## 

NEWBERN, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1848.

VOL. 2, NO. 38.

Speech of A. W. VENABLE, OF N. C. uestion of the power of Congress to Leg-

DELIVERED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 7, 1848

VENABLE said :

. SPEAKER: I would most willingly de-

ediate constituents. To their instructions over fortune by his energy and virtue.

eld an humble position on this floor ! Mr. DONNELL With my colleague's rmission I will put myself right. If I id that North Carolina held an humble potion on this floor, I must have done so e hurry of debate. I meant to say that as an humble Representative of an unpre-

Mr. VENABLE. I gladly receive the xplanation of my colleague's remarks. I tention. The expression was used, and obrved, not only by myself, but by others; ut I am pleased that I have called it up to is notice: for I should have looked in vain his remarks for the evidence to sustain the mission. It would have been a new and nexpected declaration from one of her own ns. I am surprised that there is but one ace in all those to which men are assigned, which they seek after, for which they nevut, sir, for an humble position there will be on at all times on this floor, and her distinthat memorable paper which will forever ender the 4th of July the day of glory and ratulation. No, sir; the names of Moore nd of Iredell, of Davie and of Henderson, Nash and of Taylor, of Stanly, Gaston, Genii amused themselves by transforming anhnston, and Haywood, and a host of those ther with the illustrious dead, to- changed a cat into a beautible female—lovethe heart with the living lights and ornaments ly, witty, fair—the charm of society, and the

shall never, with my concurrence, assume an

this apparent evil to a great extent. The leaping the Constitution, and prostrating every Sir, this affords but another melancholy lands in the old State have declined in value guarantee of our rights. Perhaps, being one illustration of the effects of fanaticism. It the time which the rule of this House al- upon every extinction of Indian title, upon of them, he does not fear it so much, as habit numiliating to see a gentleman of high atme to consume, to the discussion of the every accession to our limits. But, sir, should causes acquiescence in almost any system of tanments as a scholar, manifesting all the me to consume, to the distribution of the messages of the President now on the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with enlarged views on literation and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with enlarged views on literation and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with enlarged views on literation and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with enlarged views on literation and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with enlarged views on literation and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Mann,] in a recent speech with gentlemen, with a policy. Sir. a very learned gentlemen with gentlemen and prompting the policy. Sir. a very learned gentlemen discuss in the course of a single hour. — our wealth with our course of a single hour. — our wealth with our course of a single hour. — our wealth with our course of a single hour. sir, as I intend my remarks for my con their prosperity is our glory? Sir, civilizations. I have that speech before me, to forget his connection with, or sympathy for, ients and the country, I shall avail my tion rejoices in the sound of the woodchopper's in which he, like my colleague, argues the the whites, in his zeal to redress the wrongs of the right which has arisen under the axe; and as the tall forests fall before his right of Congress to legislate without timita- which he conceives to have been inflicted on ration of the hour-rule, to write out and stroke, the earth smiles in abundance where tion upon the subject of slavery in all the Ter- the blacks. He is honest in his zeal, and dish them. I regret that my attention has nature, beautiful but unproductive of human ritories of the United States; but, unlike my doubtless supposes that he is doing faithful n called away for a moment from the life, had reigned undisturbed for centuries. - colleague, does not understand the relation of service to the cause of truth. I am sure that sages; but as my colleague [Mr. Don- Sir, when I look around on this floor, and master and servant as it exists with us. But nothing but this conviction in his own mind LI has thought it his duty to administer a cast my eye over the Senate; when I remem- he, too, like my colleagues, is opposed to em- would induce him for days to devote his taake to me in his debut, to which I have ber, that from the Chief Executive of this igration from the South into the public do lents and acquirements to the defence of ned with profound attention, courtesy to great Republic, through all those pursuits main. Adopting and endorsing the language acknowledged kidnappers—the abductors of requires that I shoull reply. He has where men win distinction, I find that my of some reverend libeller of the South, he slaves, caught in the fact. His heart, as well n exception to the manner in which, on exception to the manner in which, on mer occasion, I had undertaken to speak for the carolina, and reminded me that I long braved the difficulties of a new country, and reminded me that I long braved the difficulties of a new country, many of them know. Violence and dissipation of our social institutions, that nothing else can sented only one district of our State; have advanced into the wilderness, tamed it, tion bring down every succeeding generation engage his attention. Upon all other subjects in a speech delivered on the 1st of June, and empires—have risen with the country of to a state continually lower; so that now, after he may doubt, but on this the demonstrations ng slavery in the Territories, in as- their adoption to honor and distinction, and a hundred and fifty years are passed, the of the line of duty seem too clear. The kidg the claim of our fellow-citizens to an now shed the lustre which beams from this slaveholding territory may be described as a napper and the felon—the whole African race, right in the public domain with the honor upon the fatherland. No, sir, I would vast missionary ground, and one so uncomfort whether happy and contented or the reverse, ns of those States whose institutions did not bridle the enterprise of our bold and hardy able to the faithful ministry of Christ, by are subjects of his sympathizing efforts; but ecognize slavery, I had used the expres- yeomanry. I rejoice that the richest and the reason of its jealous tempers, and the known his own race and countrymen are either for-"I speak for my own Carolina;" there- best soil on the face of the globe invites their repugnance it has to many of the first maxims gotten or libelled. Possessed of the overssuming to myself a right to which I mustry into active exercise; that honor, of the Gospel, that scarcely a missionary can ruling conviction that he has a high mission not entitled. I believed then, as I do wealth, and happiness, are within the reach be found to enter it. Connected with this confided to him, he goes forth to right wrongs, that I spoke the sentiments of the peo- of the humblest of her sons who may choose moral decay, the resources of nature also are without regard to the rights of any but the f that State But, sir, every citizen with- to relieve himself from the adventitious influ- exhausted, and her fertile territories changed subjects of his kindness. Sir, this is a deploer borders may use and should use, the ences which the habits of an older country to a desert by the uncreating power of a rable picture—that a gentleman and a scholar, expression. I owe, as a Representative, throw in his way, and, going forth into the spendthrift institution. And then, having a man of irreproachable life and character, most profound respect to the will of my great struggle of life, may achieve a victory made a waste where God had made a garden, should give the sanction of his name to the

e obedience. But the high behest of al Another colleague [Mr. Boydon] has ex and the baser relics still of virtue and all citizens, from their external to the most interance I owe "to my own Carelina"-to pressed the same horror of emigration and manly enterprise, and goes forth to renew, on nal social relations of life! I would say that and where all that I most value live- its consequences. Sir, however that gentle- a virgin soil, its dismal and forlorn history this is a bowie-knife civilization, with all its and where the first note of independence man may oppose emigration from he can Thus, at length, has been produced what savage accompaniments, and its nurseries the ied alarm to the hearts of our enemies have no objection to immigration into, Caro may be called the bowie-knife style of civili- schools of vulgarity and impurity! We are he era of the Revolution-the land whose lina. His own history would illustrate his zation, and the new west of the South is left to deplore the sad havor of fanaticism, its and paternal police secures liberty with- opinions. He emigrated from the colder re- overrun by it-a spirit of blood which defies iron rule over human charactertaxation, and all the blessings of govern- gion of Massachusetts to the sunny plains of all laws of God and man: honorable. but not t without those ornerous burdens which our Carolina. I presume that he is satisfied honest; prompt to resent an injury, slack to often occompany it. I spoke for her, one with the change, and does not wish to see so discharge a debt; educated to ease, and readne old thirteen, who refused to come into fine a country drained of her population by ier, of course, when the means of living fail, Union until her rights were secured, and inducements afforded by a fertile territory, to find them at the gambling table or the race cially until she became satisfied that the which contains lands of superior quality at ground, than in any work of industry-probaof her citizens were recognized and Government price. He has rebuked me for bly squandering the means of living there, antied, as to the species of property now my zeal in denouncing those who justify out- to relieve the tedium of ease itself." rages on the rights of the South, when, on a The gentleman then proceeds to speak of ir, I cannot, like my colleague, claim former occasion, gentlemen on this floor det the manner in which the children of southern olina as my fartherland—I am a native manded the sympathy of Congress for a band parents are nursed, and the consequences: my sight than the jewels of any other land. slave was pronounced to be heroism, be- whom are intrusted at the South the early felt profound astonishment when I heard cause I denounced such a course, and those care and nurture of children? It has been colleague declare that North Carolina who thrust this policy on the House, as be- thought by many educators and metaphysicame the representative of a constituency cians, the children learn as much before the whose rights were invaded. I am regarded age of seven years as ever afterwards. Who, by him as an extreme slavery man, and as at the South, administers this early knowm gratified to learn that such was not his blance of propriety from a member from the tured by slaves." free States, who supposes that his philanthropic enterprises are of more importance than the rights of his fellow-citizens; who would indulge in his sympathy for the black, by the ruin of the white race. But I was not fully prepared to hear this from a Representative from North Carolina, and I am assure the gentleman, that my constituents of both parties, as well as many who have addressed me on the subject from various parts of the State, he is unacquainted, and domestic relations encounter the efforts of competition.— have expressed their approbation of my course, which he does not understand! He sends hose who aspire to elevated positions, whose and sustained me with their most hearty forth to the world a libel on the South, with and sustained the with the first and sustained the with the property of the laudable pursuits which interest our mand or approve of tame and quiet submismy colleague would denounce the man who ce, find, at every stage of their progress, sion when their rights are invaded. The ose who would supplant them, or seize the honorable gentleman from the State of Vertize they are straining every nerve to grasp. mont [Mr. Marsh] well remarked, that in his agitating mischief-maker. estimate of the opinions of southern gentle- Sir, I should have hoped that the gentleund no conpetitor; and our own Carolina men, he made great allowance for their ear- man from Massachusetts, when forming his ill be allowed to assume that position when ly impressions, and the circumstance under impressions of the South from the gentlemen er sons claim it for her. Her representa- which they were educated; that these impressions were rarely eradicated without the een, she is entitled to; and allthough (like league has not divested himself of the influ- and all who call his speeches mild and dismost of the others) somewhat overshadow ence of early education, under which his creet argument, that they are not eminently d by the growth of the younger members of opinions and character were formed. We successful in conciliating our kind feelings or ir, who can claim an humble position, on this with the opinions of all the members from oor or elsewhere, for the land which sent his native Bay State—a State always Federorth a Davie, a Nash a Graham, and a Da- al in its politics, always the advocate of cenidson, together with a host of others, to lead tralism, and from which, by its extensive emhe armies of the Revolution, and to die on igration, like opinions have radiated as from he battle-fields at the head of their com- a focus, and penetrated every State in the nands?—whose patriotic sons, in advance of Union. I can thus satisfactorily account for

slavery gathers up the relics of bankruptcy, broad denunciation of his southern fellow-

one of thase who do not deserve the thanks ledge-these ideas, these views, that have of the country; I am classed with those agita- such sovereign efficacy in the formation of tors whose happiness seems to consist in the adult character? Who has the custody of production of disquietude and mischief; I am children during this ductile, forming, receptarraigned as consuming the time of this ive period of life-a period when the mind House to make capital at home, by giving absorbs whatever is brought into contact with undue prominence to the question of slavery. it? Sir, the children of the South, more or Sir, this might have come with some sem- less, and generally more, are tended and nur-

The gentleman invades the nursery of very southern family, and charges southern mothers with such utter disregard of parental duties, that their children are left to the tulesion-perhaps impurity. These, from a distinguished gentleman and an accomplished scholar, who presumes to describe manners which he never saw, institutions with which

would sternly contradict the asperser as an with whom he meets in this House, has not been compelled to pronounce us all steeped tivate free soit—the descendants of the Pil- unqualified disapprobation of the doctrine it- grace from those who denounced the war, imals into human being; one, in a freak, is. Whilst the memory of Nathaniel Mais enshrined in the hearts of his country.

Who mourned over the blood and the self, and of those who hold it.

Who mourned over the blood and the self, and of those who hold it.

I know, sir, that I am considered as ultra its blandishments over and around the social its blandishments over an around the social its blandishments. ton is enshrined in the hearts of his countrynen, and the long list of statesmen who have men, and the long list of statesmen who have llustrated her claims to distinction and relationshall never, with my concurrence, assume an accomplishment of the subject of southern rights. My colleague feels the evidences of degeneracy from the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, but, sir, I shall speak for and to Carolina, until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Could any reasonable man be a slanderer? Could any reasonable man be a slanderer? Until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Could any reasonable man be a slanderer? Until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Could any reasonable man lina; but, sir, I shall speak for and to Carolina, be a slanderer? Until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, but, sir, I shall speak for and to Carolina, be a slanderer? Until every part of the State is aroused to the speak for carolina, be a slanderer? In the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, until every part of the State is aroused to the speak for and the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights. My colleague admonishes me not to speak for Carolina, be a slanderer? Carolina, until every part of the State is aroused to the subject of southern rights.

as his intellect, is so absorbed in this chival-

"For faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast

To some fond falsehood, hugs it to the last."

Mr. Speaker, I have been greatly amused gone much further in the avowal of their out. faith on the right of Congress to legislate on

humble position. She needs no claims of the return of those early impressions, which in examining his authorities, and so wanton consideration of this great subject. Well money engaged to be paid, will meet with no humble position. She needs no claims of mine to perfect her titles to the respect of her sister States and the world; they are perfected in the history of her departed, and the painstitutions, and southern pointed, social economy of the South. Sir, I desire from New York, [Mr. Dix.] to surround the wrongs done to Mexico. It is also argued by triotism of her living sons.

My colleague also declared, that he was opposed to the increase of our territorial l'mits; that we had already too much; and that its; that we had already too much; and that the weight of the first love, those high notions of the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy of police and municipal legislation whole as a foul and abominable libel. I results that we had already too much; and that the weight of policies are notions of the policy of the poli its; that we had already too much; and that over interiories with sit and the coolness with this slavery question is settled—until the free our western domain had already produced voice in this House, and are actually govern- gret, sir, that I cannot pursue the analysis of which a political economist regards the means soil party shall do justice to the South. Howour western domain had already produced voice in this House, and are actually govern the gentleman's speech, and subject it to a in comparison with the end: equalled only ever, sir, I may desire the adjustment of this he messages of the resident in relation to the Boundaries of New Mexico into the Boundaries of New Mexico California, being under California and the tyranny of the veto power. In more infinite metalion by the indifference with which a butcher respect to the adjustment of this can desire the adjustment of th most mischievous consequences, by induce- ed without representation. Whatever he minute investigation. It should be by the indifference with which a butcher re- exasperating issue, (and no man desires it dency and power which would place us effec- calmit determine that the faith of the nation tually beyond the reach of rivalry, but certain- should be disgraced, when pledged to Mexily in a state of degredation. I charge no co, because of a difference arising amongst gentleman with treason to the South; it would ourselves concerning the division of the terribe unbecoming in me to do so, because I do tory acquired by that treaty. With this Mexnot believe it to be true. I have never heard ico has nothing to do, is neither a party nor Brutus charged with treachery to Cæsar, or privy to it, and is in no way responsible for with treason to Rome; but when Cæsar was the act of either party. Should Mexico restruggle with his foes, when he felt his life- cording to all the laws which regulate the inblood pouring from the wound that the dag- tercourse of nations. Should we refuse to pay ger of Brutus inflicted, he exclaimed, "Et tu the stipulated sums, it would justify and re-Brute!" Brutus loved not Cæsar less, but produce the war. Nothing but corruption on Rome more! So when I see the South reeling, the part of the President and Senate, in which tottering, staggering, bleeding at numerous the other contracting power was involved and wounds of her northern assailants, but yet partock, could ever justify us in refusing the maintaining a protracted, heroic struggle for money agreed to be paid,-I say, sir, in what her existence-when, at that crisis, southern both contracting parties are involved. for we statesmen feel it their duty to admit the right | could not, on account of our own fraud or and the power of her assailants, and abandon corruption, withhold the benefits of a treaty all the positions assumed for her protection, I from those who had no part in its inception of am compelled, amidst my admiration of the its consummation. I know that, in the disdisinterested love of justice and of right, to cussion of supplies to carry out Jay's treaty, exclaim, "this is the unkindest cut of all!" this whole subject was analyzed and all its If I see a man with his face glowing with pas- bearings fully developed. I hold the repubsion, his eyes flashing with rage, in his hand can doctrine held by our leaders on that meman uplifted club, threatening to strike you orable occasion, and I think I have fairly and down,-if I should say to him, "You have fully stated the result of the conclusions adoptthe power to inflict the blow," and he forth- ed. with fells you to the earth. I think a jury But, sir, are we to leave those provinces would be apt to find me an accessory to the without a government in the face of the treaact. My motive was doubtless an abstract ty, in utter disregard of our faith and our con-

unseasonably manifested. The position of of savage incursion and domestic anarchy? our southern slaveholding constituencies pre- Are we to play this childish game before the sents a most striking illustration of the case nations of the earth? I trust not, sir .supposed. We see in this House a majority | Whether the North give us our rights or not for the Wilmot proviso. No appeals made to let us do our duty. The claims of humanity those who claim to be the free soil party can and the duty we owe to the demands of civistay the execution of their purpose thus to lization, call loudly for prompt, statesmanlike humble, thus to degrade our southern con- action. The President, in his message on stituency. The question mingles in every the table asks for the fulfillment of this duty discussion, the purpose is manifest in every which we owe to the Territories, and we movement. We here throw ourselves behind make it a subject of party struggle, involve it the intrenchments of the Constitution, we ap- in the Presidential canvass, and forget the peal to its sacred guarantees, we ask only our claim of the inhabitants of the Territories upequal rights; and, unfortunately, our own on us. The dust raised in the scramble on statesmen deny our rights, repudiate our the subject of slavery overshadows all their claims, and give the weight of their talents claims; and we are upon the eve of the adat the course of remark in which my colleague and influence to establish the power. Legis- journment of what may be well called the [Mr. Donnell] indulged, in his reply to my lative precedent—the weakest of all authority | Long Parliament, without discharging this speech of the 1st of June. He made a grave | -is invoked to aid in the overthrow of our high duty. complaint that I had answered the speech of claims, and the Constitution itself laid prostrate My colleague [Mr. Donnell] has said the honorable Senator [Mr. BADGER] on the at the feet of Congress. A skillful enemy that the power to establish or to forbid slavery 1st, when that speech was delivered on the will never storm a fortress, when he per- in the Territories is derived from the clause 2d or 3d of that month. The reply was to ceives a wavering, unsteady part of our relied upon by me to establish the opposite the Senator, and not to my colleague. I re- lines, where hesitation invites attack, and the conclusion. He has informed the House, and Virginia; but within her borders I found of kidnappers, and declared that treason and onset and the defeat will be simultaneous.— myself in particular, that Congress has the that makes life dear and happy; and I sedition on the part of the slave towards his cannot forbear here adverting to one point, my colleague admit. The speech delivered Think you that either compromise or arrange- power to "dispose of, and make all needful Il say of Virginia and North Carolina, that master was a virtue, and not a crime—when which, as a lover of children and a parent, by me in the House, June 1st, was for the ment can ever be made by those who claim rules and regulations respecting, the territoe dust and stones therof are more precious even the murder of a master by a fugitive touches me more deeply than any other. To House; and, doing what I sup- all, when their power to take what they ry or other property belonging to the United pose my colleague will do-I wrote out that claim is granted by our own friends? No. States;" that a law is a rule, and a regulation speech some eight days after it was spoken, sir; nothing but a firm, united, calm, and dig- is but a rule, or law. I admit it: certainly

My colleague [Mr. Donnell] has also dethe subject of slavery in the territories, with clared that not one acre of the Territories of no limit but their will and their sense of jus- New Mexico or California shall come under tice; and it is upon this all-absorbing subject our laws, or be annexed to our territory, with ject on a former occasion as to render it unthat the public mind will act unceasingly, his vote or consent. A like opinion has been until placed at ease by some equitable settle- avowed by other gentlemen on this floor. A ment. I listened with no small amusement gentleman from New York [Mr. Duer] has to the metaphysical criticism which feli from said that he is willing to abandon it to Meximy colleague in the course of his remarks. co, and pay the stipulated price into the barlage of ignorance, superstition, vulgarity, pas- He professed his inability to comprehend the gain. Now, sir, I am somewhat astonished annunciation. "that truth, reduced to its ele- to hear gentleman, in the face of a solemn mentary principles, affords the only safe guide treaty made the law of the land by the Presito investigation, and the only satisfactory con- dent and Senate, pledging the faith of the naclusions are those which are formed from tion to give protection, government, and citi- Senator has won for himself the confidence such a development." My colleague amused zenship to the inhabitants of those provinces, himself with what he was pleased to call my declare on this floor their disregard of those well content even to be unintelligible to my metaphysics, and what he professed to be un- treaty stipulations, a willingness to abandon colleague, if I am understood by that Senator, able to understand. I see, in his course on the faith of the nation, and violate the provisthis subject, that he did not understand a proposition which might have saved him from claimed to the world. Should the United his present dilemma. I regret that he could States fail in the treaty stipulations, what not understand it. Had my colleague troubled himself to reduce the great principle, that minate the war with Mexico; and would gen- to the United States, does not prove what he in our Government the enactment of a law is themen who denounced the war and demand- desires upon this occasion. He read it to referable to those elementary principles, to ed peace, reproduce that war by a violation prove that the power of Congress over the wit: power, will, and interest, and consequent- of the treaty itself? Will they take that re- subject of slavery in the Territories was acwit: power, will, and interest, and one of the treaty user. Will they take that re-knowledged by North Carolina, because she, this development of elementary principles he supposed in which this House would proporly in the deed of cession, expressly stipulated tion, on which, as one of the gallant old thireen, she is entitled to; and all though (like)

destruction of most that was good and valuation, vulgarity, passion, this development of elementary principles in supposed in which this development of elementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to; and all though (like)

that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to; and all though (like)

the destruction of most that was good and valuation of the part of the lementary principles in this development of elementary principles in this development of elementary principles in this development of elementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to; and all though (like)

the destruction of most that was good and valuation of the part of the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to; and all though (like)

the destruction of most that was good and valuation of the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the ordinance of 1787 should not be extended to the lementary principles in the deat of cosmological that the sion that the non-slaveholding States needed case of manifest corruption on the part of the tended over that Territory. This was the no aid from him, or from any southern man, President and Senate in making that treaty. family of States, she looks upon them him, or non-day opinions and character were formed. We successful in conciliating our kind feelings or no and from him, or non-day opinions and character were formed. We successful in conciliating our kind feelings or no and from him, or non-day opinions and character were formed. We successful in conciliating our kind feelings or to fix upon us the stamp of inequality of rights, it is also true that this House may, under certain the high satisfaction with which a ford ith the high satisfaction with which a fond tree tree and consequently of degredation with which a fond take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of degredation upon North tain circumstances, withhold supplies even in take the rantings of Abbey Folsom, or the land consequently of the unlimited power of Congress to legislate. arent regards the prosperity of his children. on the subject of slavery in the Territories, wild and wicked schemes of Garrison: should in a declaration made on the subject of slavery in the Territories, wild and wicked schemes of Garrison: should be in the subject of slavery in the Territories, wild and wicked schemes of Garrison: I, in portraying the manners and character- unteers, who had but just returned from by themselves; but it must be a case of out-Mexico, and their families, from land won by rageous corruption in the use of the means of the conditions of the cession. As well practised in, and proclaimed from, anti-sab-bath, anti-government societies with which the organization of the cession. As well the organization of the cession of the cession of the cession of the cession. As well the organization of the cession bath, anti-government societies, with which the emigrant and loafer from every quarter make itself known in an utter disregard of all that region is rife; the wild excesses of Mil. at the world. Sir, I warn my colleagues that the restraints of the Constitution, and the nations of Socialism and Fourrierism, with the dark iniquities of Mormonism, and Shaper of public oninthe dark iniquities of Mormonism, and Sha- meet with such a development of public opin- be flagrant, open, avowed, and it must be the kerism, and all the numerous fanaticisms ion as will bring his mind to the safe conclu-Ind whose distinguished son, Richard D. spaight, (the ancestor of my colleague.) sign-d that memorable paper which many colleague.) sign-d that memorable paper which many colleague.) sign-d that memorable paper which many colleague.) sign-distance to the creature which has been made. He restance to the college and common schools: and common sch of steady habits and common schools; and but will abandon any man who advises them pation on the part of this House of the power gards Congress as sovereign, and naving the having drawn my authority from some one so to do. A proposition that Congress has of abrogating or defeating a treaty made by sovereign right to decide what shall not be instigated by the mondy malice of a proposition that Congress has sovereign right to decide what shall not be instigated by the moody malice of a priest, power, in virtue of its sovereignty, to grant those to whom the Constitution has delegated property, in the territorial domain. I have or some vagrant letter-writer or complete the constitution of the constitution has delegated the constitution has dele property, in the territorial domain. I have or some vagrant letter-writer or compiler of away the public domain to a favorite portion the power. It cannot be pretended that this somewhere read in a book of fiction, that or some vagrant letter-writer or compiler of away the public domain to a favorite portion the power. It cannot be pretended that the travels, send forth a speech to the world, that of our population, is too monstrous to require is such a case. It cannot be claimed that the this is a picture of the wild, unprincipled vulthe trouble of an answer. The people will Executive and the Senate have corruptly disgar race who occupy the free States, and cul-answer it, and most satisfactorily, with their graced the nation. It comes with a bad who mourned over the blood and treasure ex-

staggering and tottering under the blows of fuse to give pessession of the ceded territory, Cassius and of Casca, still maintaining the it would produce the renewal of the war, ac-

love of justice, but most indiscreetly, most tract? Are we to abandon them to the perils

and published it for the country. A copy, nified position, on the part of the southern no lawyer could question so grave and clear early in that month, was laid on his table and statesmen, can save the owners of slaves in a proposition. All that I assert is, that these the table of the Senstor. They can neither sovereign States from utter ruin. Nothing rules and regulations refer to territory only be afraid nor unwilling for their real opinions can be more humiliating than that we should as property—relate to the disposition of that to be placed before the public, and the time be the subjects of the philanthropic design of property for the common good—and must be makes no part of the force, value, or weight the Senator from New York, to surround us according to the Constitution of the United of their opinion. Both gentlemen have since with a cordon of free States, and starve us States. Congress cannot change the nature of property acknowledged to be such at the adoption of the Constitution, and consequently cannot change the right of property in slaves. But, sir, I so fully discussed this subnecessary to pursue it further at present. It is the more unnecessary, inasmuch as he has been pleased to pay me the unexpected compliment of having, in advance of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. CALHOUN,] presented a view of this subject which he recognized as just and legitimate. Sir, I can desire no better position than that assigned me. That pure and distinguished

> And I would here remark, that the preceher own free will, and having a right to an nex any condition which she chose, and the Government of the United States would accept. The North State did not choose to cede and murder presupposed the right of individuals to commit those crimes before the enity was not observed. North Carolina did terms of the contract, bound the Government of the United States to forbear from intermeddling with the rights of property of those of her sons whose allegiance she was about to transfer. Nor is he more fortunate in his reference to Vattel. The passage refled on treats of the power and the duty of a prince or sovereign to regulate the manner in which common property is to be enjoyed by his sabjects. All this is true; and any sovereign

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)