Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The ... power, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

J. W. HAMPTON & S. C. CRAWFORD.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. All communications intended for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. To the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents."

CHEAP CASH PAPER!

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably in advance*. No paper will be sent to any subscriber [illegible] being paid for. The price of the paper, and the great [illegible] the interest attached to it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN a [illegible] cheapest paper in the South. Its contents, and affairs [illegible] every other business [illegible] the current news of the day, an opportunity [illegible] so, at a very small cost.

In politics the Jeffersonian is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominees of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, MARTIN VAN BUREN, CALHOUN, or any other orthodox democrat. Ardently attached to the principles of the democratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those principles in the coming contest in the State and Nation. And hoping upon his political friends to come forth and aid him in the good work with their patronage and influence.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subject of agriculture, the arts and sciences, general literature, and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS!

As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every *new* subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, $17, to a club of 50, at $37, and a club of 100, at $50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper *seven months!* The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C

March, 1844.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares south west of the courthouse.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; A. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of court house, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.
Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.
County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr., office adjoining that of superior court clerk.
Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Political.

The South in Danger.

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Address of the Democratic Association, Washington, D. C.

"There never was a period when the South was in so much danger as at this moment. To procure the Abolition vote for Henry Clay, we will show that the Whig party of the North, their leading presses, legislative bodies, and statesmen, have denounced the South, they have held up slavery as a crime, they have promised a speedy union to effect its overthrow with Abolitionists, and have joined with them to [illegible] up the South to obloquy [illegible] The means used by this new coalition are to represent the people of the South to their sister States and to the world, as disgraced and degraded by the institution of slavery, and as unworthy of Christian communion and social intercourse. Already this demoniac feeling has dissolved the Methodist Church, and other American churches are threatened with a similar fate. The object is to *place the South*, to render us infamous, to put the mark of Cain upon our forehead, and to deprive us of character first, as the means of despoiling us of property afterwards. Men of the South, the object is to disgrace and degrade you and your children forever. That such a party exists in the North, is conceded. They denounce you in their addresses, petitions, and speeches, as man-stealers, as robbers, as flesh jobbers, as slave breeders, as convicts, as criminals, as vile and infamous, as unworthy of Christian or social communion, and finally, as existing by sufferance as a part of the Union. But as we shall demonstrate, the party which thus denounces the South, is courted by the Whig party of the North, if they are assured, as we shall be by the Whigs of the North, that their views are identical with those of the Abolitionists, that they are only using different means to accomplish the same end, and the abolition of slavery will be more surely effected by the election of Clay than that of Polk; surely you cannot continue united in a party with the Whigs of the North, who thus join with your enemies to disgrace and degrade you. If the leading Whig statesmen of the North denounce you as culprits and criminals, and immediately succeeding this denunciation, your avowed enemies are nominated and elected as Governors, as members of Congress, and of the State Legislature, by the Whig party of the North, can you continue united with such a party and if you do, are not your own votes joined with those of your enemies in subjecting you to disgrace and degradation. But let us to the proof; And we extract from the National Intelligencer republished in the Baltimore Clipper the following address on the subject of Texas, by twenty one members of Congress, *all* friends of Mr. Clay, *all* of whom, since their condemnation of you, have been sustained by the united vote of the Whigs of the North.

"We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Seth M Gates, of New York; William Slade, of Vermont; William B Calhoun, of Massachusetts; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Sherlock J Andrews, of Ohio; Nathaniel B Borden, of Massachusetts; Thomas C Chatfield, of New York; John Mattocks, of Vermont; Christopher Morgan, of New York; Joshua M. Howard, of Michigan; Victory Birdseye, of New York; Thomas A Toulmson, of New York; Sidney N Clark, of New York; Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts; Archibald L Linn, of New York; Thomas W Williams, of Connecticut; Truman Smith, of Connecticut; David Barnson, of Maine; George N Briggs, of Massachusetts; and Hiland Hall, of Vermont.

Washington, March 3 1843

Of the Whig members of Congress, who signed this address, (for it was scorned and denounced by the Democrats,) each one was elected by the Whig party, each of them is still a whig, an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and each of them has been sustained since this denounciation of the South by his Whig constituents of the North, thus endorsing these libels upon us and our institutions. These Whig members of Congress denounced slavery "as an evil and a curse," as an institution "unjust," "injurious to the interests and *abhorrent* to the feelings of the people of the free States," and, finally, they declared that the attempt to sustain it by the annexation of Texas, would "fully justify a dissolution of the Union." If these charges are true, they disgrace and degrade the South. Yet they were made by 21 leading Whig friends of Mr. Clay, in Congress, and endorsed subsequently by their Whig constituents. Nearly all of these twenty one members were sustained for re-election by their Whig constituents; or those who did not return again to Congress, they elevated to higher stations. Thus, Mattocks, in September, 1843 and Slade, in Sept, 1844, were elected by the Whigs as Governors of Vermont, and Briggs, in Nov. 1843, as Governor of Massachusetts. Such are the allies with whom the Whigs of the South are asked to co-operate in the election of Henry Clay. Such is the party in the North whom the Whigs of the South are asked to place in power, thus sustaining the enemies who denounce, instead of their friends, the Democracy of the North, who sustain and defend the South and their institutions.

Mr Giddings, of Ohio, one of the twenty-one Whig members of Congress who issued the above address, in his speech in Congress, on the 1st May, 1844, against the annexation of Texas, says:

"A long life of public service, in which he (Mr Clay,) has shown himself honest and independent, gives the country the best possible assurance that he will maintain those rights to which I have alluded, and will *wipe off the foul stain* now brought upon our national character, by attempting to make slavery and the slave-trade a subject of national support. Mr Birney, if elected, and were in possession of Mr Clay's talents and experience, COULD DO NO MORE." W H Seaward the last Whig Governor of New York, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay, thus speaks and writes in the name, and with the sanction, of the entire Whig party of New York. The New York Tribune, a leading whig and Clay organ, of August 5 1844, to the Whig mass meeting of Watertville, published and endorsed by them as a part of their proceedings, in which he says: "Our adversaries, the Democrats,) are broken up in their central councils and in their caucus cohesion. They have committed themselves, beyond retreat, to the extension and fortification of human slavery"—that is, to the *acquisition of Texas*, and he concludes by saying:—"Once compel our countrymen to admit that the WHIG PARTY are, *as they truly are*, the PARTY OF EMANCIPATION and of progress, and we shall no longer have to contend with any portion of our fellow-citizens, that the strike down the arm which upholds republican institutions, and controls them for the public welfare."

In his speech of 13th July, 1844, to the great Whig Syracuse Convention of New York, and received by them with unbounded applause, Governor Seward says to that portion present who were Abolitionists: "I have always believed and trusted, that the Whigs of America would come up to the ground you have so nobly assumed. Not that I supposed, or believed, they would all at once, or from the same impulses, reach that ground. But that the progress of events would surely bring them there, and they would assume it cheerfully. That consummation has come. All that is dear to the Whigs of the United States, in regard to policy, to principle and administration, is now involved with your own favorite, in the present issue, the admission of Texas into the Union. You [illegible] great, generous, and triumphant [illegible] on the very ground which you have invited [illegible] and for not assuming which, prematurely [illegible] so often denounced them;" and he adds: "[illegible] the extension of slavery, all depend on the annexation of Texas. How, then, can any *friend of emancipation* vote for (Polk) the Texas candidate, or withhold his vote from (Clay) the Whig candidate, without exhibiting the mere caprice of faction.' Such are the open appeals of the Whigs of the North, through their meetings, presses, and leaders, to the Abolitionists, to vote for Mr Clay, and overthrow slavery. The Sentinel says: "What gives Gov. Seward some show of right to endorse for the opinions of Henry Clay, is that, in all probability in case of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency Mr. Seward has been designated to fill the responsible office of Secretary of State." Gov Seward's letter, giving the pledge of Mr Clay, dated Auburn, June 12, 1844, and addressed to the Central Whig committee of the State of Vermont, is as follows: "Renominate John Mattocks, (for Governor,) or if, for his convenience, or the public interest, it be convenient to change, then nominate some such true liberty-loving Whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of human slavery is at war with *the principles of the* WHIG PARTY, and that NEGRO EMANCIPATION is among the great works to which THAT PARTY is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the green mountains will be the *most cheering sound that ever reached (Mr Clay)* THE SAGE OF ASHLAND." Well, the Whigs of Vermont did nominate for Governor, Wm. Slade, a most bitter Abolitionist, and did renew their Abolition resolutions. Mr Slade was, when Mr Clay was Secretary of State, one of his confidential clerks, and in his letter of July, 1844, accepting the nomination of the Whigs for Governor of Vermont, Mr. Slade says: "I rejoice to say that I believe *Henry Clay has, and will do more to* ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THIS UNION *than any other man*." In his letter to the Whig mass convention of Sheldon, of of 13th July, 1844, published and endorsed by them, Mr. Slade says: "The *Whig party* occupy, at this moment, a position of unparalleled interest.—Besides their advocacy of the measures to which they have long been committed, they constitute, to all present practical purposes, the *true 'Liberty party'*—because with their great leader, they are coming to the rescue of the Union, by resisting the consummation of a scheme, whose avowed object is, to augment the power of slavery, and fasten its rule irrevocably on the country.

"But there is a new and fearfully important question which has been suddenly thrown before the country, to be decided in the present contest. I mean the question of annexing a foreign nation to our Confederacy—a question involving, as it seems to me, *nothing less than the very existence of this Union*. The consummation of this project, which awaits the triumph of our opponents in this year's contest, will be tantamount to an act *declaring the Union dissolved*;" and Mr. Slade adds: "I need not say that the success of our opponents in this Presidential election would be the success of this measure. Their candidate has been selected for the express purpose of carrying it. He is committed to it irrevocably. And where is Henry Clay? *Opposed to it*, and opposed for *reasons of perpetual force*." The leading Whig organ of New York, the Tribune, characterizes this letter as "a commanding expression of lofty sentiments and important truths." The same paper of the 6th July, contains the letter of June, 1844 of John Reed, the Whig Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, in which, after denouncing Polk and Dallas as "ultra immediate re-annexation Texas men," denouncing the Texas letter of Mr Walker, Senator from Mississippi, as a bold and ingenious appeal to ignorance and prejudice and a "slander upon the free negroes," and describing Mr Walker as the "President maker, the master spirit who dictated and controlled the measures and result of the Baltimore Convention," Governor Reed says: "Massachusetts is anxious to prevent the annexation of Texas, because such annexation would be a palpable violation of the Constitution; *because it would increase, and enlarge, and perpetuate the slave territory and slave power.*

They will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful, in giving their electoral vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice President." "They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and above all things would avoid the secret cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy of this day of dishonor and disgrace."

"Will you, who denominate yourselves of the Liberty party, examine and consider the points and suggestions I have ventured to make. I beg you to come to the rescue. Participate in the great revolution and reform which I trust in God is about to take place. You cannot choose Mr Birney—We are, as far as I know, agreed in our political views, as to the policy of the Government generally, and most assuredly are agreed as to the awful consequences which would inevitably result in the event of the annexation of Texas. If Mr Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed I repeat, unite with us and share the glory of defeating the Texas plot, and saving the country.

In revolving these things, I have often expressed the opinion, that at least a portion of the Liberty party would unite with us in the choice of President and Vice President. *I take satisfaction in cherishing the hope.*

Very respectfully,
JOHN REED"

The New York Tribune of August contains the letter of John Quincy Adams, dated July 29, 1844, in which speaking of what he calls "the slave-mongering Texas treaty," and the determination of England to abolish slavery in Texas and throughout the world, he says:—"We are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers. We are yet to learn which of the successors of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man robbers of our own country with exterminating war, will, like craven cowards, turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed." At the great Whig mass meeting [illegible] Massachusetts, Whig United States Senator said: "Does not every stockjobber, and *fleshjobber*, who clamors for annexation, understand perfectly that he aids his objects by choosing Mr Polk? The election of Mr. Polk will or may annex Texas as a territory. The election of Mr Clay defeats or postpones it indefinitely. Read his letter upon this subject, observed the broad and *permanent* grounds of exclusion which he there takes; advert to the *well-weighed* declaration, that so long as any considerable opposition to the measure shall be manifested he will resist it, and you cannot fail to see, that unless you yourselves, unless Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Ohio, should withdraw their opposition, for this term at least you are safe, and all are safe. That letter in my judgment, makes him a title to every anti-Texas vote in America." Such is the view taken by Mr Choate, the Whig United States Senator from Massachusetts, in favor of Mr Clay, and against Texas, and against the people of the South, whom, in the language of the Abolition journals, he compliments with the title of "FLESHJOBBER."

Mr Webster the great Whig leader in the North, addressed the same meeting, and thus appealed directly to the Abolitionists in favor of Mr Clay:—"If the third party, as it is called, (*the Abolitionists!*) will but *unite with the Whigs* in defeating a measure which *both alike condemn*, then, indeed, the voice of Massachusetts will be heard throughout the Union."—"If there be one person belonging to that third party here, of him I would ask, what he intends to do in this crisis? If there be none, let me request each one of you who may know such a man, to put the question to him when you return home. No one can deny, that to vote for Mr. Polk is to vote for the annexation of Texas, or if he should deny, it is not less true. I tell you, that if Polk is elected, annexation follows inevitably!"—And Mr Webster adds: "The great fundamental everlasting objection to the annexation of Texas, that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race." But in a still later speech to the great Whig mass meeting at Boston Common, on the 19th September, Mr Webster said: "There is no disguising it. It is either Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas. On the other side is Henry Clay. His opinions have been expressed on this subject of Texas." "Well, then, gentlemen, I for one, say that under the present circumstances of the case, I give my vote heartily for Mr. Clay; and I say I give it, among other reasons, because he is pledged against Texas. With his opinions on mere incidental points, I do not now mean to hold any controversy. I hold, unquestionably, that the annexation of Texas does tend, and will tend to the existence and perpetuation of African slavery, and the tyranny of race over race on this continent, and therefore I will not go for it." "Henry Clay has said that he is against annexation unless it is called for by *the common consent of the country*, and that he is against Texas being made a new province against the wishes of any *considerable number* of the States. Till then he holds himself bound to oppose annexation. Here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand. He is a man of honor and truth, and will redeem his pledge. Yes, gentlemen, we take him at his word, and he dare not forfeit that word."

This speech of Mr. Webster is since Mr. Clay's last Texas letter, and in no one of which does he withdraw his pledge against the annexation of Texas." "If opposed by any considerable number of States;" and, as the Whig States of the North will forever oppose it. Mr Webster says "here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand". Mr. Webster might have added as other Whig orators of the North have done, that UNLESS MEXICO CONSENTS, Mr Clay is also pledged to oppose the annexation of Texas. Now, Mexico, with her debt of eighty-four millions of dollars, due England, is as completely under British influence as if she were a British province; and to ask the consent of Mexico, is to ask the consent of England, which we all know will never be granted. Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and republished in the National Intelligencer is the following official announcement: "The Queen (Victoria) has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III. on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico." Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna for threatening war upon this country, if we persisted in the annexation of Texas. And we are to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a British nobleman. Well, then, might Mr. Webster say, that the pledge of Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas would never be forfeited, for a considerable number of the States would forever oppose the annexation; and Mexico, governed by the counsels of England, would never consent to it; and were not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the Whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now, on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon Abolition and anti-slavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas, upon the ground, as set forth in their first set of resolutions, that it would "strengthen and extend the evils of a system [slavery] which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont in her legislative resolutions, "solemnly protests against the annexation of Texas in any form," and against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and instructs her Senators "to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States.

The Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont pass resolutions against the annexation of Texas upon the very strongest Anti-slavery and Abolition grounds, and Mr. Clay approves, endorses, adopts, and sustains them, by referring to these resolutions as a sufficient reason of itself against the annexation of Texas. The doctrines of the Whig Legislatures of the North is, that slavery is a crime and a disgrace, and that the slaveholding States are not fit associates for the free States of the North; and Mr Clay adopts unequivocally these resolutions, by giving them as an insuperable objection to the annexation. And now how stands the case? By the last census, the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The Senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free States, and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is the annexation of Texas, which would give South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of Abolition in the (North) would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North, are and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be. But is his course free from censure on this subject? Without referring again to his adoption of the Vermont and Massachusetts anti-Texas and anti slavery resolutions as the ground of his action in opposing annexation, let us examine further his course on this subject. In the life of Mr. Clay, by his confidential friend and chosen biographer, Mr. Prentice, of Louisville, he says: "He (Mr. Clay,) has been *the slave's friend* through life. In all stations has he pleaded the cause of *African freedom*, without fear from high or low. To him, more than to any other individual, is owing that great revolution which has taken place on this subject. A revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward until they reach the goal of universal freedom." He almost endeavored to dissever Kentucky from the South, by proposing to insert in her Constitution a clause for "the prospective eradication of slavery from the State, by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage." See his life, by his friend Epes Sargent, pp. 5 16. Where the South would have been with Kentucky against them on the question of abolition, let the present posture of affairs and the events of the last few years answer. Nor has Mr. Clay changed his opinion on this subject, for he would not only take Kentucky, but Virginia also, from the South, and leave them a feeble and a defenceless minority. In his speech of the 20th January, 1827, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay said: "If I could be instrumental in eradicating (slavery) this DEEPEST STAIN upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations. If I could only be instrumental in ridding off this FOUL BLOT that revered State (Virginia) that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not change the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." Page 326

In his speech in the Senate on the 9th March, 1836, recorded in Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, vol. 12, part 1st, page 786, Mr. Clay said. "He contended that as neither Virginia nor Maryland, nor both combined, could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the power, *without limitation or restriction*, existed only in Congress;" and in the debate in the Senate, January 11, 1838, "Mr Clay thought the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories." But the Senator from South Carolina did deny the power, as does Mr. Polk and every Southern Senator.—It is said, however, Mr. Clay deems it inexpedient to exercise the power; but, as he opposes the exercise of the veto power on questions of expediency, what safeguard would the South have in his views on this subject, when he distinctly [illegible] the Abolitionists that Congress