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COLUMBIA, S. C. MARCH 4, 1837.

SS PER ARNUM.

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every insertion. Advertisements not having the humber of insertions marked on them will be continthed till ordered out, and charged accordingly. All accounts for advertising, above \$25 and under \$50, 25 per cent. deduction—above \$50, 40 per cent. de-



Potatoe Oats. UST received a few bushels of this valuable grain, from Thorburn of New York, weighing 50 lbs per bushel. Also three bushels of the eight that Mr Pots of Chester raised from one quart of the

Potato Oats, weighing 45 lbs to the bushel.

At the Garden—Apple Trees, Pear Trees, Green
Gage Plumb Trees, Damson ditto, Peach do. Some very rare Fig Trees; Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery; 1999 Giant Asparagus Roots; Chinese Olianthus or free of Heaven, with leaves 4 feet long; Willow leaved Catalba, beautiful flowers; Stercula olia or varnish tree, leaves like a lady's parasol; Moss Roses; Lady Banksea Roses; Velvet do. N.B. The subscriber can always be found at the Seed Store or at the Garden.

R. E. RUSSELL, jan 13 %

State of South Carolina. UNION DISTRICT.

IN CHANCERY.

Bill for Partition.

Tappearing to my satisfaction that Elias Benson, Gabriel Benson, Nancy Walker, Jeremiah Greg-ory and Theresa his wife, W. W. Stokes, and his wife Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Foster, William B. Stokes, Melinda Stokes, Hiram Tatum and his wife Ellen, late Ellen Stokes, James Tiquor, and his wife Eliza, late Eliza Stokes, Peter Stokes, John Martin, and his wife Rachael, late Rachae Stokes, Rebecca Stokes, Nancy Stokes, and John F. Stokes, defendants in the above stated case, and trict, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion of Dawkins, Solicitor for complainants, ordered that the said defendents do plead answer or demurt to the bill in this case, within three months from the publication of this order, or the said Bill will be ordered pro confesso, as to them.

Union C. H. Jan. 10th, 1837. D. WALLACE, C. E. U. D. 3 3m January 21

oner's Office,

Columbia, February 11, 1837.

Saluda Manufacturing Co-RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of Saluda Manufacturing Company, That the Books shall be opened on the 1st day of March next, at the counting house of D. & J. Ewart &Co., for an additional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital Stock of the Company. New subscribers will be admitted into the Company on the same terms and on the same conditions of original subscribers. Ten dollars a share on each share of one hundred dollars, will be required at time of subscribing, and ten dollars a share at the end of each and every sixty days thereafter, until the whole will be paid. A failure to com-

The Company having one fourth of the mill filled with machinery, and now in operation, and another fourth in progress of setting up, are able to calculate to a reasonable degree of certainty, the value of their undertaking. To make the establishment available to the full extent of which it is capable, they have come to the determination, provided they can sell the stock, to fill the mill from the basement to the attic story. The citizens of our State, and particularly the present stockholders, are called upon to aid in an undertaking which will be a credit to our State, and will most unquestionably exceed in profitable or pecuniary results any joint stock company within the State.

__ DAVID EWART, President. Monticello Academy.

HIS institution, located in the western section of Fairfield District, will be re-opened on the lst day of February next, for the reception of Students, under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Holmes as Principal and Wm. W. Holmes as classical assistant. Under their instructions pupils may recieve a thorough Education and be considerably advanced in a knowledge of the Ancient Latin and Grecian

In the choice of Mr. Holmes as principal of this Academy, parents may have a guarantee inat a special regard will be bestowed on the moral as well as mental improvement of their children; and that the pleasing and persuasive manner of the Teacher in inculcating truth will land a charm to subjects wince are too apt to be uninteresting and even becommodieus, and has recently undergone a thorough repair ; has four fire places, and is convenient to s spring of the purest water. It is beautifully situated in a healthy and delightful section of country. in the midstof a community characterized by a high degree of morality, intelligence, and refinement. No haunts of dissipation and vice,—no "grog shops" are tolera-

There will be two seszions. The first ending on the last of June. The 2d commencing on the first of July and ending on the 20th of December. There will be a public examination of the Students at the and of each session; and occassional visits during

tion and examination. Boarding can be had at the rate of \$10 per month

The Terms of Tuition are, in the English Depart-For Spelling and Reading, per session The above with Writing & Arithmetic, Do. do. with English Grammar & Geog-10 00 Do. do with History, Do. do with Latin and Greek,

For firewood for the Academy
To the Monticello Society for initiation into the Academy Pupils will be received at any time, and charged accordingly; but no deduction will be made when they leave before the end of a session.

Letters to be addressed to the Rev. J. Holmes .-By the direction of the Board of Trustees, W.J. ALSTON, President. Jan. 13 4t

Dry Goods, at Cost, for Cash. At No. 1. Cedar st., first door from Pearl, New York. THE Subscriber is opening a new Stock of Fresh Imported Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any

desired, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices. H. B. FIELD. New York, Jan. 28th, 1837

5 Very Prime Negroes and 1 Old Woman.

W. B. Yates and wife,)

A Walface and Sally

BY virtue of the Decree in Equity I will offer for sale on the first Monday in March next at the risk of the former purchaser, five very likely negroes, and one old woman. LEWIS, a fine driver and very trusty, 40 years,

ROSE his wife, 35, JIM, a likely boy, 13, JOSHUA, 12, GABRIEL, 5,

OLD NANCEY, 70. 1, 2, 3, and 4 years credit, interest from date paya-

ble annually, personal security and mortgage of JAMES L. CLARK, C. E. R. D.

Splendid RealEstate forSale John P. Smith, and Catherine G. Smith,

Bill for account sale and Judith W. Smith, division. and Jas. McD. Smith. Adm'x. and Adm'r.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity I will offer for sale on the first Monday in March next, before the Court House, that large and elegant three story Brick House, in the Town of Columbia, and the lot on which it is situated, fronting on Richardson street, 57 feet 4 inches, extending back on Taylor street, 263 feet more or less; on the corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, long known as a superb stand for a Public House, and at present occu pied partly by Jas. M'Fie, as a Dry Good and Grocery Store, and dwelling, and sold subject to a lease of said Jas. M'Fie.

Also a very good dwelling house, and the lot on which it is located in the rear of the said Brick house, on the north side of Taylor street and adjoining the house and lot lately occupied by W. E. Harvey, being the same premises occupied by Dr. George E. Smith, at the time of his death.

Also one square of 4 acres of land in the said Town of Columbia, below the Steam Water Works, and well adapted for planting, bounded by Pulaski, Huger, Plain and Washington streets.

Also 2 acres of land in the same neighborhood com posed of 4 lots known in the plan of the Town as Lots No. 9, 10, 11 and 12, bounded south on Plain street, east by Gadsden street, and west by Wayne street. Terms, 2 Cash, ballance a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, interest from date, good personal security. and a mortgage of the premises.

JAMES L. CLARK, C. E. R. D.

Splendid Fork Lands

IN EQUITY. Wm. Scott and wife, and others,

Adam Edgar, Executor of Wm. | Bill for account, Edmondson and others, heirs and Sale, and Divirepresentatives of Axton White-

BY virtue of the Decree in Equity, I will offer for Sale, on the first Monday in March next, all that well known Plantation in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, whereon the late Axton Whitecotton resided, between 600 and 1000 acres of first rate lands, in the best cotton region this side the Mississippi lands-bounded by James Seav's lands, Bab Carter's, and George Pickering's, on Joe's Branch. A more particular description will be sub-mitted on the day of sale. Terms, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years credit, interest from date, bond, personal security, and a mortgage of premises. The purchaser will be required to pay sufficient money to defray the expens-

es of the suit and costs of sale, Also, at same time, a negro fellow, named Sharper. Credit one year, interest from date, bond, personal security and mortgage.

J. L. CLARK, C.E.R.D. Eebruary 11, 1837.

Selling off at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to relinquish the Grocery business, offers for sale his entire stock of well selected

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS. ply with these terms, will inure in a forfei ure at reduced prices. Merchants and Families wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the

The Subsriber will continue to keep on hand a general assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE. . Together with the following articles:

Knives and Forks, Astral Lamps, Looking-Glasses, Waiters, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Hearth Brooms, Bellows, Brass and Green Fenders, Floor Mats, Straw and Hair Brooms, White Wash and Scrubbing Brushes, and every other article in Together with a large assortment of BASKET

and WOODEN Ware. I D MORDECAI.

No. 3 New Brick Range.

Beat this who Can. E do challenge the world to simplify or im-prove the principle of Cooper's Tumbling

Shaft horse power. It has only 2 small cast wheels, one with 29 cogs and the other 9, with which any motion or power that's required for Cotton Gins, horse Mills, turning Laythes, Wheator Rice Machines, can be obtained The cost is not half that of any of the old plans,

is much easier propelled, and more durable. The said power is now in operation, in the lot of William W. Parso, Cabinet Maker, near the Commercial Bank, where it can be seen at any time. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the right for Machines or Districts, will apply to Dr. Frederick W. Green, our agent, just below the Branch Bank, who will make conveyances for the same.

ROBERT M. MAUPIN, JOHN W. LANGHORNE.

ENTERTAINMENT. NHE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends

and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Public House, south of the Court House, Congress Street, YORKVILLE, So. Ca. (formerly conducted by L. McNeel,) and solicits a share of public patronage.

render comfort both to the traveller and permanent boarder; every exertion will be given on the part of the proprietor to accommodate those who may favor him with a call.

A. S. WILLIAMSON. Yorkville, S.C. Jan. 1st, 1837. 3m 2 The Charleston Courier will publish the above, weekly, for three months, and forward the account to me at Yorkville.

Reward.

RANAWAY, from Thos. Evans, in Augusta Geo., about four months ago, a negro girl named SCILLA, or PRISCILLA. She is aged 21 or 22 years, dark mullatto, about 5 feet high. very stout make. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Izard, of Chester district, now of Columbia. It is thought 1 00 she may have gone back to that neighborhood. Having purchased the above described girl from Mr. Evans. a few days ago, I will give Twenty five dollars for her apprehension, and a further sum of twenty five dollars on proof that she has been har-

bored by any white person. JOHN J. GRACEY. Feb. 11, 1837

Committed.

100 the Jail of Richland, as a Rumaway, a negro man who calls his name WINSTON, and says he belongs to George Daniels of Chester district, So. Ca. Winston is about 37 years of age, five eet four inches high, has lost all the fingers from the left hand and several of his front teeth. The owner is The usual credit of 6 months will be given when requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.

February 22d, 1837

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Like as a damask rose you sec, Or like the blossom on the tree: Or like the dainty flower iu May, Or like the morning to the day; Or like the sun, or like the shade, Or like the gourd which Jonas had: E'en such is man, whose thread is spun Drawn out and cut, and so is done; Withers the rose, the blossom blasts, The flower fades, the morning hastes; The sun doth set, the shadows fly, The gourd consumes, and mortals die.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung; Or like a tale that's new begun; Or like a bird that's here to-day; Or like the pearled dew of May; Or like an hour, or like a span; Or like the singing of a swan; E'en such is man, who lives by breath; Is here, now there, in life and death; The grass decays, the tale doth end, The bird is flown, the dews ascend; The hour is short, the span not long, The swan's neardeath, man's life is done

Like to the bubble in the brook, Or in a glass much like a-look; Or like the shuttle in the hand, Or like the writing in the sand : Or like a thought, or like a dream, Or like the gliding of the stream . E'en such is man, who lives by breath, Is here, now there, in life and death; The bubble's burst, the look's forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot:
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The water glides, man's life is done.

LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE. This placid lake, my gentle girl, Be emblem of thy life— As full of peace and purity, As free from storm and strife: No ripple on its tranquil breast That dies not with the day: No pebble in its darkest depths, But quivers in its ray.

And see, how every glorious form

And pageant of the skies, Reflected from its glossy face, A mirror'd image lies. So be thy spirit, ever pure, To God, to virtue given! And thought, and word, and action, bear The imagery of Heaven!

Dr. GRAHAM .- "The most eminent quack of the last generation was a Doctor Graham. and his madness at last, contrary to the usual process, got the better of his knavery. His latest method of practice was something violent: it was to bury his patients up to the chin in fresh mould. J saw half a score of them exhibited in this manner for a shilling: a part of the exhibition was to see them perform afterward upon shoulders of mutton, to prove that when they rose from the grave they were as devouring as the grave itself .-The operation lasted four hours; they suffered, as might been in their countenances, intensely from cold for the first two, during the third they grew warmer, and in the last perspired profusely, so that when they were taken out the mould recked like a new dunghill. Sailors are said to have practised this mode of cure successfully for the scurvy. The doctor used sometimes to be buried himself for the sake of keeping his patients company; one day when he was in this condition, a farmer emptied a watering-pot upon his head to make him grow. When J saw him, he was sitting up to his neck in a bath of warm mud, with his hair powdered and in full dress. As he was haranguing upon the excellent state of health which he enjoyed from the practice of earth-bathing as he called it, J asked him, Why then if there was nothing the matter with him, he sat in the mud? The question puzzled him. Why, he said, why it was it was to show people that it did no harm,-that it was quite innocent—that it was very agreeable; and then brightening his countenance with a smile at the happiness of the thought, he added, It gives me, sir, a skin as soft as the teathers of Venus's dove.' This man lived upon vegetables, and delighted in declaiming against the sin of being carnivorous, and the dreadful effects of making the stornach a grave and charnel-house for slaughterbodies. Latterly he became wholly an enthusiast, would madden himself with either, run out into the streets, to strip himself to clothe the first beggar whom he met."-Espriella's Letters.

that a person advertises for rent, for a number ten Bowie knives, from six to forty-eight ves and their posterity-to sustain us in our inches in length-ten brace of rifled pistols. from six to twelve inches in length-ten brace smooth-bore pistols, from eight to fifteen inches in the barrel, one brace double barrel rifle pistol-three brace, hair trigger, duelling pieces-eight dirks or daggers-two rifle-gun walking sticks, nice article-two sword canes two sword umbrellas and several other nice articles, necessary for self preservation. Which he is induced to rent, having joined the church, and having no further use for them at present. The person that gets them must agree to return the same, when called upon. -Gallatin (Miss.) Democrat.

At a debating club not far off, the question was discussed, whether there is more happiness in the possession or the pursuit of an object ? and was decided, no doubt, in favor of the following:

"Mister President," said the orator, " 'spose I was courtin' a gal, and she was to run away. running arter her ?"

after it is all over !" - Espriella's Letters.

The undersigned is compelled by other indispensable engagements to withwraw from the publication of the "United States Tet. EGRAPH." the subscribers to which will hereafter received in its stead "THE REFORMER," wnew paper published in this city by Messrs. WILLIAM W. MOORE & Co. and edited by MICHARD K. CRALLE, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DUFF GREEN. WASHINGTON CITY, February 21, 1837.

The principles and purpose of THE REFOR-MER are set forth in the subjoined prospectus of Mr. CRALLE, whose services we have engaged as the sole and exclusives editor of the paper. It will be published daily at ten dollass per annum-tri-weekly during the Session of Congress, semi-weekly during its recess at six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

WILLIAM W. MOORE & CO. Washington City, February 21, 1837.

PROSPECTUS.

It is now most apparent that the Executive Department has obsorbed nearly all the powers of the Federal Govornment, and that nothing short of a radical reform can prevent us from sinking into a practical despotism .-More than the first step has been taken that leads to this resul. No man can contemplate the events that are daily transpiring before us, and remain blind to the truth. Powers that defy all constitutional restraints have been usurped by the Executive; and, more than this, have been transmitted in obedience to its will. The President has nominated his successor, and, by means of the patronage of Government, has placed him in the Chair of State. If some decisive measure be not adopted, this too infamous to be reported; and for which he example will be followed by his successors. ought to have received the most exemplary public punishment. This man was half mad; to human liberty, there must be a rally of all those who are in favor of preserving our free institutions. The purpose of The Reformer is to effect this, and to direct it most efficient. is to effect this, and to direct it most efficients

ly to the object in view. Executive usurpations may be traced to an excessive revenue, and the consequent lavish expenditure growing out of it-to the vast infinence it exercises through its control over the public lands-to its arbitrary power of dismissing from office independent and capable agents, and of rewarding its partisans without regard to ment, at its mere will and pleasure -and to the use it recklessly makes of the sectional differences growing out of the conflicting interests incident to a country of such vast extent as ours. To counteract these evils, the income must be limited to the wants of the Government-ecomomy and accountability must be enforced in every department of the public expenditures-faithful and capable officers must be placed beyond the caprice of Executive will-and the various and conflicting interests of the country must be reconciled, and brought to harmonize. Without this, it will be in vain to contend against Executive usurpation. No force of eloquence or argument can resist them, so long as these self-sustaining means are left in its control. Withhold these, and reformation will necessarily take place. The Government will be put to the necessity of looking to honest means for its support, when it can no longer

rely on the means of corruption to sustain itself in power. We pledge ourself that THE REFORMER will enforce these principles, and regard no man or influence, but in reference to these important objects. The times demand energy and concert of action. If the fatal example of Executive interference in the elections of the people be not rebuked, it is easy to foresee that the example will become a precedent for the future; and what is now regarded with abhorrence, wil!, after a few repetitions, be considered as of the necessary principles of Government. This is certain—and we appeal to the virtuous and patriotic every where-to those We notice in one of our exchange papers, who love the institutions of the country—who place a just estimate upon the value of public of years, all his defensive arms, consisting of liberty-who regard the interests of themsel-

efforts to secure these inestimable benefits. Experience has shown that, without a rally of the good and virtuous, it is impossible to support a bold and patriotic press in this city. Hitherto, none which has not been supported by the patronage of the Government, has paid the expenses of publication. In the face of past experiment, the Publishers have dared to make the present effort, in the hope that the manifest disorders of the times, and the certain consequences which, without a radical reform. must ensure, will ralley the country to their support, and by this means aid them in securing the great object which we all have in

RICHARD K. CRALLE. WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 21, 1837.

THE RIGHT OF SLAVES TO PETITION. REMARKS OF MR. THOMPSON, OF So. CA. Tuesday, February 7, 1837.

ago there was a fellow with a long beard in bilities of some gentlemen, was dictated by pass without censure? London, who professed himself to be the the irrepressible feelings which the conduct of The honorable member is a slaveholder, suffering, for the oppressed and those he are Wandering Jew. He did not adhere to the legend, which was of little consequence, as was so well calculated to excite. More calm his visiters were not likely to be better informed than himself, but laid claim to higher the course which has grated so harshly on for if "aught that's true in history be" it was formed than himself, but laid claim to higher the opinion that the course which I adopted my car. I regretted it, deeply regretted it, as not always so. There would seem to have antiquity than the Jerusalem shoemaker, and was that which duty demanded; and although coming from a slaveholder. It concedes, in my been a time when these honorable feelings had declared that he had been with Noah in the I should not be sustained by a single vote, it ark. Noah, he said, had refused to take him; would not in the slightest degree shake my abolitionists contend. Look at their petitions. to be a most modified benevolence, a most but he got in secretly, and hid himself among fixed purpose. No, sir, in this as in every They ay that slavery is an evil a national sin, restricted philanthropy, which demands as the beasts, which is the reason why his name other contest of duty, honor, and right, there is not mentioned in the Bible; and while he is consolation, if in nothing else, in the glori- lition in this miserable ten miles square?— red or a black skin; for their own color and was there, the he-goat had given him a blow ous sentiment of Henry at Agincourt; "The on the forehead, the mark of which was visible fewer men the greater share of honor." It is confined to that? You might as well tell me How, Mr. Speaker, if it should turn that their purposes are to this day. Some persons asked him which not the first time that, in the moment of con- that you would set fire to ten feet square in a slavery has been brought upon the concountry he liked best of all that he had visited flict, I have found inviself abandoned by some dry prairie, and that you designed and expect this most tender-hearted people! How, if I

bers. I have no personal feelings of vengeance against the honorable member (Mr. Adams) to gratify, although his habittal harassing the House and irritating conduct on this subject of abolition have been well calculated to rouse such feelings. Low great have been his trespasses during this session upon your patience, and that of the House, is in the knowledge of every member.

My honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Robertson) admits that the conduct of the louding country. The gentleman considers the peace and honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Robertson) admits that the conduct of the louding country. The gentleman considers the peace and honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Robertson) admits that the conduct of the louding country. The gentleman considers the peace and harmony of the Union.

rights; and even their civil rights must be of infinitely more value, at our clarec ant rule of the House, and any attempt, how- count.

mity of the act of offering such a petition. The gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Lincoln) objects that the charge is indefinite, entirely unconscious of the offensiveness of insolent trifling with the House.

House. The original resolution which I ber may ask another if he is not guilty of tions. I speak not of individuals, but of the submitted upon this subject, and which seems falsehood, and is not a knave, and in his conduct of the States. THE WANDERING JEW .- "A few years so much to have shocked the delicate sensi-

in his long peregrinations; he answered of those who had urged me into it. I am ed that it would extend no further. No, sir, shall show that the blackest and blockest

Spain, as perhaps a man would have done who had really seen all the world. But it was remarked as rather extraordinary, that a Jew should prefer the country of the Inquistion.—
God bless you sir! replied the ready rogue, shaking his head, and smiling at the same time, as if at the error of the observation, wit was long before Christianity that I was last in Spain, and I shall not go there again till long spain, and I shall not go there again till long that I was last in Spain, and I shall not go there again till long the reservation of the opinion of the opinion of the cxist. It is a foul and blasting interior and independent their strong weakest point of the weakest point of the enemy, as discussed the weakest point of the enemy of the enemy of the enemy of the enemy of the House, that to present a petition from slaves is prostrating the instice, virtue, and indepension unauthorized by the constitution a disredence of a portion of the country. Is there spect to the House, and a violation of the not at least one member on this flow, who rights and feelings of a portion of its members. I have no personal feelings of venture bers. I have no personal feelings of venture to the last election, was obliged to

its members is not a direspect deserving censure what is?

The honorable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Lincoln) has urged, with much zeal and force, that there was no offence in the question which was asked. That there can be no violation of the decorum of the House in asking a question—a question which may or may not be answered. Is this true, sir? No offence in a question! Can greater offence be offered than by asking questions? There are some questions not to be asked, and this is one of them. Is it no disrespect to ask a member if he is not destitute of honor or truth? None whatever, according to the argument, because the question may be answered or not.

Slaves have no right to petition. They are property, not persons; they have no political rights; and even their civil rights must be claimed through their masters. Having no political rights, Congress has no power in regard to them, and therefore no right to ants, and to receive blows aimed at them, the receive their petitions. They are property, must take the consequences. I shall be not persons, under the constitution is the para- no jot of the force of my blows on the

bers. Does any man dare to claim that this say that I have read a work on the subject of House, of which I am a member, is a tribu-slavery, written by a man than whom none nal to which appeals from my slaves are to more honored at the North, and one whom be addressed, and in which their denuncua-tions of me are to be received? This is a question that I will not argue. From the position that slaves have a right to petition, to that which should assert their right to vote, "the step is short and natural. They can have no such right, unless they have political rights. If they have, to refuse them not know how worse than vais are their an agency in making the laws by which efforts, and they only tend to make worse the those rights are guarded, is to violate the condition of those whose friends they profes great fundamental principle of our revolution. to be, they are entitled to the former If they have the right to petition, the prin- knowing it, they persist in their vile parset ciple must be carried out to that extent. I with no hope of good, but at the risk of tear repeat, sir, I will not argue such a question ing down the proudest temple which bliman for any other purpose than to show the enor- wisdom has reared to human liberty, none will for any other purpose than to show the enordeny their right to the latter appellation.

The gentleman from Massachusetts is if

intangible. How, says he, did the member trifle with the House? I will tell you, sir. After presenting various abolition petitions, the member fering-with the oppressed with those the (Mr. A.) stated that he had a petition from properly held in bondage. Now, off. what twenty-two slaves, and asked if it came with- does all this mean when transleted ! It means in the resolutions of the gentleman from Ken- this. That we of the South are oppressors tucky, (Mr. Hawes)—thus giving to the holding men in a bondage so cruel and unless House an additional reason to believe that ful as to enlist the sympathies of the generalise the prayer of the petition was for the aboli, the warm hearted people of the North-symtien of slavery. I enquired if it was an pathies of which we must be destitute, or we abolition petition, and requested that it might would cease from such wickedness. Now, be read. The honorable member from Massa- sir, gentlemen must expect these charges to chusetts declined to answer. My friend from be repelled. Rousseau, I believe it was re-Alabama (Mr. Lewis) enquired of the Chair gretted that he had not been born a Roman whether the petition did pray for the Abolition I am thankful and proud that I was born an of slavery. He was informed by the Chair American, a slaveholder, and a South Carolin that it did. The honorable member was stlent, nian. I regard African alavery, in all its and permitted the misapprehension of the bearings, as a blessing as a blessing to the Chair into which he had led both you, sir and slave himself; and I challenge a denial of the the whole House to remain uncorrected, when proposition, that no where on earth, in his he alone had it in his power to set the House native land or any other; is the African ac right. One word from him would have suf. clevated in the scale of being, or in the enjoyficed. He refused to give that one word. ment of as much comfort—so virtuous; enlight-He allowed more than one resolution to be ened, or happy—as those who are allowed in submitted, and speeches to be made on that this country. I am satisfied that it is country. supposition; and not until he supposed the try where domestic slavery des not exist, House sufficiently embarrassed and entrapped, has the character of man ever been, or ever did he condescend to state what was the nature of the petition. Is not this trifling with the House? Let every member honestly answer the question. But, sir, I take broader ground. To present any petition, for sailed by enemies, foreign or domestic; have any object, (and it is perfectly indifferent flown for refuge! I feel that I am treading on what that object is,) from slaves, is without delicate ground. It may be inviding in these authority or right, and an unjustifiable and times, when the whole North is so classicion about the freedom of speech and the press, to The honorable member from Kentucky (Mr. remind gentlemen of the Sedition Law ; and Graves) has replied to an argument which no when they seem to have taken American honone has used. I certainly have not. He or exclusively under their keeping, to remind seems to suppose that the act of the honora- them of the part which their States bere in the ble member from Massachusetts is regarded late war-that second struggle for independent as offensive, because it is calculated to bring dence-for we should have cessed to have into contempt the resolutions of his honora- lead the most essential attributes of a nation ble colleague, (Mr. Hawes.) I have not if we had not waged that war. Northern heard any such ground assumed. I shall cer- commerce was assailed, and northern seamen tainly be one of the last to break a la ce in impressed. The north counted the cost, and defence of those resolutions. The same hon- was opposed to war. The hational honor orable member has also argued that it could was assailed, and the rest of the nation coun-be no disrespect, as the member from Massa-chusetts disclaims any such intention. Does and came out of it triumphantly, with the and I was to run arter her, wouldn't I be happier when I had cotched her than when I was

Mr. Speaker: I am reluctant, sir, to throw myself again upon the indulgence of the the grossest violation of decorum? A memI know, sir, that there were illustrious except

of the sympathies of the North for h indgment, the most vital principle for which the fled from their land. And even now, it seems and a disgrace. Will these be cured by abo- indispensable that their objects should have a