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# NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 329.

### TERMS.

## The Newbernfan,

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Three Dollars at the expiration of Six Months. All orders for this paper out of the State, must be accompanied with the cash, or a responsible

Advertisements will be inserted at 60 cents per equare of 18 lines, for the first insertion, and 30 couts per square for every subsequent publication Yearly advertisements will be inserted for ten dol 1 ars por square. Courtorders and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than ple. he rates specified above.

TOR PREMILIE.

## The Newbernian Office,

Having added a quantity of new type to our of fice, we are now prepared to do job work in as good style and on asreasonable terms as any other office in ficious if I recommend that country and Particular assention will be paid to the printing

of Circulars, Cards, Handbills, Labels, Law Blanks Ere. &c.

# BLANKS

Of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and will be

ly executed in a country office, will find it to their all antage to give us their custom, as we shall spare os pains to give entire satisfaction.

martry.

#### LOOK

### AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Lok at the bright side! The sun's golden rays, All a sure filames and the heart of man cheereth; Why wilt thou turn so perversely to gaze . On that dark cloud which now in the distance ap-

Look at the bright side! Recount all thy joys: Speak of the mercies which richly surround thee

neareth 7

Must not forever on that which annoys; Shut not thine eyes to the beauties around thee.

Look at the bright side! Mankind it is true Have their failings, nor should they be spoken of But why on their faults thus concentrate thy view,

Forgetting their victues which shine forth so-Look he the todahe side t And it shall impart

Sweet peace, and contentment, and gratered ware

Reflecting its own brilliant lines on thy heart, As the sunbeams that mirror themselves in the

Look at the bright side! - nor yield to despair : An I when the world seems mournful colors to wear Oh ! look from the dark surth to heaven above

### From the Alexandria Gazette. Interesting Letter.

We have been furnished for publication with the bill awing let er, written by the Earl of Buchan, brother of Lord Easkine, who was long a correspondent of Mrs Washing for, the widow of George Washington, willton to that estimable lady upon the receipt by him of the news of the death of her illustrious husband. This letter has never before been published. It was recently found among the papers of Mrs. Washington by Mis. Lawrence Lewis, her grand daughter. and Mrs. L. has kindly sent us a copy for publication in this paper. It will be read, we have no doubt, with interest, not only on account of the occasion which called it forth, but for the many admirable sentiments it contains, springing from a warm and generous heart, and from a true friend to our country.

#### THE EARL OF BUCHAN TO MES. WASHINGTON. DRYBURGH ABBEY, Jan. 28, 1800

brother, at London, the afflicting tidings of the death of your admirable husband, my re- (Mr. Moody) moved its rejection. This mo- and gentlemen :-vered kinsman and friend. I am not atraid, tion brought McInnis to his feet. He had even under this sudden and unexpected stroke never speken before; but in this one effort of Divine Providence, to give vent to the im- (his maiden speech) he more than compenmediate reflections excited by it, because my sated for his former remissness. attachment to your illustrious consort was the pure result of reason, reflection, and conge- but not the speaker.) "I hope you'll not reniality of sentiment. He was one of those ject my ferry bill. Gentlemen, I'm bound whom the Almighty, in successive ages, has to keep a ferry. Them other men that's got that I can explain this matter. chosen and raised up to promote the ultimate | ferries near me, ain't bound at all. They've designs of His goodness and mercy, in the got some little triffling flats to git across the gradual melioration of His creatures and the river when they want to go to mill-and pull and void, and has nt got no sense in coming of His kingdom, which is in beaven. when it's convenient for 'em to put a travel-It may be said of that great and good man ler over, they do it and when it ain't they orlogical survey of the country, and this my who has been taken from among us, what don't. But I'm bound to keep a ferry. Ask constituents is opposed to, becase they think was written by the wise and discerning Taci. Mr. Moody; he knows all about it He there's no use in it. The people have enough tus concerning his father in law Agricola, knows I've kept ferry there across the Chick- to pay for now, that sin't of no account that, "though he was snatched away whilst asahay for there past. My ferry's There has been a good deal of 'citement his age was not broken by infirmity or dim- right on the big toad to Mobile, and every- about my ferry bill; and when I had used mad by bodi'y decay of reason, yet that, if where. There's three mails crosses at my up Mr. Moody, and got it into the Senate, his life be measured by his glory, he attained ferry. Gentlemen, I'm baund to keep ferry. Laboo had to git up and say that he was at of especial concern to the Southern States of stance it must be because its duties as a gento a mighty length of days; for every true Mr. Moody knows I live at Leaksville, right my ferry wonst, and I refused to set him felicity, namely, all such as arise from virtue, at the Court-house-and these fellers that over the river, because he didn't have no he had already enjoyed to the full. As he had keep the other little ferries-they turn my money-and I jest told him what he said likewise held the supreme authority of the boats loose, and bore auger holes in 'em and | warn't so. Now, I don't know much about State with the confidence and applause of all sink 'em. I hope, gentlemen, you'll pass my this Laboo, but I don't think he is the clean wise and good men in every part of the world, bill. I've just got a letter from my son last car fur, no how. as well as among those he governed, and had night -a telling me that them fellers has I give my vues about the pennytensherry enjoyed triumphal honors in a war underta- been boring more holes in my boats. Geu- t'other day, and I was right, for the things ken for the defence of the inalienable rights | tlemen, I m bound to keep ferry. I always there does look like they was painted with of mankind, what more, humanly speaking, cross every body that comes-I'm bound to tar-and I told the truth about it, and you

After enormous wealth he sought not; an | painted with tar." honorable share he possessed. His course After this appeal, and the necessary read- larning; he can write equal to any man in tionate wife, and bedewed with the tears of the Senate.

surrounding relatives and friends, with the unspeakably superior advantage to that of the Roman general in the hopes afforded by even of Mississippi legislation. By a resolu- law turned so that a man would have to ax the gospel of pardon and pence! He there- tion of the Senste, the representative from his wife when he wanted to go a feller's sefore, madam, to continue my parallel, may be accounted singula.ly happy, since by dying according to his own christian and humble wish, expressed on many occasions, sketch of his remarks in the House. After whilst his credit was nowise impaired, his the grave Senators had sufficiently amused hard yearnings, and I believe Mr. McCaughn rected until either of the meditated outrages unble portion was left still for the use of fame in its full splendor, his relations and friends not only in a state of comfort and se- bill. The worthy representative immedicurity, but of honor, he was probably to es- arely hurried back to his seat in the House; all hearn so much about. cape many evils incident to declining years. and, although the Clerk was reading in the Moreover, he saw the Government of his midst of a document, the delighted member country in hands conformable to our joint exclaimed: wishes and to the safety of the nations, and a "Mr Speaker, my ferry bill has passed

ble te the libertics and happiness of the pea-

Considering my uniform regard for the announcement. American States, manifested long before their forming a separate nation, I may be last century, and had large property in Carolina, where Port Royal now is situated. I ficious if America at large the constant remembrance of the moral and political maxims conveyed to its citizens by the father and founder of the United States in his Farewell | that the Senate have passed the ferry bill of Address, and in that speech which he made the gentleman from Greene." to the Senate and House of Representatives, Mr. Mclanis proceeded: where the last hand was put to the formation Persons wishing any kind of Printing done, usual- of the Federal Constitution; and may it be and such advices ought to be engraven on every forum or place of common assembly among the people, and read by parents, teachers, and guardians to their children and pupils, so that true religion, and virtue, its infoundations of national policy te laid and conimmurable principles of private morality, nate it was nt so. since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and happiness, between duty and solid rewards of public prosperity and feliciy; since we ought to be no less persunded that the proportious smiles of Heaven can nerer be expected on a nation that never disrewhich Hearen itself has organed ; and since the prese vation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model go comment are justly considered as deeply, perhaps finally, staked on the experiment entrust. the member from Greene himself. ed to the hands of the American people!

sincerely respectful good wishes. I am, ma-If some friends forsake, yet others still love thee; | dom, with sincere esteem, your obedient and faithful humble servant, BUCHAN.

# Mississippi Legislature.

The e may be readers who will suppose the annexed recital to be an exaggeration; but at least 300 persons who were in the Capital of the State of Mississippi on the third day of March, 1846, can testify that this account falls far short of the reality .-The Clerks of the House, as in duty bound, there was a calm again. entered the report of the member from Greene on the journals; but on the next morning it was expunged by the House at the request of the member himself.

The best subject which came before the Legislature during the session of 1846, was of " McInnis Ferry." The owner of the ferry was a member - himself being the representative of his county of Greene-where the ferry is located; and through all the this petition a committee was appointedtrying scenes of getting the charter through. that honorabio representative bore himself in a manner, and with a spirit which, to say the least, were remarkable,

opposition was made. The representative pointed, he arose in his place, and made the from Clarke an adjoining county conceived following report, which in due form, was that the charter interfered with the rights read at the Clerk's desk; but was interrupted of other citizens who had ferries on the same at the close of every sentence by shouts of Manam: I have this day received from my river, (the Chickasahay,) and, on the first applause and mertiment; crowded as the reading of the bill, this same representative hall was by a brilliant array both of ladies

"I hope," (said he, addressing the House, could fortune add to his lustre and renown ?" | do it. And I always keeps good flats well know it.

be finished in the peaceful retreat of his own ings being gone through, the bill passed the this House, and I'm 'sprize' that as smart a election, in the arms of a dutiful and affec- House by a large majority, and was sent to man should have such heredical notions .-

contingent succession opening not less lavora the Senate, and I want the House to con

A roar of laughter followed this unique

As soon as the matter in hand was disposed of, there was an obstreperous call by classed, as it were, among their citizens, es- the House that the gentleman from Greene pecially as I am come of a worthy ancestor, should be heard in regard to his mission; to Lord Cardross, who found refuge there in the the other branch in the Legislature. Mr.

Speaker .- "What! have the Senate passed

your ferry bill ?" Melnnis .- "Yes, sir; they've passed it" Speaker .- " Well, I'm very glad to hear

" Mr. Speaker, when I went into the Se nate I told 'em all about my ferry, and some of 'em hopped on my bill'

[Here there were cries of " Who opposed it? who attacked the ferry bill?" "Why, sir, Mr. Ramsay did, and Mr.

Labauve, too. Labauve said he was travelling alone there once on an electioneering separable attendant, may be imbibed by the tour, and like many other politicians, he was rising generation to remotest ages; and the out of money; and he said I would'nt set him over at my ferry, becase he bad'nt no motinued in the superstructure in the pure and ney. I told him right before the whole Se-Speaker .- " That Labauve is a dangerous

fellow to talk to in that way."

throw a glove at me if he had one." No reporter, whatever his powers be, could advantage, between the genuine maxims of do justice to the various scenes which the an honest and magnanimous people and the House and the Senate presented in the progress of the above mentioned events. The crowding of members and visiters around the seat of the Greene representative whenever he rose or opened his mouth—the roars of he made himself agreeable to a beautiful and gards the sternal rules of onnen and right obstreperous mirth - the painful contortions. of the Speaker's face, as he vainly strove to tention to business, has contributed a dozen keep him eff and the House in an orderly fine boys to defend the honor of their country frame-these things all defied descriptionto say nothing of the greatest curiosity of all, of Mississippi in particular.

In the course of an hour or so, a message Lady Buchan joins with me in the most came from the Senate, stating among other because some scoundrel had bored auger acts passed, that they had passed the House bill, in regard to the Chickasahay Ferry .-The worthy member again a ose-

vernor to get him to sign it."

Fortunately, the House was now too busy in discussing some other more important matter, or there would have been another convulsive scene. As it was there was un incontinent burst of laughter, as sudden as it was universal and overwhelming, and then

Night came - and new fuel was furnished to feed the slumbering embers of that mirth. which had nearly consumed the House during the day. In the morning a petition had been presented, from Harrison county, by Mr. McCaughn, praying the Legislature to the all absorbing one in regard to the charter | pass a law, providing that lawyers might be elected as other office's are, and compensated out of the State Treasury-forbidding them to receive private fees, &c. &c. On including, singularly enough the member N. O. Daily Delta. from Greene.

Judge, then, of the surprise of the House, at the promptness of Mr. McInnis, when at On the first broaching of the subject some the night session of the very day he was ap-

## THE REPORT

#### Of Col. Jack McInnis, from the Select Com mittee that had Mr. Mc Caughn, & Lawyer Bill put on 'em.

me its detention for a few minutes, I think

Mr. Caughn has introduced a great passel of bills here, which is heredical and 'em. He put in a bill here to get up a the-

Now, Mr. McCaughn is a man of great

Here a novel scene occurred-unprece- doing away with securities; but he couldn't dented, perhaps, in the annals of legislation, get that fixed, and then he wanted to get the Greene was invited to address that august | curity. Now, I have worked for my plunder, body upon the merits of his bill, which he and I'm opposed to all such sort of laws did after the manner indicated in the above The Legislater has already passed a law. giving a man's wife his plonder, and his themselves with the matter, they passed the was the cause of it, for it is jest like one of referred to shall have been perpetrated, it is slaveholders. them beredical laws of hizzen, that we have | feared that it will be too late to save the Re-

Now, I think this law bill is a rascally bill--for I believe in letting the people get any lawyer he likes, and pay him what he chuses. And if this bill passes, why these heredical candidates would be always treating and fooling the people, just to get elected. There is too many ra cals as is candi-

dates now, and as sech, I'm agin it. I'm much obleeched to the Legislater for passing my ferry bill. They ought to have passed it for that man Wally, r somebody else, bored too inch auger holes in my flat, he did; but I've fixed him now, for I've got abused their confidence, that the period has perfectly clear that there can be no right to the best ferry any how; and the Senate's at length arrived when they will not longer exclude one class entirely I have heretoagin it. And if you'll let me have the bill, or, to sign it. And I will go and raise my the nation in unseen and wicked contro- commit But even if this action should it be sunk ferry boat, and stop the auger holes | ver.y. and ferry every body as travels that way. and I'll take the greatest pleasure in cross- ing that you have had an opportunity of con- The government has unlimited powers in teing the members of t is Legislater, becase they passed my bill, But I'm agin Mc-Caughn's bill any now, for it is time to stop all sich heredical doctrines - Vicksburg In-

telligencer. TIT FOR TAT. - The Delta of vesterday published an amusing account of the proceedings of Mr. McInnis, of the Mississippi Legislature, a worthy man and a most excellent whig, who it seems took peculiar interest in securing his own ferry privileges, and thought fit to make some rather facetious speeches, which made the readers of the Delta grin all day yesterday. One word in McInnis .- "Yes, sir; he said he would a fool as some might think. He owns the whole town of Leaksville, court house and all. He keeps the only store, the only tavern and the only post office in the county. He has contrived to extract from the poorest gopher range in all creation an estate of some \$30,000 without ever owing a debt or borrowing a dollar. Some forty years ago innocent girl of the pine woods, and by atand the rights and dignity of the noble State

As to the ferry we know that he speaks the truth. We once waited there three homs holes in the flat, and on our return they had cut the rope and floated it away, so that | declare his views upon the whole subject in Mac, had to tow us over on an Indian pony " Mr. Speaker," said he, "I hope you'll (two rotten logs and a grape vine) and refused now let me have the bill, to take to the Go- to charge a cent for his trouble. This was liberal, for Mac, was a whig and we a democratic candidate. He never charges editors, preachers or pretty women-no wonder he was elected to the Legislature .- Jeffer-

cudgel in defence of his brother officer, Col. McInnis-it was generous and chivalrous inasmuch as the latter is declared to be whig -and it was grateful, too, in consideration of the gratuitions aquatic excursion which was afforded him on "them logs;" but we strongly suspect that some further passages took place between the two colonels at "that only tavern's which have not been given to the public, the bare remembrance of which warms the heart and sweetens all political bitterness. We will venture to say they had a jolly time after the cruise. Is it not so?-

## FEELING OF THE SOUTH ON THE

# Wilmot Proviso.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following correspondence between two distinguished Southerners on the slave ques- government of the United States, is the trus- ought to have but one feeling on this question tion, and the Wilm t Proviso as applicable tee and agent for all the States and their as they can have but one destiny. There no to the territories of the United States, which citizens. Every power therefore, which it doubt but that over the entire South there gives some idea of the feeling prevailing at can rightfully exercise, it must of necessity would be a vastly greater unmimity than the South on these subjects. They seem to exercise for the benefit of all the parties to existed in the old thirteen States when Now, Mr. Speaker, if this House wil give think that another tremendous crisis is at hand, which will endanger the stability of the Union. The letters will be read with is bound to administer it as far as practicable ferent course they would be swept away in interest considering the position of the par- for the benefit of all the States as well as the general current. Long before the strugties from whom they emanate :-

> LETTER FROM MR. FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI TO MR. CLINGMAN, OF NORTH AROLINA.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1849. Sir :- Being easually informed of your recent arrival in this city, I se'ze the opportuhigh importance to the whole country, and

prevalent in the North that the South is solicitude and alarm; whereas, it is my firm the free States could once ascertain the dingers that demngogues and fanatical agitators efit to any section or State of the Confedera-

ferring freely during the past summer with lation to the establisement of post offices your fellow citizens of North Carolina, I ven- throughout the Union. If, however, it were ture to lay before you the resolutions recent- to withdraw all the post offices from the ly adopted by the Southern Convention of slaveholding States on the ground that the the State of Mississippi, and call upon you to citizens of those States were not worthy of say whether or not you approve of them, and the countenance and aid of the government, whether they are, in your opinion, approved in the State of North Carolina and the South generally. Being a prominent member of the Whig party, you will doubtless feel authorized to speak, in language to explicit to be misunderstood as to the probable action of your political associates in the South should the present contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will defence of our friend Mac. H is not as big observe both the two great political parties of the country were equally represented : the changed. resolutions, unanimously adopted by that body, may be therefore regarded as declarative of the views and feelings of the whole State. However it may possibly be elsewhere, I can assure you most confidently that the people of Mississippi look upon the slavery question in its existing aspects as above party. I am well satisfied that this is the condition of things generally in the South and I hope that you will feel justified in expressing a concurrent opinion.

I had the honor of addressing a few days since inquiries similar to those now propoun ded to you to your distinguished collague. the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who proposes. so soon as the physical indisposition with which he is at present afflicted will permit, to a somewhat extended form. I am gratified to know, and to be specially authorized to state, that he fully and warmly approves the proceedings of our Mississippt Convention : as was certainly to be expected from one always ready heretofore, as he has been, to defend the honor and safety of the South against aggressions either actual or medi-Col. Claiborne is right in taking up the tated, from whatever quarter they might

I have the honor to be, very cordially and respectfully, your friend and obedient ser-

H. S. FOOTE. Hon, Thos. L. Clingman

REPLY OF MR. CLINGRAN TO MR FOOTE CITY OF WASAINGTON. November 13, 1849.

Dear Sir :-- Yours of the 10th instant has been received, in which you ask my own views, as well as my opinion, as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to. Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consideration due you personally merit alike a prompt reply.

this time. I proceed therefore to give you white race of the South. The union of both simply the general results of my reflections parties in Mississippi is a type of what will

among them in relation to the institution of present an unbroken front. slavery. When the constitution was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That instrument, though t has clauses expressly inserted for the protection of the rights and interests of slaveholders, contains no provisions for the abolition of slavery anynity of inviting your attention to a subject of where. If the government, therefore can properly exercise such a power in any inthe Confederacy—one of which you have the eral agent, acting so as to meet the interest honor to represent in the councils of the na- and views of its principals, require it. But The session of Congress is almost at lifteen of the thirty States of the Union still hand, and indications are abroad, and every maintain the institution of slavery. It is obvimoment multiplying, which seem to render ous, therefore that the government could not, it quite probable that the Wilmot Proviso consistently with its powers as a general and the abolition of slavery in the District of agent, exclude the slaveholders as a class from Columbia will be again brought forward all participation in the enjoyment of the tereither in the Senate or House of Representa- ritory of the U. S. It is, on the contrary, tives, and supported by the zealous and un- under solmn obligations to respect the rights He wanted to have a law passed here, for as I hold it to be certain that no State of the of the country south of the river to the Gulf of obligationy.

South will patiently asquiesce in either of the Mexico was left to be occupied by slaveholdaggressions alluded to. I regret to perceive ers. When slavery was abolished in the that there is an erroneous impression widely northern part of the Lousiana territory, the outhern portion, regarded as the most suitaneither earnest nor united in any scheme of | ble for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. opposition and resistance to the insuling en- On the annexation of Texas, when a provision croachments now so fiercely threatened. It against slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was this impression is permitted to remain uncor- incorporated, much the larger and more val-

But it is now proposed to adopted the polipublic from consequences too dreadful to be cy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from contemplated without a feeling of patriotic all the territory of the United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action conviction that, if the sober thinking men of of the Government-a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the constitution. Since are fast bringing upon them and their unof- those citizens who do not own slaves are fending brethren of the South, by the advo- permitted to occupy every part of the territocary of schemes of injustice and oppression ry of the Union, it has been doubted by which cannot possibly result in practical ben- many whether the government can rightfully exclude slaveholders from any p rtion of the cy, they would rise up, without further delay, common property. But, even if there should and my to the agents of sedition, who have be a power to divide the public territory for heretofore sported with their credulity and convenience between the two classes, it is agreed to it, for all that fellow Laboo went permit them, in their name, to trample the fore said that I should regard such an exclusacred provisions of the constitution under sion as b ing as great a violation of the I will jest take it right down to the Govern. foot, and embroil the legislative councils of constitution as the Government could possibly viewed simply as an enormous abuse of Taking this view of the matter, and know- power, it would be not the less objectionable. we should have as much reason to complaint of such action as if it involved a clear infrac tion of the letter of the constitution.

In a word, if the government should adop the policy of excluding slaveholders, as soon from all the territory of the United States; it would in substance and effect cease to be the Government of the United States, While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially

Ought the Southern States to a quiesce in his great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had, in utter disregard of plain constitution I guaranties, degraded them from the position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their selfrespect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to resist this change. That resistance, to be effectual; should be commensurate with the violence of the attack. This they owe to the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice, and to their

With reference to the abolition of slaver in the District of Columbia, I will simply say that, waiving all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and colligation to the adjoining States, if such an event were to occur at this time, it would not take place in bedience to the wishes of the citizens of the District, but would be brought about at the instance of the inhabitants of the States .-But these persons have no night to control the local affairs of this District. Should Congress, therefore, thus act at their instigation it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a Govern-

You ask in the second place, what I believe likely to be the course of the South, should such a contingency occur. There was but one of the States having any considerable number of slaves in relation to which I had my doubts. From the frontier position, and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I had some fears as to what might be the action of Kentucky. Bit I have been gratified beyond expression by the gallant stand which that noble State has recently taken. She has thereby sh wn that she will not abandon her sisters in the bour Having on former occasions given my of danger, but that she will, if necessary, views in detail with a reference to the whole take the front rank in the struggle for the subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at preservation of the rights and liberties of the The Federal Government, because it is the occur elsewhere. The Southern States it. The territory of the United States be- they decided to resist British aggression If ing the common property, the government a few individuals should attempt to take a diftheir citizens. A difference, however, exists | gle should come to the worst the South would

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and concise a statement of my views, I incur the risk of misconception and of misrepresentation, but I should feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature of the subject, if I could attach consequence to mere personal consideration.

> Very respectfully, Your obedient servat. T. L. CLINGMAN.

Hon. H. S FOOTE.

P. S .- Since the above letter was written it has been submitted to my colleague, Mr. Mangum, and he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day, and entertains the opinion that the Fed. scrupulous advocates of these two mischievous of all. It has always heretofore, as I under- eral Government has no power to legislate measures with increased violence and con- stand its action, shown a sense of this obliga- on the subject of slavery eithe in the States firmed pertinacity. It is most evident to me tion. When the much-talked of ordinance or the Territories, and that all precedents, hat the Union itself will be put in serious was adopted, by which the territory north of whether legislative or judical, because jeopardy by the movements thus menaced, the Ohio river was made free, all that portion adopted without due consideration, are not