

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856.

No. 1842.

## A CARD.

**D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,**  
Having located in Hillsborough, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession. Office at the Union Hotel. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
Dr. R. will be in Chapel Hill the first week in each month.  
February 12. 25—

**Patronize your Neighbors.**  
**BRYAN & OLDHAM,**  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
RESPECTFULLY inform their up-country friends that they are prepared to give prompt attention to all business in their line which may be committed to their charge, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.  
They also keep on hand the best CORN SHELLERS that can be had, and upon the receipt of orders enclosing ten dollars, they will deliver in Hillsborough a Sheller with which a boy fourteen years old can shell 100 to 150 bushels per day.  
Wilmington, Jan. 25. 25—6m

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now resides. It is a desirable situation, one mile from South Lowell Academy, as healthy as any in Orange. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. On the land is a good Grubbery and Tobacco Barps, besides every other out house necessary, with a large and convenient Dwelling, well arranged for boarders. It has on it also a valuable Apple Orchard. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on the Subscriber and view the premises. The terms will be made accommodating.  
**JAMES WOODS,**  
February 26. 27—

## Window Sash, &c., by Machinery.

MY Machinery being in successful operation, having employed first rate Workmen, and having on hand a supply of good lumber, I am now prepared to offer to the public  
**Furniture, Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c.**  
of good workmanship, at short notice and cheap for the cash.  
**PRIDE JONES,**  
February 12. 25—

## LONG & CAIN

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a large variety of Perfumery, &c., of the best quality, among which are the following:  
Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Verbena, Geranium and Bay Water.  
Fragrant Extracts, Basil & Rose, Balsamic Eau De Botol, &c.  
Chlorine Tooth Wash,  
Eau Lustrante, a very fine article,  
Hillier's Excelsior Furniture Polish,  
Lip Salve,  
Trippoli Polish,  
Shaving Soap,  
Cold Cream,  
Egyptian Hair Dye,  
Fancy Letter & Note Paper, Pocket Inkstands, Envelopes,  
Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink,  
Backgammon Boards,  
Writing Desks,  
Pact Boxes,  
Caskets, &c. &c.  
November 26. 62—

**E. J. LUTTERLOH, W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
**LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,**  
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Dealers in Lime, Cabined Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, &c. &c.  
October 27. 11—

**DAVID A. BAIN, GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.,**  
**BAIN & CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Center of King and Water streets,  
PORTSMOUTH, VA.  
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, &c. Also to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.  
Portsmouth, July 14. 96—

## Lumber for Sale

At the Raleigh Planing Mills.  
200,000 feet dressed Flooring.  
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.  
50,000 " " Ceiling.  
100,000 " " Thick Boards.  
THIS lumber is of the very best long leaf pine, brought to an exact thickness, and will be delivered on board the cars free of charge. Those wishing to purchase will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished with a card of prices, and all necessary information as to freight, &c.  
**T. D. HOGG & CO.,**  
Raleigh, March 22. 6m—

## JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT of Three Penny Nails; and one barrel of BURNING FLUID—(not Camphor)—Also SUMMER MANTILLAS, &c. &c.  
For sale by **J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,**  
May 31. 85—

## FOR SALE,

PEARL Starch,  
Black Luster Varnish, Bull's Sarsaparilla,  
Essence of Java Coffee, Es. McLane's Vermifuge,  
No. 1 Pine,  
Holland Gin,  
Ayer's Cherry Peonies,  
Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
June 23d, 1855. 92—

## JUST RECEIVED,

500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 lbs. White Zinc Paint  
10 gals. Sweet Oil, 2 1/2 lbs. Tanners' Oil,  
6 gals. Japan Varnish, 14 lbs. Paris Green,  
2 doz. Patent Paint Driers, Dry White and Red Lead,  
12 lbs. French Zinc or Porcelain White, &c. &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
June 23, 1855. 92—

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LOT of School Books, English, Latin, and Greek kinds used in Mr. W. J. Bingham's School.  
For Sale by  
**J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,**  
October 3, 1855. 7m—

## LIFE-PRESERVING PATENT SWINGLETREE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.  
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use. No such protection has ever before been invented against the danger incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.  
Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the person or persons offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the United States Courts at Washington.  
**P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
Raleigh, Feb. 14, 1856. 27—6m

**JAS. C. SMITH, MILES CASTIN,**  
**CARD.**

**JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,**  
Factors and Commission Merchants,  
No. 2, South Water Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Particular attention given to the sale of FLOUR, and other Country Produce.  
October 23. 10—1y

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**  
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.  
Consignments of Flour solicited.  
March, 1855. 79—1

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February 26. 27—

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Eau Lustrante, a very fine article,  
Hillier's Excelsior Furniture Polish,  
Lip Salve,  
Trippoli Polish,  
Shaving Soap,  
Cold Cream,  
Egyptian Hair Dye,  
Fancy Letter & Note Paper, Pocket Inkstands, Envelopes,  
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Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, &c. Also to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.  
Portsmouth, July 14. 96—

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.  
BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these openings, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, Disorders of the Liver, Affections of the Heart, Indigestion of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Gout, and Gravel, are by its means effectually cured. Every household should have a trial of this Ointment. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold in every part of the world. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold in every part of the world. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold in every part of the world.  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

## ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, & SCORBUTIC HUMORS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scary, Sore Head, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.  
**SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS AND ULCERS.**

## PHLEGS AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if by otherwise following the directions around each part.  
Balk the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:  
Bunions, Piles, Sores of all kinds, Burns, Rheumatism, Sprains, Chopped Hands, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Chills, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Fistulas, Sore Legs, Stiff Joints, Gout, Sore Breasts, Ulcers, Lambago, Sore Heads, Venereal Sores, Mercerial Eruptions, Sore Throats, Wounds of all kinds.  
\* Sold at the manufacturers of Professor HOLLOWAY & CO. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each.  
\* The use of a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.  
September 29. 7—12m



**RURAL ECONOMY.**  
"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every field."

## CORN CULTURE.

It is passing strange that farmers have violated from time immemorial and still violate those laws of the corn nature so plainly and strikingly expressed by the growth and yield of the crop, viz: The necessity of air and space; the need of the invigorating presence of the atmosphere, about the roots of the stalk, and of unobstructed room for the springing up of the tender stem and the swaying of its green and spreading leaves. This may, however, be accounted for by the fact that where corn is a staple the soil is very fertile and yields the agriculturalist a fair harvest even though he do crowd his hills too close together. In such countries the soil is also of a caloric nature, and the consequence is that the seed may be placed deeper in the ground, without danger of rotting or failing to germinate, than where it is colder and therefore less active. From this we may gather why it is that, as a general error, we plant our corn too thick too deep, our notion of corn growing having been derived from the example set us by warm and fertile regions where the raising of the crop is attended by but little difficulty. But even there, I opine, it would be better to bury the seed not quite so deep, and to give the breeze freer circulation among the stalks. Where the soil is thin and inactive, it is an absolute requisite of success that those rules of depth and space be strictly observed. I have raised very good corn on land where the crop had failed upon repeated trials in the usual way of ploughing deep and close, by doing the opposite, and by keeping the ground loose about the root so that the warm air could penetrate to the germ. When the stalk is five or six inches in height, it is better to lay bare the system than to draw ground around it.  
All this is natural and obvious. A grain of corn planted eight or ten inches under ground rarely if ever shows any signs of its having germinated upon the surface. On the contrary, we often see the green blade of the corn-stalk shooting up from the crevice of a rock from the rift in the bole of a fallen tree. The green vegetation that makes glad the summer earth, loves the penetrating air and the warming sunshine, and corn is one among them.  
Baltimore Sun.

## ASHES AS A MANURE.

Manure is the farmer's capital. When well supplied with this he possesses the means of drawing an interest of the most profitable nature. If then he can by any means increase the dimension of his manure heap, it must prove of the greatest advantage in enabling him to improve his farm and render it productive. For this purpose leached or unleached ashes afford a cheap, and at the same time a most valuable ingredient. Mixed either with animal manure or with lime, nothing is better for a crop of wheat or corn, and especially is this true with regard to old worn-out lands. In our older States there are thousands of acres of such land which produce scarcely sufficient to pay for the seeds sown; whereas, if they were put under a proper system of manuring they might be restored to their primeval fertility and again produce remunerative crops. And yet many who pretend to be practical farmers, dispose of their ashes for a small pittance, rather than employ them in the improvement of their lands. It is such would only make a trial of the fertilizing qualities, they would not only be well paid for the trouble taken, but find "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."  
I have applied unleached ashes to corn and with great advantage. Probably the best way of doing this is to put them on the hill after the first hoeing. It is easier and the most economical, and the benefits are immediate, which for the corn crop is a very essential point. Plaster mixed with the ashes is also of great use, as it absorbs nutriment from the atmosphere. For wheat they may be ploughed in with manure or sown broadcast in a dry state after the wheat has obtained a good start. Ashes are also excellent for the orchard and garden. The apple tree, grape vine and potato plant require potash in large quantities in order to render them productive, and very many of our garden vegetables will thrive better if supplied with this substance.  
Look to your ash heap, then, if you wish for a cheap and valuable manure, and try its effects. Above all, send the result of your experiments for insertion in the Agricultural Department of the newspaper, so that it may be the means of inducing others to go and do likewise.

## APPEARANCES.—Upon the subject of dress and appearance, the New York Times says:

"A coat that has the marks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless boys, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers, and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate tastes that were well opened the fact of a silly lover or husband, cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations, and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books; too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important part."



**I'M WITH YOU ONCE AGAIN.**  
BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

I'm with you once again, my friends,  
No more my footsteps roam;  
Where it began, my journey ends,  
Amid the scenes of home.  
No other clime has skies so blue,  
Or streams so broad and clear;  
And where are hearts so warm and true  
As those that meet me here.  
Since last, my spirits wild and free,  
I pressed my native strand;  
I've wandered many miles at sea,  
And found my miles on land.  
I've seen the fairest realms of earth  
By rude commotion torn,  
Which taught me how to prize the worth  
Of that which I was born.  
In other countries, when I heard  
The language of my own,  
How fondly each familiar word  
Awoke an answering tone.  
But when our woodland songs were sung  
Upon a foreign mart,  
The vows that filter'd on the tongue  
With rapture thrill'd the heart.  
My native land, I turn to you,  
With blessings and with prayer,  
Where man is brave and woman true,  
And free as mountain air,  
Long may our flag in triumph wave  
Against the world combined,  
And friends a welcome, foes a grave,  
Within our borders find.

## SPEECH OF THE HON. HENRY M. FULLER.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
May 10, 1856.

MR. FULLER, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit some remarks, partly of a personal, and partly of a general character.

Sincerely do I regret the necessity which compels me to occupy the public time for any purpose of individual defense; but circumstances have occurred, declarations have been made here and elsewhere, congressional letters have been written and widely circulated, now producing false impressions, which justice to myself, and a proper regard for my constituents, as well as those with whom I am here associated, will not permit me to pass longer in silence. I should have solicited an earlier hearing, had not private business of an important character, together with sickness in my family circle, summoned me home, and detained me away most of the time since the organization of the House.

On the first Monday of December last, I came here to discharge the duties of an American Representative. I came here disapproving the territorial legislation of the Thirty-Third Congress; but, in view of existing and prospective difficulties, had determined to let it alone. My disposition was for peace. I desired to forgive and forget past offenses—to heal, not to inflame, wounds which had been inflicted—to compromise sectional differences, and to plant myself with my party upon a broad, national platform, embracing all sections of the Union, and conservative of the rights and the interests of the whole country. Little supposed I, then, that we were entering upon a drama in the performance of which I should unwillingly become a prominent actor. The partiality of friends assigned me a position to which I felt I could lay no claim. The people, in consequence of past legislation, and in expectation of our probable action, were in a state of high excitement. Delay in the organization led to declarations of opinion, and avowals of intended action. I was unwilling to become a party in making up a case for the North, or in making up a case for the South; but determined, so far as lay in my power, to put an end to an unprofitable controversy—to make sacrifices, if need be, to restore harmony and secure the public peace. In advance of my coming here, I had so declared to my friends at home.

During the course of debate here, I felt myself called upon to embody these sentiments in a public avowal to the House, declaring that I should leave this whole question of slavery where the Constitution had left it—with the people of the States where it was tolerated, to regulate and determine for themselves. That for evil or for good, it was their concern, not mine; and whatever individual sentiments I or my people might entertain upon the abstract question of morals, or of private rights, it was our plain duty to leave the subject with all its accountability, and every remedy it might require, to the wisdom and the conscience of those upon whom Providence and the Constitution had cast its responsibility.

These were not recently formed opinions. My own limited experience, and the history of the country, had satisfied me that the agitation of this question, in Congress and out of it, had produced, and was producing, nothing but evil and mischief, heart-burnings and bitterness; that it had been, and must be utterly barren of public good, injuries to both sections, and if continued, would be destructive of the best interests of both races. I believe, further, that if this agitation should cease, the generous influences of our free institutions in carrying our people onward in their career of high and rapid advancement, would lift up the slave, improve his condition, relax his bonds, and ultimately send him back, prepared to reclaim and redeem the land of his heathen fathers.

The efforts of modern philanthropy, however well intended, have, in effect, repressed and defeated the labors of those who, by their position, and its toleration, could alone make for it effectual provision. Twenty-five years ago, Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, had under serious consideration the adoption of measures looking to gradual emancipation. The influences of freedom upon slavery. The policy of emancipation was freely discussed by the people of the Southern States, in legislative assemblies and constitutional conventions. Unfortunately, at this very period, an organization for the purpose of systematic agitation, under the leadership of George Thompson and other foreign emissaries, sprung into existence. Immediately, there was a recoil of the public mind, resulting in a united sentiment at the South, and a divided opinion at the North.

Emancipation was thus postponed—the entire system of prospective legislation turned back. There have followed charges of aggression, with eriminations and recriminations, each section striking at and wounding the other, until the scars of prejudice have become so deeply engraven on the popular mind, that it will require years, many years, to efface them. This condition of things I desire to have corrected. The North and the South should no longer be taught to regard each other as enemies, and that it is necessary to employ their energies to resist anticipated aggressions.

I would have preferred that the legislation of the Thirty-Third Congress had not been enacted, and that the people of all sections should have abided by the compromise of 1820, as a measure of repose; because, under the compromises of 1850, peace, quiet, and social harmony had been generally restored. It might have averted the unhappy difficulties existing in Kansas—would have saved the country the long scene of disorganization through which we have recently passed. I would have let the compromise of 1820 alone; and did not favor the repeal, because I believed its effect, upon the public mind of the country, would produce injury and mischief greater than any good it could possibly attain. I should have acquiesced in past legislation, in the same spirit of conciliation and of compromise which governed the men of Missouri when they agreed to come into the Union under the operation of the restrictive clause.

Now that the repealing act has been passed, we have, as practical legislators, to meet the existing facts, and a different state of the case. We are not called upon to abide by past legislation, but we are asked to legislate anew for the establishment of the restrictive clause, under the plea of a restoration to the status quo before the Kansas bill was passed. That restoration is now impossible. To attempt it can only produce irritation, sectional alienation, and a disturbance of the public peace of the country.

Practically, so far as the extension of slavery is concerned, the South has gained nothing; the North has lost nothing by its repeal. It is conceded, I believe, by intelligent men of all sections familiar with the country, that neither the soil, nor the climate, nor the natural productions of the Territories thus thrown open, can offer any permanent inducement to slavery to enter there. The cotton planter, the sugar grower, and the rice producer will not feel it his interest to leave his own warmer latitude, where, in the millions of acres of unoccupied territory, he has ample room for present as well as prospective expansion. The law of interest—the irrefragable law of nature—must operate there everywhere. True, there is now a heated and angry controversy in the Territory of Kansas. The men of the border, in natural antagonism with aid societies elsewhere, have been stimulated to associated effort for the purpose of its establishment. Men may engage in, but will not continue, a struggle of unproductive labor. If this be true of Kansas, it cannot be less so of Nebraska. But whether slavery will go into Kansas or not—whether it will go into Nebraska or not—is a question I shall leave with the citizens who reside in those Territories to determine for themselves, when they come to form their State constitution, and apply for admission into the Union.

Entertaining these views, on the 19th of December last, I declared, in the House, that I would vote for the admission of Kansas with or without slavery. One of my colleagues [Mr. Todd] became suddenly and powerfully and most unaccountably excited, and, in warm and passionate address, declared, with habitual emphasis, had he known such to have been my sentiments, his right arm should have withered before he would have given me his support.

I was naturally prompted to respond at the time, but felt restrained by the position I then occupied, as well as the express wishes of members of the delegation from my State. Nor should I allude to it now but for the fact that I have been charged by some of the public journals in the gentleman's district, sustaining his course in the election of Speaker, with having led him to believe that I was a sound anti-Nebraska man, according to the standard by which he judged a man's soundness; and that my remarks here first disclosed to him the real views I entertained on the subject.

responsibility of his support of me, by having himself justified to his constituents, by newspaper representations which are unfounded in fact, and which he knows very well to be so. Such a construction has, however, been given to the declaration made by the gentleman, by the press of his district. That declaration has been made the basis of a charge of deception against me; and he having thus in silence allowed himself to be vindicated, a simple narration of facts will, I apprehend, set this matter right, so far as I am concerned. They are as follows:

On Wednesday evening of the first week of the session, as my colleague will well remember, at a meeting of the delegation from our State, at which he was present, I declared in answer to specific interrogatories, that if Kansas should apply for admission as a State into the Union, with a population sufficient to entitle her to a representative in Congress, and her people, by a clear and unmistakable majority, should decide in favor of a slave constitution, I did not see how I could vote against her admission. There could have been no misapprehension, therefore, in regard to my views among my colleagues. One of them [Mr. Robinson] very frankly stated, at that meeting, that he could support me no longer; and he accordingly, the following day, voted for the gentleman who fills the chair; but my colleague from the Cumberland district [Mr. Todd] continued to vote for me during the next thirteen ballots; and then commenced with a majority of our delegation to vote for the present Speaker, and had so voted for at least a week before I addressed the House, and was followed by his extraordinary declaration. I had no previous acquaintance with my colleague. I met him here for the first time, and he will do me the justice to say, that in no interview of ours had I announced any sentiment or opinion different from that at the meeting stated.

I had said no more in the House than I had said to him out of it, and after which he continued his support of me; yet he rose in his place, and made that most remarkable speech, preferring mutilation and physical dismemberment to the dread alternative of having voted for me.

I had hoped, that with the close of the contest the necessity of further explanation had ceased also. But gentlemen, from some real or supposed necessity of their own, have felt themselves called upon to inquire into my past history. A convenient instrument at home was found ready and willing, as a volunteer, to stretch a drag-net over my State and district, to ascertain if, in the unsuspecting frankness of private correspondence, or in the confidence of personal friendship, I had not written or said something which might be employed to my prejudice. His "patient search and vigil long" was warranted by the discovery of an ancient manuscript, now widely known as the Saxton letter. I find myself charged here, by the public press and in various letters addressed by congressional gentlemen to their constituents, with having written a letter, on the 18th day of August, 1849, to one B. F. Saxton, soliciting the Free-Soil nomination for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, declaring myself to be "a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery."

This letter I pronounce here publicly—as I have done elsewhere privately—a forgery. I do not know, and never knew, any man by the name of B. F. Saxton. I did know a Mr. F. Saxton, a lawyer in my district, to whom I did write a private letter, in reply to one received from him. This letter, according to Mr. Saxton's own statement, which I have here, was stolen from his possession, fraudulently altered, and then published. So far from soliciting a Free-Soil nomination, as I am charged with having done, the particular object of my letter was, to induce Mr. Saxton to exert himself to prevent any nomination whatever; and the language ascribed to me, of being a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hilt, no where appeared in the letter. This letter, thus surreptitiously obtained, and by some person to me unknown, was reconstructed by putting together half sentences, and the manufacture of whole ones; and thus reproduced, was palmed upon the public. The fraud was exposed at the time, and it sunk of itself into seven years' oblivion—for all this happened seven years ago, and, to my knowledge, has not been alluded to since, until a month or two ago, a bitter and unscrupulous enemy at home reissued it as genuine.

I have here Mr. Saxton's letter, written at the time of its original publication, stating the theft, and pronouncing the published letter to be a forgery. I have the letter of a gentleman who saw my letter before it was mailed, and I have a letter from a gentleman who saw it after it was received. But, to complete the proof, and now to clinch this falsehood and quiet it forever, I have, most fortunately, in my own handwriting, a copy of my letter to Mr. Saxton. These letters the hour allowed me will not permit me to read, but they shall go forth with the publication of my remarks.

I, of course, exonerate honorable gentlemen here who have made use of this letter, from all knowledge of its true character. I have been informed that the original letter in my handwriting, and over my signature, is now here for exhibition, in case of my denial of the authenticity of the published letter. That letter, having been surreptitiously obtained from Mr. Saxton, is, doubtless, in the possession of some person who could, and would be, willing to produce it, if it would sustain the allegation made. I here, and now, challenge its production. Let it be brought forth, and it will prove the one published a forgery. I here, and now, deny its authorship, denounce it as a forgery, and defy its production.

I am unwilling to believe that these accusations have been made at his instance, or by his authority; and still less can I suppose, that he would be willing to shrink from the

responsibility of his support of me, by having himself justified to his constituents, by newspaper representations which are unfounded in fact, and which he knows very well to be so. Such a construction has, however, been given to the declaration made by the gentleman, by the press of his district. That declaration has been made the basis of a charge of deception against me; and he having thus in silence allowed himself to be vindicated, a simple narration of facts will, I apprehend, set this matter right, so far as I am concerned. They are as follows:

On Wednesday evening of the first week of the session, as my colleague will well remember, at a meeting of the delegation from our State, at which he was present, I declared in answer to specific interrogatories, that if Kansas should apply for admission as a State into the Union, with a population sufficient to entitle her to a representative in Congress, and her people, by a clear and unmistakable majority, should decide in favor of a slave constitution, I did not see how I could vote against her admission. There could have been no misapprehension, therefore, in regard to my views among my colleagues. One of them [Mr. Robinson] very frankly stated, at that meeting, that he could support me no longer; and he accordingly, the following day, voted for the gentleman who fills the chair; but my colleague from the Cumberland district [Mr. Todd] continued to vote for me during the next thirteen ballots; and then commenced with a majority of our delegation to vote for the present Speaker, and had so voted for at least a week before I addressed the House, and was followed by his extraordinary declaration. I had no previous acquaintance with my colleague. I met him here for the first time, and he will do me the justice to say, that in no interview of ours had I announced any sentiment or opinion different from that at the meeting stated.

I had said no more in the House than I had said to him out of it, and after which he continued his support of me; yet he rose in his place, and made that most remarkable speech, preferring mutilation and physical dismemberment to the dread alternative of having voted for me.

I had hoped, that with the close of the contest the necessity of further explanation had ceased also. But gentlemen, from some real or supposed necessity of their own, have felt themselves called upon to inquire into my past history. A convenient instrument at home was found ready and willing, as a volunteer, to stretch a drag-net over my State and district, to ascertain if, in the unsuspecting frankness of private correspondence, or in the confidence of personal friendship, I had not written or said something which might be employed to my prejudice. His "patient search and vigil long" was warranted by the discovery of an ancient manuscript, now widely known as the Saxton letter. I find myself charged here, by the public press and in various letters addressed by congressional gentlemen to their constituents, with having written a letter, on the 18th day of August, 1849, to one B. F. Saxton, soliciting the Free-Soil nomination for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, declaring myself to be "a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery."

This letter I pronounce here publicly—as I have done elsewhere privately—a forgery. I do not know, and never knew, any man by the name of B. F. Saxton. I did know a Mr. F. Saxton, a lawyer in my district, to whom I did write a private letter, in reply to one received from him. This letter, according to Mr. Saxton's own statement, which I have here, was stolen from his possession, fraudulently altered, and then published. So far from soliciting a Free-Soil nomination, as I am charged with having done, the particular object of my letter was, to induce Mr. Saxton to exert himself to prevent any nomination whatever; and the language ascribed to me, of being a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hilt, no where appeared in the letter. This letter, thus surreptitiously obtained, and by some person to me unknown, was reconstructed by putting together half sentences, and the manufacture of whole ones; and thus reproduced, was palmed upon the public. The fraud was exposed at the time, and it sunk of itself into seven years' oblivion—for all this happened seven years ago, and, to my knowledge, has not been alluded to since, until a month or two ago, a bitter and unscrupulous enemy at home reissued it as genuine.

I have here Mr. Saxton's letter, written at the time of its original publication, stating the theft, and pronouncing the published letter to be a forgery. I have the letter of a gentleman who saw my letter before it was mailed, and I have a letter from a gentleman who saw it after it was received. But, to complete the proof, and now to clinch this falsehood and quiet it forever, I have, most fortunately, in my own handwriting, a copy of my letter to Mr. Saxton. These letters the hour allowed me will not permit me to read, but they shall go forth with the publication of my remarks.

I, of course, exonerate honorable gentlemen here who have made use of this letter, from all knowledge of its true character. I have been informed that the original letter in my handwriting, and over my signature, is now here for exhibition, in case of my denial of the authenticity of the published letter. That letter, having been surreptitiously obtained from Mr. Saxton, is, doubtless, in the possession of some person who could, and would be, willing to produce it, if it would sustain the allegation made. I here, and now, challenge its production. Let it be brought forth, and it will prove the one published a forgery. I here, and now, deny its authorship, denounce it as a forgery, and defy its production.

\* See Appendix, (1.)

† See Appendix, (2.)

‡ See Appendix, (3.)

§ Appendix (4.)

¶ Ibid (5.)

‡ Ibid (6.)