JOSEPH S. DUNN offers his services as unde taker and builder, to the citizens or others, disposed to contract for building or jobbing

LOOK HERE. Roundshaves & Axes.

The Subscriber continues to manu acture his belebrated Shaves, so favorably known to Turpenine makers for the last three years. They can be had at my shop, or at the stores of P. Taylor or T. sho test notice. No Shaves are genuine unle s dence in its lavor.

branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD. Dec. 19, 1846.

PRINTS ONLY. SPRING STYLES, 1847.

LIE & BREWSTER, 44 CEDAR STREET,

NE V YORK. It of ave to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have r ceived, and are now exhibiting, at THE WAREHOUSE EXCLUSIVELY for PRINTED CALICOES.

500 Cases, Comprising all the New Spring Styles,

Of British, French and American Manufacture which, a ADDITION to their usual stock, rea pers their assortment one of the most beautiful and structive in the city; and having just been pur-

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT, Are offered by the piece or package on the some

terms, at and be ow manufacturers prices. Cat dogues of prices (corrected daily) are placed Purchase's will inform themselves of the state

of the mark t. and be well recaid for an examination, even if they do not purch se. L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing

ord as for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER, 44 Cedar Street. New York, Jan. 9, 1847.

Fresh and Genuine Garden Seeds,

as received and for sale by JNO, M. ROSE, Next door to Briggs' Hetel.

NEW SUPPLY OF FRESH FRUIT.

2 10 Cocoa Nuts, 5 : Drams Figs,

25 Boxes Raisins, Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filber's, Almends, crysipelas, strain, piles, cruption, theumatism, fe-Brazil Nats, Cition, Pickles, Cassia. Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, and mokt to Tebacco, jest received and for sale at

JOHN C. LATTA, Commission Merchant

GENERAL AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.



as about 2000 acres of good turpentine land, with a good stream for carrying it to market, naviable at any time while there is water enough for onat to run between Favetteville and Wilming. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

333-tf.





By George Lauder, Fayet eville, N. C.

State of N. Carolina -- Bladen county.

In Equity.

E zabeth Bryan, wife of Joshua Bryan, vs. James to Will annexed of James Bryan, dee'd; Henry Mary, Gro Bryan, William J Bryan, Andrew J Bryan, and Joshua Bryan, husband of com-

fendants Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George mane Cordial is to be found Thigard and wife Mary, and George Bryan are on residents of this State ; notice is, therefore, the now sele proprietors, Constock & Co. screby given to said non-resident detendants, to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after Practice of Medicine.

anday after the 4th Monday in September, A D 16, and in the 71st year of American Indepen-WM. J. COWAN, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1847. 417-61. pr adv \$3 25. NEW BOOKS. STATIONERY, &c. R. W. HARDIE

HAS just received a supply of New Books, stand-January 23, 1817.

COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA.

Of superior quality, and half the price of any other. For the cure of scrofula, general debility, scaly eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, bies from an impure habit of the body, pain and swellings of the body, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, chronic rheumamatism, cutaneous diseases, tetter, mercurial or syphiloid disease, ulcerations of the throat and I g, liver affections, exposures and imprudence in lite, excesses in the use of mercury, &c.

The great popularity of Sarsaparilla and i's established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter in-S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the to any encomium on its virtues, or adduce any evi-

This Sarsapariila is warranted positively as good as any other (that can be made at one dollar) at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong and mas large bottles, viz: 50 cts per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2 50. Remember to ask for Counstock's Sarsapartila, and take no other. Sold only by S J Hinsdale in Fayetteville.

DEAFNESS- DR Menair'S ACOUSTIC OIL The deaf from infancy, often receive in a most miraculous manner their hearing when they least expect it, by the use of this Oit, which shows them how easily they might much sooner have had their hearing and saved themselves and their friends the pain of conversing in a loud tone, without pleasure, or of being neglected and stunned, to avoid that distress which is felt mutually by the deaf person and his heavers. How sacred a duty therefore it is, that we use all necessary means to remove such an afil ction, and e joy the social qualities implanted in our natures! This Ear Oil has the effect so to relieve the tension, and bring into use the natural action of the parts, as to restore the hearing when lost or impaired. This is proved by so many wel known cases, that where known, it needs no praise. The great wish of the proprietor is, that each may speak to others of its un- ach and lungs felt as if they were all raw, there common virtues, tile sufferers may know and be was such a soreness. I raised a very large amount dow in all cases of recent deafness, and many of many people I have seen in the last stages of conlong standing. All deaf persons should use this sumption, and that I could not live but a short time. commencing, it will remove the cause and check Expectorant, and commenced taking it, and in hear well. Each flack has full directions attached | bottles of it, I was restored to my usual health. to it. Avoid any imitations. The true one may

A Boon to all Families and Sufferers.

Sold in Fayetteville by S J Hinsdale.

Proof too plain to be doubted and too strong to be denied, is obtained that all the following are cured by LIN'S BALM OF CHINA, namely: Burns, el i blains, tetter, ulcer, cuts, sore throat, burber's itch, sore eyes and lids, tic doloreux, old scars, sore ni, ples, white swelling, scalds, chafe, pim, le, fistu a binises, whallows, carbunele, sore hp, ague in face and breast, prickly heat, rough hands, general sor s, trosted parts, chaps, felon,

ver sores, broken breast, blistered surfaces. For Burns it is a specific .-- Question - Will any humane man risk the lives of his children by ne gleet to keep this balm always at hand? It is good out it. Let all heed this warning. Price 50 cts, or 6 bottles for \$2 50. Seld in Fayetteville by S.

Hay's Liniment for the P'des.

Piles off ctually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily discreasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recoilect that this is only remedy effered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known, every family has it in their house. Its price is not considered at all. It is above all rice. Comstock & Co., 23 Courtlandt street, New York, sole proprietors. Sold only by S J Hinsdale in Fayetteville.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for the Hair. Its positive qualities are as follows :-1st- For inlants, keeping them free from sourt and causing a luxuriant growth of the hait. 2d - For lacies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its usual strenglith and firmness and preverting the falling out of the bair.

34 - For any person recovering from any debility, the same off et is produced. started, it may be preserved by attention to the

5th - If there the head from dandruff, strengtheas the roots imparts health and vigor to the cir-6th - It causes the half to curl beoutifully when done up the over night

11 7 No ladies' toilet should ever be made 7th - Children who have by any means contract-

feetly enred of them by its use. It is infallible. Sold only by S. J. Hiesdale in Fayetteville.

Mother's Relief-Indian Discovery. All expecting to become mothers, and anxious

to avoid the pains, distress, and dangers childbearing, are earnestly entreated to calm their lears, allay their nervousness, and soothe their way by the use of this most extraordinary vegetable pro Byan and John Bryan, Administrators with duction. Those who will candidly observe its victues, must approve of it in their hearts; every Wooten and wife Jane, Goo Thagard and wife kind and affectionate husband will feel it his most solenin duty to alleviate the distress his wife is exposed to, by a safe and certain method, which

is the use of Mother's Reliet. The complainant having made affidavit that the the Female Eye, to be had gravis where this hu-The Mothet's Relief is prepared, and sold, by

ISAAC S. SMITH M D. Graduute of the New York State Medical Colbe hold for the county of Bladen, at the Court lege, and Public Lecturer on the Theory and

A Certain and Permanent Cure for Salt Rheum, S.c.

DrCHURCHILL'S ITALIAN WHITE WASE Will Cure Salt Rheum, Tetters, Ring Worms, and all Diseases of the Skin. It excels all other medicines, producing a constitutional and lasting cure by acting on the bowels by absorption through the poles of the skin, sonal explanation," and with a countenance ply to the arguments used by these gentlemen, by which a tax was authorized to be laid upon arguments in regard to constitutional quesand happily combining a local and general effect. Directions with each bottle, sold at 50 cents, by ard works, School Books, &c., with stationery and the Druggists generally-Constock & Cc, New turned on peace," he proclaimed to us that gentlemen did not do, making at least a re-York. Sold only by S. J. Hinsdale. February 6, 1847.

On hand and for Sale,

2) Casks Fresh Lime,

3000 lbs. fresh beat Rice, 300 large blch'd sacks Salt,

500 bushels Alum Salt, 25 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses. 3 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar, 50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee. 10 bbls new Mullete.

10 kits mess Mackerel, 1500 bushels Corn, 200 bushe s Oats, 2000 lbs Mountain Castings,

10 bbls Tanners' Oil, 2000 lbs pure, extra, and No. 1 Whi e Lead in Oil,

Together with our usual variety of Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery. COOK & TROY. Feb. 20, 1847. 418-3t.

A VOLUNTARY WITNESS FOR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

John Van Valkenburgh, Esq., writes to Dr Javne, Sept. 28th 1846, and says; I would cheerfully accept of an Agency for the sa'e of your fami ly Medicines, because I feel satisfied, that it I had not taken your Expectorant, I should before this day have been in my grave. In the month of Auoutst, 1845, I had a very severe attack of Typhus Fever and Inflammation of my Lungs, which reduced me very low. In a few days : fter my fever left me and I began to gain strength , I had a bad cough and raised large quantities of matter from my longs or stomach. As my strength increased, that I wanted to take your Expectorant. He thought it was not best.

He made me some syrup for my couch, which I took for two or three weeks, but d d me no good, My cough still increased so much that my stomreleved and restored by its use! This will be and it appeared to me that I was as bad off as t'il! It will re ieve at once, or if d afress is just il sent to Catskill for half a dozen bottles of your its progress. Those who have been long deat less than twenty-four hours there was quite a

I sold two or three bottles of it to a lady in this he known by my signature on the flask. Price, place. She has told me within three weeks, that DONALD McNAIR, M. D. she believes that it has been the means of saving Comstack & Co, New York, are the whole- her life. If you thick what I have stated, be worth gentlemen who gave their support to such a have sworn to support; that it is pregnant reading from Mr Madison, will be permit me publishing, you are at liberty to do so.

JOHN VAN VALKENBURGH, P. M. Lexington, Green Co., N. Y Prepared only by Dr. D. Javne, Philadelphia, nd sold on ager cy by S. J. HINSDALE.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAS. C. DOBBIN,

On the " Wilmot proviso," restricting slav ery in any new territory to be acquired by the United States.

Mr Chairman: I do not rise upon this occasion for the purpose of republishing another edition of the history of the Mexican war. to admit the free negro, and relieve him from as properly under our Constitution; that in for so many things that no house should be with- Its origin, its rise, and its progress, are familiar to the humblest cottager of the country ed the idea as almost an insult to the North. peculiar property are expressly contained; and reading from the speeches of Mr Sherman, a as well as the most active politician in the capital. The fame of those gallant soldiers who fought and achieved the brilliant victories of Monterey and Resaca de la Palma has crossed the confines of our own republic, and has elicited the applause and admiration of the mightiest powers on earth.

But, Mr Chairman, there is a war of recent origin; upon the origin, the rise, and the p ogress of which, I do propose to make some remarks this morning. I mean the war recently waged upon the reputation, the constitutional rights, and domestic institutions of man from New York [Mr Strong] the other: the patriotism to oppose that war, concerning he would place the South. which I now purpose to speak, announced to this House, that if the manner in which this belligerant proposition originated, and the light, could be made a matter of public his- than it abhorred the slavery of the South. tory, it would at once be curious, entertain-4th - It used in influentill a good growth is ling, and amusing; for, according to the insimuations, or, pechaps, the positive affirmations, that have been made, gentlemen were culation, and revents the han from changing col- this movement, that, although many of the what vehement declamation, stated that all recognised as property, but repel the charge ed the clause about "the migration and in for a day that one man alone was its projector. It is said, therefore, that while one distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr Gro- of the spirit of compromise spirit by advocat sylvania [Mr Wilmos] introduced it.

Before I reply, Mr Chairman, to the untenable p etexts promulged on this floor, in justification of this unnecessary and inexcosable assault; before I say anything in regard to my defensive operations; before I begin to vindicate the reputation and the no squeamish sensibility," " no morbid sym tatives from the South, particularly from Pinckney admitted that it was so. Thus constitutional rights of the South, which I think have here been unjustly and cruelly as had advocated the annexation of Texas with clared that if the attempt were made to in- word "persons," the other did not been sailed, I propose to make a few remarks upon | slavery in it! the peculiar and curious manner - the very war has thus far been conducted.

upon the stage, clad in the habiliment, the nal perdition in the world to come! aimable and inoffen-ive habiliment, of a "per-

But, Mr Chairman, without intending any- ment, but that our rights, our property, and

vigor. thing unkind to the honorable & distinguish. happiness, are protected by a written Con-tirued gentlemen who seemed to have acted tion, which we are all taught to regard as thus far as the generals in this warlike cam- sacred and inviolable; a Constitution written paign, I cannot refrain from alluding to the by the same hands that had just wielded the manner in which they have made the dis- sword in the cause of human freedom; a tribution of the various duties among the Constitution dictated by hearts burning with generals who have commanded their forces. an ardent love of liberty, and just released The honorable gentleman from New York, from the thraldom of tyranny. And when a [Mr Rathbun,] who advocated this propo- wise legislator - one who appreciates his ressition, announced to us, in the most solemn ponsibility as a representative, and his rights and deliberate manner, that slavery was an as a citizen - is javited into a new field of who were the men who framed this instruevil; that it was a blighting curse, and a legislation, he turns to the pages of the Con- ment? Who were the men who incorporate great calamity; and, in an eloquent burst of stitution to learn whether he has the constituindignation, proclaimed that any northern Itional right to act, before he proceeds to the man who dared here to countenance the ex- subordinate considerations of bolicy and extension of slave territory, would be swept pediency. And, eir, if there ever was a quesaway by a tornado from the North. Yea, tion which should call into exercise all our sir; his eloquence mounted still higher: he wisdom, all our patriotism, and a strict adsaid that such a one would be destroyed by bereuce to the Constitution, it is this question freedom; while the degenerate patriots of mothunder manufactured at the North, second of slavery; this dangerous tock upon which only to the thunder of the Creator himself!" wise and good men have gloomily foreboded Well, Mr Chairman, after proceeding thus that our ship of State would one day be weekfor, it was very surprising to some-but not ed, and the world be called sadiy to gaze upto all—that that same bonorable gentleman, on the soudered and bleeding fragments of who denounced slavery as this blighting curse our once glorious and happy Union. mildew, calamity, and misfortune, wound up But if we are true upon this occasion to it; but we ask you not to interfere with the my cough also increased. I told my physician his speech by telling us, that if we would ourselves, true to that Constitution, the sheetagree that our slaves should not be includ- anchor of our safety, this storm-cloud that now ed in the apportionment of representatives, darkens our political horizon, and threatens fect. Here I would remark that the name we might go, and welcome, into any terri- to break in its fury and scatter desolation and of the venerated Madison is favoked. He tory with them! Ah, Mr Chairman! did dismay through our wide-spread republic, will has been called to the stand, as a witness, not that experienced and dexterous debater pass off in harmless silence and leave be- by the gentleman from New York, [Mr for a moment forget that thunder which he hind it a clearer sky and a more genial sun- Wood.] And allow me to say, that my previously declared would destroy any man shine. Sir, however exalted may be the friend was a little ingenious in this fractier, who countenanced the extension of slave patriotism, however honest the motives, how- and acted the cautious factician, for he preterritory? Did he not forget, that when he ever disinte e-ted the philauthropy, of the faced it with quite an air of great candot put himself in the position of countenancing gentlemen who have originated this scheme, I and tairness, by saying that he would not should continue its application a few wicks to change in my feelings, and tefore I had taken two this extension of slave territory, whother it do not besitate, here in my place, upon the read from Mr Sherman, a northern authoricarried with it political power or not, he ren- solemn responsibilities of a man and a Re Iv, but he would read from Mr Madison, M dered himself liable to the thunders, if any presentative, to contend that, in my opinion, Chairman, why did not the gentleman read such exist, which he said were prepared for it violates that written Constitution which we from Mr Sherman? As he took liberty of proposition? Did he not forget that, by with mischiefsto the peace and harmony, and, to read from Mr Sherman? When the thus agreeing to consent that this slave ter- in the estimation of many wise men, with the ritory might be extended, on the conditions ultimate destruction of this Union. he mentioned, he came within the operation Mr Chairman, I do not propose to declaim ed upon imported slaves, Mr Sherman con; of this terrible tornado and northern thun- about this but to discuss it. I scorn to inder? I agree that he said he spoke for him- dulge in crimination and recrimination; and of taxing slaves imported, you admitted in self alone. But the same honorable gentle- exciting as this topic is, I still indulge the the Constitution that they were property. man, in the same speech, proceeded to at- belief that there is good sense enough left, Hear Mr Shermrn. I take the extract from lude to the proposition of the Governor of that there is patriotism enough left in this Virginia, to become relieved of their free ne- House, to enable us "to reason together" groes by sending them to the North, where about it, and to remember that this is not a so much sentimentall sympathy was professed noisy debating to lety, gotten up for amusefor them. That proposition the gentleman ment, but the House of Representatives of a spurned with scorn and indignation; and in- great and proud republic. Sir, I distinctly

was one plan of the campaign adopted by territory with all their property, in the same the gentleman from New York: which really breath it notifies the citizens of another seccircum-tances under which it was brought to seemed to dread the political power more tion if they go and settle there they must leave

> of this declaration of war upon the reputa- stitution. tion and constitutional rights of the South.

peculiar and curious manner, in which this pon used in the fight. Professed governmental men, equally wise and patriotic, expressed But, Mr Chairman, although honoracon " neutrallity," explained to mean government- their opinion, that it slavery were recognised gentlemen who have late participated in this At the last session of Congress, this war- al interference, was the second; but the third in the Constitution, the North would be interference, have not shown sufficient respect to like manifesto first made its appearance; was brought out yesterday; and then he the to come into this Union. But, sir, we find the Constitution to read us anything from it the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1847, then and Orders may be underessed to them, 21 Court. an adjournment took place, and the achieve- honorable gentlemen from Ohio Mr Brinker. further that these good and wise men, burning which tolerates this proposition which they there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise, there will be a decree pro confesso, and the Bilt heard exparte as to them.

Certificates, and further particulars, can be easily fis sold.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Witn weeks since, when all was calm and quiet; around this curse," and proceeded, at least holder, and enables him to recover the slave thorizes Congress to make all "needful rules when no cloud of domestic discord obscured one of them, in the most pious and affecting which escapes into another State; another and regulations" respecting the territory of the horizon; when no man dreamed of the manner, by a well digested course of reasonrenewal of these hostilities, an honorable gen- ing, to consign the hapless slaveholder to by which negroes are not to be counted meretleman from New York (Mr King) appeared moral degradation in this world, and to eter- ly as persons, but to assume the mixed charge

that always seems as if "his thoughts were I take the liberty of doing what I regret these the importation of slaves - showing a recog tions. I shall not therefore, proceed clabshis "voice" was "still for war;" and that the spectful allusion to the Constitution. I have man, what else do we find? We find that supposed for one moment that it ever enter-

was to end, and the war to be prosecuted with of Americans that we not only lived in the | but they permitted the Constitution to tolerate. enjoyment of the blessings of a free Govern-

stead of generously opening northern doors take the polition, that slaves are recognised the cruel atmosphere of slavery, he denounce that Constitution safeguards to protect this on why the honorable gentleman declined Then Mr Chairman, I ask the House to that without the incorporation of these safe- member of the Federal Convention from attend precisely to the character of the gen- guards, this glorious Union could not have Connecticut? For if the gentleman had tleman's speech. He denounced slavery as been consummated. This Federal Govern- read Mr Sherman, he would have seen the a curse and an evil; proclaimed that north | ment exists under the Constitution; it derives | he distinctly admitted in the debates that the ern thunder would destroy any northern all its power from the Constitution; it must be article of the Constitution, authorizing a tax man who would countenance the extension administered by rules prescribed solely by that on imported slaves, to which I have alleded, of slave territory; and concluded by saying Constitution, and possesses no powers but recognised, by implication, that these slaves if our slaves were not represented, he would those "expressly delegated to it." And I were, and should be, considered as property. not object to its extension; and by denoun- contend, se, that any act of Cong-ess which Sir, the proceedings of the convention in recing the idea of receiving our free negroes at prohibits the citizens of the southern States gard to that matter are curious, entertaining, the North. So that the sum and substance from carrying their slave property with them and instructive. They show that there was of his speech is, Unless you agree that slaves | into territory the common property of the U. S. | a compromise even as to the word usedshall not be counted in the apportionment violates most palpably the faith and compro- The matter was referred to a committee of the southern States. An honorable gentle- of representatives, your slaves shall not go mises of the Constitution; is unwarranted by eleven; the word "slaves" was striken out South, and your free negroes shall not go any clause contained in that instrument; is but there was inserted a tax upon them day, who had the manly independence and North. That was the condition in which sectional, unequal, oppressive; because while which was the compromise; thereby show; it aunounces to the citizens of one section ing on the face of the constitution that they That was one course of argument; that of the Union that they may go and enjoy this are recognised as property. their slave property behind them, in which a thing as property in human beings. I re-But the honorable gentleman from Penn- property they have invested millions of mon- member an expression Mr Madison used, and sylvania, [Mr Wilmot,] who was the author ney under the sacred guarantees of the Con- in the very speech of Mr Madison he allud-

so solemuly impressed with the magnitude of adop'ed a different course. He, with some gentlemen, who not only deny that slaves a chandise, consumed." Mr Dickinson wish forces of our northern friends were secretly he wanted, was, that the Government should with eloquent indignation, as a slauder upon portation of persons" to have the word combined in the alliance; yet, that it soon assume a position of "neutrality;" and he that free Constitution, and a libel upon the "slaves" in it, instead of "persons." Mr became apparent it was a mater of too mo- capped the climax of his doctrine of neutral- wise and good men who framed it. Here I Governeur Morris also desired it. "Mi mentous importance for the public to suppose ity, by introducing a positive proposition, take issue with them. And they make this Sherman liked a description better than the inviting the Government to interfere! The charge, some of them, notwithstanding the term proposed, which had been declined by gentleman proceeded to speak very kindly debates of the Convention in which the Con- the old Congress, and were not pleasing to stitution was framed, show, that, of all ques- some people." This word "persons," therever] advised this proposition, another gentle- ing a proposition which violates all the tions that were agitated, slave y, slavery was fore, was used, and when the vote in the man from Onio [M. Brinkerhoff] wrote, and compromises of the Constitution, and the the one that excited most their alarm and their Convention was about to be taken on the another distinguished gentleman from Penn- Missouri compromise also. He denounced hopes. We find, as was read here yesterday, second part of the clause about the tax or the idea of allowing slavely to make further that there were fanaties in that convention, duty imposed, "Mr Sheeman was against aggressions upon the South, and as he con- who denounced slavery as a curse and a sin. this second part as acknowledging men to sidered this " a matter of naked and abstract | They were from the North. We find, also, be property, by taxing them as such under right,' he would have his shoulder drawn that other gentlemen, grave and wise men, the character of slaves." Then following from its socket, before the would yield an vindicated slavery as an indispensable re- "Mr King, and Mr Langdon considered this inch.' Yet he stated as for himself, he had quisite in this country, - we find that represen- as the price of the first part.' General pathy" for the slaves, and admitted that he Georgia and South Carolina, solemuly de- showing that while one party perferred the fringe upon their slave property, they would when it was accompanied with a taxi-Political power, therefore, was the first wea- not come into this Union; and that northern clause also. clause establishes the basis of representation the United States, there is contained the ter of persons and property - five slaves being Before I proceed then, Mr Chairman, to re- con-idered as three persons; another clause farmistice which we thought was in existence, falways thought, sic, it was the pride and boast these good and wise men not only did this, ed into the conceptions of the wise men who

and countenance the idea of our people employing their vessels, manning their ships, and embarking in what is denounced as "the uctarious traffic in human fesh." We find these good and wise men tolerate the idea of extending and increasing slavery, by exmessly providing for the importation of slaves for twenty years. And yet gentlemen, learned in constitutional law, acquainted with the history of the Convention, solemnly announce ed their opinion that slaves are not recognised as property in this Constitution! And ed into it this doctrine, and recognised the institution of slavery, so far as even to permit the importation of slaves for twenty years? Sir, they were just "fresh from the battle-field; of liberty;" their ministrations were upon the holiest altars of the innermost sanctuary of dern times are scarcely entitled "to enter the porch of the temple."

Sir, we don't ask the privileges which our fathers granted, of importing slaves from abroad ; we do not even ask you to receive into the Union territory with slavery now ir slave property we already have, and which, in the Constitution, you have agreed to proqueston was discussed in the Convention as to the propriety of allowing a gax to be levitended that if you incorporated the doctrine the Madison Papers :

"Mr Sherman said it was better to let the southern States import slaves than to part with them, if they made that a sine que non. He was opposed to a tax on slaves imported because it implied they were property."

Does not this extract explain the true reas; The gentleman from New York read an

extract from what Mr Madison said, conveying the idea that there could not be such ed to the distinction between slaves and And here I am met at the very threshold by other property. Slaves not being blike mer-

power to "regulate" slavery, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into this territory. Now, Mr Chairman, I know the impatience with which the committee always listen to