VOL. 24-NO: 4.

## COLUMBIA, S. C. JANUARY 27, 1838.

\$3 PER ANNUM.

# IS PUBLISHED BY A. S. JOHNSTON.

Every Saturday Morning. THE EVERY WEDNESD E AND SATURDAY MORNING DTRING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or

Four dollars at the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37s cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements preferred in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for and the sale will be between II and 1200 dollars avery insertion. Advertisements not having the ber of insertions marked on them will be continted till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ? COLUMBIA, Jan. 18, 1838.

In pursuance of Resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its late session, Col. W. E. MARTIN has been appointed to collect the claims of citizens of this State for losses incurred in the Florida campaign. He will be at Winnsborough, on Monday, the 22d instant, and remain two days, to attend to the claims of Capt. Smith's company-at Newberry C. H. on Thursday, the 25th, and remain three days, for the companies of Captains Mathis and Hargrove-at Laurens C. H. on Monday, the 29th, and remain two days, for Capt. Jones's company-at Abbeville C. H. on Thursday, the 1st of February, and remain three days, for Capt. Chiles's Pickens's company.

As to the other districts, notice will be given hereafter. All claimants are required to attend at the

place appointed, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day. For public information, the Resolutions

referred to are annexed. The act of Congress on the same subject is also published. Claimants will be prepared with evidence, in conformity to the requisitions of that act, or, if such cannot be pro-

cured, as nearly as may be practicable. The officers of the companies concerned will extend this information without delay, and afford to Col. Martin all necessary co-

P. M. BUTLER.

KEPUKI Of the Special Committee on that part of the Governer's Message which relates to the Claims of the Floride Volunteers

The Special Committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to the on which they are supported. claims of the Florida Volunteers, beg leave to

REPORT. That early in the month of February, 1836, Major General Scott, of the Army of the United States, raordinary and plenary power, to conduct the War against the Saminole Indians in Florida, made his requisition upon the Governor of this State for a regiment of mounted infantry, to serve for three months unless sooner discharged-That the Governer in accordance with that requisition ordered into service the regiment which was commanded by Col R. H. Goodwyn-That the citizens of the State belunging to that regiment, were not of ; required to give to the United States their personal service, but were also required to carry a part of their property into that service-That there was at the time no law of Congress which provided an indemnification for the losses which might accrue upon the exposure of individual property thus carried into the service of the United States-that altho' there was no existing law, your committee are of the opinion, that the obligation of the United States to indemnify cannot be questioned—the more especially as the officer making the requisition was clothed by his department and by the chief magistrate of the United States with the most plenary powers—and as the property as well as the individual owning the property was received into the service, the authority of the officers of the United States being exercised as fully over the property asit was over the owner. This regiment, with the exception of Capt. Gibson's company, was mustered nto the service of the United States, at the Sister's ferry on the Savannah River, about the 18th of February. The horses were then appraised, as your committee are informed by the late Colonel, upon a verbal order given by him, and the appraisement lists placed in the hands of the captains of the com pany. This measure was taken by the Colonel as no officer appeared on the part of the United States to perform this duty; but Brig Gen. Eustis, of the army of the United States, under whose command this regiment was placed, gave it his verbal sanction .-

From this regiment has arisen a variety of claims for indemnity for property lost or injured. Congress has passed a law intended to cover some of those claims, but leaving out others, manifestly too just to be in the opinion of your committee, omitted. This law is also accompanied by so many vexatious regulations from the Department charged with its execution, as to render it, if not nugatory, the cause of much trouble and expense and delay to the claimants. The State stands between the claimants and the United States, is a relation, that in the opinion of the committee, renders it not only expedient and proper, but the duty of the State, to see that they shall not suffer loss. either by a denial of their just claims, or the delay of the Federal Government to admit them. The State baving in fulfillment of her own engagements with the Federal Government ordered these claimants. being her own citizens, into the service of the United States, is, in the opinion of the committee, bound to see them indemnified for the losses consequent upon that service. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the State shall assume the payment of all losses of property on the part of that regiment, for which the claimants are justly entitled to indemnity. In pursuance of this recommendation, the committee bresent the following classification of the claims for the sanction of the Legislature, to be settled in the manner hereafter provided for, upon being submitted

in proper form, and being satisfactorily vouched. lst. Horses killed in battle, or being wounded

2nd. Horses which died in the service. 3rd. Horses which were lost in the service.

4th. Horses which died after the discharge of the regiment and on the way home.

5th. Horses which died after they returned home,

from fatigue or of disease contracted in the service. 6th. Horses which failed in the service or on the return home and were abandoned, solc, or traded off

in consequence of such failure. 7th. Horses which returned home, but in consequence of permanent injury received in the service

re rendered valueless. Sth. Equipage, which was lost with herses.

9th. When the soldier was separated by the order of an officer from his horse or equipage, and his horse or equipage was lost or not returned. In addition, there are some claims which can be

brought under neither of the above heads, which your committee recommend shall be settled.

1st. The claim of Capt. Pickens's company from Col. Norris's regiment in Anderson district.

for horses purchased for their company.

This company was drafted, and many of the men not owning horses, horses were pressed by order of the Colonel to mount the company. These horses were appraised, and on their return sold. The difference between the amount of the appraisement 2nd. The claim of Capt. Whitmore and his officers,

In this case, about twenty soldiers presented themselves at the rendezvous at the Sister's ferry, without horses, and were mustered into the service. An effort was made to have them mounted at the expense of the General Government, but failed. An effort was then made to have them discharged, which was refused. Under these circumstances, Capt. Whit more and his officers purchased horses at their own expense. These horses were sold at the close of the campaign and the difference of the purchase and sale, two or three hundred dollars, is submitted by Capt. Whitmore as a claim on the part of himself and

3rd. Capt. Gibson's claim for subsistence between Sayannah and St. Augustine.

Capt. Gibson's company could not reach the Sister's ferry with the other companies and marched alone to St. Augustine. It was mustered into service at Savannah. The claim of Capt. Gibson amounts to company—at Virennes, Anderson District, two or three hundred dollars for subsistence furnished on Monday, the 5th February, for Captain by him for his command on the march from Savannah to St. Augustine, the proper department of the army having neglected to furnish it.

4th. Claim of John A. Colcough for horses furnished Capt. Dubose's company from Sumter district. Many of these men were drafted, and as in the case of Capt. Pickens's company, owned no horses ; fifteen head of horses were furnished by this patriotic citizen, but few of which were returned. 5th. The claim of J. M. Desaussure, for money

furnished Capt. Dubose's company for subsistence. This is a claim for \$300. Mr. Desaussure was Brigade Major to Brig. Gen. Cantey, and was dispatched by him to organize the company in Sumter. The company was without the means of subsistence and could not march-under these circumstances Mai. Desaussure advanced \$500, \$200 of which was returned by the Captain.

To carry into effect this report, and to adjust and settle all the claims contained in it, your committee ecommend the adoption of the following resolutions: by the Governor, to be paid out of the contingent fund, whose duty it shall be to collect all the claims which are embraced in this report and the testimony

Resolved, That his excellency P. M. Butler, Gen. James Jones, and Col. R. H. Goodwyn are hereby appointed commissioners to pass upon the aforesaid claims; and that the Treasurer of the Upper Division who was clothed by the War Department, with ex- is hereby required to pay any claim passed by said commiss.oners.

Provided that no claim or claims be allowed as sufficiently established, unless supported by the same testimony and documents as are required by the act of Congress, passed at its last regular session, for the establishment and payment of such claims-in case such testimony and documents can be procured.

Resolved, That twenty thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the aforesaid claims, if so much shall Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be

equested to apply, through our Representatives in Congress, to the General Government, for payment to the State of the amount of the said claims, as soon as they shall have been established as aforesaid.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1837-Resolved, That the House do agree to the Report. Ordered. That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence. By order,

T. W. GLOVER, C. H. R. In Senate, 19th Dec., 1837.

Resolved, That Senate do concur. Ordered, l'hat be returned to the House of Representatives.

JACOB WARLEY, C. S.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT. January 25, 1837.

RULES IN RELATION TO CLAIMS, Provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," prescribed in pursuance of the 4th section of the said act

All claims under the provisions of this act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of the Freasury Department before the end of the next session of Congress, and each must be substantiated by such evidence as is hereinafter designated, with res

### FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

By the first section of the law it is enacted: That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in he military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said ser vice, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by thelloss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a orse wounded in battle, and which has died, or shall die, of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be abandoned, by order of his officer, and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or abandonment, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered, or shall order, the horse turned out to gaze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereon, or for the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid allowed and paid the value thereof : Provided, That if any payment has been or shall be made age after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy the paymaster, at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot. And provided, also, if any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be made, to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, he was not entitled by law, such paym shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

To establish a claim under this provision, the claiment must adduce the evidence of the officer under whose command he served when the loss occured, if alive, or, if dead, then of the next serviving officer; describing the property, the value thereof, the time and manner in which the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the claimants part. The evidence should also, in case the claimant was remounted, after the loss, state when he was remounted, how long he continued so, and explain whether the horse whereon he was remounted had not been furnished by the United States or been owned by another mounted militiaman or volunteer, to whom payment for the

use and risk thereof, or for its forage whilst in the and if it had been thus owned, should name the person, and the command to which he belonged. And in every instance in which the claim may extend to equipage, the several articles of which the same consisted, and the separate value of each, should be spe-

SECOND CLASS OF CASES.

The second section of the law enacts: "That any person who, in the said military service as volunteer or draughted militiaman, furnished or shall furnish himself with arms and military accoutrements, and sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, or who lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.'

Each claim under this provision must be established by the evidence of the officer who commanded the claimant when the lost happened, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer; discribing the several articles lost, the value of each, whether or not the same were furnished by the claimant, in what way, and when the loss occurred, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence

THIRD CLASS OF CASES. The third section of the law enacts,

That any person who sustained or shall sustain damage by the loss, capture, or destruction, by an enemy, of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract-except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such lose, apture, or destruction was without any fault or nerligence on the part of the owner; and any person, who without any fault or negligence sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure, on the part of the United States, to furnish the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and paid the value

To establish a claim under this provision, it will be necessary to produce the testimony of the officer or agent of the United States who impressud or conracted for the property mentioned in such claim, and ilso of the officer under whose immediate command the same was employed at the time of capture, destruction, loss, or abandonment; declaring in what way the property was taken into the service of the United States, the value thereof, whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, whether or not, as regarded iorses, mules, or oxen, he engaged to supply the same with sufficient forage, in what manner the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

The sixth section of the law enacts. "That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accourrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been, or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent pardian, shall be allowed pay therefor, on making Resolved. That one or more persons be appointed satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished

A parent or guardian of a deceased minor, will herefore, in addition to such testimony applicable to nis claim as previously described, have to furnish proof that he provided the minor with the property therein mentioned; that the minor died without paying for such property; and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it, by his baving urnished the same.

The seventh section of the law enacts: "That in all instances where any person, other han a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been, or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked, or shall take the risk of such horse equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risk on

Besides the testimony in support of his claim herehave to prove that he did provide the horse, equipments, or military accourrements therein mention and took the risk thereof on himself, and, that he i entitled to pay therefor, by having furnished same, taken the risk thereof, on himself; and this proof should be contained in a deposition of the person who had been so provided by him with such norse, equipments or military accoutrements:

In no case can the production of the evidence preriously described, be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved, and hen the nearest and best other evidence of which the case may be susceptible, must be furnished in lieu thereof

Every claim must be accompanied by a deposition of the claimant, declaring that he has not received from any officer or agent of the United States any norse or horses, equipage, arms, accourrements, mule, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or hurness, [as the case may be,] in heu of the property he lost, nor any compensation for the same, and be supported, if practicable, by the orginal valuation list, made by the appraisers if the property, at the time the same was taken into the United States service.

All evidence, other than the certificates of officers, who at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or another person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority, proof should accompany the evidence. B. F. BUTLER.

Secretary of War ad interim. Approved, January 25, 1837

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Pendleton Messenger, Greenville Mountain eer, Edgefield Advertiser, Charleston Courier, a. Mercury, will copy the above twice.

#### In the Court of Ordinary, LEXINGTON DISTRICT, S. C.

riah Frazier et uxor. Applicants, Mrs. Susannah Calk.

widow, Wm. Gregory and wife Elizabeth. Jacob Frazier and wife Susannah. Simeon Calk, and Sarah Ann Calk, Defendants.

Partition of the Real Estate of James Calk, deceased.

appearing to my satisfaction that Susannah Calk, William Gregory and wife, and Sarah Ann Calk, three of the defendants, reside out of the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that they appear before me, on or before the 12th day of March next, to object to the division or sale of the real estate of JAMES CALK, late resident on Saluda River, deeased, or their consent will be entered of record.

A. H. FORT, Ord'y. L. D. Lexington C. H., Jan. 10th, 1838.

### The Public

A TURING COMPANY are prepared to execute orders, in CAST IRON, for the running gear of Mills, Cotton Gins, Thrashing Machines, and Cast-Spartanburg and Union Districts, about 100 miles above Columbia.

Messrs. R WADDELL and P. & R. BRYCE, of Columbia, are anthorized to receive orders with the patterns, which will be forwarded to the Works of the cute orders at the Works.

Castings will be delivered to customers in Columbia at the Charleston prices; at the Works they will The Company are determined to deserve the pa

tronage of the public. B. T. ELMORE, President.

Lord Holland rose, and went to mass, And doff'd his mourning weed, An bade them bring a looking-glass, And saddle fast a steed: "I'll deck with gems my bonnet's loop, And wear a feather fine; And when lorn lovers sit and droop, Why I will sit and dine: Sing merrily, sing merrily! And fill the cup of wine.

"Though Elgitha be thus untrue. Adele is beauteous vet : And he that's baffled by the blue May bow before the jet : So welcome, welcome, hall or heath; So welcome, shower or shine! And wither there, thou willow wreath, Thou never shalt be mine:-Sing merrily, sing merrily! And fill the cup of wine !-

Proud Elgitha, a health to thee, A health in brimming gold, And store of lovers after me, As honest, and less cold; My hand is on my bugle-horn, My boat is on the brine; If ever gallant died of scorn, I shall not die of thine : Sing merrily, sing merrily! And fill the cup of wine,"

SONG,

BY T. H. BAYLE. Oh, sing me no new songs to-night; Repeat the plaintive strain. My favorite air in former years-Come, sing it once again: Sweet thoughts that slumber'd start to life, And give my heart relief; And though I weep to hear that song, 'Tis not the tear of grief.

Her precious record of the past Fend Memory oft conceals, But Music, with her master key, The hidden volume steals: The loves, the friends, the hopes of youth. Are stored in every leaf; Oh, if I weep to hear that song, 'Tis not the tear of grief.

From the Southern Interary Journal.

UDGE HARPER'S MEMOIR ON SLAVE it is deeply founded in the nature of man the wickedness as well as the wrath of man and the exigencies of human society. Yet, to praise him, and bring forth the most bein the few countries in which it has been abolished—claiming, perhaps justly, to be farthest advanced in civilization and intelligence, but which have had the smallest optence, and every hour of its continuance, is dence of God who denounce as wickedness regarded as the crime of the communities in and outrage, that which is rendered indispenwhich it is found. Even by those in the sable to his purposes in the government of countries alluded to, who regard it with the the world? Or at what stage of the progress most indulgence or the least abhorrence of society will they say that Slavery ceases who attribute no criminality to the present to be necessary, and its very existence begeneration-who found it in existence, and garded as a subject of argument and investi- civil institution, with which religion has no as settled, or the truth of them as self-evident. If any voice is raised among ourselves his, who would justify murder from the to extenuate or vindicate, it is unheard. The text, "and Phineas arose and executed judgjudgment is made up. We can have no ment." hearing before the tribunal of the civilized

Yet, on this very account, it is more important that we, the inhabitants of the slaveholding States of America, insulated as we are, by this institution, and cut off, in some degree, from the communion and sympathies | employments, from the most eminent and inof the world by which we are surrounded, or with which we have intercourse, and exposed that the negro race, from their temperament continually to their animadversions and attacks, should thoroughly understand this ation which they occupy, and not less happy subject and our strength and weakness in in it than any corresponding class to be found relation to it. If it be thus criminal, dan- in the world; prove incontestably that no gerous and fatal; and if it be possible to devise means of freeing ourselves from it, we ought at once to set about the employing of chiefs and calamities to both master and those means. It would be the most wretched slave, or without probably throwing a large and imbecile fatuity, to shut our eyes to the impending dangers and horrors, and "drive of the pale of civilization-and you have done darkling down the current of our fate," till we are overwhelmed in the final destruction. If we are tyrants, cruel, unjust, oppressive, let us humble ourselves and repent in the sight of Heaven, that the foul stain may be race be naturally inferior in mind and charachaving common claims to humanity with our humanity; that if they are happy in their fellow men.

But if we are nothing of all this; if we commit no injustice or cruelty; if the maintenance of our institutions be essential to peat, as the fundamental maxim of our civil our prosperity, our character, our safety, and policy, that all men are free and equal, and the safety of all that is dear to us, let us quote from our Declaration of Independence, enlighten our minds and fortify our hearts to

It is a somewhat singular evidence of the indisposition of the rest of the world to hear any thing more on this subject, that perhaps the most profound, original and truly philosophical treatise, which has appeared within mental phrase, as self-evident or admitted the time of my recollection, seems not to truth, which is either palpably false or to have attracted the slightest attention out of which, upon examination, it will be found RE informed that the NESBITT MANUFAC- the slaveholding States themselves. If truth, that they attach no definite idea. Notwith- in his present condition. As I have heard it reason and conclusive argument, propounded standing our respect for the important docu- expressed, the further you extend the circle with admirable temper and perfect candour, ment which declared our independence, yet of light, the wider is the horizon of darkings generally, at their works on the Broad River, in | might be supposed to have an effect on the minds of men, we should think this work would have put an end to agitation on this subject. The author has rendered inappreciable service to the South in enlightening from the freest examination. Company without delay. Mr. E. W. HARRISON, the General Superintendent, will receive and exe-

on the subject of Slavery.

\* President Dew's Review of the Virginia Debates \* Paulding on Slavery.

in a common ruin. But beyond these, he of others, and remains without many of the seems to have produced no effect whatever. | civil, and all of the political privileges of his The denouncers of Slavery, with whose productions the press groans, seem to be unaware of his existence-unaware that there is tain the maturity of his faculties. Then reason to be encountered, or argument to be equality is further developed, and becomes answered. They assume that the truth is infinite in every society, and under whatever known and settled, and only requires to be form of government. Wealth and poverty. enforced by denunciation.

Another vindicator of the South has appeared in an individual who is among those or subjection, make the endless diversity in that have done honor to American literature. the condition of men. With conclusive argument, and great force of expression he has defended Slavery from the charge of injustice or immorality, and shewn clearly the unspeakable cruelty and mischief which must result from any scheme of abolition. He does not live among slaveholders, and it cannot be said of him as of others, that his mind is warped by interest, or his moral sense blunted by habit and familiarity with abuse. These circumstaces it might be supposed, would have secured him hearing and consideration. He seems to he equally unheeded, and the work of denunciation disdaining argument, still goes on.

President Dew has shown that the institution of Slavery is a principal cause of civilization. Perhaps nothing can be more evident than that it is the sole cause. If any thing can be predicated as universally true to those who are unaccustomed to it, and with all the training, the helps and motives of civilization, we find that this aversion cannot be overcome in many individuals of the most cultivated societies. The coercion of Slavery alone is adequate to form man to habits of labour. Without it there can be for the future, no taste for comforts or elegancies, which are the characteristics and essentials of civilization. He who has obtained the command of another's labour, first begins to accumulate and provide for the future, and the foundations of civilization are laid. We find confirmed by experience that which is so evident in theory. Since the existence of man upon the earth, with no exception whatever, either of ancient or modern times, every society which has attained

earth. Until within a very few centuries, it his nobler faculties to the image of his which had made any advances toward civili- means by which alone that end can be attainnevolent results from the most atrocious actions. But in such cases, it is the motive of the actor alone which condemns the action. The act itself is good, if it promotes portunity of observing its true character and the good purposes of God, and would be apeffects-it is denounced as the most intole- proved by him if that result only were inrable of social and political evils. Its existended. Do they not blaspheme the provihave not yet been able to devise the means of argument would have little effect on those abolishing it, it is pronounced a misfortune with whom it would be degrading to contend and a curse injurious and dangerous always, -who pervert the inspired writings which and which must be finally fatal to the socie- in some parts expressly sanction Slavery, and ties which admit it. This is no longer re throughout indicate most clearly that it is a tion. The opinions referred to are assumed | concern-with a shallowness and presumption not less flagrant and shameless than

There seems to be something in this subject, which blunts the perception, and darkens and confuses the understandings and moral feelings of men. Tell them that, ofmust be an infinite variety of conditions and tellectual, to the most servile and laborious; and capacity, are peculiarly suited to the situscheme of emancipation could be carried into effect without the most intolerable misand fertile portion of the earth's surface out the consequence, you are bound to do right; that man has a right to himself, and man cannot have a property in man; that if the negro condition, it affords but the stronger evidence of their degradation, and renders them still more objects of commiscration. They re-"that men are endowed by their Creator withcertain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It is not the first time that I have had occasion to observe that men may repeat with the utmost confidence, some maxim or sentiif any thing be found in it, and especially in ness. He who has made the greatest prowhat may be regarded rather as its ornament gress in moral purity, is most sensible of the than its substance—false, sophistical or un- depravity, not only of the world around him, meaning, that respect should not screen it but of his own heart and the imperfection of

and turning back that monstrous tide of palpably nearer the truth to say that no man ue men. So when the greatest progress in folly and madness which, if it had rolled on, was ever born free, and that no two men were civil liberty has been made, the enlightened would have involved his own great State ever born equal? Man-is born in a state of along with the rest of the slaveholding States the most helpless dependence on others. He continues subject to the absolute control

society, until the period which the laws have fixed, as that at which he is supposed to atfame or obscurity, strength or weakness; knowledge or ignorance, ease or labor, power

But we have not arrived at the profundity

of the maxim. This inequality is in a great measure the result of abuses in the institutions of society. They do not speak of what exists, but of what ought to exist. Every one should be left at liberty to obtain all the advantages of society which he can compass, by the free exertion of his faculties, unimpeded by civil restraints. It may be said that this would not remedy the evils of society which are complained of. The inequalities to which I have referred, with the minery resulting from them, would exist in fact under the freest and most popular form of government that man would devise. But what is the foundation of the hold dogma so confidently announced? Females are buman and rational beings. They may be found of better faculties & better qualified to exercise political of uncultivated man, it is that he will privileges and to attain the distinctions of socinot labor beyond what is absolutely necessary ety than many men; yet who complains of the to maintain his existence. Labour is pain order of society by which they are excluded from them? For I do not speak of the few the nature of man is averse to pain. Even who would desecrate them; do violence to the nature which their Creator has impressed upon them; drag them from the position which they necessarily occupy for the existence of civilized society, and in which they constitute its blessings and ornament-the only position which they have ever occupied no accumulation of property, no providence in any human society-to place them in situation in which they would be alike triserable and degraded. Low as we descend in combating the theories of presumptuous dogmatists, it cannot be necessary to stoop to this. A youth of eighteen may have powers which cast into the shade those of any of his more advanced cotemporaries. He may be capable of serving or saving his country, and if not permitted to do so now, the occasion may have been lost forever .-But he can exercise no political privilege civilization, has advanced to it through this or aspire to any political distinction. It is said that of necessity, society must exclude Will those who regard Slavery as immoral, from some civil and political privileges those or crime in itself, tell us that man was not who are unfitted to exercise them, by infirmtintended for civilization, but to roam the ty, unsuitableness of character, or defect of The institution of domestic slavery exists earth as a biped brute? That he was not to discretion; that of necessity there must be over far the greater portion of the inhabited raise his eyes to Heaven, or be conformed in some general rule on the subject, and that any rule which can be devised will onemay be said to have existed over the whole Maker? Or will they say that the Judge of rate with hardship and injustice on indiviearth—at least in all those portions of it all the earth has done wrong in ordaining the duals. This is all that can be said and all that need be said. It is saying, in other zation. We might safely conclude then that | ed ? It is true that the Creator can make | words, that the privileges in question are no matter of natural right, but to be settled by convention, as the good and safety of society may require. If society should disfranchis individuals convicted of infamous crimes. would this be an invasion of natural right? Yet this would not be justified on the score of their moral guilt, but that the good of society required, or would be promoted by it. We admit the existence of a moral law, binding on societies as on individuals. Society must act in good faith. No man or body of men has a right to inflict pain or privation of others, unless with a view, after full and impartial deliberation, to prevent a greater evil. If this deliberation be had, and the decision comes sin and crime? I am aware that such made in good faith, there can be no imputation of moral guilt. Has any politician contended that the very existence of governments in which there are orders privileged by law, constitutes a violation of morality; that their continuance is a crime, which men are bound to put an end to without any consideration of the good or evil to result from the change? Yet this is the natural inference from the dogma of the natural equality of men as applied to our institution of slavery-an equality not to be invaded without injustice and wrong, and requiring to be restored instantly, unqualifiedly, and without reference to consequences.

This is sufficiently common-place, but we necessity, in every civilized society, there are sometimes driven to common-place. It is not less a false and shallow than a presumptuous philosophy, which theorizes on the affairs of men as of a problem to be solved by some uncrring rule of human reason, without reference to the designs of a superior intelligence, so far as he has been pleased to indicate them in their creation and destiny, Man is born to subjection. Not only during infancy is he dependant and under the control of others; at all ages, it is the very bias of his nature, that the strong and the wise should control the weak and the ignorant. So it has been since the days of Nimrod. The existence of some form of Slavery in all ages and nothing. They reply, that whatever may be countries, is proof enough of this. He is born to subjection as he is born in sin and ignorance. To make any considerable progress in knowledge, the continued efforts of successive generations, and the diligent training cleansed, and we enabled to stand erect as ter, they are not less entitled to the rights of and unwearied exertions of the individual are requisite. To make progress in moral virtue, not less time and effort, aided by superior help, are necessary; and it is only by the matured exercise of his knowledge and his virtue, that he can attain to civil freedom. Of all things, the existence of civil liberty in most the result of artificial institution. The proclivity of the natural man is to domineer or to be subservient. A noble result indeed. but in the attaining of which, as in the instances of knowledge and virtue, the Creator for his own purposes, has set a limit beyond which we cannot go.

But he who is most advanced in knowledge. is most sensible of his own ignorance, and how much must forever be anknown to man his best motives; and this he knows that men All nen are born free and equal. Is it not must feel and lament so long as they continlover of liberty will know that there must remain much inequality, much injustice, much Slavery, which no human wisdom or virtue will ever be able wholly to preventor redress. As I have before had the honor to say to this