

PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY
TERMS:
In advance, per year, \$2 00
Not paid in advance, 2 50
Not paid until six months have expired, 3 00
Not paid till the year has expired, 3 50
No subscription received a less time than a year, unless the price be paid in advance.

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 29, 1849.

VOL. 10—NO. 566.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of twenty lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents, except it remain for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, &c., \$10 for twelve months.
37—Liberal deduction for large advertisement by the year or six months.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
DECEMBER 29, 1849.

Hon. Nathaniel J. Littlefield, a new member from Maine, has become sick of his office, already, on the first day that he took his seat, he wrote a circular to his constituents, stating that the comforts of home have more charms for him than the turmoil of Congressional life, and therefore, while he would serve out the term, he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. Probably this was to save trouble in his district.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury, New York, Dec. 18.
No transactions in the cotton market since the arrival of the steamer. Flour is steady. Fresh ground City Mills for shipping, 5.50. Mess Pork, 12. Sterling exchange dull at 7 1/2; a 5/2.
The stock of Cotton at Liverpool, at the departure of the Hibernia, was 379,000 bales, of which 221,000 were American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
There is still an Speaker of the House Representatives. The last vote to-day recd as follows: For Winthrop, (Whig) 56; McClelland, (Dem.) 15; Boyd, (Dem.) 32; Strong, (Dem.) 17; Cobb, (Dem.) 10. The rest scattering.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn (says the Savannah Republican,) from a passenger who came up in the Wm. Gaston on Saturday, that Gen. Twiggs had left Tampa to have a talk with the Seminoles at or near Charlotte Harbor. It is said that the Indians manifest great unwillingness to emigrate, and that Wild Cat is opposed to the emigration for fear that his influence in Arkansas will be nullified by that of Billy Bowlegs—should the latter emigrate. It is said to have been found necessary to place a guard over the Arkansas deputation, to protect them from the threatened attacks of the Florida party. The talk was to have taken place on Saturday last, and we may soon expect to hear from it.—*Charleston Mercury.*

An important financial event has at length been decided upon. The New York Tribune says:
The Messrs Rothschilds have concluded to establish a branch of their house in this city, at the head of which will be placed the young Rothschild, son of the Paris brother, who came to this country last year.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered an election for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. T. B. King. The election is to take place on the 4th Feb'y next. Hon. Joseph W. Jackson has been nominated as the democratic candidate.—*Charleston Mercury.*

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—The deaths in the city during the week ending on the 15th inst., were 67; of which 2 were by consumption, 2 by dyspepsy, 1 by disease of the heart, and 1 by pneumonia. Whites 3, colored 3.

DAGUERRIAN PORTRAITS.
F. M. CORY, Artist,
Would respectfully inform his friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has returned to Fayetteville and opened Rooms at the Hotel, where he is prepared to take the most fashionable
LIKENESSES.
In style and beauty unsurpassed, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS, including a neat mosaic case. He has also a good variety of Fancy Cases, silk velvet, Turkey mosaic, and China Pearl, a special article that cannot fail to suit the most fastidious taste.
Also, a fine assortment of gold, silver and China, at exceedingly low prices; very suitable articles for Christmas and New Year's presents to friends.
He would also state that none but the best German instruments and French materials are used; and all his pictures are FIRE-GILT, warranted not to fade.
The public are invited to call and examine specimens at his rooms in the Fayetteville Hotel.
N. B. Persons thoroughly instructed in the art at a moderate charge. Those wishing to learn will please make early application.
Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1849. 565-47

Valuable Property FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at his residence in Robeson county, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, the valuable PLANTATION on which he now resides, containing 700 acres, situated on the east side of Rock Swamp, two and a half miles from Antioch Academy.
Also, all his Stock of every kind, Corn, Fodder, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Also, two likely young Negroes.
A boy 10 years of age, and a girl 12.
Terms easy, and will be made known on day of sale.
Dec. 22, 1849. 565-47

NOTICE.
By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, October Term, 1849, appointing the undersigned a Commissioner to sell certain negroes belonging to the Estate of Mary Ann Person, deceased, he will sell, on a credit of nine months, at the Court House door in Carthage on the 21st day of January, 1850.
Seven Likely Negroes.
The purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security before the property will be delivered.
Dec. 22, 1849. 565-51
FOR SALE, Cheap.
A first rate TIMBER WAGON & TEAM OF MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon to THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD, at the store of Taylor & Underwood
December 22, 1849 565-47

EXCITING DEBATE

In the United States House of Representatives, on the Dissolution of the Union.

The following sketches of debate are highly important, showing as they do, the remarkable position of our national affairs, and the apparent determination of each section to adhere to its demands. We hope this debate will be read by all—for it may be the herald of events which all would deeply deplore, but which the South should be prepared to meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1849.
Mr Thompson of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which he advocated at some length:

Resolved, That the members present will proceed to vote, by ballot, for Speaker, and will under this resolution continue to ballot until 4 o'clock this day, unless a Speaker be sooner elected; and that no motion to adjourn, or for any other purpose, shall be made until the hour above named shall have arrived.

Mr Carter offered the following resolution which he supported at some length:

Resolved, That any person who may be elected Speaker of this House shall be divested of the power to construct the District and Territory Committees, and that the same shall be made by a vote of the House.

Mr Meade said: Neither of the resolutions before the House strikes at the root of the evil which affects the House. We have been acting for eight days a farce before the people, at a cost to them of \$3000 a day, which all will agree is becoming less and less entertaining. The cause which has prevented the organization of the House is the fear of the introduction of bills before the House from certain committees which will produce discussion and agitation on a question, which threatens the peace and integrity of the country—bills which if passed, will either destroy this Confederacy, or enslave a large portion of it. Under the pressure of the present difficulties which surround us, a fair opportunity is offered to draw forth from both sides of the House all the conservative materials of which each is composed. I have anxiously looked for some Curtius from the North, who, regardless of personal consequences to himself, will leap into the gulf which yawns for the peace and happiness of this Union. Sir, let a proposition be made and supported by those who are desirous of crushing the demon of discord, for the purpose of uniting the conservatism on both sides in opposition to any measure which shall look to the abolition of slavery in the District, or the prohibition of it in the territories. If such a proposition should be adopted, I should be willing to take a Speaker from either side of the House, relying upon him to carry out the views thus expressed by a majority of this body.

But, sirs, if the organization of this House is to be followed by the passage of these bills—if these outrages are to be committed upon my people, I trust in God, sir, that my eyes have rested upon the last Speaker of the House of Representatives. This expression is not the ebullition of feeling; it contains sentiments I have well considered and often expressed, publicly and privately. They are entertained in common with the people I represent. And I tell gentlemen, if these measures be passed, there will be one solemn resolve to defend their homes and maintain their honor. Let this issue come when it may and you will find every southern man since converted into a steel. I am proud to believe that our race on both sides of the line are equally brave; but gentlemen will find a difference between men contending for their firesides, and the robbers who are seeking to despoil them of their rights, and degrade them before the world. If there be any southern man who would resolve to stand by his country in such an emergency, ("There are none," said several voices,) he would not merely be exalted by his own people, but his own children would heap curses upon his grave.

Mr Root also opposed the resolution. He said: I will not vote for one, who, I think at the time, should not be trusted to appoint the committees, one and all. If we are to have such a Speaker, there will be twenty times as much trouble. I take it my colleague [Mr Giddings] wants to be on the District Committee. I suppose everybody will be unanimous as to that. I now come to the subject of the dissolution of the Union. I trust that with the calm, considerate confidence of the honorable member from Virginia, [Mr Meade] we can get on without its dissolution. I received his printed speech, which he sent to himself and many others, which was soporific on me at least. However, if we are to have the dissolution, let it come as soon as possible. Better come before we organize, as then it would not be binding while the House is organized. Then we can go to work and patch it up again. I ask my friend from North Carolina, if it will be binding under these circumstances? If dissolved when we have a Speaker, and are abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District, &c., then it will be beyond help, I suppose. The gentleman from Virginia has been waiting to find a northern man come forward with the olive branch. Does he expect any such movement from this side of the House? I see Northern men around me overflowing with patriotism, but none particularly anxious thus to make a martyr of himself, his constituency, and the whole north.

Mr Duer. We have balloted long. I expected it, and that afterwards the House would come to a disposition to organize without more ado, as best they can. Neither of the three parties have a majority. Thus a Speaker can only be elected by an arrangement between two parties. Such an arrangement was attempted and failed yesterday—it cannot be repeated. A proposition to resolve the gentleman from Georgia [Mr H. Cobb] into the Speaker's chair has been offered; that is, calling on this side of the House to make an unconditional surrender. I am willing to organize with a Speaker of either of the three parties—under any Speaker but a disunionist. I will not vote for any such person to occupy that chair.

Mr Bayly was understood to inquire if the gentleman regarded the democratic nominee [Mr H. Cobb] as a disunionist? Mr Duer was understood to reply in the negative.

A member—Who then?
Mr Duer was understood to point to Mr Meade.
Mr Meade. It is false.
Mr Duer. You are a liar.

[Here great commotion arose in the hall—members from all sides rushing towards the neighborhood in which these gentlemen stood. All seemed disposed to advise and take part in the matter.

The Sergeant-at-arms bore the mace into the scene of the disturbance, and after some time, when the Chamber had quieted down sufficiently to permit him to be heard.]
Mr Duer continuing, asked pardon of the House for what had transpired, on his part, derogatory to its rules of order. He had, he thought, only vindicated his own position as a gentleman when called for. He had said nothing personally offensive to the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr Meade.) He took him to be a disunionist from his certain state of things was to continue, which he believed existed, then he loathed and detested the name of the Union.

He had risen to allay excitement, not to create it—to endeavor to effect an organization. This House must be organized. He thought a proposition should be made to adjourn until Saturday for a conference, which he thought would end in an organization, as his side had been ready for it for some days. This he believed to be the only way to settle the matter. Everything tried so far, or that may be tried, if not of this character, had failed, and will probably continue to fail of the end intended.

Mr Toombs said the difficulties in the way of the organization of this House are apparent, and well understood here, and should be understood by the country. A great sectional question lies at the foundation of all these troubles. The disgraceful events of yesterday, and the explanations consequent upon their exposure, prove conclusively that the democratic party and the free-soilers were both acting in reference to it. The southern democrats were satisfied, from the public course and private assurances both of the member whom they supported and his friends, that he was worthy of trust upon these important sectional issues. The disclosures which were made, proved that they were mistaken; and, with a promptness honorable to them, they instantly withdrew their support, and left the discredit to fall where it properly belonged. The free-soilers, who were engaged in the discreditable conspiracy, secretly and dishonorably sought to acquire advantage in the organization of the House by private pledges, concealed, and intended to be concealed, from the great majority of those whose votes were necessary to elect the person for whom they voted. They sought, by a discreditable trick, to secure those advantages in the organization, which they had not the courage, or the boldness, openly to demand. They affected to rely on a written pledge, which they knew was given in fraud and treachery. I leave the morality and honesty of this party to be tested by the simple fact of this transaction with the single remark, that these are the men whose consciences have no rest, on account of what they call the sin of slavery. The whig party presented their nominee, who has received the support of the great majority of that party. No pledges were asked by the Northern members of that party, for the very sufficient reason that being in a majority of nearly three to one, they were very abundantly able to take care of themselves. I did not act with them, because the events of the past, of the present, and the prospect of the future, force their conviction on my mind that the interests of my section of the Union are in danger; and I am therefore unwilling to surrender the great power of the Speaker's chair without obtaining security for the future.

It seems, from the remarks of the gentleman from New York, that we are to be intimidated by eulogies upon the Union, and denunciations of those who are not ready to sacrifice national honor, essential interests, and constitutional rights upon its altar. Sir, I have as much attachment to the union of these States, under the constitution of our fathers, as any freeman ought to have. I am ready to concede and sacrifice for it whatever a just and honorable man ought to sacrifice—I will do no more. I have not heeded the aspersions of those who did not understand, or desired to misrepresent, my conduct or opinions in relation to these questions,

which in my judgment, so vitally affect it. The time has come when I shall not only utter them, but make them the basis of my political action here. I do not then hesitate to avow before this House and the country, and in the presence of the living God; that if by your legislation you seek to drive us from the territories of California and New Mexico, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, and abolish slavery in this District, thereby attempting to fix a national degradation upon half the States of this confederacy, I am for disunion; and if my physical courage be equal to the maintenance of my convictions of right and duty, I will devote all I am and all I have on earth to its consummation. From 1787 to this hour the people of the south have asked nothing but justice—nothing but the maintenance of the principles and the spirit which controlled our fathers in the formation of the constitution. Unless we are unworthy of our ancestors, we will never accept less as a condition of union. A great constitutional right, which was declared by a distinguished northern Justice of the Supreme Court (Baldwin) to be the corner stone of the Union, and without which, he avers, in a judicial decision, it would never have been formed, has already practically been abrogated in all of the non-slaveholding States. I mean the right to reclaim fugitives from labor. I ask any and every northern man on this floor to answer me, now, if this is not true—if this great right, indispensable to the formation of the Union, is any longer, for any practicable purpose, a living principle? There are none to deny it. You admit you have not performed your constitutional duty; that you withheld from us a right which was one of our main inducements to the Union; yet you wonder that we look upon your eulogies of a Union whose most sacred principles you have thus trampled under foot as nothing better than mercenary hypocritical cant. I trust, sir, if the representatives of the North prove themselves unworthy of their ancestors, we shall not prove ourselves unworthy of ours: that we have the courage to defend what they had the valor to win. The territories are the common property of the people of the United States, purchased by their common blood and treasure. You are their common agents; it is your duty, while they are in a territorial state, to remove all impediments to their free enjoyment by all sections and people of the Union, the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder. These are principles upon which I act here. Give me securities that the power of the organization which you seek will not be used to the injury of my constituents, then you can have my cooperation, but not till then. Grant them, and you prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the last 24 hours, and restore tranquility to the country. Refuse them, and, as far as I am concerned, "let discord reign forever."

Mr Baker, of Illinois, said: Although among the weakest and humblest of the northern men, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to permit the observations of the honorable gentleman from Georgia [Mr Toombs] to pass without immediate and distinct reply. And while I know him to be one of the most eloquent and gifted gentlemen of the south, it is precisely for this reason I shall utter this response, without unreasonable excitement, and I trust in a becoming temper. I avow myself in the first place, decidedly in favor of what is called the Wilmot Proviso. It embodies a principle approved by my judgment, and dear to my heart; and yet I may say at once, in answer to questions such as those proposed to the honorable gentleman from New York, [Mr Duer], that I have not sought to make this a test in the selection of a Speaker, or the organization of this House.

I would have cheerfully voted for the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr Toombs], and I did on yesterday, vote for the distinguished member from Kentucky, [Mr Morehead]. Sir, in voting thus, as in voting for Mr Winthrop, I have desired to select a Whig as Speaker—known to me and to the country. I have not asked, and I would not ask, that his opinions upon the subject of slavery should influence him in the selection of committees—but I do desire that he should be a Whig—consistent and reliable—and with this I have been, and would be, content. I desire, in the next place, to remark as to these threats of disunion, listened to so painfully and so intensely. Sir, I deny that the great body of the people of the North have wished to raise such a question, or to excite unreasonable agitation; nor, when the scenes and speeches of this day shall be spread before them, will they believe our brethren of the South to be in earnest.

Mr Wallace, of South Carolina. We will teach you that we are in earnest.
Mr Baker. I should be obliged to gentlemen if they would tell me how this knowledge shall be imparted.

Mr Wallace. When I said they would teach you, I spoke in the name of the people of the south; and, in my opinion, they will have their rights in spite of the North—and it is that we intend to teach you.
Mr Baker. Sir, I profess myself still unable to learn, from the gentleman's explanation, how we are to be taught. The North will stand by the constitution, and thus stand by the Union. We will think, and act, and vote upon the proviso, as

Jefferson did. We will be governed by the majority of the people upon this question. [Here Mr Hilliard, of Alabama, denied that a majority of the people had a right, under the constitution, to decide it.]
I repeat, sir, we will be governed by the will of a majority of the people, constitutionally expressed; but neither for the District of Columbia, nor California, nor New Mexico, will we desire or even dream of a dissolution of this Union.
Gentlemen, when you threaten it, we shall doubt; when you protest, we shall disclaim; but no fervid declaration, no fiery appeal to southern feelings, no solemn invocations addressed to the Almighty, (as if, indeed he were a God of discord,) will make us believe that here in this hall there is one man who chambers in his secret heart, a purpose so accursed and so deadly. Sir, we do not believe the Union can ever be dissolved. No evidence shall convince us till the deed is done. Yet, if such a thing be possible, it shall not be intimidated by threats of violence. We shall not shrink from the calm expression of our deliberate judgment. We are here as freemen, to speak for freemen, and we will speak and act as becomes us in the face of the world, and of posterity.

Mr Stephens, of Georgia, did not wish to be called on to discuss the question of the Union of these States. He cherished more than aught else the compact formed by our fathers after the revolutionary struggle. But I tell this House, that when the Wilmot Proviso is consummated, in my section of the country, from that day the Union is dissolved; and whether the North believes it or not, it will be found to be true. The Union was formed for the common benefit. We of the South came into it for mutual benefits as well as the people of the North. It was not to have our rights or feelings trampled on; and I tell gentlemen, from whatever section they may come, not to be deceived on this subject. We will not submit to aggressions on our rights. Every word said on this subject by my colleague [Mr Toombs] meets a response in my heart. If gentlemen suppose that by singing hymns to the Union, it can be preserved, they mistake. This Union was founded on immutable justice and right—not to render the weak subject to the oppressions of the strong. I think that this debate may as well come now as at any other time, and that the American heart may be awakened: it has been slumbering. We of the South feel that we are weaker than the North. But when gentlemen talk of organizing parties upon the principle of attachment to the Union, it may as well begin on the principle of justice.

Would you have us to be a mere appendage to your Union?—to submit to aggression after aggression? I do not intend to debate this question here to-day; but I tell you before that God that rules the universe, that I would rather the Southern Country, with all her statesmen and all her great spirits, was offered up an honorable sacrifice, than that we should submit for one instant to degradations. [Great applause.]

I would say, in the language of Kossuth, to that one who would not stand up by his section, may the curses of the eternal God rest upon his head!

Mr Cleveland addressed the House at considerable length, urging that if the south saw fit to leave the Union, the North will continue to regard them as brothers. God forbid that Northern men should utter sentiments here such as he had to-day heard, showing a disposition on their part to regard the south with bitterness of heart. But while he desired those of his own section to feel kindly towards the south, he knew that the North would be as firm as its own rocks in its positions. We do not desire to trespass on their rights. How would they like to be dictated to as we have been this morning—to be threatened with a dissolution of the Union, unless they come to our terms? Would they not soon have set it at defiance. I ask my southern friends to reflect on the position in which they place themselves before the American people. They are here only through the general acquiescence in the principle that the majority shall govern; and when merely on the question of the organization of the House, they want to prescribe metes and bounds, setting at defiance that principle.

Is this the treatment we are to expect from our southern friends? Are gentlemen sent here by independent constituencies to be told that if they act thus and so, this Union shall be dissolved? The Hartford Convention met and attempted to dictate terms to the Federal Government. They failed, and to the last day of the lives of the members of that body they found occasion to regret the act. Are our southern friends doing to us as they would have us do to them? The north are true to the Union, and to the principles of liberty; yet there is no sentiment on the part of the north like a desire to triumph over the south, who are our brethren. You may talk of a dissolution of the Union, but if put in practice it will be in effect like dismembering a body; that may survive, but it will be a maimed body. What becomes of the limb? does it not perish? The north will meet our southern friends kindly and settle our difficulties fairly; but they will not surrender their rights or our love for liberty. They cannot be driven from the position they have taken. They desire to organize the House so that they

may meet there, but in no unkind temper. They wish only to legislate upon them, and then to have the members from all sections return to satisfied constituencies, neither portion of the Union having asked of the other, nor submitted to, a surrender of its own rights.

Mr Colcock. I have listened with profound interest to the discussion which has taken place to-day, and I desire to say a few words in connexion with the remarks which fell from the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr Baker.] That gentleman observed—and his remark fell with peculiar emphasis on my ear—that he did not believe the south was in earnest as to her determination not to remain in this Union if the legislation in regard to her institutions, which is threatened, should be accomplished.

I confess; with some degree of mortification, that perhaps it is true the south has, by her conduct hitherto, exposed herself to this imputation; but I rejoice to say that the day has gone by when any question as to her deliberate purpose on this subject will ever again be made.

The gentleman has alluded to the fervid and impassioned language which has fallen from the lips of southern gentlemen to-day. I can assure that gentleman and this House that I desire not to make this question a subject for rhetorical display, and he is greatly mistaken if he supposes such is the feeling of any member on this floor from my section of the Union.

I desire to regard it in all its solemnity and importance, and with a full view of all the consequences that surround it. In this spirit I declare that I believe the South is prepared to teach the North that she is in earnest; and I here pledge myself that if any bill should be passed at this Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or incorporating Wilmot proviso in any form, that I will introduce a resolution in this House declaring in terms that this Union ought to be dissolved.

Mr Baker. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?
Mr Colcock. Certainly, sir, as many as you please.

Mr Baker. Will such a resolution dissolve the Union? I am aware that such language has been held in South Carolina for the last eighteen years.

Mr Colcock. I do not say that the mere introduction of such a resolution would, of itself, dissolve the Union. But when the vote is taken on it here, and followed, as I know it will be by the action of the Southern people, then I am satisfied that the North will be convinced that the South is in earnest on this vital question. I know it has been the fashion to talk of South Carolina abstractly; but I rejoice to find that these abstracts have now assumed the form and pressure of solemn truth, and South Carolina has now the proud satisfaction of seeing arrayed around her gallant sisters—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia—whom she will be proud to follow wherever they may lead.

I, for one, do not regret the discussion which has taken place to-day. I do not wish to see this question adjourned. Nor will I consent to any expedients which may postpone it. I wish not to leave it for my children to meet. Let it come at once, and be settled now and forever.

Mr Allen rose to speak, and placed himself in such a position as to be very indistinctly heard, by the reporter. He thought the people would believe we are making too much of this matter. If they could look for themselves on what had passed this day in the hall, they would draw the conclusion that the Union must stand. I remember (said Mr A.) reading that the friends of Oliver Goldsmith, on one occasion, to make his first play go off well, agreed to clap at the representation of each line passage. I do not say that the scene of the day is, in all respects, parallel to the scene at old Drury on that occasion. But, sir, my constituents would smile to hear gentlemen, who are unable to move one of the marble columns around us, talk of dissolving, or overturning this mighty Union. If the language of the members from Georgia speaking to-day, reflects the sentiments of her people, we deeply regret that they are entertained. Remembering the associations of earlier days, we would prefer that Georgia, instead of withdrawing from the Union, should come to entertain sentiments more in accordance with what we believe to be agreeable with the spirit of the age, and with truth and justice. If she will go, Congress will respectfully receive and consider her application for a discharge.

I have allowed myself to speak, because my position is different from those of members of the two great parties, as they are called. I am a free-soil member, having sought to organize this House not on party principles. I have been willing to vote for any man who would meet the views of my constituents, in the matter of slavery in the territories. They ask that their views upon slavery here shall be made known. They ask that these matters shall be duly considered in Congress.

They demand that their petitions on this subject shall no longer be withheld from Congress and the country. We want a Speaker who will so constitute the committees as that these subjects will come before the House, which is just and reasonable. We will submit to nothing less. I voted for the gentleman from Indiana (Mr Brown) because I understood he would do so.

They demand that their petitions on this subject shall no longer be withheld from Congress and the country. We want a Speaker who will so constitute the committees as that these subjects will come before the House, which is just and reasonable. We will submit to nothing less. I voted for the gentleman from Indiana (Mr Brown) because I understood he would do so.