## VESTER N

# DEMOGRAT

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

In Advance.

VOLUME 5 New Series | NUMBER 24.

Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MANSION HOUSE,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

-Published every Tuesday-Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

: EMEET For the year, if paid in advance.....\$2 00 If paid within six months..... 2 50 If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00 ] SW Any person sending us five new sub- Real Lace Sets, black and white. scribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gra-

tis for one veer. 17 Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, \$1 00 Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines, per annua, One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, \$1.00 Each subsceptent intertion,

I's Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. For announcing Candidates for office. \$5 in advance.

TV Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly WILLIAM J. YATES.

### ZYMELE

At the Western Democrat Office. Warrants, Marriage Licenses,

Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets, Administrators' Bonds and Letters, Guardian Bonds, Indentures, Deeds for conveying Lands or houses.

Prosecution Bonds, just printed. Tw Blanks of all kinds printed to order | commodous dwelling house, and at short notice.

### NOTICE.

Winter, for the purpose of attending the Medical

1856 are in the hands of Wm. A. Owens, Esq., for | land. ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1856.

morning of the 27th of May last various Notes place a go d and claims against numerous persons in this and ing the property of E. C. STEELE, A. BETTE IND & Co., and others, which were placed in my hand- to collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing tursented, are hereby drift notified, that nuless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or eash, I shall be compelled to file, for iswith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and innecessary costs, 8. W. DATES. Charlotte, June 10, 1876,-41

Insurance Company. CONTINUES to take risks against lose by of a well-kept flouse will induce a cass-

DIRECTURE: M. B. TAYLOR, President, S. P. ALEXANDER, Vice President. J. H. WHITE, 3 Executive Committee C. OVERMAN.

A. C. STEELE J. H. WILSON, Agent. E. NYE HUTCHISON, Secretary,

July 23, 185(-)1

Erunann idenne. Bronnen ilanere !

KEEP on hand at my CABL-SEE NET ESTABLISHMENT, two doors below the Post Oilice, Charlatte, a general assertment of Furnstare, which I self on the most reaanything in my line. I also keep on hand

Fisk's Metallic Envial Cases. And make at the shortest notice Mahogany and other Coffins. Give me a call. J. M. SANDERS Charlotte, Sept 9, IS56-tf

COMETHING NEEDED. A New Tailoring Establichment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and ORING ESTABLISHMENT in Spring's new | Daniel is fully authorized to make sale in my Building, where he will be happy to see any one absence. Persons in want of a destrable sit. wanting any thing done in his line. All work | untion in town, would do well to call and ex-

Bargains! Bargains!! CHINA DEPOT.

H. E. NICHOLS & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

Also, a great variety of Tea Trays, Laurus Table Cutlery, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, and Housekeeping Articles generally. NEXT DOOR TO COMMUNICIAL BANK.

COLUMNIA, S. C. Nov. 11, 1856.

Town Taxes.

are requested to make immediate payment. S. A. HARRIS, April 22, 1856 - if Tax Collector.

Notice.

All persons indebted, eltises to the firm or to W. W. Phelan, will take due notice that I am compelled to clear up the business by Cash, and they must come without delay and payup, or suit will be immediately brought on all papers in my hands; these are my instructions, and they will certainly be acted up

R. M. STERLING, Assigner. Nov. 25th. 21-4t

NEW GOODS. WE are receiving our usual Supply of Fall and Winter COODS which shall be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7th. 1856. EMBROIDERIES. Floundings, Sleeves. BREM & STEELE

BOLTING CLOTHS. BREM & STEELE.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS. BREM & STEE L Oct. 7th 1856.

LADIES DRESS SILKS. FEVHE Largest and most varied Stock ever offered in this market.

MUSLIN D'LAINS, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, &c.

LADIES CLOAKS. A clegant. VERY LARGE STOCK, very cheap and BREM & STEELE Oct 7, 1-56.

FARMS FOR SALE. INE subscriber offers for sale two farms lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in Micklenburg county-the first known as The Alexander tract, containing 300 Acres.

Well improved, with a good and farm, in good repair. There is also A good Store-House This property lies 16 miles from Charlotte,

Lectures and Hospitals in New York and Philis- at the Cross Rouls, on the main road to Concord. The farm is in all respects in good con-My Notes and accounts previous to the year dition, and contains a quantity of fine bottom The other Tract,

Adjoins the above, and contains 600 ACRES. This is also a well improved tarm, with good MOTICE. buildings, has excellent Timber on it, a good meadow, and a first-rate cotton Gin. There is also on this

Gold and Copper Rine. adjoining countie - which notes and claims, her | Both of the above farms are desirable estates, and will be sold on r asonable terms. Apply on the premises.

J. M. W. FLOW.

Chester, S. C.

FETHIS large and splendid three-story build ing, on the cast side of Chester Deput, is The Charlotte Mattin Bire now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the ears or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware that nothing short

usual rates. Office in Brawley's Building, up very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand-and-one promises which have been made only to be broken by many of his illustrious predecessors. He confidently hopes that he will be sustained, and upon trial give such satisfaction and accommodation as will send him on his way rejoicing. J. L. CARROLL. Chester, S. C., Feb. 26, 1856,—if

Mast Notice. To

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby gi-Spratt & Allison,-Spratt, Daniel & Co., and Allison & Daniel, are transcreditors of said Firms respectively, and that trents' fine pp. Boots, warranted they are in the lands of J. R. Dayner, for immedistriction. IV Longer indulgence cannot

be given, as the debts must be paid JOHN ALLISON J. R. DANIEL

. Folice. A Valuable HOUSE and LOT For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his I large and well-improved Horse and Lor, situated in the southern His til portion of the town, admining the Lots now amine this preserty. The House and all out- 3 inch Bands \$ 90 | 8 inch Bands \$ 60 buildings are new and in first-rate order .- | 31 " Possession given immediately. Terms made 4 to suit the purchaser.

JOHN ALLISON. August 19, 1856—tf

Notice. A Valuable HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscribers offer their well improved Lots in the town of Charlette, for sale or rent, situated in the Apply to John R. Daniel.

PERSONS indebted for Town Taxes, for either or all of the years 1852-3-4 and-5. The best Plantation in Meckoffered before!

All the Notes and Accounts of Miller & count, O'l HER TRAC'I'S of equally good land, phelan, and those due W. W. Phelan individu. Incar at hand, can be purchased upon that terms. ally, have been placed in my hands for collect. If there be those who wish to purchase a small of the every particle of the Belt. thereby tract, they can also be accommodated in the same Also for sale, a Plantation with 340 Acres, Also, Superior LACELEATHER on hand,

with a good SAW MILL and a GOLD MINE, and COPPER RIVETS, with Burrs. lying on the waters of Mile Branch,
Solan nd Upper Leather of every
consta tly on hand, at low prices.
Possession to be given on the 25th
day of December next. day of December next.

JOHN S. PORTER. Providence, May 20, 1856,--6m

25,000 P'rs of WESTERN DEMOCRAT. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charlotte, N. C. CATALOGUE OF GOODS AND PRICES:

Swiss, Jaconet & Cambrie Edgings & Insertings, | Heavy double sole Brogans, domestic manufacture, all numbers over 6, at \$1 50 ce oak sole Brogans, northern manufacture, a good article, nailed sole Brogans, for miners and Railroad, good, double sole, round s-am Brogans. 1 40 single sole riveted Brogans, a good article, single sole riveted Brogans, a shade lighter, single sole not riveted, Brogans, a shade lighter, " Heavy single sole Brogans, inferior stock,

Mens' kip Brogans, a good article, No 1, (Webster) " lined and bound hip Brogars 1 25 1 50 " calf " 175 200 " Oxford calf, 1 75 2 00 Gents' calf Congress Gaiters, peg, 2 25 to 2 75 cloth " Pat. tip " " 2 50 to 3 00 "Pat. " Oxfir and plain,

Mens' fine kip sewed, (Planters) 1 75 to 2 00 steady advancement in wealth and popula-Gents' fine patent leather Gaiter 4 00 to 5 00 | tion, and in private as well as public well-" D. S. Quilted Boots, and stitched, extra, .. No. 1, " heavy calf, D. S. sewed, Planters' Boots, very cheap,

calf, D. S. peg and cork Boots 5 00 " fine calf, cork sole, and made with copper nails, fine calf, pp. " " " kip, " 66 66 and heavy welts " Hungarian, common, Ditchers and Miners' Boots, 2 50 to 4 00

Boys' fine Congress Garters, Pat. tip and foxed Calf Shoes Kip Brogans, good " good, No.2, 100 to 112 " heavy Brogans, D.S., good article 1 25 " from medium to 75 to 1 00 Youths' calf and kip Brogans

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

extra heavy and good thick " if light and common 50 to DADIES' DEPARTMENT. Ladies' time Congress Gaiters, double soles and toxed, for winter, with heels, fine Congress Gaiters, thin soles, with

" fine French kid, side laced Gairers, 2 50 " time side laced, thick and thin soles, " 1 25 to 1 50 tine goat Bootes, best article, flannel fine goat Bootes, No. 2, twilled lined " fine Morocco and kid Boots 1 50 to 1

fine patent leather and lancy top, 1:25 to 1:50 tine leather Bootes, a very fair shoe the kip and calf, a very good shoe fine Datch Boots, all kip, fine patent leather and enamel 112 to 125 Misses' Shoes and Gaiters, all grades, prices varying from OVER-SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Gents' Buffalo over-shoes, for winter \$2 00 " Rubber Sandals, one & two straps 1 00 Ladies' Buffalo Over-shoes Cloth Over-Shoes Rubber Boots " Buskins and Over-shoes 75

Sandals Misses' Over Shoes DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Shop made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand and made to order at short netice, from the best imported stock.

" Dutch edge, footed on old legs, to order 6 00 Pp. Footed on old legs, to order Gents' fine calf Shoes, to order 3 00, 3 50 are the received and ordinary conditions of

heavy lip warranted not to rip. Prices by this Catalogue are for cash only as the goods could not be sold at the very low

figure mentioned than for cash. The above comprises but a small portion award by R. F. Davidson and A. H. Martin, of our stock, as it is impossible to enumerate former patrons, that he has respected his TAIL- known as the Spratt property. Mr. John R. every article in an advertisement, so that it may be understood without seeing the goods.

Cash prices of Belts per running foot: 33 | 94 " 44 11 " " 48 113 " LEATHER BELTING.

- | joints. The best of copper rivets used. An |

Something that was never assertment generally on hand, and all kinds made to order Machinery.

retaining its whole strength. An assortment always on hand.

Cash prices.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1856.

BOONE & CO.

3m

CHARLOTTE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and The Constitution requires that the President shall from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress

such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the accual condition of the 1 15 tially concern the general welfare. While 1 00 respect, the President does not speak mereevery part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufine calf sewed Shoes 2 50 to 3 50 | factures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal pros-3 00 to 3 50 perity of the country, its continuous and being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, 9 00 and the predominant spirit of intelligence Quitted Boots, stitched, ex. 8 50 and patriotism, which notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the terminheavy D. S. calf, plain bottom, 4 00 | the present session of Congress, the public 4 00 mind has been occupied with the care of, selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the 2 00 United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is \$2 00 to 2 50 under our system, committed to the States 1 25 to 1 50 and people. We appeal to them, by their 1 25 voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and 1 00 to 1 25 | the members of the House of Representa-75 to 85 | tives the several constituencies of each State. 62 so the President represents the aggregate population of the United State. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of 3 00 the sole sovereign authority of the Union. It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political 2 00 to 2 50 action, the people of the United States have

" 2 00 to 2 50 sanctioned and announced. They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizins. fine goat Bootes, best article, twilled Ened 150 | whatever their religion, wherever their birth, 125 or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of 100 the different sections of the Union; and 1 25 | they have proclaimed their devoted and un-50 alterable attachment to the Union and to fine Congress chameled and kid Gaiters 1 50 the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional con-75 to 1 25 | troversy, as the safegard of the rights of all, 25 to 88 as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, " sleigh cut Rubbers & over shoes, 1 00 emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geograph 2 50 | ical parties; of marshalling in hostile array country, North or South, East or West.

towards each other the different parts of the tem of harmonious co-operation between Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considcrate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of country. had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an ex-\$8 00 cited state of the public mind, induced by D. sole brad bottoms, Dutch edge 8 50 causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence. Perfect liberty of association for political 5 00 objects and the widest scope of discussion " heavy kip sewed Shoes 1 75, 2 00 government in our country. Our institu-Ladies' fine calf Shoes and Boots 1 75, 2 00 tions, framed in the spirit of confidence in | fully subsisting under the protection of one | clothed with equal authority. More care- has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic 1 50 the intelligence and integrity of the people, DF Goods of our own manufacture are all do not forbid citizens, either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail.

associations have been formed in some of the States of individuals who, pretending to tution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic article that can be had, they will run straight, pate with them in their assaults upon the geographical line of limitation. sale, a Plantation with 340 Acres, and Sale Acres, and Sale Acres, and COPPER RIVETS, with Burrs.

Sale, a Plantation with 340 Acres, and COPPER RIVETS, with Burrs.

Sale and COPPER RIVETS, with Burrs.

Solar and Upper Leather of every description by Mile Branch, and Copper Leather of the copper Leather o

nent camp of armed men, like the rival in the re-enactment of the principle as ap- | tion of the public domain thus opened to shoulder to shoulder as friends.

country, domestic or foreign, which essen- of the southern States as at length to pass | the organization of the Territories of New insensibly to almost equally passionate hos- | Mexico, Utah, and Washington. performing his constitutional duty in this | tility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus, finally, to fall into tempoly to express personal convictions, but as rary fellowship with the avowed and active 1 50 the executive minister of the government, enemies of the constitution. Ardently at-" No 2, Y.F.D, 1 35 enabled by his position, and called upon by tached to liberty in the abstract, they do 1 25 his official obligations, to scan with an im- | not stop to consider practically how the partial eye the interests of the whole and of objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of ocial institution, political economy, and Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consemence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus, in the progress of events we had reached that consummation which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked, of the attempt of a portion of the States, by a secation of the last and the commencement of tional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United

States. from any conscious act of disunion or civil | the States, or of their citizens. war. But they have entered into a path consisted of a series of secondary issues, dangerous agitation. each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but | ment being a compact of perpetual moral were willing to do directly-that is, to act | breach of faith. aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States. repealed, more especially if it be constitu-

ing act of Congress concerning the extra- the members of Congress. officers, under the severest penalties, to Congress whatever. In this way that systhe authorities of the United States and of the several States for the maintainance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the republic, was desfrequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the constitution and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, | ful investigation may prove the law to be | people aggression was followed by reaction; and unsound in principle. Experience may Of this last agitation, one lamentable feathe attacks upon the constitution at this show it to be imperfect in detail and im- ture was, that it was carried on at the impoint did but serve to raise up new barriers | practicable in execution. And then both | mediate expense of the peace and happiness for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional | justify, but to require its repeal. controversy was in connexion with the or- The constitution, supreme as it is over of opposing factions or interests within itganization of territorial governments, and all the departments of the government, self, as of the conflicting passions of the the admission of new States into the Union. legislative, executive, and judicial, is open | whole people of the United States. Revo-When it was proposed to admit the State of to amendment by its very terms; and Con- lutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin ask only to prevent the spread of the insti- Maine, by separation of territory from that | gress or the States may, in their discretion, | in projects of intervention, deliberately arof Massachusetts, and the State of Missous propose amendment to it. solemn compact | ranged by certain members of that Congress ri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded | though it in truth is between the sovereign | which enacted the law for the organization by France to the United States, represen- States of the Union. In the present in- of the Territory. And when propagandist 72 institutions of existing States. To accom- tatives in Congress objected to the admis- stance, a political enactment, which had colonization of Kausas had thus been unplish their objects, they dedicate themselves sion of the latter, unless with conditions ceased to have legal power or authority of dertaken in one section of the Union, for to the edious task of depreciating the gov- suited to particular views of public policy. any kind, was repealed. The position as- the systematic promotion of its neculiar 86 ernment organization which stands in their | The imposition of such a condition was suc- sumed, that Congress had no moral right to | views of policy, there ensued, as a matter 91 way, and of calumniaing, with indiscrimin- cossively resisted. But, at the same period, length such repeal, and strange enough, of course, a counteraction with opposite ate invective, not only the citizens of par- the question was presented of imposing res- and singularly so in view of the fact that views in other sections of the Union. ticular States, with whose laws they find trictions upon the residue of the territory the argument come from those who openly In consequence of these and other incifault, but all others of their fellow-citizens ceded by France. That question was, for refused obedience to existing laws of the dents many acts of disorder, it is undenia-

The public may depend on getting the best throughout the country, who do not partici- the time, disposed of by the adoption of a land, having the same popular designation | ble, have been perfected in Kansas, to the castern pertion of the town, known as the hold their width, and run flat to the pulley. constitution, framed and adopted by our In this connexion it should not be forgot. who unequivocally disregarded and con-permanent suspension, of regular govern-Penman property, containing I lots. The une These bands are made of the best oak tanned fathers, and claiming for the privileges it ten that when France, of her own accord, demed the most positive and obligatory in- ment. Aggressive and most reprehensible improved lots are very desirable building Lots. leather, and the solid part only used. These has secured, and the constitution itself, and incursions into the Territory were under joints are put together with water-proof ferred, the stendy support and grateful rev- | sighted sagacity, to code Louisiana to the U- | sought, by every means within their reach, | taken, both in the North and the South, ALLISON & DANIEL.

The steady support and granters reveal to deprive a portion of their fellow efficients and entered it on its northern border by the damp places, without any effect upon the ject which they well know to be a revolu- ed by the United States, the latter express y of the equal enjayment of those rights and may of lows, as well as on the eastern by tionary one. They are perfectly aware engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded privileges guarantied alike to all by the way of Missouri; and there has existed that the change in the relative condition of territory shall be incorporated in the Union fundamental compact of our I nion. Also, MAGHINE BELT CLASP, for the white and black races in the slavehold- of the United States, and admitted as soon. This argument against the repeal of the constituted authorities, not without countries. connecting Belts or Bands together, to run on ing States, which they would promote, is as possible, according to the principles of statute line in question was accompanied by tenance from inconsiderate persons in each beyond their lawful authority; that to them | the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of another of congenial character, and equal- of the great sections of the Union. But This Glasp is made of plates of metal it is a foreign object; that it cannot be efwill find their property selectised for sale, in 20 days from this date. Now, you have fair warndays from the fair warndays from this date. Now, you have fa THE Plantation contains 500 Acres, in the Providence settlement, lying on the warters of Flat Branch, 14 miles south of Churlotte as is the case with making holes to face accomplishment is through burning cities, erty, property, and the religion which they wond those previously assigned to it, and been magnified, partly by statements en-Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call | through, or otherwise. It is, when applied to | and ravaged fields, and slaughtered popu- profess"—that is to say, while it remains in | that such was its natural as well as intend- | tirely untrue, and partly | by relterated as themselves. It this tract be not stall the Belt, confined together by means of lations, and all that is most terrible in for- a territorial condition, its inhabitants are of effect; and these baseless assumptions counts of the same rumors or facts. Thus eign, complicated with civil and servile war; maintained and protected in the free enjoy- were made, in the northern States, the the Territory has been seemingly filled with and that the first step in the attempt is the ment of their liberty and property, with a ground of unceasing assualt upon consti- extreme violence, when the whole amount foreible disruption of a country embracing | right then to pass into the condition of tutional right. in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and States on a footing of perfect equality with The repeal in terms of a statute which occasionally passes before us in single cities

> consta tiy on hand, at low prices.
>
> Cash paid for Green or Dry Hides, or governments, driven at once and inevitably in rather than approved by the States of of conflicting views of political or social infelicitous brotherhood into a vast perma- people of the respective States acquiesced passed the inherent effect upon that por- youd the sphere of action of the Executive

condemnation of the domestic institutions admission of the State of California and Such was the state of this question when

the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point in every form under which the question could arise, whethstatesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language.— questions of public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the constitution, coequal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it conters none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a I confidently believe that the great body | beacon of warning to the legislator and the of those who inconsiderately took this fatal statesman. To repeal it will be only to step are sincerely attached to the constitu- remove imperfection from the statutes, try the experiment leaving men to judge tion and the Union. They would, upon de- without affecting, either in the sense of for themselves what institution will best permission or of prohibition, the action of

Still, when the nominal restriction of this which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil nature, already a dead letter in law, was in war and disunion, and which has no other terms repealed by the last Congress, in a possible outlet. They have proceeded thus | clause of the act organizing the Territories far in that direction in consequence of the of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was successive stages of their progress having | made the occasion of a wide-spread and

It was alleged that the original enact-

An act of Congress, while it remains un-In the long series of acts of indirect ag- | tionally valid in the judgment of those gression, the first was the strenuous agita- public functionaries whose duty it is to protion, by citizens of the northern States, in | nounce on that point, is undoubtedly bind-Congress and out of it, of the question of ing on the conscience of each good citizen negro emancipation in the southern States. of the republic. But in what sense can it The second step in this path of evil con- | be asserted that the enactment in question sisted of nets of the people of the northern | was invested with perpetuity and entitled States, and, in several instances of their gov- | to the respect of a solumn compact? Be ernments, aimed to facilitate the escape of | tween whem was the compact? No dispersons held to service in the Southern | tinet contending powers of the government, States, and to prevent their extradition when | no seperate sections of the Union, treating reclaimed to law and in virtue of express pro- | as such, entered into treaty stipulations on visions of the constitution. To promote the subject. It was a mere clause of an this object, legislative enactments and other | act of Congress, and, like any other conmeans were adopted to take away or defeat | troverted matter of legislation, received its rights which the constitution solemnly guar- | final shape and passed by compromise of

dition of fugitives from service, laws were | But if it had moral authority over men's enacted in many States forbidding their consciences, to whom did this authority stitution and the existence of the Union -attach? Not to those of the North, who participate in the execution of any act of had repeatedly refused to confirm it by ex- to nullify the existing extradition law imtroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be all such compacts must be mutual and of upon the institutions of new States by a

reciprocal obligation.

and quality as compromise acts -- nay, more occasional interruption, rather than the

monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well plied to the State of Texas; and it was pro- legal settlement was to admit settlers from knowing that such, and such only, are the posed to acquiese in its further application all the States of the Union alike, each with means and the consequences of their plans to the territory acquired by the United his convictions of public policy and private and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the States from Mexico. But this proposition interest, there to found in their discretion, people of the United States for civil war by was successfully resisted by the representations as the constitudoing everything in their power to deprive tives from the northern States, who, regard- tion and acts of Congress might prescribe PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE doing everything in their power to deprive tives from the northern states, who, regard-tion and acts of Congress might presented the constitution and the laws of moral and less of the statute line, insisted upon approximately the states, hereafter to be admitted into thority, and to undermine the fabric of the | plying restrictions to the new territory gen- | the Union. It was a free field, open alike Union by appeals to passion and sectional erally, whether lying north or south of it, to all, whether the statute line of assumed Of the House of Representatives: prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with thereby repealing it as a legislative com- restriction were repealed by not. That rereciprocal hatred, and by educating them promise, and, on the part of the North, per- peal did not open to free competition of the to stand face to face as enemies, rather than | sistently violating the compact, if compact, diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field which, without such repeal, would It is by the agency of such unwarranta- Thereupon this enactment ceased to have have been closed against them; it found ble interference, foreign and domestic, that binding virtue in any sense, whether as that field of competition already opened, in the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, respects the North or South; and so in ef- fact and in law. All the repeal did was to have been so inflamed into the passionate feet it was treated on the occasion of the relieve the statute book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the

> Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself. without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go everwhere n preference to free labor ? Is it the fact that the peculiar domestic institutions of the southern States possess, relatively, so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate, to the exclusion of those of the northern States? Is it the fact that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States !

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in policy of stern coercion; if it venture to suit them; if it be not strained up to per petual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to net in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new

Territories of the United States. Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, which attempted indirectly what few men obligation, its repeal constituted an odious and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While therefore, in general, the people of

nothern States have never at any time arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the southern States, but, on the contrary, have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as antied. In order to nullify the then exist- the conflicting opinions or sentiments of rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the con-Thus, when the acts of some of the States tension, and who had zealously striven to posed upon Congress the duty of passing a establish other and incompatible regulations new one, the country was invited by agiupon the subject. And if, as it thus ap- tators to enter into party organization for pears, the supposed compact had no obli- its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceasgatory force as to the North, of course it | ed by reason of the impracticability of its could not have had any as to the South, for objects. So when the statute restriction geographical line had been repealed, the It has not unfrequently happened that country was urged to demand its restoralaw-givers, with undue estimation of the | tion, and that project also died almost with value of the law they give, or in the view its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm with the execution of its acts, as if they and of imparting to it peculiar strength, make from the North against imputed southern the officers of the States were the ministers. it perjetual in terms; but they cannot thus | encroachments; which ery sprang in reality respectively, of foreign governments in a bind the conscience, the judgment, and from the spirit of revolutionary attack on tate of mutual hostility, rather than fellow | the will of those who may succeed them, | the domestic institutions of the South, and magistrates of a common country, peace- invested with similar responsibilities, and after a troubled existence of a few months.

> reason and right combine not merely to of the people of the Territory of Kansas .-That was made the battle-field, not so much

> > within it a state of insurrection against the of such acts has not been greater than what

taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, at into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and however, for a number of years; and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was the same description in the States, were be-