PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. III.

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Educer and plot public SPLEND OF MR. STANLY,

6. 1850. [concurrent]

Tids has been the effict of men holding the ohis s of the grademen from Massachusetts and Penn elvania, Ma in and Stevens.) and publishing fully; but not so new. Northern gentleman who shall not petition for anything and every thing, can has caused them to oppose emancipation. Sir, 1 and herro preachers, some of whom could read and write well; but you philamhropsts-those men who would rather look on rivers of blood than that slavery should be extended one inch, and have required it-protection for the slaves required it-And this is another fruit of your sympathy for the s'ave ! But we do not deny them religious instruction. In one town in my district, the negroes church---a Methodist church. 1 wish northern wish they could hear their heart-rejoicing songs, when they sing praises to their Maker. They would think better of sinveholders and less of Abclitionists. Our people regard slaves as property. but not as cattle raised for market. Meeting-liouses are scattered all over our coun-

try, and our negroes attend worship as their masters do. Many of them are members of those highly respectable denominations, Baptists and Methodists; and when their masters live in very retored situations, clergymen are employed, in some instances, who preach to the slaves, and instruct them in their religious duties, in chapels on the farme. I know, I am proud to say, one such in my district. I know of another instance, where ployed by the year to preach to his negroes-and

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Ten Paraton Tores withe sent to Edecodere Tores Paraton Tores withe sent to Edecodere treated as a treated and stated on her voyage. He was a rested and brought to trial. He was a treated as a treated and brought to trial. He was a stranger, gennyless, and without an acquaintance from all such territory, would be as great a viola-

tionists vilify, as being fond of manacles, chains-

as desnots. Bot I must harry ont one word as to the Wilmot

proviso, I shall not discuss the constitutional gress tion. The subject is worn out. It would be as great an outrage to the southern people to enact it fiem as they have. Emancipation was going on as if it ware constitutional. The southern people, with great unanimity, believe, as I do, that to encan understand how the w ... le of their section can act the Wilmot proviso would be "an act of gross be excited by parsing a resolution declaring you injustice and wrong." And though as a private citizen, and as a member of our State Legislature, also understand how denunciation, threats and im- I have opposed the suggestion of a dissolution of pudent interference with our rights, can excite our the Union, should it be adopted, yet I believe the people to a feeling of resistance. That feeling people of my State will feel called upon, if it is enacted in any law this session, to consult in a State remember well when we had negro meeting-houses. convention if it is not time to implire whother our Northern brethren intend to regard us us equils, or to treat us with unkindness? Whatever North Carolina does, I shall abide by. She will not, without great cause of complaint, he driven to think of such horror of chains, shackles and despotism--- distinct. I believe the minds of a large majority they sent incendiary documents among our slaves, of both parties there regard with horror the thought exciting them to insurrection. As an inevitable of disunion; but if your legislation here impress result, education was forbidden. Self-protection upon the mind of her people that you are unfriendly to us, she will, without bluster or threats, provide for her honor and security in such manner as the world will justify. I will not believe you will enact the Wilmot provise. There is no necessity have a clergymen of their own, and their own for it. I have too good an opinion of our notthern the same opinions as my colleague does. members to balleve it. All admit that new States, gentlemen could see them, neatly dressed, with after they are admitted, can either tolerate or procheerful face", as they are going to worship. 1 hibit slavery. Then there is no practical question at issue. The northern States are stronger than the southern. But I hope they will remember,

legislation must produce sectional animosities. While on this subject I wish to say a few words to my colleague (Mr. Clingman) upon the constitutional question. I wish I had time to read at length some extracts from his speech; but I have not-1 will print them.

From Mr. Clingman's speech, December 22, 1847, on the slavery question: [Appendix to Congressional Globe, 30th Congress, 1st session:]

"I am now brought, Mr. Chairman, to the direct my district. I know of another instance, where a large slaveholder, living out of the reach of a tent of the powers and duties of Congress in relachurch, has a minister of one denomination em- tion to slavery in the Territories of the United States. Upon this subject a distinguished politieian from the South (Mr. Calhoun,) in the other that minister not of the same church of which the master is a member. These masters are good laid down certain doctrines which are, in substance, men, and are looking forward to the account they as near as I can remember them, these: The ter are hereafter to give for their treatment of those ritories of the United States, being the common are hereafter to give for their treatment of those of the United States, being the Congress in trust for the use and benefit of all the States and me such man does more acts of benevolence in their citizens. Secondly, that Congress has no ne year than a thousand of your fanatics who right to exclude, by law, any citizens of the United States from going into any part of said territories, and carrying with them, and holding any such whose bosoms He hath implanted a living soul; and plausible at the first glance, is really the most shall low and superficial that could possibly be presented. Admitting the first general proposition to be true, (and no fair mind can question it,) that the territo ries of the United States are held by Congress in citizens, I am free to confess, that if Congress should see that it was most advantageous to allow all the citizens to occupy the territory in common with their property it doubtless ought so to provide emancipited-would have been returned to Afri-But it is equally clear that if, on the other hand, can and Liberta under the influence of the Chris-States could not thus advantageously occupy all the territory in common, it might divide the so as to assign certain portions to particular class- thought the doughfaces had not had justice done es or persons. Againt "All the power that can be exercised belongs to country, except our own northern people, are so Congress alone. Congress has power to make all well taken care of so well supplied with all the peall communities are in legal contemplation the The wants of the Territories may be, and same. in fact are, jilst as great as those of the States. And I should be glad to be informed why those It seems to me, then, Mr. Chairman, with due de ference to those who have given the subject greater consideration than Thave been able to do, that Congress, in legislating for the Territories, is controlled only by the Constitution of the U. States. It is equally true, however, that the people of the several States are likewise controlled by the Constitution. Whether acting in convention or through theis ordinary legislative governments, they can do nothing contrary to it. tleman invoked his curses-I hope "the accusing "Congress, then, has over the Territory just such spirit blushed as he gave it in, and the recording p-wers as its Legislature would have after it became a State. Both are controlled by the Consti-tution of the United States, the supreme law of the and. As this Constitution is silent in relation to slav Tr. it has been argued on the one hand that Congress can do nothing to excluded it from the Persitory. On the other hand, it is asserted, with equal confidence, that for the same reason there is to power to establish the institution. These two opposite views are writhy at tagonists, and I shall table, and the source it comes the better." What eave them to contend, not fearing that either will ever obtain a victory over the other."

I fish suffiction came to the second town in which (with such boundaries as it had wh n we became | league discovered, to cau e him to charge him to charge him to the Captain Echardi and a metric provide p 3.37.5 LTINE MEATS. For answer 8 append to 28, or from the loss of reward and the counsel of his own chains, but of the Count for one holder for the state but of the counsel of his own chains, but of the Count for one holder for the state but of the counsel of his own chains, but of the Count for one holder for the state builders, who defended him without reward, or the base of reward in the world. The jury is state builders, for the count of the segret in the territories is a builder to be contained. If the count of the segret is a state of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories is a builder to the contained of the territories to the contained of the territories the territories to the contained of the territories to the contained of the territories the territories to the contained of the territories to the territories to the contained of the territories to the territories to the territories to the contained of the territories to the territories honor.

There is a construction of the sector of the ind for publications, occur be midreased to the years old, was the dupe of some other person, sc- ers," and slavery may either be permitted or quitter him. He was discharged, and treated as forbidden to exist there; but if Congress shall kindly in that community as one of our own prople. decree that slavery shall be excluded "from all Define all in the Hanse of Representatives March And yet, these are the people whom the Aboli-the Territories hereofter to be acquired," it will be

as great a violation as the Government could possibly commit ! !. Sir, I cannot understand how these views can

exist in the same mind at one and the same time. It looks as if one part of the speech was addressed to a Whig Buncombe and another part to a Democratic Buncombe - one to the eastern Buncombe and the other to the western Buncombe. It reminds me of a verse I read somewhere

in my youth, made by one just beginning to write versee-and his first should have been his last-who described a fight on the water and wrote-"The stranger and his crew then stormed the

timit. And all et once jumped in and all at once jumped

OUL And further, upon the constitutional question my colleague argued, very properly, that there could be no difficulty: for, speaking of the Missouri compromise, he said :

"There was, however, a settlement made at length, upon terms which, though unequal to the South, were not at variance with the spirit of the Constitution."

My Colleague is regarded now in some parts of the South-even in South Carolina-as very sound up to the slavery question. Thave been denounced as unsound for entertaining precisely

And upon the general subject of the duty or the General Government to protect slave property, I desire, in passing, to say, I heard with pleasure say, invariably so." the able and statesmanlike argument of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Tooana,) made here though it is "excellent to have a giant's strength, a few days ago. It gives me more pleasure to on the South," I wish I had time to read an extract and the loss of the State of Delaware, as great as itis tyrannous to use it as a giant." And tyrannous add my feeble tribute of commendation to this speech-though I do not agree in all the gentlehis own friends, and his course in this House be- | honor on his country. I will print some extracts fore we were organized, met with my decided con- from his speech. demnatioh. And while this is in mind, I will beg to say one

word to another gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. STEPHENS.) Before we were organized, that gentleman was

understood to call down curses on all those who would not stand up for their section. I made allowance for the gentleman's excited feelings, but I heard the remark with min. I had read his elos ting the charge that there was suffering. He quent speeches with profit and with pleasure, and I had anticipated the pleasure of doing my duty here under his lead ; and, when he, and his friends who others,) in the southern caucus, voted against Mr. CALHOUN'S Southern address, and did not "stand up for a section," I approved their conduct. When be, and the estimable and highly talented sentle-

think I have heard from Mr. Cathous and Mr. Mu During ; but in 1844, my colleague made a speech, in which he avowed opinions that did him

I have some mutations before from one that speech which I will print. Extracts from Mr. CLINUMAN's speech-from

the Appendix Congressional Globe, 28th Congress, first mession : "We (the Whigs) are in favor of such a tariff

as will produce all the revenue necessary to the support of the government, economically administered, without the money arising from the sales of the public lands." He was opposed to a "horizontal tariff," by which I suppose he meant the compromise act of 1833.

or the South Carolina tariff. In '44, my colleague advocated "incidental protection to our manufacturers and artisans, to sustain our own industry, against the oppressive regulations of others, and strictions of foreign nations." Good Whig doctrine. My colleague took then "a common-sense, practical view of this question. We have had theory and parade enough on it." What theory,

except the South Carolina theory, that the "existing revenue system operates hardly on the South 1" In 1844, when this speech was delivered, the

tanif of '42 was in operation. The tariff of '46 is | produces." said, by its friends, to be "a free-trade tariff." I say, it is a tariff for the benefit of English labor. How could my colleague advocate the tariff of '49 and think the existing system "operates hardly on the South ?"

How his opinions have changed since 1644. when he thus spoke of the tariff of 1842; "This favorable state of our finances has been preduced. thus far, without any practical intury having res ulted to any section of the hountry. Not only cotton, but all of our other productions, command a batter price than they did before the passage of the tariff; while foreign orticles which we import and consume are generally cheaper ; I believe I might

And upon this tariff, which is spoken of is some portion of the southern country as an "aggression from a speech of as true-hearted a southern gentleman as breathes ; from one of spotless reputation, man said- because the gentleman's opposition to and whose high talents and character have shed Delaware and Maryland, do not threaten to dis-

Extracts from the speech of Mr. BERRIEN. of Georgia, April 9th, 1844 .- [Appendix of is this? the Congressional Globe, 28th Congress, 1st Session :1

Mr. BERRIEN was referring to the charge that might have been accused of not "standing up for his section." But he argued as follows :

"It is a more question of fact; and I answer it inquiry : I am dealing with fact, not theory ; and convention relative to this subject - a convention, simposer to drive, in for themselves whether al elake to be undeni

minimums on the tariff question. In his speech distribute of the parts length on forever, than water to livered this constant, he used some phrases that the son or domain." These words were from the and how of a patriotic christian gentleman-wave severy men's find that a sum min own th was long hoursed by my native State, and whene There is not not estimated and offer gut money is still cherished by all her true hes independents wheeld by it aims

> d is of that town in which these twords $0 \neq 1$, $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12}$ timents met with from that people, I shall forget thron; and when I do that, my "tongue will ele and be States I to my mouth and my right hand lose her gun i. My colleague is better arguinted with r iminut."

But my colleague complains of the amount of een mitterin who has a word such an or money expended at the North, and he says is on the Buffelo convention did not so it a "North Carolina for example, is burdened to the ex. Again, however : In theme for wears, it get back one hundred thousand differs in any own South and the word of holomat and some that against the oppressive regulations of others, and from the Government. The clear loss in a point- destruction of the remaining of the whole point of view, on account of the action of the destruction of the transmission of the whole end are in the same condition."

anspect my colleague is much mistaken in this calculation as he is in the number of fugitor | trank without bottor of its of store tool in the South-He said a "few counties in Maryland had, within from Ohie (B-njemin T-porn, former Senator.) vix months, upon computation, lost one hou rel thousand dollars' worth."

South Carolina (Mr. Butler) said that "thirty thousand dollars worth of slaves were stolon from Kentucky annually ; " and he added, "the loss to the people of the sizeholding States may be esti-mated at two hundred thousand dollars annually." to enjoyed. If the ste am if our notional exist-Whose computation is right? And my colleages. says Delawaro lossa "one hundred thousand dol-lars worth of slaves each year." My colleague a 'd at of all cartings. We should feel that our makes the losses of a "few constitue in Maryland." | way was loss v, I as that of Hagar in the desert-Mr. Butler thinks is the loss of the "slaveh iding States ;" and yet the members from Kentucky, solve the Union.

But the complaint is, a small amount of money is expended at the South. * * * Whose fault lations of interest.

propriation of twenty thousand dollars for the in- sentative of the old North State. provement of Cape Fear river. And when Con- A single word as to California. This will be a the South was "oppressed." He said he was gress made an appropriation of fifty thousand dol "test question." The "California proviso" one lars for opening Roanoke inlet, on the coast o' gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Inge) denounced. North Carolina, Mr. Tyler picketed the bill. Is What is it but declaring that the people of each this aggression? It was an outrage, and well. State shall have a right to decide for themselves? becoming a strict constructionist of the school of We have a high southern authority for this. Mr. by affirming-what I pressure no one will deny- '98 and'99. This is a work of in-stimable value Polk said in his measure, in 1848 : "Whether Conacted with him, (Messre, Tooms, Hinatann, and that there is a sensible, obvious improvement in the to a large portion of my State. I hope to lave to grees shall legislate or not, the people of the acousted condition of the country since August, 1812 - see it perfected. The people in mine and my col- Ter weier, when associated to Whether it he because the tariff of that year, or in spite of it. I repeat, is not a subject of my present to dissolve the Union. But to open a commu-

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And the Real of the Area of the forther have to one of Jamann." These words were from the "May consider the set of the profits 11.7 on of one show father's blood was should by the Lion for more to go when we cannot be about commen of his country : they were from the heart of the State to exist shall of us ? Most we have

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some. This montal remains repose within the later of act and prominent or there will claus, of the

and dote third is see as is and measured at the design of interest of the second states and the second states of the second states states of the second states of the second stat

clars they I am. But I do not know one potent of not loss than three millions, and yet does not an atomided for they at the receipt in a th the Government, may be set down at three mile "Nonhorn men nor only much it bet const unly line nanually. The southern States generally in their particle speeches even it their parpose to I produce dila very ando of todays." Sir, I must Now, I cannot imagine how my colleague call dony tide. My colleague is prostry wistal mecollated this three millions of burden, I fear it is Singe I reaches see. There impaired, and I am to use his own words, atteant of accurate know's proud to say I have been unable to learn when edge of all the facts renders it impossible to deler- merchern men, or one engle cordient man, ever mine precisely the effect which our recence syst many an available tractions a section of the sector of

reduces." I should be glad to see these "facts" stated. T inclusivel this place I never heard of har see man an winked as to

alayes escaping from a "few countles in Mary and " ern States, and he was a Van Buren Demeerat

My colleague socks with contempt of these who uttered the "insome and sensing ary of Usien, He is assuredly mistaken. A Senator from Union." Howas "disgusteril" at it. This disgrist is but the ways of

> In D-comber 1817, thus spoke my colleague "It would be waity however, for us on either ence month be divided, each branch must foll a diministrate without starte, and would be able only to bear doudate un the manderings of our first parents when origine had just tegrin," &c., &c.

Very handsomery in the same strain : "We have a community of interest, which it would seem that no party madness could break up. We have, too, recollections of the post, which, American f elings, are stronger even than calcu-

This was neither insane nor senseless; but ra-Mr. Tyler vetoed a bill that contained an ap- tional, and sensible, and well becoming a Repre-

> concention to form own dome-tic institutions as they must deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this

lecture on the evils of slavery. These slave owners regard their negroes as human beings, in whose nostrils God hath breathed the breath of life; in they treat them accordingly. Many of our slaveholders are from Yankee land. Many own slaves who purchased them to prevent their acparation from their families.

I tell these Abolitionists, you are the men who have "riveted the chains." But for your efforts, thousands of slaves would have been educated and ca; and Liberia, under the influence of the Christian religion-would have realized what the psalmist said : "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Slavery is an evil; we know it. It is an evil to the white man. No laboring population in any well taken care of, so well supplied with all the necessuries of life as our slaves are. Whatever of evil there is in slavery has been increased by the agitation of Abolitionists -those mizerable wretches who denounce us constantly-those sincere disunionists, who say the American Union is a "covenant with death" and an "agreement with hell," and ought to be "immediately" dissolved. These men are sometimes courted by both parties of the North in doubiful contests, and therefore made to uppear stronger than they really are. These are they who have increased the evils of slavery.

But lot them alone; in a few years more they will be universally despised, and they "will be bufied with the burial of an ans, drawn and cast forth before the gates of Jerusalem."

Our people are denounced as a blood-thirsty gen-Wration. Hear one or two facts. Our laws punish with death any one who is guilty of stealing a plays, or of concealing him with the intent to enable him to escape. Two cases have been tried within three years in my district. One was an Trishman, a tailor. little over twenty-one years of sge, who was, upon testimony too clear to be disrated, proved guilty. He had not been many years in the United States, and those elave-owners ho were on the jury unanimously recommended in to the Executive clemency, which was aproved by a slaveholding judge, and he was parfoned by a slaveholding governor. He had slave where, for his counsel, of his own selection, who caived no pay; and I am happy to know th's man fterwards distinguished hin self in Mexico with Bat gallawry for which the Irish are remark able for her is cefit.

"IF. THEN. CONGRESS POSSESSES GENERAL LEGIS-LATIVE FOWERS OVER THE TEREUTORIES, AS I COR. the Democratic British fariff of 1816 ! And ret TEAD. IT IS IDLE TO DEAT THAT SLAVERT MAY ho says: "Looking, therefore, at all those differ-ETHEN BE FERMITTED ON FOREIDUES TO EXIST ont elemenst, in greater increase of population. THREE

In another part of my colleague's speech, he gives uttorance to opinions rather contradictory by those just moted. The inconstructory is plaring; but it is filter upon such a suljet to quote it than to withhold it:

can insist fairly that territ is should be acquired much richer. in the proportion to their population, "I do not or fend that any a min not the Union. We see doubtless all bound in then the fore."

man, my predecessor, (Mr. DONNELL.) and six other southern gentlemen, were denounced as property as they are allowed to hold in the States traitors, for voting to lay CLAVIOS'S compromise from which they come. This view, though perhaps | bill on the table, I defended their course. And without having had an opportunity, in the midst of professional pursuits, to examine that bill, I defonded their conduct at home, from my knowledge of their character, and justified their not standing trust for the use and henefit of all States and their up "for a section." According to Mr. CALBOUR'S platform of amending the Constitution, even the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foors.) we have within a day or two heard, cannot stand up with Mr. C. for his section. Our worthy Speaker, in that southern convention, could not stand up, according to the address, for "his section." He

them : the address was against the whole North

The author of that address, who endeavored to excite the public mind, only reccommended to the South "to be united ;" but has recently, by his ultraism, disunited them, and I should be glad to know which side the Nashville convention will take. who censure others for not standing up for a section, did not vote for a southern Speaker, when the contest was between a northern and southern Speaker. But I hope the gentleman fron. Georgia will come back, and let the whole country have the aid of his abilities ; and I express now the wish that was in my mind when the gentleman invoked his curses-I hope "the accusing angel dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it

out forever." I desire now to notice, very briefly, a few remarks of my colleague's speech, delivered this seasion. There are some portions of my colleague's remarks which I hope were uttered without due consideration. He spoke of a "collision as inevikind of collision did he mean ? He made state-

ments of the "existing revenue system operating hardly on the South." Hew? Does he mean

more wealth , and less poverty and crime, we have reason to regard not people as prosperious an

happy." Then, I ask, have does the existing revenue sestem oversite hanfly muon us? For my colleague savet "Nor is it true me are poore then the North, for the slaveholding States and

ingel ison between the two periods :

"2. The credit of the Government trate, and it has been redeemed. Its bills were protested. Its treasury notes were below par. It sought a loan and could not obtain it, either here or in Europe, but upon terms which were humilia ting to a great nation. It could not go into the market and borrow money on terms as favorable as would be accorded to a responsible individual All this has been changed. Its stdyk is above par. The Government has ample means to meat its current expenditures, and such is now its credit that it could command on loan any amount of money it might require.

-2. The treasury was empty. It is now rep lenished, has an increasing income probably ade-quate to its wants, and the means, if need be, of adding to it.

+3. The commerce and navigation of the country have increased

"4. Its agricultural condition has improved. "5. There has been a marked improvement in the price of our great staple.

"6. A reduction of prices of almost all, if not absolutely of every article of consumption. "7. To crown the whole, every branch of indus-

try has been stimulated to increased activity, and confidence has been restored. .

"Mr. President: It is pressed upon us in this argument that the act of 1842 imposes undue and an awakening suggestion-the burden, if it exists, operating alike on my constituents and myself, and the North." upon me, personally, to the whole extent of the productive property which I possess. A little reflection, however, relieves me from appreheneion. I know that any tax which the Government can impose, in so far as it operates upon consumption. can only compel the southern planter to share in the burden which all consumers have to bear .--Experience satisfies me too that this cannot be to

the whole amount of daty, but the foreign producer must bear his proportion of it in the di unimbed I know that the price of southern profits of capital. produce has not fallen since these duties score im jored. I know too that the prices of articles of southern consumption have not risen, but have been sensibly diminished."

I shall surely not be blamed for an unwillngness to believe that the existing system of revenue operates hardly on the South and West. And again I ask, why could not such a man as IVilliam Gaston-why cannot our Grahams'and Moreheads -ass this oppression?

Ishall never forget a speech 1 heard from North Carolina's most distinguished ann -Gastonthe earlier part of my life. It was, I think, at in Union meeting, after North Carolina had been called the "Rip Van Winkle of the Sorth" because also would not cullify an act of Congress -

nication by which we can reach New York by Congress shall also aim from interfering with the steam in a few hours-to facilitate our intercourse. | question, the provide of these Territories will be left and bind us together indissolubly. Virginia poli- free to adjust it as they muy think proper when they ticians have opposed this work, and will oppose it | apply for admission as States into the Union. No Open this communication, and, in the event of des enactment of Congress could restrain the people mestic rebellion, we should speedily have theme of any of the sourceign States of the Union, old or ands of New Yorkers-with whom our intercourse new, North or Flouth, slavele liding or non-daveis now so frequent and so friendly-brought on the holding, from determining the character of their wings of steam, ready to stand by us.

Let not gentlemen complain of the North on this score. When these internal improvement works, and for these cannot derrive them of it. questions arise I will promise to bring ten, yes. In the southern address it is said; "Slavery is twenty Whigs or Democrats, from the North or a domosile institution. It belongs to the States, West, for any southern Democrat my colleague each for itself, to decide whether it shall be estabwill find.

My colleague, when speaking of the possibility should be abeliabled or not." of a dissolution, said :

"Subjecting the goods of the North to a duty. with those from other foreign countries, would once give a powerful stimulus to our own man f We have already sufficient capital f. the turers. But if needed, more would come in from purpose.

oad. English capitalists have filled Belgiam with factories. Why did this occur ? Simply hecause provisions were cheaper there and taxes lower than in England. The same motives went! ring them into the southern country, since both peculiar bardens on southern industry-on the the reasons assigned are much stronger in our planting interests of the South. This, sir, is to me ufacture some kinds of goods more cheaply than

> What would the "free trade" gentlemen of the South may to that ? Would not South Carolina he oppressed by that tariff law ?

But we are to have "English capital." En and is too well satisfied with the tariff of '46 to end us money to enable us to impose duries no "other foreign countries." England ! who forbid our forefathers to manufacture-who punishes any man who induces an attisan to leave her sho elend us capital ! In 1844 my colleague had "no cliance on the encerity of the British governnent." Then he said "England who had abolishat stavery in her West India islands, was seeking interfere with the institution in other countries. do not believe our prophe will be in love wit this idea.

My colleague sprke of the "other acculations of erritory" to be made "after the next Fris dential not wish to kning about a dissolution of the Union. action

I do not understand what this means. I hope e does not mean that we are to engage in foreign escausio, as mas intimuted in the Baltimure concontion by Mr. Hannegan-that we should appear the principle of the right of man to self-govern-Yucaten and Cube. I thought the defeat of Gen, ment." I will not constant to remand bers her Better, for better," and Mr. Graten, "he e the | Cars had secured as from the dread of sreit moust entited, most of them, our own entitions. There The office cut occurrent within a gran post. An good f its modern to the Constitution and Urla of I stand to glad to know what fact has my red free Rip Van Winkle of day Seath, thus its that fund consequences. I advocated General Tax- [might be drag r of our or p flighter to term a

lished or not; and, if it he established, whether if

The South rn address, also, in referring to the Missouri question in 1819, censures these what advocate amentments "having for their object to m ke it a condition of her nomission that her constitution a could have a provision to prohibit slavers."

The address states : "Those a ho objected to the omen iments rested their opposition on the high ground of the right of solf-government. They laimed that a territory, baring trached the period when it is proper for it to form a constitution and government for itself, becomes fully rested which all the rights of solf-government," Ace. dec.

The address arouse further, that to assume that Congress had a right to require any thing but that the government must be republican, "would be funtamount to the emunction of the right to make te entire constitution and government."

I commond this a dress to those Democratio members who are talking of the "Caliornia pro-

I telieve, Mr. Chairman, if we reject the appliextion of Californita Infudmission as a State, if will be productive of the most calemitous courses mences. It will raise a sectional feeling throughout this bread land that may never be allayed. 1 aunot you against her admission for any reason-I have yet heard. I do not see how any one can? mile her admission a "test question," whenders' As a southern man I want her affoliated-the sooner the hetter. I advocated the election of our present Child Magistrate, "not mornly us a Willy, but as the great representative and champion of

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