

# Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Editors. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."—Genl. Harris.

NO. 3—VOLUME XI.  
WHOLE NO. 522.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

**NEW TERMS.**  
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance. No paper discontinued (but at the option of Editors) until all arrears are paid.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square for the first insertion and fifty cents for each continuation. Court notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements will be continued until bid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered to a certain number of times. Letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid to ensure attention.

**WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER & ENQUIRER.**

TO THE PUBLIC.

From and after Friday, the 11th inst., the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily paper, and offer inducements to the advertiser of general readers, such as have been rarely presented by any paper in the United States.

**SEMI-WEEKLY.**—This sheet will be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the inside will be placed all the contents of the daily sheets for the two preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the general reader, selected for the purpose; and the inside will be the inside of the daily paper of the same day. All new advertisements in the daily paper on Wednesdays and Saturdays, will also appear in the Semi-Weekly paper for these days, without additional charge to the advertiser. This publication will, of course, be mailed with the daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader in the country the very latest intelligence.

**Terms of the Semi-Weekly Paper.**

Four dollars per annum, payable in advance. Five dollars per annum, in all cases when payment is not made in advance.

Any person forwarding twenty-five dollars in any note, or more than five per cent. below par, for postage, will be entitled to seven copies of the paper at the same post office; and at similar rates for any larger number of subscribers. When a copy sent is more than five per cent. below par in New York, it will be sold at the current rate, the proceeds carried to the credit of the subscriber, and the papers sent for a pro rata period of time.

**WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.**

This sheet, also of the size of the Daily Courier, and the largest weekly paper issued from a daily press, will be published on Saturdays only, and in addition to all the matter published in the daily during the week, will contain at least one interesting story, and a great variety of extracts from miscellaneous subjects, relating to history, politics, literature, agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts.

It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect as it will be one of the largest of the kind ever offered to the reading public; that is, a newspaper in the broadest sense of the term, and necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reason of selections and republishings set up for insertion in this paper.

The politics of the Courier & Enquirer are well known to the Public to require any explanation. It was this paper which first gave names of Whigs and Locofocos to the two great parties in the United States; and could its counsels have prevailed at Harrisburg in December, 1839, HENRY CLAY would now have been the President of the United States. Its motto now is "Justice to HARRY or the WEST, and the consequences be what they may; and it is the only paper in the great commercial empire of the United States which has assumed that it will maintain this position.

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.**

To single subscribers, three dollars per annum.

To two or more subscribers, less than six, to be sent to the same post office, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

To six subscribers, and less than twenty-five, to be sent to more than three different post offices, two dollars per annum.

The classes and committees over twenty-five in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one post office, one dollar and seventy-five cents per annum.

In no case will a WEEKLY COURIER be forwarded from the office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made in advance; and when the funds sent are below par, they will be sold at the current rates, and the discount be deducted from the amount carried to the credit of the subscriber. In like manner, when postage is not paid, it will be deducted from the amount enclosed.

All Postmasters are authorized by the Postmaster General to forward funds for subscribers of postage, and all remittances made to the Postmasters will be at our risk.

General Agents, Carriers, &c. &c. will always be supplied with any number of copies they may require, on giving four days' notice, at five dollars per hundred.

The Daily Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the official paper of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to publish all notices and other proceedings in cases of Bankruptcy in the Southern District of the State of New York, and all such notices will be inserted at least once in both the weekly and semi-weekly papers. We shall also publish in our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly papers, a full list of all the applications in the United States for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Prices Current and Reviews of the Market will of course be published at length in each of the three papers.

Country papers with which we exchange are respectfully requested, if convenient to give us advertisement one insertion and call attention to the same; and every daily, weekly, or semi-weekly paper in the United States, with which we do not exchange, will be entitled to a change for at least one year, on giving this advertisement an insertion and calling public attention to it.

New York, February 22, 1842.

**FOR SALE.**  
A FINE close carriage, and two pair of splendid match HORSES. Those wishing to purchase, can get a bargain by calling on the subscriber at Salisbury.

JOHN L. SHAVER.

July 7, 1842—171

## IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

The Raleigh Register of the 29th ultimo, says:—We subjoin a Report of a Decision, just made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case of Bankruptcy, which will, we have no doubt, be interesting to the public generally, and especially so to Bankrupts:

Ex parte, JOHN ZIEGFUSS.

This was an application to his Honor Judge Battle, for a Writ of habeas corpus, to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of Wake county. The writ was granted the 22d July, and upon its return the same day, it appeared that the applicant, on the 13th day of May last filed his Petition before the District Judge for the District of North Carolina, in which he alleged his inability to pay his debts, and prayed to be admitted to the benefits of the Bankrupt Act; that notice was thereupon given to all his creditors, to appear before the said District Judge on the 1st of September next, to show cause, if any they had, why the Petitioner should not be declared a Bankrupt; that after the filing of the Petition, a Writ of *Capias ad satisfaciendum* was issued, at the instance of one of his creditors, from the May Term of Wake County Court, to the Sheriff of Wake County, under which the applicant was arrested and detained to custody. His Honor being inclined to think that the facts disclosed were not sufficient to authorize the discharge of the applicant, but understanding that a different opinion had been entertained and acted upon by other Judges, thought it best to have the case considered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order that the question might be settled by the highest authority. At his request those gentlemen readily agreed to assist him in the hearing of the case, and it was thereupon fully and ably argued before them by Mr. Badger for the applicant. Upon a consultation, after the argument, the Judges were unanimously of the opinion, that a voluntary applicant for the benefits of the Bankrupt Law, could not, upon the mere filing of his petition, and notifying his creditors of his intention to apply for a decree declaring him a Bankrupt, but before such decree, claim an exemption from arrest at the instance of one of his creditors. The applicant was thereupon remanded by Judge Battle, to the custody of the Sheriff, to be detained under the Writ of *Capias*, referred to in his return.

## DIALOGUE.

Between a political Monomaniac and an Editor, the former soliciting the support of the latter for the Presidency:

"And now," added the candidate, "I wish to get the support of the Journal." "Why really, sir, we are pledged to go for Henry Clay against the world." "Oh, I know that," said he; "but, if Mr. Clay dies or withdraws from the canvass, is it not possible that you will support me?" "We will think of it: are you in favor of negro suffrage and negro testimony?" said we. "No indeed," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Van Buren. Have you a negro wife?" "Certainly not," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Colonel Johnson. Have you ever stolen any money?" "Why bless you, no," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to Col. Benton. Are you a natural fool?" "I flatter myself that I am not," he replied. "Then," said we, "we will support you in preference to John Tyler."

"The Whig journals are running up the City Flag; and they do it with such a steady resolution which generally leads to triumph. They were never more united, and never perhaps had more potent popular organs of success. Their affections and hopes are not divided between rival candidates; they settle down and fasten firmly on one man. This gives their efforts directness, concentration and energy."—North America.

"The Whigs have but one Presidential candidate, and he by the unanimous acknowledgment of all parties, the greatest man in the Nation. The Locos have half a dozen candidates, and can never agree upon either. Mark my words."—Wash. Cor., N. Y. American.

A contemplated insurrection among the slaves of Wye county Va., has been discovered and suppressed. Two of the ring-leaders were arrested. They were found provided with a variety of instruments of death, such as guns, pistols, swords, &c.—Nash. Ban.

**Female Spunk in Rhode Island.**—We have heard of but one single instance of heat among the whole four thousand citizen militia who were called into the field during the recent rebellion. A man belonging to one of the country brigades lagged behind his regiment, and finally returned to his family. "At what you going with the troops?" says his wife. "Why no, my dear, I think on the whole it is my duty to stay and protect you," replied the husband. "Well now," says she, "I can tell you just what it is; either you or I have got to go with Governor King's men against Tom Dorr's rebels. If you are not going, give me your breeches!" He went.

**Gov. Dorr's Portrait.**—The New Era assures us that the Portrait of the Governor is to appear very early in the Democratic Review. It should be full length, with particular care given to the legs, where there seems to have been more of what the New Era calls "the democratic principle" than in the brains. It is only a head-portrait of Dorr, the artist would cheat us out of the most important part of him. P. S. Don't forget that sword.—[Express.

At New Orleans, on the 19th inst., a large four story dwelling house on Tchoupitoulas and occupied by Mrs. Wade as a boarding house, was destroyed by fire. The Picayune gives the following particulars in relation to the escape of the inmates of the house:

The flames were in immediate connection with the stairs of the main house, and in an almost incredible space of time communication was cut off between the upper stories and the street. Great consternation was the consequence, as the boarders sprang from their beds to find the staircase in flames beneath them. They rushed to the front windows, Tchoupitoulas street, and tying sheets and counterpanes together, descended to the balcony, and found their way safely to the street. One heavy gentleman was lowering himself in this manner when one of the sheets tore in two, and he fell nearly half way from the fourth story window on to the gallery, sustaining, however, no serious injury.

A more remarkable escape, however, than that made by Mrs. Wade herself from the burning building has never happened in our city. She had caught the alarm in time to reach the street but had lingered in search of her children, distracted with uncertainty and terror, until her return by the stairs was rendered impossible. She was soon after seen upon the roof, and the excitement which took place below at this spectacle was immense. A ladder was swiftly erected in front of the house, but it was too short to reach the eaves.

By this time the flames were raging around the upper story, and already creeping upward through the roof. With almost miraculous expedition, considering the frightful emergency of the case, another ladder was raised from the first floor balcony of the new building, adjoining which was placed directly upon the top rung of the other ladder, and still did not reach the roof of the dwelling by some four or five feet. You, from this perilous and fearful height, the daring woman swung herself by means of a sheet, reached the ladder and descended slowly and safely down the trembling support to the ground. She had not yet stepped from the last rung of the ladder when the upper part broke, showing but too plainly how critical had been the danger she passed! The dangerous and uncertain vehicle of descent was raised against the wall in a most precarious position, and held by Mr. Wade himself, who by the exertion of prodigious strength preserved it from falling or sliding away. It was a most extraordinary and thrilling incident, which happily terminated in the safe restoration of the lady into the arms of her husband. Mrs. Wade is a heavy woman, and her escape of yesterday morning was truly miraculous. She is much injured by agitation of mind, and a blistering of the neck and hands by the flames and sparks as she had left the roof.

The rear buildings were completely destroyed and the upper story of the house, besides vast damage to the furniture. The fire is generally supposed to have been the result of accident. A black boy about fourteen years old is missing, supposed to have met a horrible death in the flames.

## THE CONTRADICTORY COUPLE.

"I do believe," he said, taking the spoon out of his glass and tossing it on the table, "that of all the obstinate, positive, wrong headed creatures that ever was born, you are the most so, Charlotte."

"Certainly, certainly, have it your own way, pray. You see how much I contradict you," rejoined the lady.

"Of course, you did not contradict me at dinner-time; oh, no! not you! says the gentleman. Yes, I did," says the lady.

"Oh you did? cries the gentleman; 'you said that?'"

"If you call that contradiction, I do," the lady answers; "and I say again, Edward, that when you are wrong I will contradict you; I am not your slave."

"Not my slave!" repeats the gentleman bitterly; and you will mean to say that to Black-born's new house there are not more than fourteen doors, including the door of the wine cellar?"

"I mean to say," retorts the lady, beating the time with her hair brush on the palm of her hand, "that in that house there are fourteen doors, and no more."

"Well, then," cries the gentleman, rising in despair, and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to destroy a man's intellect and drive him mad!"

By-and-by the gentleman comes to a little, and passing his hand across his forehead, finally re-seats himself in his former chair. There is a long silence, and this time the lady begins.

"I appeal to Mr. Jenkins, who sat next to me on the sofa, in the drawing-room during tea."

"Morgan, you mean," interrupts the gentleman.

"I do not mean any thing of the kind," answers the lady.

"Now, by all that is aggravating and impossible to bear!" cries the gentleman, clenching his hands and looking upwards in agony—"she is going to insist upon it that Morgan is Jenkins!"

"Do you take me to be a perfect fool!" exclaims the lady; do you suppose I don't know one from the other? Do you suppose that I don't know that the man with the blue coat was Mr. Jenkins?"

"Jenkins in a blue coat!" cries the gentleman with a groan; "Jenkins in a blue coat! a man who would suffer death rather than wear any thing but brown!"

"Do you dare to charge me with telling an untruth?" demands the lady, bursting into tears.

"I charge you, ma'am," retorts the gentleman starting up, "with being a contradiction, a monster of aggravation, a-a-a-Jenkins in a blue coat! What have I done that I should be doomed to bear such perpetual torments."—[Sketches of Young Couples.

The French Courier of New York contains a statement of the earnings of Fanny Essler in the Western World. Since her arrival in 1840 she has danced 221 times, the proceeds of 22 of which were given to charitable objects. For the rest she received \$140,000. Her expenses were \$40,000, leaving her the round hundred thousand for her two years work. Fanny invested her money in the stocks of New York and Ohio at such rates that the annual interest on the capital invested will be ten per cent, or \$10,000.

If a man, twenty-one years of age, began to save one dollar a week, and put it at interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, \$650; at 41, \$1,950; at 51, \$3,680; at 61, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in such circumstances may do for his family with these sums, we cannot help wondering, that there are not more savers of \$1 a week. He who saves this sum may not only pay his own way, but help the afflicted, and subscribe to various benevolent societies. In short, he may show mercy to thousands in this world, and he may help them on their way to a better.

The above calculation is from an English paper, and the interest is reckoned at about one per cent. the rate in this country. If a man here were to save \$1 a week during the time above specified, he would, at seventy-one, be worth nearly \$30,000, provided the interest be computed semi-annually at 6 per cent. per annum.

## A STRANGE BEDFELLOW.

At a Ladies' Temperance meeting in New-Berryport, one of the members remarked that the Temperance cause had been a great blessing to her. "For," added she, "I slept with a barrel of rum for nine years—but now, she continued, her eyes brightening, "since my husband has signed the pledge, I have a man to sleep with, thank God!" Then all the spinners laid their hands on their hearts and said—Amen.

## SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

(CONCLUDED.)

I have traced the principle causes of the present embarrassed condition of the country, I hope with candor and fairness, and without giving offense to any of my fellow citizens, who may have differed in political opinion from me. It would have been far more agreeable to my feelings to have dwelt, as I did, in 1832, during the third year of the first term of President Jackson's administration, upon bright and cheering prospects of general prosperity. I thought it useful to contrast that period with the present one, and inquire into the causes which have brought upon us such a sad and dismal reverse. A much more important object remains to me to attempt, and that is to point out remedies for existing evils and disorders.

And the first I would suggest, requires the co-operation of the Government and the people—it is economy and frugality, strict and persevering economy, both in public and private affairs. Government should incur or continue no expense that can be justly and honorably avoided, and individuals should do the same. The prosperity of the country has been impaired by causes operating throughout several years, and it will not be restored in a day or a year, perhaps not in a period less than it has taken to destroy it. But we must not only be economical, we must be industrious, indefatigably industrious. An immense amount of capital has been wasted and squandered in visionary or unprofitable enterprises, public and private. It can only be re-produced by labor and saving.

The second remedy which I alluded suggest, and that without which all others must prove abortive or ineffectual, is a sound currency, of uniform value throughout the Union, and redeemable in specie upon the demand of the holder. I know of but one mode in which that object can be accomplished, and that has stood the test of time and practical experience. If any other can be devised than a Bank of the United States, which should be safe and certain, and free from the influence of Government, and especially not under the control of the Executive department, I should for one gladly see it embraced—I am not exclusively wedded to a Bank of the United States, nor do I desire to see one established against the will and without the consent of the people. But all my observation and reflection have served to strengthen and confirm my conviction, that such an institution, emanating from the authority of the General Government, properly restricted and guarded with such improvements as experience has pointed out, can alone supply a reliable currency.

Accordingly, at the Extra Session, a bill passed both Houses of Congress, which, in my opinion, contained an excellent charter, with one or two slight defects, which it was intended to cure by a supplemental bill, if the veto had not been exercised. The charter contained two new and I think admirable features; one was to separate the operation of issuing a circulation from that of banking, confiding these faculties of different boards; and the other was to limit the dividends of the bank, bringing the excess, beyond the prescribed amount, into the public treasury. In the preparation of the charter, every sacrifice was made that could be made, to accommodate it, especially in regard to the branching power, to the reputed opinions of the President. But instead of meeting us in a mutual spirit of conciliation, he fired, as was aptly said by a Virginia Editor, upon the flag of truce sent from the Capitol.

Congress, anxious to fulfil the expectations of the people, another bank bill was

prepared, in conformity with the plan of a Bank sketched by the acting President to his Veto message, after a previous consultation between him and some distinguished members of Congress, and two leading members of his Cabinet. The bill was shaped in precise conformity to his views, as communicated by those members of the Cabinet, and as communicated to others, and was submitted to his inspection after it was so prepared; and he gave assurances that he would approve such a bill. I was no party to the transaction, but I do not entertain a doubt of what I state. The bill passed both Houses of Congress, without any alteration or amendment whatever, and the Veto was nevertheless again employed.

It is painful for me to advert to a grave occurrence, marked by such dishonor and bad faith. Although the President, through his recognized organ, denounces and denounces the Whigs, and denounces being one; although he administers the Executive branch of the Government in contempt of his feelings and in violation of their principles; and although all whom he chooses to have denominated as ultra Whigs, that is to say the great body of the Whig party, have come under his ban, and those of them in office are threatened with his expulsion; I wish not to say of him one word that is not due to truth and to the country. I will, however, say that, in my opinion, the Whigs cannot be justly held responsible for his administration of the Executive department, for the measures he may recommend, or his failure to recommend other, not especially for the manner in which he distributes the public patronage. They will do their duty, I hope, towards the country, and tender all good and proper support to Government; but they ought not to be held accountable for his conduct. They elected him, it is true, but for another office, and he came into the present one by a lamentable violation of Providence. There had been no such instance occurring under the Government. If the Whigs were bound to scrutinize his opinions, in reference to an office which no one ever anticipated he would fill, he was bound in honor and good faith to decline the Harrisburg nomination, if he could not conscientiously co-operate with the principles that brought him into office. Had the President who was elected lived, had that honest and good man, on whose face, in that picture, we now gaze, been spared, I feel perfectly confident that all the measures which the principles of the Whigs authorized the country to expect, including a Bank of the United States, would have been carried.

But it may be said that a sound currency, such as I have described, is unattainable during the administration of Mr. Tyler. It will be, if it can only be obtained through the instrumentality of a Bank of the United States, unless he changes his opinion, as he has done in regard to the land bill. Unfortunately, our Chief Magistrate possesses more powers, in some respects, than a King or Queen of England. The crown is never separated from the nation, but is obliged to conform to its will. If the ministry holds opinions adverse to the nation, and is thrown into the minority in the House of Commons, the crown is constrained to dismiss the ministry, and appoint one whose opinions coincide with the nation. This Queen Victoria has recently been obliged to do; and not merely to change her ministry, but to dismiss the official attendants upon her person. But here, if the President holds an opinion adverse to that of Congress and the nation upon important public measures, there is no remedy but upon the periodical return of the rights of the ballot box.

Another remedy, powerfully demanded by the necessities of the times, and requisite to maintaining the currency in a sound state, is a Tariff, which will lessen imports abroad, and tend to increase supplies at home from domestic industry. I have so often expressed my views on this subject, and so recently in the Senate of the United States, that I do not think there is any occasion for my enlarging upon it at this time. I do not think that an exorbitant or very high tariff is necessary; but one that shall insure an adequate revenue, and reasonable protection; and also happens that the interests of the Treasury and the wants of the people now perfectly coincide. Upon is our highest and greatest interest. No one can look beyond its dissolution without horror and dismay. Harmony is essential to the preservation of the Union. It was a leading, although not the only motive, in proposing the compromise act, to preserve that harmony. The power of projecting the interests of our own country can never be abandoned or surrendered to foreign nations, without a culpable dereliction of duty. Of this truth, all parts of the nation are every day becoming more and more sensible. In the meantime, this indispensable power should be exercised with discretion and moderation, and in a form, least calculated to revive the prejudices, to check the progress of reforms now going on in public opinion.

In connection with a system of remedial measures, I shall only allude without stopping to dwell on the distribution bill, that just and equitable settlement of a great National question, which sprung up during the Revolutionary War, which has seriously agitated the country, and which it is deeply to be regretted had not been settled ten

years ago, as then proposed. Independent of all other considerations, the fluctuation in the receipts from sales of the public lands is so great and constant that it is a resource on which the General Government ought not to rely for revenue. It is far better that the advice of a democratic land committee of the Senate, at the head of which was the experienced and distinguished Mr. King, of Alabama, given some years ago, should be followed, that the Federal Treasury be replenished with duties on imports, without bringing into it any part of the land fund.

I have thus suggested measures of relief adapted to the present state of the country, & I have noticed some of the differences which unfortunately exists between the two leading parties into which our people are ostensibly divided. In considering the question whether the counsels of the one or the other of these parties are wisest and best calculated to advance the interest, the honor, and the prosperity of the nation, which every citizen ought to do, we should discard all passion and prejudice, and exercise, as far as possible, a perfect impartiality. And we should not confine our attention merely to the particular measures which those parties respectively espouse, or oppose, but extend it to their general course and conduct, and to the spirit and purposes by which they are animated. We should anxiously enquire, whether shall we be led by following in the lead of one or the other of these parties—whether shall we be carried to the achievement of the glorious destiny, which patriots here, and the liberal portion of mankind everywhere, have fondly hoped awaits us? or shall we ingloriously terminate our career, by adding another melancholy example of the instability of human affairs, and the folly with which self government is administered?

It is not arrogant to myself more impartiality, or greater freedom from party bias, than belong to other men; but, unless I deceive myself, I think I have reached a time of life, and am now in a position of retirement, from which I can look back with calmness. I speak, I hope, with candor and justice. I do not intend to attempt a general contrast between the two parties as to their course, doctrines and spirit. That would be too extensive and laborious an undertaking for this occasion; but I purpose to specify a few recent instances, in which, I think, our political opponents have exhibited a spirit and bearing, disorganizing and dangerous to the permanency and stability of our institutions, and I invoke the serious and sober attention to them, of all who are here assembled.

The first I would notice is the manner in which Territories have been lately admitted, as States into the Union. The early and regular practice of the Government was for Congress to pass previously a law authorizing a Convention, regulating the appointment of members to its specifying the qualification of voters, &c. In that way most of the States were received. Of late, without any previous sanction or authority from Congress, several Territories have proceeded of themselves to call Conventions, form Constitutions, and demand admission into the Union; and they were admitted. I do not deny that their population and condition entitled to admission; but I insist that it should have been done in the regular and established mode. In the case of Michigan, aliens were allowed to vote, as aliens have been allowed to become pre-emptioners in the public lands. And a majority in Congress sanctioned the proceeding. When foreigners are naturalized and incorporated as citizens in our community, they are entitled to all the privileges, within the limits of the Constitution, which belong to a native born citizen; and, if necessary, they should be protected, at home and abroad, the thunder of our artillery should roar as loud and as effectively in their defence as their birth were upon American soil. But I cannot but think it wrong and hazardous to allow aliens, who have just landed upon our shores, who have not yet renounced their allegiance to Foreign potentates, to swear fidelity to our Constitution and to the influences of monarchy, and thereby about them, participate in our elections, and effect our legislation.

2. The New Jersey election in the great seal of the State, and the decision of the local authorities were put aside by the House of Representatives, a majority thus secured to the democratic party.

3. Nullification, which is nothing more nor less than an assumption by one State to abrogate within its limits, a law passed by the 26 States in Congress assembled.

4. A late revolutionary attempt in Maryland to subvert the existing government, and set up a new one without any authority of law.

5. The refusal of the minority of the Legislature of Tennessee, to co-operate with the majority (their Constitution requiring the presence of two thirds of the members) to execute a positive injunction of the United States to appoint two United States Senators. In principle, that refusal was equivalent to dissolving the willingness of that minority to dissolve the Union. For if thirteen or fourteen of the 26 States were to refuse altogether to elect Senators a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. That minority, for weeks together, and time after time, deliberately refused to enter upon the election. And, if the Union is not in fact, dissolved, it is not because the principle involved would not lead to dissolution, but because 13 or 13 other States have not like themselves refused to perform a high constitutional duty. And why did they refuse? Simply because they apprehended the election to the Senate of political opponents. The seats of the two Tennessee Senators, in the United States Senate, are now vacant, and Tennessee has no voice in that branch of Congress, in the general legislation. One of the highest compliments which I ever received, was to have been appointed at a popular meeting in Tennessee, one of the Senators in conjunction with a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, with all the authority