THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1840.

NO. XXXVI, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1026.)

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will are long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodsrant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Crea & Kluttenger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Poetical Department.

"THE GENTLE MINDS OF ANCIENT STRAINS."

WISHES.

BY MRS. SARAH JANE HALE.

I wonder if the rich man prays,
And how his morning prayer is made!
"Hear! and for health and length of days,
Hallow my gay, my daily bread!"

When by his door impatient march,
He sees the poor man suffering stand,
With sullen eye and sun-worn cheek,
To beg employment from his hand;

And when he tells the stress of life
Of toiling will and toiling skill,
Of rents that rise, and crops that fail,
And troubles that the poor befall,

I wonder if the rich man's thought
Mounts from his natural hymn to Heaven,
In gratitude that temperate lot,
By Providence to him was given?

And does his heart exult to know
He, too, like Heaven, hath power to give?
To strengthen weakness, soften woe,
And bid hope's lying lamp revive?

And when around his gladsome hearth,
A troop of friends the rich man greet,
And songs of joy and smiles of mirth
Add grace to Battery's lounge sweet;

I wonder if his fancy sees
A vision of those wretched homes,
Where want is wrestling with disease,
And scarce a ray of comfort comes?

O, world! how strange thy lots are given;
Life's and how rarely understood!
And men how far estranged from Heaven,
If Heaven requires a brotherhood.

A Parson's Laughter.—Old Parson M., of—Worcester county, used sometimes to be absent on a missionary tour. Once on a time, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he broke off in the midst of his sermon, and began to tell them what wonderful things he had seen in York State; among other wonders, he said he had seen monstrous great musquitoes—so large, that many of them would weigh a pound!—The people were by this time wide awake. "Yes," continued Parson M., "and moreover they are often known to climb up on the trees and bark!"

The next day, one of the Deacons called upon him, telling him that many of the brethren were much scandalized at the lying stories he told the day before. "What stories?" says Parson M. "Why sir, you said that the musquitoes in York State were so large, that many of them would weigh a pound!" "Well," replied the minister, "I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound." "But," continues the Deacon, "you also said they would climb up on the trees and bark!" "Well sir," says Parson M. "as to their climbing up on the trees, I have seen them do that—have n't you, Deacon?" "O yes." "Well, how could they climb on the trees and not climb on the bark?" The Deacon was of course nonplussed.

The Hartford Times tells the following anecdote of the Connecticut Legislature:

A certain city member, whose vanity has heretofore led him into various parts of the county and State, to make a display of "barrel eloquence," was so frequently upon the feet to utter some pointless remark in a pompous manner, as at length to nauseate the stomachs of his own party. The usual preface to his "strugglings with a weak brain," was a declaimer of every thing but common sense, and a no less arrogant claim to the possession of that enviable quality. "If do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," had been so often repeated, and followed by the immediate proof of the want of it, that a wag of the own party declared that he would take the sense of the House upon it, if the gentleman from Hartford persisted in so unfounded a claim. Accordingly, when the standing preface was again repeated, "I do claim to be a man of common sense, Mr. Speaker," the reply was immediately heard, "Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on that question."

A Surgical Operation.—The lower Maxmilla or Jaw, supplied by Dr. Gardner of this City.—The patient, Mr. John Skinner, of Buffalo, New York, a carpenter on the steamboat Daniel Webster, while at work repairing the pump, the engine unexpectedly was put in motion—the piston rod, in its upward motion, struck him with such violence as to fracture the jaw, and throw the teeth with all the six front teeth on the deck, leaving about an inch of the canines in each side. The integuments were separated and thrown back, and the new jaw directly fitted to the canines. Little blood was lost in the operation. Only two arteries, the facial and inguinal, were divided—a small one near the angle of the jaw was tied. The integuments were brought together and secured by adhesive straps. The patient recovered with little deformity. This is the first operation of the kind on record, and the English and French Medical Journals have noticed it favorably.—*Louisville Gazette.*

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Indiana House of Representatives on the 6th January, by a large majority.—*Int. Statesman.*

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH.

SPEECH

Of the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, of Tennessee, on the subject of Abolition Petitions, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 16, 1840.

MR. SPEAKER: Differing as I do from a portion of my colleagues upon this subject, I feel that it is my duty to state some of the reasons which influence my course. I did hope, sir, that on the exciting and important question now under consideration, it would be my good fortune to battle, arm to arm and shoulder to shoulder, with all the Representatives from Tennessee. It is to me a source of deep mortification that any Southern man should hesitate a moment in regard to the proper disposition of Abolition petitions, much less pursue a course which, in my judgment, is playing into the hands of those miserable fanatics.—The resolutions offered by a gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. CHINN,] proposing to receive and refer to a committee all memorials and petitions relating to the abolition of slavery in this District, in the Territories, or in the States, concedes every thing the Abolitionists are contending for at this time, and I must be permitted to express my great astonishment at the source from which it originated. Coming as he does from one of the largest slave holding States in the Union, I regard the move as extremely unfortunate; but not more so than the zealous and able support which it has received from some of my colleagues and others of the same political party, who hail from the South. Sir, are not the votes of every Abolitionist in the House recorded upon the journal in favor of suspending the rule for the purpose adopting it? Did not the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS] when a similar proposition was suggested by one of my colleagues, [Mr BELL,] arise in his place and declare that *it was all he desired?* Well do the Abolitionists know that the goal of universal emancipation cannot be reached, but by degrees—that the ramparts of the Constitution cannot be torn down in a day nor a week; and that if they can gain a single point at a time, they may ultimately succeed in eradicating slavery, not in the District of Columbia alone, but in the several States—and at the same time sunder the cords that bind together this glorious Union. Sir, I would rather these conspirators against the perpetuity of this Republic, and the rights and tranquility of its citizens should prate about grievances, which, if they exist at all, cannot effect them, to the end of time, than to acknowledge, by my vote, that I am bound to receive, refer, and treat with common respect their petitions, which ask me to violate the Constitution of my country, which I have solemnly sworn to support. If we are to have peace upon such terms only, I, for one, am against peace. But have we so soon forgotten the past? Does not every gentleman upon this floor recollect, that the same argument was used in 1836, in favor of the reference of these petitions to a committee—that then, as now, it was contended that such reference would be the most effectual mode of tranquilizing the public mind, and staying all further agitation of the subject on the part of the Abolitionists? Under this delusive hope, such a committee was raised, on the motion of a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pinckney.] That committee went to work, and made an able report against the prayer of the petitioners, and what was the effect? Was the voice of Abolition hushed? Did they insulting and infamous petitions cease to pour into this House? Were the rights and feelings of the South any more respected? Let your journals for the last three years answer. Session after session are we called upon to repel their assaults against our domestic institutions, our homes, and our firesides. Instead of allaying, as it was alleged would be the case, it has increased their exertions. Shall we, then, resort to an experiment, which has already so signally failed? To do so would be nothing but downright madness. Better, far better, to stand firm like men, and give way on no part of the ground. If we once commence retreating, they will never cease their demands, until they have accomplished their unhallowed purposes. But the Abolitionists and their apologists contend that to refuse acting on these petitions is a violation of that article in the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from passing any law abridging the "right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This I deny. Have we passed any law, or are we called upon to pass any law, abridging this right? Surely not. The people are at liberty to "peaceably assemble" at any time, and to petition upon any subject; but when it is presented here by an honorable member, by the rules of the House which we have adopted for our government, *he has to state its contents*: and after hearing such statement, are we not prepared to say whether it is of such a character as would justify us in *rejecting* it at once? By way of illustration, suppose the lunatics of Massachusetts, or any other State, should take it into their heads to send petitions to the Legislature of Tennessee, asking them to pass a law authorizing and empowering our slaves to cut all our throats by a given time, would it be a denial of the right of petition not to receive and refer them? Again: suppose the hot-headed Southerners, believing that the venerable ex-President, who sits across the way, was most essentially deranged upon the subject of slavery, and that by his course in this House their lives and their property were endangered, should ask Congress to enact a law, sending him to some place of confinement the remainder of a long and eventful life, would not the gentleman himself admit, that this was an abuse of the right of petition; or in other words, that we would not be bound to receive and consider it? Gentlemen declare if we will only receive and refer Abolition petitions it is all they wish; the House can then put the "broad seal," of condemnation upon them as soon as they please. Such declarations resolve themselves into this: that to refuse to receive and refer their petitions, is a gross insult; but the moment after reception and and reference, we may commit them to the flames, without offence! Most logical and happy thought, truly! But I am not willing to trust them. Let us mark our indignation at the objects they have in view, by a prompt and decisive vote at the threshold. Let us say to them that we have no power to legislate on the subject; and if we had, it could not be exercised without tearing down the fairest fabric that human wisdom ever reared, and spreading havoc and ruin, where there is now peace and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, by refusing to receive these petitions after we have heard their contents stated by the introducer, or by laying them on the table without any further action upon them, we avoid debate on this distracting subject. Sir, every debate here may kindle the fires of insurrection in the South. Let me ask how can debate be prevented, if we receive and refer them to a committee? The moment that reference is made, a member rises in his place, holds up a resolution in his hands, and demands its adoption. What is it? It is a resolution *instructing* the committee to report in *favor* of the prayer of the Abolitionists. He has the floor; no other member can get it in order to move the previous question; and he proceeds for hours, if not days to plead the cause of these incendiaries. Every word he utters, through the secret agency of the Abolitionists, finds its way to the ears of the slave population of the South, and may excite them to rebellion and massacre.—But, sir, suppose you succeed in applying the previous question at the close of this speech; cannot another member, and another, and so on, until the whole number is exhausted, bring forward resolutions of the like kind, and in that way keep up an everlasting debate in this House, and an everlasting disturbance out of it? This must be the inevitable result of *receiving* and *referring* such papers to a committee. Unlike my two colleagues, [Messrs. GENTRY and BELL,] I never can consent to such a reception and reference. It must lead to interminable discussion; and discussion here, I fear, will lead to the most direful consequences.

The gentleman from the city of New York, [Mr. MONROE] has declared that the battle of Abolitionism must be fought at the North. Must be fought at the North, and by whom, sir? The political party (Whig) to which he is attached? If so, I have solemn apprehensions that our rights will be in peculiar bad keeping!

Sir, were they fighting the battles of the South, when they were supporting a notorious Abolitionist [Mr Bradish] for Lieutenant Governor of New York, when they gave him about nineteen thousand votes in the city, and near one hundred and fifty thousand in the State? Were they fighting the battles of the South, when they were rallying around the black standard of an Abolitionist for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1831? I mean Joseph Ritner, who received the full Whig vote in that State; and will any member present deny it? If so, let him speak. I hold in my hand a message which he delivered to the Legislature, December 1836, and would ask leave to read a short extract from it. After speaking of the base "bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery," he said:

"Opposition to the admission into the Union of new slave holding States and *opposition to slavery in the district of Columbia*, the very hearth and abode of the national honor, have ever been and are the cherished doctrines of our state. Let us, fellow citizens, stand by and maintain them unshrinkingly and fearlessly."

Here are "cherished" Abolition "doctrines" for you! But sir, the voice of the ballot boxes in tones of thunder declared, that this message contained foul slander upon the sound Republican principles of Pennsylvania. Ritnerism and Abolitionism were overthrown, and the banner of Democracy again waved its broad folds over that ancient Commonwealth.

Were they fighting the battles of the South at the late Harrisburg Convention, when they nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of appropriating the surplus revenue to the emancipation of slaves? Only hear him:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the *cause of emancipation*, I answer, that it has long been an object *near my heart, to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.*"

Were they fighting the battles of the South when they elected abolitionists Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Vermont? Sir, I regret to say, that I have seen the success of these men trumpeted even in my own State, by the Whig newspapers, as a whig victory. "Vermont erect!" "Vermont ever true to her principles!" and like joyful exclamations have frequently graced their columns, on hearing of a whig abolition triumph in that State. Heaven save Democracy from all such triumphs!

In the State of Ohio, I understand, there was a line of abolitionists from the Ohio River to the Lakes, who aided the slaves of Kentucky to escape into Canada. So frequent were the complaints on this score, that the Legislature of Kentucky sent commissioners to the Legislature of Ohio, asking them to pass a law punishing in future all such kidnappers. Accordingly, such a law was promptly enacted, in conformity with the wishes of Kentucky and the principles of common honesty. I believe it was termed the "Fugitive Act." But mark yet: in the House of Representatives there were twety-three votes against the bill, *all of whom were whigs*, "good and true." In the Senate, fourteen votes were cast against it, and *not a Democrat was of the number.* Now, I would ask if these thirty-seven whigs were fighting the battles of the South?

Were the Whig party fighting the battles of the South, when they were passing, and endeavoring to pass, Abolition resolutions in the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and several other States?

Was the present Whig Governor of Connecticut fighting the battles of the South, when in his very first message he thundered his denunciations against Southern institutions?

Was his Whig Excellency, Governor Seward, of New York, fighting the battles of the South when he recently refused the demand of the Governor of Virginia for three fugitives from justice, charged with having "stolen and carried away from the State of Virginia a negro slave, the property of a citizen of the borough of Norfolk?"—Was he afraid of offending his Abolition friends, who published a circular immediately before the New York election, in 1838, to the "Anti-slavery electors" of that State, urging them to cast their votes for him and against Governor Marcy, the Democratic candidate? Here it is. Let the South make their own comments.

CIRCULAR

To the Anti-Slavery Electors of the State of N. York.

We ask the privilege of brethren to set forth briefly, but frankly, the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for William H. Seward for Governor.

1. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress, nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate; of the party, also, that sustain John Q. Adams and William Slade; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, in our last Legislature, passed resolutions *against* the admission of Texas into the Union; against Patton's gag resolutions; *in favor* of the right of petition; and *in favor* of granting trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past—instead of threatening us with penal enactments, *the Whigs* received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and comity due to their constituents.

3. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who, in his messages to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the bitterest hostility to our cause; and who, as the presiding officer of a public meeting, while he was Governor of the State, recommended the passage of laws authorizing a violation of the mails, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth.

5. The re-election of Gov. Marcy would go very far towards the re-election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of *human liberty.*

6. And, finally, because our knowledge of Mr. Seward lead us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a Sub-Treasury, a National Bank, or the currency, of minor importance, compared with the great subject of *human liberty*; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Governor Marcy, will best promote the great cause of *universal emancipation*, we shall vote for him ourselves, and recommend our Abolition friends to do the same.

We are, respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

JEFFERSON MAYELL,
Pres't. Albany Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.
CALVIN PEPPER, Jr.
Vice President.
JOHN WILSON,
Corresponding Secretary.
H. CARPENTER,
First Vice President.
WILLIAM GIBSON,
One of the Executive Committee Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
NORMAN FRANCIS,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.

S. A. HASTINGS, CHARLES E. BURTON,
A. MCCLURE, PETER M. MCELROY,
J. MCCLURE, DAVID MARTIN,
FORDYCE SYLVESTER, S. T. RICE,
JAMES E. MCCLURE, S. V. R. WATSON,
S. B. HALL,

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the journal of the House of Representatives for the last session of Congress, and will show by the yeas and nays how certain members voted upon a resolution, against the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, with a view to its abolition in the States. But, before I proceed, I would make a single remark in regard to the author of these resolutions, [Mr. ATHERTON, of New Hampshire.] His course has been denounced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. GRANGER,] who charged him with being influenced alone by the strong tie of party and party drill. Sir, judging his motives from his acts, he was governed by a much higher consideration—a desire to stand fast to the Constitution, though he might fall in the conflict. Instead of meriting the censure, he deserves the gratitude of the whole country. In the name, and on behalf of my constituents, I tender him my heartfelt thanks.—Would to Heaven we had more such men from the North.

I find, upon examination, that fifty two Representatives voted against the second of the following resolutions. I shall read them both, because the latter refers to the first:

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories as a means, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into a confederacy.

Resolved therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, *with the views aforesaid*, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

Out of the fifty-two votes that were given against the last resolution, forty-eight were Whigs, embracing nearly the entire Whig strength from the non-slaveholding States in this House at that time. I give their names, and the States which they respectively represented:

Massachusetts Whigs.—John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel B. Borden, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Caleb Cushing, Richard Fletcher, George Grinnell, jr., William S. Hastings, Levi Lincoln, John Reed, and Leverett Saltonstall.

Pennsylvania Whigs.—Edward Darlington, Edward Davies, Thomas Henry, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Charles Naylor, and David Potts, jr.

Vermont Whigs.—Heman Allen, Horace Everett, Hiland Hall, and William Slade.

New York Whigs.—John Edwards, (Con.) Millard Filmore, Henry A. Foster, (Con.) Abraham P. Grant, (Con.) Richard P. Marvin, Charles F. Mitchell, Luther C. Peck, David Russell, Mark H. Sibley, Timothy Childs, and Harvey Putnam.

Ohio Whigs.—James Alexander, jr., Joshua R. Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Sampson Mason, and Calvary Morris.

New Jersey Whigs.—John B. Aycrigg, William Halsted, John P. B. Maxwell, and Charles C. Stratton.

Indiana Whigs.—George H. Dunn, William Herod, and James Rariden.

Maine Whigs. George Evans, Joseph C. Noyes, and Edward Robinson.

Rhode Island Whigs.—Robert B. Cranston, and Joseph L. Tillinghast.

Might I not, Mr. Speaker, again ask the gentleman from New York, if these Whig leaders were fighting the battles of the South, when they were declaring by their votes as I have shown, that they believe Congress has the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District and in the Territories, to the end that it may be overthrown in the several States? Sir, should ever the practical administration of the Government unfortunately get into the hands of men holding to such principles, I awfully fear that the days of this Republic are numbered.

Mr. Speaker, it is certainly an alarming state of affairs, if it has become necessary for one of the