OW spirits is a certain state of the mind recompanied by indigestion, wherein the stexus are apprehended upon the slight is and the worst consequences imagined. medical writers supposed this disease onfined to those particula: regions of the ablance itechnically called hypochondria which are similed on the right or left side of that cav. my, whence comes the name hypochondriasis. SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulenthe Homach or bowels, acrid eructations, extireness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight palpitations, and often an atter inability the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demanus rigor or courage. Also languidnesspecomes irritable, thoughtful, despondind melancholly, and dejected, accompanied with a total detargement of the nervous system .-The mental seelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelms the judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

A sedentary life of acy kind, especially severe study protracted to a late hour in the night. and rafely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent pargatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continual eruption; relaxation or bebility of one or more important organs within the abdomed, is a frequent cause.

The principal objects of treatment are, to reindigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of amid aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. William Erans Aperient Pills-being mild and certain operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, analyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible semedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of intercuty, but it should not be resorted to ; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the

ASPHMA, THREE YEARS' STAND. Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms: -Great langour, flatulency, disturbed rest, neryous heatache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizzinesss, neryour irritability and restlessness, could not lie in shortzontal position without the sensation of impending suffication, palpitation of the heart, or cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness; great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat his existence or happiness, till by accident he DOWN EVANS' MEDICINE in his comami, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is. that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily reslored, may likewise receive the inestimable

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. I. D. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph insen, of Lynn, Mass. was severely afflicted for ten years with Tie Dolereux, violent pain her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind total after she had commenced using Dr Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that line she begain to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs Jasen's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street,

PMrs Anne F. Kenny, No 115 Lewi tween Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing sympons: Acid eructation, daily spasmodic is in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lean her right side, disturbed rest, atter in ability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigir or contage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversind to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietode on every slight occasion, she contested she could neither die norlive; she wept lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations. Mr Kenny had the advice of several eminen

sudians, and had recourse to numerous medicres, but could not obtain even temporary allevia thou of her distressing state, till her husband perstuded her to make trial of my mode of treatment eismow quile relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at Heren as she did at any period of her existence. Akedny, husband of the aforesaid Anne

Swain before me, this 14th day of December,

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

PREMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE MATISM, with an Affection of the -enfed under the treatment of Doctor EVANS 100 Chatham street, New-Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st. Negari, N. J., afflicted for four years with bevere pains in all his joints, which were always negased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizaness in his head, the bowels commonly vely golive, the urine high coloured, and often profese sweating, unattended by relief. The abord symptoms were also attended with considrade difficulty of breathing, with a sense of iss across the chest, like wise a great want me energy in the nervous system. be thise symptoms were entirely removed,

perfect care effected by Dr Wm Evans. BENJ. J JARVIS. City of New York, ss. min S Jarvis being duly sworn, doth deose and say, that the facts stated in the ahove certificate, subscribed by him, are in all RENJ. S. JARVIS.

um before me, this 25th of November, 1836. WHILLAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 nas-

Sold by the following Agents. GEORGE W BROWN, Salisbury, N. C. NA LNGLIS (Bookstore) Cheran S. C. DERSON, Camden, S C. OHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C. l MASON, & Co. Huleigh, N. C. 14 10; 1939—41 14

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SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 28, 1840.

POETICAL.

From the Alexandria Gazette. THE WORLD A BARBER SHOP.

Our notions rightly kittled up, No one a doubt can harbor, That all the world's a barber's shop, And every man a barber.

The farmer, he's a barber's friend, And ready in a trice, sir, To lather with a recommend And shave us with a price, sir.

Mechanics, they are barbers, all, Nor lackeys at the play, sir; They lather when for work they call, And shave us for the pay, sir.

The Dector he's a barber too. He lathers with a pill, sir, And many applicants or few He shaves us with a bill, sir.

The Merchant, he's a barber too. And who that him surpasses? He lathers with fine calico, And shaves the beardless lasses.

Our Congress members, lately have Assumed the barber's station. And without lather tried to shave With double compensation.

But of all the suds bedaubing host, With razors whet the keenest The lawyer lathers folks the most, And shaves mankind the cleanest.



Agricultural Matters.

far the most abundant and cheap food we feed, and it will give a perfect cure." could raise, not only for hogs but for almost every other kind of stock, would be the on the countenance of every person interested in | carrot. It is said to suit best a light sandy soil, as do nearly all the esculent roots, and would therefore do well in our country. The yield has been known to be upwards lish my speech with this "appendix and of eight hundred bushels to the acre, and proof." :wo hundred is as low as the most indifferent soil and cultivation are said to produce. In the 5th vol. of "The Library of Entertaining and Useful Knowledge," published at Boston, there is a strong recommendation of this vegetable from which I make the following extract:

> "Besides their use as human food, carrots are in some places grown largely for the consumption of stock, especially for horses. It is affirmed that cattle which have is or is not an abolitionist, I know not !" once tasted them, usually prefer them so much to turnips as with difficulty to be made to return to the latter. The milk cows fed on carrots never acquires any unpleasant flavor, ter said he would define what he considerwhile at the same time the quantity produced is increased. Calves thrive admirably, and bullocks are speedily fattened on this food. Carrots are equally beneficial as nourishment for sheep, and are devoured with avidity by swine. In the short space of ten days, a lean hog was fattened by these roots, having consumed during that period trary to the laws of God and the best inter-196 pounds. Its fat proved very fine, white and firm, and did not waste in the dressing. Horses receiving no other sustenance, perform their work as usual without any diminution of their sleekness."

As a demonstration of the vast produciveness and nutritive strength of the carrot, the following from the same article is also

" At Parlington in Yorkshire, the stock of a farm, consisting of 20 work horses, four bullocks, and six milch cows, were fed from the end of September to the beinning of May, on the carrots produced during the whole of this period, lived on these roots with the addition of only a very small quantity of hay; and thirty hogs were fattened on the refuse left by the cat-

How immensely are we behind the scientific farmers of the older parts of the world in thrift and economy! and how dearly are we paying for our neglect of these things? Among us, if a farmer were asked to support the above stock, if he pursued the usual course, he would perhaps plant the three acres in corn alone, or with the addition of a few cornfield peas or pumpkins; and with good cropping and his utmost thrift, the produce would scarce ly subsist the horses alone one-third of the above time.

MILKING.

cold water and a sponge. Wash the udder tering' thick all over Messachusetts. and teats clean, dashing on the cold water. This will prevent the teats from becoming sore, and the udder from being hot and feverish, besides rendering the process

frequently conducted in such a slovenly tial injustice of slavery, and my belief, founmanner, that the milk is entirely unfit for

The cow should be milked while eating her fodder at morning and evening should always he milked and fed at the same time in the day, and uniformly by the same person. Milk without interruption. Be sure to milk the cow as dry as possible.

To be milked by different bands, at different times in the day, in a slow, interrupted, gossipping manner, and leaving part of the milk in the udder, will ruin the best cow in the world.

Cows will yield more by milking three times in the day, than if milked but twice. When this can be done, we would advise it, during the summer season, not only as a matter of economy, but as a kindness to the cow. The quantity of milk accumulated during a long summer day cannot be otherwise than painful. It has also a tendency to render the udder hot and feverish, and of course the milk unhealthy .- Tennet see Farmer.

Sun-Flower Seed - Cure for Founder. -" The seeds of sun-flower, says a correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette, "are one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, From all accounts, I have no doubt by mix about a pint of the whole seed in his

NOTE TO MR STANLY'S SPEECH.

In the Globe of the 28th of January, Mr. Watterson has published his "appendix and proof?" with a speech; I will therefore pub-

If what I said did not have the effect of convincing Mr. Watterson, it has made it necessary for him to bring forward other evidence to support his charge. A large portion of Mr. W.'s notes is devoted to Mr. Parmenter. I am very willing to let this rest upon Mr Parmenter's explanation and letter. He is welcome to all the benefits of his friend's "appendix and proof."

Mr. Watterson says: "Mr Stanly also read a letter of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in which strong opposition to slavey was expressed. Whether Mr. Williams will let Mr. Watterson's "anti-slavery" friend, Mr. Parmenter, answer, this quesnon. Hear Mr. Parmenter's definition as quoted by Mr. Watterson: "Mr. Parmened to be the views of an abolitionist. It was a desire that Congress should abolish slavery in this District and in the Territories. without regard to the rights of others, the peace and tranquility of a large portion of the country, and the safety of the Union.' Now compare this with Mr. William's own words 'I still believe slavery to be conests of man; that it ought not to be extended by the admission of new States into the Union with Constitutions tolerating so great an evil; and that it is the imperative duty of Congress to adopt immediate measures for its abolition in the District of Columbia !"-"Whether Mr. Williams is or is not an abolitionist, know not," says Mr.

Anti-slavery resolutions were introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature. The question was taken by year and nays upon each resolution; here are two of them:

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave-trade therein; and that the early enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, speech,) "I am proud of that alliance; we upon this subject : by the principles of the Revolution, and by fight in one common cause, and under one

ted moral and political evil, whose continu- Williams, Rantoul, and Parmenter, are all glorious part of democracy." ance, wherever it exists, is vindicated main- called Democrats. Are they the allies Mr ly on the ground of necessity, should be Watterson is proud of? Are they fighting nimity of the President" for the appointcircumscribed within the limits of the States in one common cause? Is that cause the ment of Mr. Leggett to office. where it has been already established; and Constitution of the country? Mr Watterthat no new State should hereafter be admit son thinks the Union will be destroyed if ted into the Union whose Constitution of go- slavery were abolished by Congress. No In the Baltimore Convention which nomina vernment shall sanction or permit the exis- doubt of it. But what does his democrat- ted Martin Van Buren, there was a certain tence of domestic slavery.'

Southern people to decide

said, in a letter to Orin P. Bacon,

should not be exercised without delay" Benjamin F Newhall, of Saugus, Massachuseus, says, in 1838: "I am in favor of immediate emancipafrom in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida. I believe that Congress has power to abolish the slave-trade

immediate exercise of that power." He was a regular Van Buren candidateone of the committee of the anti-slavery so-

Josiah Caldwell, another Van Buren candidate, in a letter to B. F. Newball and others, indulges in vehement abuse of what he terms "the enormities and injustice of slavery." Hear his own words

"Justice requires and mercy pleads that this system of horrible enormities should be no longer tolerated in this land of freedom, religion, and law."

crown the efforts of abolitionists, and he believes that "Congress has the power to abolish the slave-trade between the

Mr. Nathan Webster, a Van Buren candidate for the State Senate in Massachusetts. He is in favor of immediate emandithinks Congress ought to prevent the selling of slaves from one State to another, and cipator were supporters of Van Buren We that Congress possesses the power to do so.

The Globe, in October, 1838, publishes the proceedings of a "democratic convention," at which Josiah Caldwell was chairman. I have copied Mr. Josiah Caldwell's opinion above. This convention of Globe democrats recommends Mr Robort Rantoul, Jr. to the democrats as a proper perare happy to learn that Robert Rantoul, Jr has been brought out as the democratic candidate in Essex south " It indulges strong hopes of the success of Mr. Robert Rantoul, Jr Now, let us hear the sentiments of a Globe democrat upon the power of Congress over slavery. He says: Congress has the entire power over slavery in the District of Columbia. He says, in these words, "slavery ought not to exist in the District; so long as it exists there, it will endanger the existence of the Union," (Of course, he wishes the Union preserved.) Like other anti-slavery Van Buren men, he

"It (slavery) would have been already han it now occupies but for the malign influence exerted by one man, the Hon. Henry Clay, some 18 or 19 years ago."

Mr. Rantoul also says: with foreign nations, Congress have alrealy probibited the African slave-trade, and

Globe of October 9, 1838) has been re-nom- certain Southern gentlemen! the principles of republicanism."

Van Buren candidate for district No. 9, in "natural equality of the colored race with rule that will not work both ways. Massachusetts. In November, 1837, he our own;" very different from the Globe de- Mr. Watterson rejoices that "whilst this mocracy of Rantoul, Williams, Parmenter, dark cloud of abolitionism is hanging over "I have, on several occasions not con- Newhall, Tappan, or Governor Morton .- the country, we have a pitot at the helm of pediency governs him. of milking much neater. Milk with clean nected with the political affairs of the day, I Whig democracy, like the "sweet South State whose views are so sound upon this

hands. The whole business of milking is distincty stated my conviction of the essen- o'er a bed of viole;s," wasts the vessel of state steadily and safely along, without in ded in part on historical evidence, of the juring a sail or straining a spar. Van Bunatural quality of the colored race with our ren democracy comes like the desolating Sirocco, with the fary of the blustering portheast wind, destroying and beating "I am satisfied that Congress has the down, tearing every thing to pieces, while constitutional power to abolish slavery and the pilot at the helm, instead of regarding the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Terrstories, and to prohibit the the advice of Washington, instead of keeping in view what he pointed out as the slave-trade between the States I am a-North star, is trying experiments with new ware of no good reason why this right lights' before him.

> Mr Watterson quotes at length the circular of the "young men's anti-slavery society in New York," orging the anti-slavery electors to oppose Marcy. Here again Mr. Watterson has only heard one side. Alter the publication of that circular, a member between the States, and I am in favor of the of the same society published a letter in which he says: "It should be distinctly understood that the issuing of this circular was the work of some twelve individuals, a small portion of whom only are prominent abolitionists, and that the young men's society, numbering some hundreds, did not and would not sanction the proceedings," The editor of the Emancipator wrote an apology for this circular, by saying, "it was the act of individuals, for which the anti-slavery society, even of Albany, is 'no way responsible.' So much for this circular. I submit to Mr. Watterson the following He thinks success, at no distant day, will extract from the Albany Evening Journal, took up the resolution and passed the si

"Mr. Weld, the Abolition lecturer, did, to our certain knowledge, travel the country, advocating Van Buren's election for President. It is a notorious fact that the officers and pupils of the Oneida Institute Livingston, Loundsberry, McMertin. voted for Van Buren. We have the aupation in the District and Territories. He thority of reputable men for saying that the editors of the Friend of Man and Emanare also informed that W L. Chaplin, the corresponding secretary and general agent of the New York State anti-slavery society. who appoints and directs these agents in all their movements, has been a decided supporter of Mr. Van Buren."

The Emancipator in New York is con. said: We cannot look back; tinually denouncing the Harrisburg nominason for their support. The Globe says, 'we tion, and was bitterly opposed to the election of Mr. Talimadge.

The 'Friend of Man,' an abolition paper, condemps the election of Mr. Tallmadge. It speaks of him thus: " The vilifer of the abolitionists, the contemner of the right of petition, and advocate of gag-law, the supporter of the censorship of the press, is under the same banner, in the same co elected a Senator of the United States to cause, with Southern supporters of M represent the Empire State of New York Van Buren. (and particularly the party that elected him) for six years from the 4th of March next!"

The same paper complains that the Whigs would not meet the Van Boren party on middle ground, and vote for Gerritt Smith. This Friend of Man says: "If only twelve Whigs could have been found in the Assemcircumscribed within much narrower limits bly, and seven in the Senate who would have voted for Gerritt Smith, he would have been elected to the Senate of the United States" But not a single Whig would vote for him! Whig abolitionists must be "Under the power to regulate commerce | rather " scattering " in the New York Le-

This nomination of Gerritt Smith, by under the power to regulate commerce a- Chatfield, a leading Van Buren man, has mong the several States, Congress may been pronounced by Mr. John H. Prentiss equally prohibit the slave-trade among the of New York a mere joke! The abolitionists did not regard it as a joke. This same Here we have the opinions of A. II, Ev- Mr. Prentiss, I am informed by a member erett, of B. F Newhall, of Josiah Caldwell, from New York, was the editor of a blueof Nathan Webster, of Robert Rantoul, Jr. light, anti-war, Federal paper in Otsego -all regular Van Buren candidates; of Mr county, and in one of his papers described Parmenter and Mr Henry Williams, "scat- cemocracy" as a 'tiger, roaming the Ly er-we are satisfied with his tering" anti-slavery men. The Globe says bian desert, joying to drench his tusks in they are democrats; Mr. Williams "may blood!" He is now 'in one common! be relied on."-Mr. Parmenter (says the cause, and under one common banner with

inated in the 4th district of that State, hav- Mr. Watterson says: 'I assert no man ing received 100 votes out of 101. The can be a republican and an abolitionist. General Harrison as a friend of slaver Globe compliments him as "fatihless among There lived in New York not long since the faithless to the rights of the People and an abolitionist by the name of William Leggett. He professed to be a Democrat and a z-tte of Jone 22d, 1836, by Jereminh G Mr. Watterson thinks "the democracy friend of Mr. Van Boren. He received from ris, now editor of the Nashville Union : of the North are the natural allies of the Mr. Van Baren the appointment to the Van Buren admits the constitutionality of from three acres of land. The animals, ex reise of such right is demanded by the South" Sir, (says he in concluding his Guatemala mission. Hear what Leggett said

" I am an abolitionist. I hate slavery in common banner; that cause is the Consti- all its forms, degrees, and influences. Ab-Resolved. That slavery, being an admit- tutions of our country." Everett, Newhall. olition is, in my sense, a necessary and a

The Emancipator praises the "magna-

It is said that there was one abolitionist in the Harrisburg Convention. What of it? ic ally, Mr Robert Rantoul, ir., think of R. M. Saunders, now candidate for the of-Whether those who voted for these reso- this? Hear him: "Slavery ought not to ex- fice of Governor in North Carolina. When lutions are abolitionists or not, I leave ist in the District. So long as it exists there he was in Congress he presented two aboit will endanger the existence of the Un- litton petitions, praying that slavery might Upon the passage of these resolutions, ion!" Bet, says Mr. Watterson, "we fight be abolished in the United States! Is this Henry Williams, with every other Van Bu- in one common cause, under one common a charge against Mr. Van Buren! If in ren Senator except one, recorded his name banner." By this process of reasoning, I that Baltimore Convention there was a delin the affirmative! Mr Watterson says, might make Mr. Watterson an abolitionist egate who had committed forgery, does that "gentlemen may specify a scattering aboli- just as he has made the Whigs of the North. | affect Mr. Van Buren? Suppose he had oftionist, here and there;" and I presume the He is as much in error in this as he is in terwards given such a man an office, and Van Buren Senator who did not vote for arrogating to the Van Buren party the appointed another delegate to office who these resolutions was among the escatter- praise of being the only Democrats. To proved a defaulter, does this make Mr. Van ing." A little examination will convince be a good Whig, a man must be democrat- Buren a dishonest man? Yet, by the same When you go to milk, take a vessel of us that Van Buren abolitionists are scat- ic in his principles and feelings. But Whig reasoning by which Harrison is proved an democracy is very different from the de- abolitionist, I might show Van Buren an Alexander B. Everett was the regular mocracy of Everett, who believes in the abolitionist and a defaulter. It is a bad

subject, that he has been denounced this floor and elsewhere as a Northern with Southern principles."

I was not aware that this was a denution of Mr. Van Buren. If I am corre informed, he was called a "Northern with Southern principles" by one of his or friends as a compliment. I deny the rectness of this It is rather equivocal proif true. But I should be glad to k what proof he has ever given of South principles. If this pilot is " so sound on the subject," what will be thought some of the democratic crew : sur Morton, Rantoul, Everett, Williams, Tappan?

But I deny his " soundness upon question," and I challenge comparison the opinions of Harrison,

When the Missouri question was sent before the Legislature of New York. Van Buren was a member The fo resolution was introduced in he 8 New York :

Preamble and Resolution .- Wh the inhibiting the further extension of very in these United States, is a sub deep concern to the people of this and whereas we consider slavery as ar much to be deplored, and that every co tutional barrier should be interposed to vent its further extension; and that Constitution of the United States elgiving Congress the right to require of new States not comprehended within original boundaries of the United S the prohibiting of slavery as a condition

their admission into the Union : 1 Resolved, (if the honorable Senate cur therein;) That our Senators be ed. and our Representatives in Congres requested, to oppose the admission State into the Union of any Territory comprised as aforesaid, making the pr tion of slavery therein an indispensable dition of admission

On the 29th January, 1820, the Ser

" Mesers Adams, Austin, Barnum tow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Day miss, Evans, Forthington, Hamme Mallory, Moore, Noves, Paine, Ross, crantz. Skinner, Swaim, Van Buren

son, Young-29." Here is "soundness upon this so I suppose. And where was Harris Defending the rights of the South, ting against these Van Buren resolution He lost his seat in Congress on his support of the 'pre existing the South.' Mr. Van Buren therefore, have any halting. I put my on its propriety.

I will give 'democratic' authority for too. The editor of the Nashville I State printer of Tennessee; a Van man, 'to be relied on.' In 1836 the editor of an abolition paper. He of the 'scattering' democratic aboli

From the New Bedford Gazette, Nov. 2.

BY JEREMIAH G. HARRIS. 'In 1820, Mr. Van Buren voted that I gress had the constitutional power to ish slavery in the Territories, and ed the New York Senators in Con vote against the admission of Missour 'In 1836, he says that Congress had constitutional power to abolish slaver

the District of Columbia. In 1821, he voted to give free the right of suffrage.

'In 1822, he voted in favor of re the introduction of slaves into F From the New Bedford Gazette, No by Jeremiah G. Harris, now the en Nashville Union. He addresses the of color."-He tells them Mr. Reed, a member from Massachusetts, cannot be

M. Crocket was the Van Buren

advocated the cause of Mr. Van Buren quote his own words from the New B doubts its expediency, but no where denies right of free discussion.

" Gen. Harrison, yes the mighty Tippecance, in his Fourth of July Cheviot, Ohio, in 1833, said, " that Inc. sion on the subject of emancipation in th lave-holding States is equally injurious to laves and their musters, and has no sac the principles of the Constitution."

Further. Mr. Harris says of General risin, " He stands committed to Southern ests," and has the impudence to tell a f addience that they have no right, " by the ciples of the Constitution, to discuss the f emancipation." Mr. Jeremiah G. Harris now, of course, oppose Harrison and call !

In April, 1820, Mr. Jefferson wrot mementous question, like a fire-bell in awakened and filled me with terror. ered it at once the knell of the Union. speaks volumes in favor of the services of eral Harrison, who sacrificed his political prets to save that Union which the atte

Mr. Van Buren were calculated to destro To come to later times In reply to it addressed to him by a committee in North olina, Mr. Van Boren admits that Cong the constitutional power to abolish slavery District of Columbia. Hear his own "Thus viewing the matter, I would not, the lights amo before me, feel myself safe! nouncing that Congress does not po power of interfering with or abolishing

n the District of Columbia." There is no constitutional objection-

Now hear Gen. Harrison. A few years