wind flowers—the songs of birds, the low of cattle, the hum of bees in the apple-blossom—the sweet, familiar voices of human life and Nature! In the place of strange splendors, and unknown music, should we not welcome rather whatever reminded us of the common sights and sounds of our old home?"

"You touch a sad chord, Doctor," said I. Would that we could feel assured of the eternity of all we love."

"And have I not an assurance of it at this very moment?" returned the Doctor.

"My outward ear fails me, yet I seem to hear as formerly the sound of the wind in the pines. I close my eyes, and the picture of my home is still before me; I see the green hill-slope and meadows—the white shaft of the village steeple springing up from the midst of maples and elms—the river all afire with sunshine—the broad, dark belt of woodland, and, away beyond, all the blue level of the ocean. And now, by a single effort of will, I can call before me a winter picture of the same scene. It is morning as now, but how different! All night has the white meteor fallen, in broad flake or minutest crystal, the sport and play-[illegible] of wind [illegible] loop, barn and pig-stye, fishing-smacks frozen up at the wharf, ribbed monsters of dismantled hulks scattered along the river-side, all lie transfigured in the white glory and sunshine. The eye, wherever it turns, aches with the cold brilliance, unrelieved save where the blue smoke of morning fires curl lazily up from the Parian roofs, or where the main channel of the river, as yet unfrozen, shows its long winding line of dark water glistening like a snake in the sun. Thus you perceive that the spirit sees and hears without the aid of bodily organs; and why may it not be so hereafter? Grant but memory to us, and we can lose nothing by death. The scenes now passing before us will live in eternal reproduction, created anew at will. We assuredly shall not love Heaven the less, that it is separated by no impassable gulf from this fair and goodly earth, and that the pleasant pictures of time linger like sunset clouds along the horizon of eternity. When I was younger, I used to be greatly troubled by the insecure tenure by which my senses held the beauty and harmony of the outward world. When I looked at the moonlight on the water, or the cloud shadows on the hills, or the sunset sky, with the tall, black tree-boles and waving foliage relieved against it; or when I heard a mellow gush of music from the brown-breasted fife-bird in the summer woods, or the merry quaver of the bobolink in the corn-land, the thought of an eternal loss of these familiar sights and sounds would sometimes thrill through me with a sharp and bitter pain. I have reason to thank God that this fear no longer troubles me. Nothing that is really valuable and necessary for us can ever be lost. The present will live hereafter; memory will bridge over the gulf between the two worlds, for only on the condition of their intimate union can we preserve our identity and personal consciousness. Blot out the memory of this world, and what would Heaven or Hell be to us? Nothing whatever. Death would be simple annihilation of our actual selves, and the substitution therefor of a new creation, in which we should have no more interest than in an inhabitant of Jupiter or the fixed stars.

The Elder, who had listened silently thus far, not without an occasional and apparently involuntary manifestation of dissent, here interposed.

"Pardon me, my dear friend," said he, "but I must needs say that I look upon speculations of this kind, however ingenious or plausible, as unprofitable, and well nigh presumptuous. For myself, I only know that I am a weak, sinful man, accountable to and cared for by a just and merciful God. What he has in reserve for me hereafter, I know not, nor have I any warrant to pry into His secrets. I do not know what it is to pass from one life to another; but I humbly hope that when I am sinking in the dark waters, I may hear His voice of compassion and encouragement—"It is I; be not afraid!"

"Amen!" said the Skipper, solemnly.

"I dare say the Parson is right, in the main," said the Doctor. "Poor creatures, at the best, it is safer for us to trust, like children, in the goodness of our Heavenly Father, than to speculate too curiously in respect to the things of future life; and, notwithstanding all I have said, I quite agree with good old Bishop Hall: 'It is enough for me to rest in the hope that I shall one day see them; in the mean time, let me be learnedly ignorant and incuriously devout, silently blessing the power and wisdom of my Infinite Creator, who knows how to honor himself by all these unrevealed and glorious subordinations.'"

MR. GIDDINGS made a speech to the fifteenth Anti-Slavery Fair of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, the 18th ult. He was introduced to the audience by Rev. William H. Furness, in a happy address. Mr. G. in the course of his speech alluded to the fact that during the whole fourteen years he had been a member of Congress, he had never heard the Chaplain of the House offer a prayer for the victims of oppression confined in the prisons of the District of Columbia. He said:

"Claiming to be ministers of Him who came to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that were bound, they utterly excluded the slaves from the circle of their sympathies. On one occasion, several years ago, just after he had finished an anti-slavery speech in the House, he was told that somebody wished to see him in the recess. On passing out, the Chaplain, Mr. Tustin, introduced him to Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Scotland, a delegate to this country from the Free Church. The Doctor thereupon complimented him for the anti-slavery speech which he (Mr. G.) had delivered; in reply to which he said, in the hearing of Mr. Tustin, 'I have to do all the preaching and praying for the slaves in the House, for our Chaplain here, though he prays for everybody else, never remembers the wretched victims of yonder slave prison.' Dr. Wylie, turning to the Chaplain, with a most expressive glance, asked, 'Brother Tustin, is this true?' Mr. T. was very much embarrassed, and could only stammer out, "O, we don't think it would be prudent to make any allusion to the subject."

Mr. Giddings was also to speak in Lancaster, Westchester, Phœnixville, and Norristown. *

For the National Era.

THE DEATH OF THE SLAVE LEWIS.

In the deep sanctuary of sheltering night,
Kept by the angels of the stars serene,
The meanest hireling holds his vested right—
Mourner, slave, culprit, lose from thought and sight
The weight of grief that shall be, or hath been.

Within its walls young lovers tune their strings,
And ravished saints breathe adoration deep;
But softly prayer and song unfold their wings,
Lest ev'n the full heart's upward murmurings
Too rudely touch the silver spell of sleep.

From out that holy realm of night, a shriek,
As of a soul in Hades, rent the veil
Of silence—then a prophet seemed to speak,
To anger roused not, "Turn th' unsmitten cheek;"
But, "Blood for blood," answered the dismal wail.

And then I heard a piteous creature lift
His agonizing pleadings, where he stood
Bound, naked, marked with many a bloody rift,
While blows urged out, in torture cries, his shrift
To one with drunken fury in his blood.

The brute but flogged the harder for his cry;
It gave the horrid sport a keener zest:
It is appointed once to man to die;
But what the crime, the agony, say I,
When twenty murders tear one bleeding breast?

"They beat him with a broad, flat thong," 'tis urged,
For all security of life and limb;
Brethren, was He by whom men's sins are purged,
Ev'n thus with a broad leather merely scourged,
Why waste our womanish hearts their throbs on him?

Blows rained upon him, till his yielding brain
Had fashioned out the tale they wished to learn,
In dreadful inspiration of his pain,
They left him, gibbet-wise, within his chain,
[illegible]

[illegible] to watch him,
Who, as men will, forsook his misery;
But while he staid, unless his statement err,
Not rest nor healing craved the sufferer,
But, "Can you lend me any help to die?"

Blind Nature has an instinct to be free;
Despair is mighty, though her hands be tied;
Howe'er he bowed the head and bent the knee,
(The action has a dark sublimity,)
The black man gathered up his strength, and died.

They left thee, Lewis, with thy wounds all warm,
But when they came, to heap thy measure o'er,
Free in the fetters hung thy passive form.
Oh! theirs the crime, if in hate's wildest storm,
Thy soul, unbidden, sought th' eternal shore.

Priests toll us of the guilt of suicide—
Let the word pause upon the untried tongue!
They stormed life's citadel, ill-fortified,
Till the vexed soul fled, powerless to abide,
And Death's pale flag of truce aloft was flung.

Death was thy champion; 'neath his icy shield
Thy rescued body laughed the whip to scorn,
While by those wound-mouths, never to be sealed,
Thy soul unto the Ever Just appealed,
Cried out to God, "Remember what I've borne!"

Where stays avenging Justice? why compel
Our hearts to seek her in th' abyss below?
Shuddering, our eyes glance downwards for a hell,
Since Judge and Jury's fiat flatly fell:
"A slave the victim? let the white man go!"

It is no murder, when unsanctioned force
Wastes a poor negro's life beneath the thong
In your brave South. Where freer law has course,
A man who toys too rudely with his horse
Is held a culprit, and acquits the wrong.

But there must be a hell, as thou shalt know
By all its furies loosed within thy breast.
Remorse shall feed on thee his hunger slow;
Or, art thou for her craving sunk too low,
Spectres of fear shall scare thee from thy rest.

The curse of Cain shall hunt thy wandering thought,
To frantic haste, to fainting weariness.
Lookest thou earthward, blood is there unsought;
Skyward, the clouds th' avenging hue have caught,
And mock, like crimson monsters, thy distress.

Scourging for scourging, but in keener kind,
And death for death, but in a living grave;
While, from th' uneasy torment of thy mind,
Thou shalt behold and envy, peace-enshrined,
The placid phantom of thy murder'd slave.

Ev'n though thou babble from the mystic book,
And taste the sacred symbols of thy creed,
Let Christ's black brother from the altar look,
Faint, falter, 'neath his withering rebuke—
The heav'nly food can poison too, at need.

I pause, unwilling further to rehearse
Thy moods, or shut thee from God's clemency.
Rather, I'll weep, and wish thee nothing worse
Than that, returning blessing for thy curse,
Thy victim's soul may plead with God for thee.

GIULIANA.

THE HUNGARIAN CATHOLICS AND KOSSUTH.—Those who entertain the opinion that all Catholics hold the views of Bishop Hughes in relation to Kossuth and his cause are very much mistaken—to suppose so, would put the Catholics in a false position. It is worthy of remark that eleven of the seventeen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King of Hungary in October, 1848, favorable to the cause of Kossuth. The five Bishops who did not sign the address were detained from the Convention by causes beyond their control, one Bishopric being then vacant. *

MISSOURI.—Colonel Benton has issued an address to the Democracy of Jefferson county, Missouri, dated December 13, in reply to an invitation to visit and address them. He recapitulates the causes of the political troubles in that State at length, which he enumerates as follows:

"1. Repudiation of the Nullification Secession resolutions of 1849. 2. Repudiation of the vote, and voters, and their backers, for a Whig Senator. 3. Adhesion to the right of instruction within the limits of the Constitution, and according to the will of the people. 4. Adhesion to the Baltimore platform of 1848."

In relation to the 4th article, (the Baltimore platform of 1848,) he says:

"That platform contains the Democratic ground in relation to slavery. The Nullifiers wish to engraft upon it a new dogma, which was expressly and almost unanimously rejected by the convention which framed it, namely, *That Congress has no right to legislate upon slavery in the Territories.* This doctrine, like all the doctrines of the school to which it belongs, is of modern invention, and only invented for the purpose of multiplying chances to find pretexts to resist the laws of Congress, and for flying off into that new confederacy which is to consist wholly of slave States, and to be christened "*The United States South.*" The Democracy take the Baltimore platform as it was agreed to—not as it was not agreed to—still less as rejected—and, above all, as attempted to be interpolated by the dregs of the party which made the effort, and so miserably failed in it, at Baltimore."

The St. Louis *Union*, in which we find this address, fully endorses the past and present political conduct of Colonel Benton. A correspondent of the some paper gives as his opinion that but few of those who signalized themselves in opposition to the Democracy of Missouri will ever return to it—"they are a broken wing, which must drop off." He advises the Democracy to pursue a progressive policy, and says, that although the Nullifiers have managed to unseat him (Col. B.) in the Senate, yet "he can beat them in the other House in August, where he is much needed."

It is evident that the Democracy of Missouri are unwilling to lose the services of Colonel Benton. He has identified himself with the interests of the State, and no one, we presume, will be surprised to see him returned to the House of Representatives. He is a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and will make his mark in whatever capacity he may be employed. *

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Under the rules of the House, no resolution can be offered, except on Mondays, unless it be received by unanimous consent. Therefore, immediately after the Journal had been read to-day—

Mr. Cartter moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to proposing the following resolution in Committee, and he hoped that the House would indulge him in a single remark.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival in the capital, and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

Mr. McMullen objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cartter said that the objection was of no avail, his motion being that the House go into Committee for the purpose of taking up the resolution.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, suggested that even [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union could not take up this resolution, as it could only consider such subjects as had been referred to it.

The Speaker stated that this was a question for the Committee to decide, and not the House.

Mr. Cartter demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. McMullen, remarking that the House was thin, moved that there be a call of the House; which was negatived.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to go into Committee, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, John Appleton, William Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bissell, Bowie, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chapman, Chastain, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Egerton, Ficklin, Floyd, Fowler, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hascall, Hendricks, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, D. T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Letcher, Mace, Mann, E. C. Marshall, McDonald, Meacham, Miner, Molony, John Moore, Nabors, Newton, Olds, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Rantoul, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Scudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, G. W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, White, Wildrick, and Yates—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cullum, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullen, Millson, Morehead, Murphy, Orr, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50.

So the motion was agreed to.

And the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones of Tennessee in the chair.)

[Analysis of the above vote, viz:

YEAS.

Northern Democrats	52
Ditto Whigs	35
Southern Democrats	10
Ditto Whigs	7
	104

NAYS.

Northern Democrats	5
Ditto Whigs	5
Southern Democrats	29
Ditto Whigs	11
	50

ABSENT.

Northern Democrats	32
Ditto Whigs	17
Southern Democrats	22
Ditto Whigs	12
	83

We have classified the delegates from the Territories and California as Northern men.]

On motion of Mr. Cartter, the first subject in order (the resolutions proposing to refer the President's message to the various committees) was set aside.

The Chair then announced, as the next business in order, the joint resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others, engaged upon the two wings thereof.

Mr. Cartter moved that this subject be set aside.

Mr. Walsh hoped the motion would not prevail, but that the Committee would proceed to act upon this resolution.

The motion to set aside was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 54.

There being no subject now for the consideration of the Committee—

Mr. Cartter submitted his resolution.

The Chair decided that, as the Committee had disposed of all the business which had been referred to it by the House, it was now without business. In his opinion, it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to originate business, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order.

Mr. Cartter appealed from this decision.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the decision of the Chair, when

The question was taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was overruled—yeas 80, nays 88.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, raised the question of order, that special committees could only be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House, while the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio proposed the appointment of a special committee by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was therefore not in order.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Cartter said that the resolution was designed to operate in the House, and he would modify it so that the Speaker should appoint the Committee.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, desired to know whether the resolution was now before the Committee for consideration?

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Stephens said that he would object to the resolution under the 136th rule of the House, prescribing that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given; and he would also object to it under the seventeenth rule, which defined the privileges of the Hall. The object of the resolution was to extend this privilege to an individual not named in the rules, and, unless there was an infraction of these rules, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Chair concurred with the gentleman from Georgia, and stated that, but for the decision of the House a few moments ago, he would sustain the point of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all thereof, and substituting the following:

Resolved, That so much of the 17th standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the Hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to embrace Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary; and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth.

Mr. C. said that he desired to have a resolution adopted similar to the one which was adopted when another distinguished friend of humanity came to this city about a year ago, he alluded to Father Mathew. A resolution was then adopted, similar to the amendment he had just moved, giving to that distinguished man the privileges of the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that that was done by universal consent.

Mr. Campbell hoped that there would be no objection to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The Chair decided that the amendment was not in order, because it was upon a different subject, and proposed to change a standing rule of the House, which required one day's previous notice.

Mr. Venable moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu thereof the words, "that the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the bar of the House."

Mr. Cartter did not desire to enter upon a general discussion of matters collateral to this resolution, and he trusted the Committee would not do so. As he observed when he submitted his resolution, he introduced it as a simple, peaceful act of courtesy, already made necessary by the previous action of this House and nation. And with this view he desired that [illegible] amend[illegible] Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union could not take up this resolution, as it could only consider such subjects as had been referred to it.

The Speaker stated that this was a question for the Committee to decide, and not the House.

Mr. Cartter demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. McMullen, remarking that the House was thin, moved that there be a call of the House; which was negatived.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to go into Committee, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, John Appleton, William Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bissell, Bowie, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chapman, Chastain, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Egerton, Ficklin, Floyd, Fowler, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hascall, Hendricks, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, D. T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Letcher, Mace, Mann, E. C. Marshall, McDonald, Meacham, Miner, Molony, John Moore, Nabors, Newton, Olds, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Rantoul, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Scudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, G. W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, White, Wildrick, and Yates—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cullum, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullen, Millson, Morehead, Murphy, Orr, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50.

So the motion was agreed to.

And the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones of Tennessee in the chair.)

[Analysis of the above vote, viz:

YEAS.

Northern Democrats	52
Ditto Whigs	35
Southern Democrats	10
Ditto Whigs	7
	104

NAYS.

Northern Democrats	5
Ditto Whigs	5
Southern Democrats	29
Ditto Whigs	11
	50

ABSENT.

Northern Democrats	32
Ditto Whigs	17
Southern Democrats	22
Ditto Whigs	12
	83

We have classified the delegates from the Territories and California as Northern men.]

On motion of Mr. Cartter, the first subject in order (the resolutions proposing to refer the President's message to the various committees) was set aside.

The Chair then announced, as the next business in order, the joint resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others, engaged upon the two wings thereof.

Mr. Cartter moved that this subject be set aside.

Mr. Walsh hoped the motion would not prevail, but that the Committee would proceed to act upon this resolution.

The motion to set aside was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 54.

There being no subject now for the consideration of the Committee—

Mr. Cartter submitted his resolution.

The Chair decided that, as the Committee had disposed of all the business which had been referred to it by the House, it was now without business. In his opinion, it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to originate business, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order.

Mr. Cartter appealed from this decision.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the decision of the Chair, when

The question was taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was overruled—yeas 80, nays 88.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, raised the question of order, that special committees could only be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House, while the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio proposed the appointment of a special committee by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was therefore not in order.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Cartter said that the resolution was designed to operate in the House, and he would modify it so that the Speaker should appoint the Committee.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, desired to know whether the resolution was now before the Committee for consideration?

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Stephens said that he would object to the resolution under the 136th rule of the House, prescribing that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given; and he would also object to it under the seventeenth rule, which defined the privileges of the Hall. The object of the resolution was to extend this privilege to an individual not named in the rules, and, unless there was an infraction of these rules, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Chair concurred with the gentleman from Georgia, and stated that, but for the decision of the House a few moments ago, he would sustain the point of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all thereof, and substituting the following:

Resolved, That so much of the 17th standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the Hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to embrace Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary; and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth.

Mr. C. said that he desired to have a resolution adopted similar to the one which was adopted when another distinguished friend of humanity came to this city about a year ago, he alluded to Father Mathew. A resolution was then adopted, similar to the amendment he had just moved, giving to that distinguished man the privileges of the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that that was done by universal consent.

Mr. Campbell hoped that there would be no objection to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The Chair decided that the amendment was not in order, because it was upon a different subject, and proposed to change a standing rule of the House, which required one day's previous notice.

Mr. Venable moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu thereof the words, "that the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the bar of the House."

Mr. Cartter did not desire to enter upon a general discussion of matters collateral to this resolution, and he trusted the Committee would not do so. As he observed when he submitted his resolution, he introduced it as a simple, peaceful act of courtesy, already made necessary by the previous action of this House and nation. And with this view he desired that [illegible] amend[illegible] Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union could not take up this resolution, as it could only consider such subjects as had been referred to it.

The Speaker stated that this was a question for the Committee to decide, and not the House.

Mr. Cartter demanded the yeas and nays on agreeing to his motion, which were ordered.

Mr. McMullen, remarking that the House was thin, moved that there be a call of the House; which was negatived.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to go into Committee, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Willis Allen, Allison, John Appleton, William Appleton, Babcock, Bartlett, Beale, Bissell, Bowie, Bowne, John H. Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chapman, Chastain, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, George T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dean, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Egerton, Ficklin, Floyd, Fowler, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hascall, Hendricks, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, John Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, D. T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, Letcher, Mace, Mann, E. C. Marshall, McDonald, Meacham, Miner, Molony, John Moore, Nabors, Newton, Olds, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Rantoul, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Scudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, G. W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, White, Wildrick, and Yates—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Ashe, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Barrere, Bocock, Bragg, A. G. Brown, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Cullum, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Fitch, Goodenow, Hall, Hamilton, Harper, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hillyer, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, G. W. Jones, H. Marshall, Martin, McMullen, Millson, Morehead, Murphy, Orr, Powell, Savage, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, and Williams—50.

So the motion was agreed to.

And the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones of Tennessee in the chair.)

[Analysis of the above vote, viz:

YEAS.

Northern Democrats	52
Ditto Whigs	35
Southern Democrats	10
Ditto Whigs	7
	104

NAYS.

Northern Democrats	5
Ditto Whigs	5
Southern Democrats	29
Ditto Whigs	11
	50

ABSENT.

Northern Democrats	32
Ditto Whigs	17
Southern Democrats	22
Ditto Whigs	12
	83

We have classified the delegates from the Territories and California as Northern men.]

On motion of Mr. Cartter, the first subject in order (the resolutions proposing to refer the President's message to the various committees) was set aside.

The Chair then announced, as the next business in order, the joint resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others, engaged upon the two wings thereof.

Mr. Cartter moved that this subject be set aside.

Mr. Walsh hoped the motion would not prevail, but that the Committee would proceed to act upon this resolution.

The motion to set aside was agreed to—yeas 85, nays 54.

There being no subject now for the consideration of the Committee—

Mr. Cartter submitted his resolution.

The Chair decided that, as the Committee had disposed of all the business which had been referred to it by the House, it was now without business. In his opinion, it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to originate business, and therefore the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio was not in order.

Mr. Cartter appealed from this decision.

Considerable debate then ensued as to the decision of the Chair, when

The question was taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was overruled—yeas 80, nays 88.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, raised the question of order, that special committees could only be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House, while the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio proposed the appointment of a special committee by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was therefore not in order.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Cartter said that the resolution was designed to operate in the House, and he would modify it so that the Speaker should appoint the Committee.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, desired to know whether the resolution was now before the Committee for consideration?

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Stephens said that he would object to the resolution under the 136th rule of the House, prescribing that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given; and he would also object to it under the seventeenth rule, which defined the privileges of the Hall. The object of the resolution was to extend this privilege to an individual not named in the rules, and, unless there was an infraction of these rules, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Chair concurred with the gentleman from Georgia, and stated that, but for the decision of the House a few moments ago, he would sustain the point of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all thereof, and substituting the following:

Resolved, That so much of the 17th standing rule as provides for the admission of certain persons therein named within the Hall of the House of Representatives be so modified as to embrace Governor Louis Kossuth, of Hungary; and that the Speaker of the House be requested to communicate the same to Governor Kossuth.

Mr. C. said that he desired to have a resolution adopted similar to the one which was adopted when another distinguished friend of humanity came to this city about a year ago, he alluded to Father Mathew. A resolution was then adopted, similar to the amendment he had just moved, giving to that distinguished man the privileges of the Hall.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that that was done by universal consent.

Mr. Campbell hoped that there would be no objection to the adoption of a resolution of this kind now.

The Chair decided that the amendment was not in order, because it was upon a different subject, and proposed to change a standing rule of the House, which required one day's previous notice.

Mr. Venable moved to amend the resolution by inserting in lieu thereof the words, "that the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a seat within the bar of the House."

Mr. Cartter did not desire to enter upon a general discussion of matters collateral to this resolution, and he trusted