The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 22, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday [illegible] dates.

THE FOOTE AND SOULE AFFAIR.

[illegible] the comparative importance of [illegible] to place before our readers [illegible] Messrs. Foote and Soule to [illegible] was made yesterday. The passage [illegible] of an amendment to the [illegible] by Mr. Turney, relative [illegible] boundaries of that State. Mr. [illegible] against California [illegible] exceedingly intemperate [illegible] the duty of the President, in case the bill should pass; when Mr. Butler rose and stated that Mr. [illegible] was unjustly responsible for the failure of the [illegible] the boundary line, by refusing [illegible] the friends of the compromise [illegible] time when by his support, the change would have been effected. Mr. Soule declared that he would vote for the bill, if his boundaries were altered, Mr. Foote responded his incompetency by showing that he (Mr. Soule) had previously objected to the California bill on *constitutional grounds*, and had therefore [illegible] his position. The remainder of Mr. Foote's remarks, together with the reply of Mr. [illegible] and the rejoinder and counter-rejoinder [illegible] followed, we gave in full—and we [illegible] every reader of the debate will [illegible] that Mr. Soule was most signally [illegible]. He did not even try to answer Mr. [illegible] charges, and his explanation of his speech [illegible] to be a repetition of it, in many [illegible] but I mean to say that I feel authorized to presume that there was not one until a uttered here this morning by the Senator that was not a matured opinion, and that was not the result of much cogitation, and of the most thorough examination of the question involved. All who heard the honorable Senator's speech must be as well satisfied as I am that the phraseology of it was at least prepared in the gentleman's mind before he uttered it. I attach, then, considerable importance to every portion of that speech. The Senator says I am endeavoring to fix upon him the dissemination of views which he did not utter, and he talks about strategy, and all that. I am no strategist, sir, and I am always perfectly fair in debate. I never misquote a Senator, or, if at any time I chance to do so, and a gentleman will use and declare himself thus to be misquoted, the Senator will know that a very prompt correction would be administered. I did not intend to misstate the Senator, and I did not misstate him. I quoted his very words, as the reporters, if not directed to modify what he said, between now and to-morrow morning will prove to the world. He did say that, if this bill became a law, the South would not submit. Submit was his word, and the Senator will not deny it. He does not deny it, and I challenge denial. No denial comes. The whole Senate heard it, and the country shall hear it. He said that the South would not submit. He went further, sir. He said that the South would be dishonored if she did submit. Now, what I say in reply is simply this: The Senator himself has certainly conceded the constitutionality of this bill, for he said that he himself, with all his strict constitutional notions, would vote for it if the amendment he proposes, being simply a reduction of the boundaries of California, shall be adopted. Thus, I say, the Senator declared to be his opinion that the South would not submit to a constitutional law, or a constitutional act of Congress. I said, furthermore, that the Senator had compelled the South not to submit. Well, now, I ask him, if the South will not submit, what must she do? Why, sir, if the South does not secede from the Union, and does not undertake to war upon the Government—that is, to make armed resistance to this law—she will submit. I know it has been threatened that armed resistance to this law would be made in the State of South Carolina. That is the menace which has come out from a certain neighborhood in South Carolina, and which has been repeated elsewhere. Now, in connexion with all these circumstances, the Senator says the South will be disgraced if she submits.

Mr. Butler—I hope the Senator will be specific. I understood him to say that this had come out of South Carolina.

Mr. Foote—I did not say that it had been declared by the State itself, as such, but that it had come out from the State, and I will explain what I meant in such a way as not to annoy my friend. I mean to say that certain gentlemen in South Carolina have so declared—not that the State Government had so declared—nor will I ever believe until I see the action of that State, that the people of South Carolina will, under any circumstances, perpetrate treason.

Mr. Butler—Perhaps, after all, what I intended to correct was what the Senator really meant. I listened to the speech of Col. Gregg, which I had not read at the time the Senator from Mississippi alluded to in the other day, which he attributed to that gentleman the project of carrying arms from the State of California alone to California, with a view to conquest or to offer resistance there. I wish to say that throughout that speech Col. Gregg did no more than has been done in this place; that is, to speak of the consequences which might ensue in the event of a Southern Confederacy being formed. And throughout, when he spoke of blockading the Mississippi, of going to California, and of all the other measures there indicated, he spoke of "we" in connexion with the Southern Confederacy proposed, but he never spoke of "we" as a synonyme of South Carolina.

Mr. Foote—It is wholly immaterial. I do not care whether the gentleman spoke for the whole South or in the name of South Carolina, though I think it would have been more modest in him and others to speak for their own States. I did not understand the speech referred to in the same manner as does the Senator, nor can I understand how Mr. Gregg, or any body else, can arrogate to himself the right to speak for the whole South.

Mr. Butler—He did not speak for the whole South, but for a certain contingency.

Mr. Foote—Certain gentlemen in South Carolina have said, that in the event of Congress adopting certain enactments, or failing to legislate at all on certain subjects, it would be the duty of the South. I take the Senator's interpretation to mean on the mouth of the Mississippi, and blockade all the Northwestern States, and also march an army into California and take possession of that territory.

Mr. Butler—That is extravagant. They did not say that.

Mr. Foote—I say that somebody said it.

Mr. Butler—No, sir.

Mr. Foote—I say, sir, that the gentlemen to whom I refer did speak of seizing upon California, and I have their declarations in print from before me, which I will read, if, at the time of the Senate to read, nor will I now do so. I do not think it right to subjugate the Senate to the infliction of the reading of them. I do not think it right to subjugate the Senate to the infliction of the reading of them. I do not think it right to subjugate the Senate to the infliction of the reading of them, if the wishes to assert [illegible] I have nothing to [illegible] which I would [illegible] say what never entered into [illegible] speaking of the enormities [illegible] I do not [illegible] this morning, and I [illegible] the greatest [illegible] admired the chief of [illegible] are to me mingled [illegible] *in rule them as not to contribute to* [illegible] which are [illegible] I feel sorry [illegible] the majority in [illegible] I am not [illegible] constitutional [illegible] that does not [illegible] Mr. President, I will not say [illegible] to subject to the [illegible] I am not [illegible] I am not [illegible] I am not