PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES ... THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1847.

Carolina Stand

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SPEECH OF MR. DOBBIN, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 11th, 1847, on the three million appropri- nia, [Mr. Wilmot,] who was the author of this ation bill and against the "Wilmot proviso." mightiest Powers on earth.

which I now purpose to speak, announced in this with slavery in it !

mental sympathy was professed for them. That their slave property behind them, in which prop-forable gentleman who participated in this debate that something in his writings had escaped my at- history? Did he not find men in existence a slave ndignation; and, instead of generously opening the sacred guarantees of the Constitution. northern doors to admit the free negro, and relieve And here I am met at the very threshold by which authorizes Congress to make all "needful Sir, I took the liberty of reading the book myself, servant greater and more unlimited than we have? him from the cruel atmosphere of slavery, he de-nounced the idea as almost an insult to the North. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask the House to attend precisely to the character of the gentleman's Constitution, and a libel upon the wise and good tion of slaves into this territory. Now, Mr. Chair- Madison's meaning. \$10 00 speech. He denounced slavery as a curse and an men who framed it. Here I take issue with them. man, I know the impatience with which the com-

evil; proclaimed that northern thunder would des. And they make this charge, some of them, not- mittee always listen to arguments in regard to gress of 1790, that the question was discussed by gentlemen perused the epistle of Paul to Philemon troy any northern man who would countenance withstanding the debates of the Convention in consitutional questions. I shall not, therefore, many gentlemen, and among others by Mr. Madi- which was sent by Onesimus, a runaway slave? the extension of slave territory; and concluded by snying if our slaves were not represented, he would not object to its extension; and by denounc-ing the idea of receiving our free negroes at the ing the idea of receiving our free negroes at th North. So that the sum and substance of his terday, that there were fanatics in that convention, ful regulations," would be construed to authorize Well, it is perfectly well known by gentlemen, Paul, under Divine inspiration, thought slavery a be insertion ad Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per be counted in the apportionment of representatives, and are accountable to vour slaves shall not go South, and your free ne- other gentlemen, grave and wise men, vindicated when they contended so strenuously, ably, and part of the speech of Mr. Madison alluded to by God; take off his shackles, and liberate your groes shall not go North. That was the condition slavery as an indispensable requisite in this coun- zealously, for the doctrine of the Constitution re- the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from slave." No; he recommends him to his merey, try,-we find that representatives from the South, cognising slaves as property, and protecting them? New York. The intelligent reader can place and sent him back to his master, because, he said, That was one course of argument; that was particularly from Georgia and South Carolina, Can this be true of the men who said the Union the proper construction upon it, according to his he had no authority to keep him-a very useful

one plan of the campaign adopted by the gentle- solemnly declared that if the attempt were made to should not be formed if they were not even per- own judgement. man from New York ; which really seemed to infringe upon their slave property, they would not mitted to import slaves for twenty years ? Is it dread the political power more than it abhorred come into the Union; and that northern men, possible that they ever supposed that under these equally wise and patriotic, expressed their opinion, words " needful regulations," respecting territory, the slavery of the South. But the honorable gentleman from Pennsylva. that if slavery were recognised in the Constitution, slavery could be confined within the limits where

the North would hesitate to come into this Union. it then existed, and that we should practically be declaration of war upon the reputation and consti- But, sir, we find farther that these good and wise deprived of our property being prohibited from MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not rise upon this occa- tutional rights of the South, adopted a different men, burning with a desire to consummate this carrying it into territory won by our common patsion for the purpose of re-publishing another edition course. He, with somewhat vehement declama- Union, compromised their personal opinions on riotism, treasure, and blood? No, sir; it never of the history of the Mexican war. Its origin, its tion, stated that all he wanted, was, that the Gov- the altar of patriotism. We read in this very Con- entered into their conceptions. Were our wise rise, and its progress, are familiar to the humblest ernment should assume a position of "neutrality," stitution a clause which protects the slaveholder, men who defended so ably southern rights, wide cottager of the country, as well as the most active and he capped the climax of his doctrine of neu- and enables him to recover the slave which escapes awake on the subject of their slave property, when of ways by which it could countenance the abolipolitician in the capital. The fame of those gal- trality, by introducing a positive proposition, in- into another State; another clause establishes the all other clauses were discussed, but asleep when ant soldiers who fought and achieved the brilliant viting the Government to interfere 1 The gentle- basis of representation by which negroes are not this was asserted ? Did they not understand the victories of Monterey and Resaca de la Palma man proceeded to speak very kindly of the spirit to be counted merely as persons, but to assume meaning of langauge? Is the word "needful" his crossed the confines of our own republic, and of compromise; but evinced his compromising the mixed character of persons and property-five synonymous with the word "expedient or judihas elicited the applause and admiration of the spirit by advocating a proposition which violates slaves being considered as three persons; another cious?" Or rather, do not lexicographers define all the compromises of the Constitution, and the clause by which a tax was authorized to be laid it to mean "necessary, indispensably requisite ?"

But, Mr. Chairman, there is a war of recent ori- Missouri compromise also. He denounced the upon the importation of slaves-showing a recog- What is meant by "regulations?" Sir, the clause ing," until 1808. This express provision, deny- his fervent manner, seemed to lift up his heart and gin; upon the origin, the rise, and the progress idea of allowing slavery to make further aggres-of which, I do propose to make some remarks this sions upon the South, and as he considered this what else do we find? We find that these good power to "regulate commerce," did any one ever morning. I mean the war recently waged upon "a matter of naked and abstract right," he would and wise men not only did this, but they permitted suppose that this gave us a power to prohibit com- existence," would seem to indicate that the power against us, I have thought it right to refer to that the reputation, the constitutional rights, and do- have his shoulder drawn from its socket, before the Constitution to tolerate, and countenance the merce?

orable gentleman from New York [Mr. Strong] himself, he had "no squeamish sensibility," "no ning their ships, and embarking in what is de- nia, [Mr. Thompson,] the other day, very calmly expressly, in distinct terms, refers to the im- too hasty in their reference to scriptural authority. the other day, who had the manly independence morbid sympathy" for the slaves, and admitted nounced as "the nefarious traffic in human flesh." and dispassionately told us, if a unijority of Conand the patriotism to oppose that war, concerning that he had advocated the annexation of Texas We find these good and wise men tolerated gress were of the opinion that it was "needful" I think, was the point Mr. Madison was talking in the category, for I recognise some of them who

House, that if the manner in which this belliger- Political power, therefore, was the first weapon expressly providing for the importation of slaves already as friends in this crisis. But I refer to gentlement ant proposition originated, and the circumstances used in the fight. Professed government "neu- for twenty years. And yet gentlemen, learned in why, the doctrine of submission was incorporated here from one State into the Territories. This, I who delivered studied pieces of declamation against

tended that in that clause of the Constitution, Madison as a potential authority on their side. slavery which gave the master a control over the

It was upon a petition introduced into the Con- labolition ? of its sinfulness? Have the honorable

Mr. Madison says:

interference of Congress, so far as they were con- investigation on this subject. The word trans stitutionally authorized ; but even if its prayer was lated servant, in the Greek, is doulos, which in some degree unconstitutional, it might be com- means slave, and is used in contradistinction to mitted, as was the case on Mr. Churchman's peti- words used to mean "a hireling or servant." tion, one part of which was supposed to apply for And I now insist that gentlemen, before they doan unconstitutional interference by the General Government. He admitted that Congress is re-stricted by the Constitution from taking measures shall first read that boly book and know what it to abolish the slave-trade ; yet there are a variety tion, and regulations might be made in relation to the introduction of them into the new States to be here. I did not commence this discussion about ormed out of the Western Territory."

Now, the Constitution, on its face, prohibits that the judgments of God will be upon us, and Congress from preventing the importation of consign us to infamy in this world and perdition slaves into the States of this Union, " now exist- in another-when the gentleman from Ohio, in

portations into the States then existing; and this, I do not include all the gentlemen from the North the idea of extending and increasing slavery, by to prevent citizens from carrying their slaves into about. He referred to "the abolition of the slave- stand with us, whom I cordially take by the hand think, is the fair construction of Mr. Madison' our domestic institutions, who thus invoked th Word of God-who spoke with the ferrid zeal of be curious, entertaining, and amusing; for, ac- out yesterday; and then the honorable gentlemen ion that slaves are not recognised as property in willing to concede the propriety of a respectful But, Mr. Chairman, I will not proceed further a Crusader bent on rescuing the South from the cording to the insinuations, or, perhaps the posi- from Ohio [Mr. Brinkerhoff] and New York this Constitution! And who were the men who yielding on the part of minorities; but, when with this argument in regard to the Constitution. grasp of the heathenish slaveholder-who read to tive affirmations that have been made, gentlemen [Mr. Wood] invoked the aid of our Saviour, as framed this instrument? Who were the men who gentlemen place a strained and unnatural construc- I deem it demonstrable, that the sovereignty over us an act of a southern Legislature preventing the were so solemnly impressed with the magnitude one who " spake as never man spake," contended incorporated into it this doctrine, and recognised the lion upon a clause of the Constitution, the tenden- the Territories, the common property of the Uni- slaves from being taught to read and write, and of this movement, that, although many of the that we could not dare throw "the mantle of institution of slavery, so far as even to permit the cy of which is to infringe upon our rights, and ul- ted States, is in the people of the States, and that said, "the eye of the intellect was put out by this forces of our northern friends were secretly com- Christianity around this curse," and proceeded, at importation of slaves for twenty years? Sir, they timately to take away our property; and when, as this Government has no other power over them system." And here I would remark, that this act bined in the alliance; yet, that it soon became ap- least one of them, in the most pious and affecting were just " fresh from the battle-fields of liberty;" the only argument in defence of it, you reply to but that which is expressly delegated. And the of Assembly was rendered necessary on account parent that it was a matter of too momentous im- manner, by a well digested course of reasoning, their ministrations were upon the holiest altars of us, that the doctrine of submission is ingrafted on power contended for is certainly not delegated, of just such movements as this, calculated to put the innermost sanctuary of freedom ; while the the Constitution, and we must bow to it without a And the reader of the Constitution will observe, mischief in the mind of the slave, and making degenerate patriots of modern times are scarcely question, it is rather too heavy a draught upon our that the clause which gives Congress power "to rigid laws indispensable. And I would further exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases what, remark, that gentlemen are laboring under false Before I proceed, then, Mr. Chairman, to reply Sir, we don't ask the privileges which our fa- Sir, it was said here the other day, that this is 'soever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles impressions as to the moral condition of our another gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brinkerhoff] to the arguments used by these gentlemen, I take there granted, of importing slaves from abroad; not the "Wilmot proviso." When the honora- 'square) as may become the seat of Government," slaves-many of whom are instructed, and many wrote, and another distinguished gentleman from the liberty of doing what I regret these gentleman from Mississsippi [Mr. Roberts] is much stronger than the clause which relates to of whom are not kept in such religious ignorance did not do, of making at least a respectful allusion territory with slavery now in it; but we ask you was speaking, the gentleman from New York other Territories belonging to the United States, as not to be able to compete, with much success, Before I reply, Mr. Chairman, to the untenable to the Constitution. I have always thought, sir, it not to interfere with the slave property we already [Mr. Grover] almost interrupted him by denying In the first, to Congress is granted "ezclusive leg- in their biblical knowledge, with some who in Before I reply, Mr. Chairman, to the untennole of the Constitution. I have always though, sir, it is the untennole of the constitution, south are always though, sir, it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Wilmot proviso," contending that it is to be the "Unternole of the wisest statesmen bigh places, deplore their degradation. But it is said that these efforts are made to bro-be free Government, but that our rights, our proprations; before I begin to vindicate the reputation lerty, and happiness are protected by a "oritten has been called to the stand, as a witness, by the with a great deal of zeal and eloquence, with an here boldly contended that Congress derives pow- black and white races cannot coexist under the and the constitutional rights of the South, which 1 Constitution, which we are all taught to regard as gentleman from New York, [Mr. Wood]. And air of great triumph, that Mr. Jefferson counte- er to prohibit slave property in the other Territo- same government upon an equal fueting. I chalthink have here been unjustly and cruelly assailed, sacred and inviolable; a Constitution written by allow me to say, that my friend was a little inge- nanced this doctrine; and the honorable gentle- ries from the words, " needful regulations." I propose to make a few remarks upon the pecu- the same hands that had just wielded the sword in nious in this matter, and acted the cautious tacti- man made a great flourish here with the Journals I ask, even if the Constitution does grant us the into my own country for proof of this, but will reliar and curious manner-the very peculiar and the cause of human freedom; a Constitution dic- cian, for he prefaced it with quite an air of great of the Congress of 1784. Now, in reply to this, power, is it expedient and just to use it? Why fer to the North, where our friends claim to be, the first remark I have to make is, that Mr. Jef. do gentlemen press this question upon us? What and no doubt many arc, actuated in reference to been conducted. At the last session of Congress, this warlike ty:anny. And when a wise legislator-one who he would read from Mr. Madison. Mr. Chairman, 1784-prior to the adoption of the Constitution. mands it? What is there in the crisis which Slavery is technically abolished there, but servimanifesto first made its appearance; an adjourn- appreciates his responsibility as a representative, why did not the gentleman read from Mr. Sher- But it may be said the very fact that Mr. Jefferson calls for it? What motive can prompt them? tuda exists; and when the legislator, chad in the ment took place, and the achievements were thus and his rights as a citizen-is invited into a new man? As he took the liberty of reading from countenanced the doctrine of prohibiting slavery What object can they accomplish-what good ef. garb of philanthropy, takes the negro to the hall far "bloodless;" we indulged the hope that the field of legislation, he turns to the pages of the Mr. Madison, will be pages of the Mr. Madison will be pages of the Mr. Madison will be pages of the Mr. Madison, war was over; but it seens that this was only the Constitution to learn whether he has the constitu- Sherman? When the question was discussed in ed that, in his heart, he was opposed to the exten- sin? Sir, I confess my astonishment at avowals him go and be free, he practically stops him at the ending of the first campaign. On a memorable tional right to act, before he proceeds to the subor- the Convention as to the propriety of allowing a sion of slavery. I will remark that this was in I have listened to lately. I heard the gentleman door and tells him, When you go to the theatre creasing of the first campaign. On a memoratore memoratore international considerations of policy and expediency. tax to be levied upon imported slaves, Mr. Sher-occasion, a few weeks since, when all was calm and quiet; when no cloud of domestic discord ob-And, sir, if there ever was a question which should that if you incorporated the docscured the horizon; when no man dreamed of the call into exercise all our self-control, all our wis- trine of taxing slaves imported, you admitted in more than three millions; that, under the Consti- "the mantle of Christianity could not be thrown to worship God, remember your color, and sit renewal of these hostilit. s, an honorable gentle- dom, all our patriotism, and a strict adherence to the Constitution that they were property. Hear lution, the importation of slaves was allowed for around it." He invoked the aid of Him who not with the white man, your liberator, but your man from New York [Mr. King] appeared upon the Constitution, it is this question of slavery; this Mr. Sherman. I take the extract from the Madi- twenty years longer; and, if Mr. Jefferson were "spake as never man spake," to sustain him in his superior. Dire not intrude at the same table alive this day, acquainted with the history of the position against it : he went to the Word of God, with us, And when you die and are to be buried. inoffensive habiliment, of a "personal explana- have gloomily foreboded that our ship of State "Mr. Sherman said it was better to let the south- slaves, acquainted with the history of the South, and almost went as far as a gentleman who pre- your graveyards and ours are to be separate. tion," and with a countenance that always seems would one day be wrecked, and the world be call-as if "his thoughts were turned on peace," he ed sadly to gaze upon the sundered and bleeding they made that a sine qua non. He was opposed be truc; but it sustains me in the proposition I soil and a crowded population shall make it a Sir, I was pained to hear this doctrine avowed laid down, that the black and white races cannot was in existence, was to end, and the war to be selves, true to the Constitution, the sheet anchor of Does not this extract explain the true reason burden and tax, he would never for one moment here. It forces from me a few words in vindica- coexist under the same government upon an equal our safety, this storm cloud that now darkens our why the honorable gentleman declined reading tolerate this "Wilmot proposition" as a matter tion of the people of the South, and an allusion to footing. The right of suffrage is rarely given to But, Mr. Chairman, without intending anything political horizon, and threatens to break in its fory from the speeches of Mr. Sherman, a member of of policy, and certainly he was too well versed in that sacred volume which should never be alluded them in the North, and in the State which my But, Mr. Chairman, without intending anything political horizon, and threatens to break in its fully unkind to the honorable and distinguished gentle-unkind to the honorable and distinguished gentle-and scatter desolation and dismay through our the Federal Convention from Connecticut? For constitutional law to countenance it as a constitu-to in the most heated debate without solemnity friend near one in part represents, (New York,) and scatter desolation and dismay through our the gentleman had read Mr. Sherman, he would tional right. men who seem to have acted thus far as the gen-erals in this warlike camptign, I cannot refrain from alluding to the manner in which they have made the distribution of the various duties emong the generals who have commanded their forces. however disinterested the philanthropy, of the The honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. gentlemen who have originated this scheme, I do and should be considered as property. Sir, the, name of philanthropy, but in the spirit of misguid- slave-holder to perdition on account of the sinful- do them no good, and you do the whites essential Rathbun.] who advocated this proposition, announ-ced to us, in the the most solemn and deliberate responsibilities of a man and a Representative, to manner, that slavery was an evil; that it was a contend that, in my opinion, it violates that written They show that there was a compromise even as of the proudest monuments erected to his fame- of slavery. Where, in the Old or New Testa- statistics, and these facts indicate clearly that in blighting curse, and a great calamity; and, in an Constitution which we have sworn to support; that as to the word used. The matter was referred to one of the chief glories of his administration- ment, do you find it? Is it denounced at the time this country, when you liberate these slaves they eloquent burst of indignation, proclaimed that any it is pregnant with mischief to the peace and har- a committee of eleven; the word "slaves" was was the acquisition of Louisiana with slavery, when the white tents of Israel were spread at the are more degraded than when they are slaves, and northern man who dared here to countenance the mony, and, in the estimation of many wise men, stricken out, but there was inserted a tax upon them, and no anti-slavery clause! So that Mr. Jeffer- foot of the Mount, and the voice of Jehovah, amid commit more crime. Diffusion will come nearer which was the compromise; thereby showing on son, after the Constitution was framed, adorned the thunderings and lightnings of Sinai, gave the promoting ultimate penceful emancipation than

property? Did He preach the necessity of its losson, by which our friends in some portions of the Union might profit! I know it is said the "The petition prayed in general terms for the word servant does not mean slare. I challenge

VOLUME XIII,-NUMBER 648.

TERMS-83 PER ANNUM

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

shall first read that holy book, and know what it contains.

Mr. Chairman, I have not thrust this discussion scriptural authority. But when gentlemen say

did exist then at once to prevent importation into book, not to prove slavery a Divine institution, or

mestic institutions of the southern States. An hon- "he would yield an inch" Yet he stated as for idea of our people employing their vessels, man- But the honorable gentleman from Pennsylva- Territories or future States. The Constitution a very great blessing, but to show that they are

under which it was brought to light, could be trality," explained to mean governmental interfeportance, for the public to suppose for a day that to consign the hapless slaveholder to moral degraone man alone was its projector. It is said, there- dation in this world, and to eternal perdition in fore, that while one distinguished gentleman from the world to come !

New York [Mr. Grover] advised this proposition. Pennsylvania, [Mr. Wilmot.] introduced it.

the stage, clad in the habiliment, the amiable and dangerous rock upon which wise and good men son Papers: proclaimed to us that his "voice" was "still for fragments of our once glorious and happy Union. to a tax on slaves imported, because it implied they ing it within narrow limits, until an exhausted but to eternal perdition when we die. war;" and that the armistice which we thought | But if we are true upon this occasion to our- were property."

prosecuted with vigor. men who seem to have acted thus far as the gen- wide-spread republic, will pass off in harmless if the gentleman had read Mr. Sherman, he would tional right. extension of slave territory, would be swept away with the ultimate destruction of this Union.

by a tornado from the North. Yea, sir; his elo- Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to de claim about the face of the Constitution that they are recog- his administration by the acquisition of slave terri- moral law to Moses ? Does the honorable gen- any movement that can be made. And coming to quence mounted still higher; he said that such a this, but to discuss it. I scorn to indulge in crim- nised as property. tory, and lived and died a slaveholder himself. Iteman read in that moral law any warning to the South, southern gentlemen will bear me out And not only are slaves recognised by the Con- man against this terrible sin of holding slave pro- that the crime committed in the South is by the one would be destroyed "by thunder manufactur- ination and re-crimination; and exciting as this The gentleman from New York read an exed at the North, second only to the thunder of the topic is, I still indulge the belief that there is good tract from what Mr. Madison said, conveying the stitution as property, but they are so recognised perty? Does he infer it from that commandment free negro, not by the slave. And although we in our midst some free negroes of the best in the first treaty of peace, in 1783; and in our which proclaims the seventh day as the Sabbath have in our midst some free negroes of the best proceeding thus fur, it was very surprising to some left in this House, to enable us "to reason togeth- in human beings. I remember an expression Mr. treaty at Ghent with Great Britain, an article was of the Lord, and saith to man, "in it thou shalt character, yet they do not receive from the white -but not to all—that that same honorable gentle-man, who denounced slavery as this blighting noisy debating society, gotten up for amusement, curse, mildew, calamity, and misfortune, wound but the House of Representatives of a great and and other property; and if you examine into the Journals of mandment which saith "thou shalt not covet thy from principle and interest. up his speech by telling us, that if we would agree that our slaves should not be included in the ap-that slaves are recognised as property under our portionment of representatives, we might go, and Constitution; that in that Constitution safe- persons" to have the word "slaves" in it, instead of ting moneys to those whose slaves were lost. And bor's?" Or is it found in the New Testament, is improved in the States where he is emanciwelcome, into any territory with them ! Ah, Mr. Chairman ! did not that experienced and dexterous pressly contained ; and that without the incorpodebater for a moment forget that thunder which ration of these safeguards, this glorious Union term proposed, which had been declined by the troduced that article into the treaty, and so avow. to the flesh with fear and tremoling?" Is it found our slaves are to be confined to their present terhe previously declared would destroy any man could not have been consummated. This Feder- old Congress, and were not pleasing to some peo- ed on the floor of Congress. in the same Apostle's admonition to masters to act ritorial limits, and numbering more than three The previously declared would destroy any man who countenanced the extension of slave territory? Did he not forget that; when he put himself in the position of countenancing this extension of slave position of countenancing this extension of slave position of countenancing this extension of slave the position of countenancing this extension of slave must be administered by fulles preactioned solely taken of the one-sizing the volte as many servants as are under the population, and yet one-sizing the volte count their masters worthy of all honor, by that Constitution, and possesses no powers but tax or duty imposed, "Mr. Sherman was against throw the mantle of Jefferson, "the great apostle the volte count their masters worthy of all honor, by that Constitution, and possesses no powers but tax or duty imposed, "Mr. Sherman was against throw the mantle of Jefferson, "the great apostle the volte count their masters worthy of all honor, by that Constitution, and possesses no powers but tax or duty imposed, "Mr. Sherman was against throw the mantle of Jefferson, "the great apostle the volte count their masters worthy of all honor, by that Constitution, and possesses no powers but this second part as acknowledging men to be prop- of liberty," around their doctrines, but also that of the thunders, if any such exist, which he said were pre- tend, sir, that any act of Congress which prohibits erty, by taxing them as such under the character Madison, "the father the Constitution." And I phemed ?" ders, if any such exist, which he said were pre-pared for gentlemen who gave their support to such a proposition? Did he not forget that, by thus agreeing to consent that this slave territory might be extended, on the conditions he mentioned, *he and northern thander*? Lagree that *he* said *hes soke for hinself alone*. But the same honor-made and northern thander? Lagree that *he* said *hes mentioned*, *hes the faile* and *compromise of the dil, unequal, op-restive*; because while it announces to the citizens of the sources to the the variang clause con-ande and northern thander? Lagree that *he* said *hes soke for hinself alone*. But the same honor-male and northern thander? Lagree that *he* said *hes mentioned*, *hes the faile* announces to the citizens of the said *hes mentioned*, *hes the faile* announces to the citizens of the said *hes mentioned*, *it a crime and sin, and that it must be abolished*? population, and yet one third of the convicts are able gentleman, in the same speech, proceeded to allude to the proposition of the Governor of Vir-ginia, to become relieved of ther free negroes by sending them to the North, where so much senti-tending them to the North senti-tend

constitutional law, acquainted with the history of into the Constitution; and that we ought always made a matter of public history it would at once rence, was the second ; but the third was brought the Convention, solemnly announced their opin- to bow to the will of the majority. I am perfectly speech. entitled "to enter the porch of the temple." patience and philosophy.