VOL. 25-NO. 8.

# COLUMBIA, S. C. FEBRUARY 23, 1839.

SS PER ANNUAL

#### COLUMBIA TELESCOPE IS PUBLISHED BY A. S. JOHNSTON,

Every Saturday Morning. AND EVERY WELNESD Y AND SATURDAY MORNING DIRING 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 firs insertion, and 371 cents for every succeptent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the er of insertions marked on them will be continmed till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Polock, Solomon & Co. A me now receiving and will in a few days have me store the following articles—and respectfully solicit their customers and the public generally to If and examine—consisting in part of

Dry Goods, viz, Mackinaw, Whitney and London Duffle and Rose Blankets, Wary superior and heavy servants cloths,

Linsey, cassinets and Kentucky Jeans, Red Flannels, merinos circassians, Calicoes, brown and bleached shirtings, Saluda Osnahurgs, Bed Tickings, some 5-4 wide, Apron checks, cotton and worsted honery, Fur and seal skin caps, Wool hats, fur hats, usually low, Servants shoes, brogans lined and bound,

Russet brogans, very heavy. cases heavy and well made clothing, consisting of suits, hang-up coats, great coats, &c. Lacies, gentlemen and misses cloaks. Sundries.

500 Sacks Salt, &c. &c. 28 hhds. fine sugars, El Destino and Victoria 10 bhds. West India Molasses. 10 bbls. superior crushed sugars.

do New Orleans Molasses. 10 do New Orleans monace,
8 Boxes common and superior loaf sugar,
20 Bags choice green coffee,
100 hags various qualities do.
100 hags various qualities do.
100 hags various qualities do. Gunpowdes, Hyson, Poushong and Black Teas, in boxes and caddys, 130 bbls. New Mackerel, No's 1, 2 and 3,

50 bbls. do.
Pickled Salmon,
25 Boxes sperm candles, 4's, 5's and 6's,
50 Boxes Turpentine and variegated soap,
50 Boxes Cheese, 40 half bbla. Northern crackers, 10 Kega prime floshen Butter. OILS.

Flasks and bettles best Sallad Oil.
Winter strained sperm, linaced and train oils, by the gallon or barrel.

LIQUORS.

apagne and Congnac Brandy, Whiskey, N. E. Rum. Gin and Apple Brandy. WINES.

Choice old Madeira, Cherry and Tenneriffe, Museat, Claret and Sweet Malaga. CORDIALS.

Mazerbino, Carasa, Orange, Perfect Love, Cinna-mon, Annisced, Mint, Raspberry, Lite of Man, GLASS WARE.

sectment of ri h setts cut Decanters, Cham-bagnes, Celleries, Gohletz, Tumblers, Jellies, &c. with a few dozen Decanters and Tumblers, very stort made expressly for the use of hotels CROCKERY WARE, an assortment. WOODEN WARE.

Painted Pails, iron bound Tuhs in nests, brass bound Buckets, Wire Sifters, Straw bennets, &c. Also. A pery large invoice of HAVANNA and

PRINCIPIE SEGARS, selected expressley for this Market.

In addition to the above, we expect daily to receive a supply of fresh West India Preserves, Raisins, nts, Primes, Figs, Almonds and Nuts. And a variety of other articles which have been sed at auction in the Northern cities law for eash. Purchasers are therefore respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing else-

### Read This.

THE subscriber will wait on the Taxable In-habitants of Richland District at the following places, and the following days, to receive Tax Returns & Taxes for 1838. Say, at Thos. D. Horrill's formerly Col. Fredk. Meyers, February the 11th—on the 12th at Gaffney's Store. Toms creek—the 13th at Wm. Higgins on the English Ferry Road—the 12th at Abr'm B Higgins—the 15th Ford's Mill—the 16th at J. T. Williamsons, near the Camp ground; and on Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday and Friday of each, week during March Court, at the Court House in Columbia. All Returns must be made by or on the first day of April; as all definiters will be lighted to a double tax a ter that day, particular attenble to a double tax a ter that day, particular atten-

BENJAMIN TRADEWELL, T. C. R. D. N. B. Those who do not pay their Taxes by or on the first day of May next, will have to pay one dol-lar 61 cents for their receipt; and those who do not settle up by or on the first day of June next, will have to settle with the Sheriff.

3 4t Jan. 19,

# Wanted to Hire

NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 15 years old, to wait about the House. Enquire of I. D. MORDECAL. Feb 2

## Houses for Sale.

THE HOUSE, and LOT of Two Acres, former-ly the residence of the family of the Rev. RO-BERT MEANS. It is commodious, and worthy the attention of shore who are disposed to purchase. Also - The small House, formermy Mr. Veal's, near Capt. Stark's. It has six rooms, and would suit a made hearly. The lot contains an acre and a half.

DR. R. W. GIBBES.

#### South Carolina. CHESTER DISTRICT.

B. EGGER Tolls before me a Sorrel Mare, eleven or twelve years old, fifteen hands and

a half high, three feet white, with a blaze in her face, appraised at Forty five dollars. J. ROBINS, J. Q. Feb 9

### For Sale.

FITHE House and Lot on Camden street, fermerly owned by Dr. Berket. The House is very large and commodious. Apply to John W. Clark. WILLIAM HOLMES. 41 tf October 6.

### Wegons, Wagons.

ONE FOUR HORSE and two TWO HORSE WAGONS, made in North Carolina of the best assertate, just required and for sale low, by DULIN & MICKLE. Pab 9

Tri-Weekly Stage line

Between Columbia and Branchville. ESIDE a daily stage to Branchville, there is now on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Orangeburg that night, and next day at Branchville in time for the cars going to Charleston or Augusta. In returning, it leaves Branchville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the cars from Charleston or Augusts, and arrives that evening at Orangeburg, where it stops for the night, and next day comes to Columbia—thus avoiding all night travelling.

G. STALKER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HE subscriber offers for sale at the store of D. & J. EWART & co, the following, viz: Horses, a Two Horse Wagon and a Cart, 41 Feather Beds as good as new, both single and 50 Double and Single Bedsteads,

50 Mattrasses, single and double, made of cotton and 50 Dozen empty quart and pint bottles. Earthen and glass ware dish covers, and a very large plated coffee arn, as good as new, Setts plated table castors, shovels, looking-glasses

candle-sticks, Imps, blankets, table-cloths, bed spreads, coffee pots, bake pans, frying pans, feather pillows and bolsters, 6 Dozen windsor chairs, 50 wash stands,

50 toilet tables, hasins, pitchers, &c.
Andirons, cast iron and brass fenders, shovels, tongs &c. with many articles of household and kitchen furniture, which will be sold in quantities to suit Ewart's Hotel to rent. Enquire of DAVID EWART or

D. & J. EWART & Co. Jan 26

Notice to Tanners. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a TAN-YARD in operation at Rich. ardsonville, Edgefield district, S C .; his taner being about to leave him, he desires to obtain another -He has a negro man who is a good taner. A first rate tanner will find his interest in taking charge of my tanyard & ne ro, as the situation will be permanent. A married man would be preferable, as there is a good dwelling house attached to the yard. The applicant will be expected to produce a recommenda

DAVID RICHARDSON,

#### Selling off to close.

N consequence of the continued ill health of S. C. WRIGHT, and the necessity of his retiring from business immediately, the Subscribers have come to the determination positively to sell off, with-out reserve, their LARGE AND ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

The Stock is Extensive, and comprises almost every article usually kept in their line. amongst which is a very large Stock of COPTON GOODS, many o' which are at least 7 per cent lower than can be purchased at this time in Baltimore, Philadel-

Dealers and others, wanting Dry Goods, may rest assured of getting them at reduced prices, as they must and will be disposed of forthwith. Those indebted to the firm will please come forward and settle the same without delay. Should there be any claims against the concern they will be paid on

S. C WRIGHT & CO. N. R. No Goods will be charged or sent out to be

# Camden Bridge Company.

A Ta meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 12th inst. the following resolution was adopted,

Resolved, That all Wagons or Carts crossing the Bridge with produce for sale in Chinden, do pay as they come and receive a ticket to return free-and that the Secretary be directed to publish the same in the Columbia papers.

JOHN C. WEST, Secr'y. Camden, Jan. 15, 1839,

#### THE BOTANIC PRACTICE OF Medicine and Dentistry.

DR. JOHN CHAMBERS respectfully informs the citizens of Columbia and its vicinity, that he has lovated himself a few doors above the Farmers' Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. R. Sondley's, where he may he found at all times, unless absent on

### NEW BOOKS,

JUST received and for sale by WILLIAM CUN-NINGHAM. James's new novel The Huguenot, in 2 vols. a tale of the French Protestants. y the author of Richilieu, The Gipsey, The Robber, Demonstrations of the Truth of the christian religion.

by Alexander Keith, D. D author of the Evidence of Prophecy, &c. in 1 vol.

#### Monticello Planters' Society. THE stated semi-annual meeting of the society

will be held at Munticello the first Wednesday in March, and a full and ponetual attendance of the members is requested. The committees, who have not yet reported, are requested to prepare their reports for the consideration of this meeting.

JOHN A. SMITH, Cor. Sec. Feb 9

### A CARD.

HE Subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Robert Waddell, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they will continue the business at his old stand, under the firm of Bates, Phillips & Co They pledge themselves to the friends and costomers of the former proprie or, to fill their orders, on the same terms heretofore given. They intend keepi g constantly on hand, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, suitable to the town and

They respectfully solicit a share of public patron

JAMES C. PHILLIPS. JOHN WADDELL.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

UNAWAY from the subscriber about the 1st December last, a Negro Man named BOB; Bob is about 50 years old. dark complexion, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. Bub formerly belonged to Dr. Samuel Green, and stayed at his plantation on Little River, Fairfield district. I have no doubt he will pa-s from Little River to Colombia, as he is well acquainted in Columbia, and with most of the . egrees from Little River to Columbia, and will visit the plantations, where any of the negroes, formerly belonging to Dr

The above reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for the delivery of said negro to me six miles South of Winnsborough. Fairfield district, or the neward if lodged in any Jail so I get him. WM. SMITH. Feb 16

CANH.

Wish to buy for cash, a negro girl 10 or 12 years old—a yellow one would be preferred.

T. E. BAKER.

# The Imported Horse



WILL stand the ensuing Spring at the Race Course, near Columbia, South Carolina, and will be put to mares at FIFTY DOLLARS the Season, and one dollar to the groom; the money to he paid in every instance before the mares are served -HIBISCUS is a beautiful Bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, of great length, and capital ac-tion. He was bred by Lord Exeter and was fooled in 1834; he was got by Sultan, out of the Dutchess of York by Waxy, her dam, Moses' dam, by Gohanna. out of Grey Skim, by Woodpecker, Herod &c. His Sire Sultan ranks higher in England, than any Stallion in the Kingdom, and his dam unites most of the favorite crosses, for this country, as a single glance as her pedigree will show. In 1837, then 3 years old, HTBISA:US received 100 gas. ft. from Sir M. Wood's ch c. Rococo, by Citus, 8 st. 5 lbs each. D. M. He was beaten for the Darby; won by Phosphorus, Caravan second. For the Grand Duke Michael, Stakes. of 50 Soverigns each, he was besten by Ld. Exeter's Troilus, by Prism, and Mr. Sowerby's br. c. Ruby. He ran a dead heat on the Saturday of the Newmarket Houghton meeting with Mr. Stanley's Rat Trap. Excepting the Derby, all these races were run at New-market. In 1838, New market Craven meeting he was heaten by Mango, for the Claret Stake, 200 Sov each, and in the second Spring meeting, he was not placed in a han licap sweepstake of 10 Sov. each, won by Col. Peel's McWaggs. At Epsom he was beaten for the Craven Stakes 10 Sov. each, won by Caravan ; the day but one following he won the gold cup of 100 Sov. in Specie added to a sweepstake of 10 Sov each ; and at Ascot he was beaten for her majesty's Plate of 100 gns won by Sir G. Heathcore's Valentissimo, when he was purchased by his present

The above comprise all of his performances, and if hey have not been very brilliant, it is mainly to be ttributed to the fact of his being in the hands of a no-

leman proverbially unfortunate.
The season will commence on the first of March. and erminate on the first of July. Mares will be well fed at 50 cents per day, and seperate lots provided for such as may have young foals. Every care will he taken to guard against accidents, but no responsi-bility, should they occur.

HIBISCUS is a horse of the purest pedigree, and in high racing form, exceedingly handsome, and the ow price at which his services are offered to the public, will, it is hoped, insure him a liberal patronage.

GEORGE FRYER.

Columbia. Feb. 9.

#### Stockholders' Meeting. BANK OF HAMBURG, S. C. FEBRUARY 1st, 1839.

T a special meeting of the stockholders this day. the following resolutions were unanimously

lst Resolved, That the President and Cashier cause to be sold at Public Auction on the 8th March next, in front of the Banking House. 4000 SHARES ok, being the increased capital of this Bank, each share being fifty dollars, upon the following terms, viz. The shares to be sold in lots of five shares with the privilege of twenty; the purchaser to pay the premium or excess beyond fifty dollars on each share in cash; and the purchase money for said stock on the 1st day of November, together with four months interest, estimated at one dollar on each share, being in all fifty-one dollars per share to be paid on the said first of November next, and on failure to do so, then the premium to be forfeit

ad and the contract void. 2nd Resolved, That all notes hereafter discounted shall fall due and become payable on or before the 2nd day of July next.

3d Resolved, That the accounts of the Bank be slanced and closed on the 28th day of June next, and that the profits of the Bank to that date, together with the premium for which the said 4000 Sh res may have been sold, be divided among the then owners of the present capital stock of 6000 shares, first deducting all losses to that date.

4th Resolved, That from and after the first day of July next the proprietors of the old and new stock, be joint proprietors of the whole Bank rateably and in proportion, and that whatever profits be made after that time he divided among all the stockholders according to the number of their shares.

5th Resolved, That no transfer of new stock be made on the Bonks of the Bauk before the first day of November, and that transfers be then made on surrender of the original certificate, and payment in full of the fifty-one dollars per share.

6th. Resolved, That the stockho ders appoint on the 9th of March a committee of three to examine on the 26th of June all suspended dehts, and see that such as are bad he subtracted from the surplus of the old stockholders : efore the dividend is declared. and that they admit interest to he calculated on any that are known to be good, and that the said interest he carried to the credit of the old stockholders efore the ividend is declared.

7th Resolved, That the Cashier cause to be forthwith advertised the intended sale, w th the foregoing resolutions, and to have prepared a full and correct exhibit of the affairs of the Bank for the inspection f the public on the 8th of March.

8th Resolved, That this meeting adjourn meet on the 7th of March next. An election for 7 DIRECTURS will take place at

the Banking House on the 1!th March between 10 and 12 o'clock, to serve for 12 months. The SALE will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on

riday, the 8th of March H. HUTCHISON, Cashier.

#### TIN PLATES, BOLTING CLOTHS, &c. DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE subscriber has received per recent arrivals on consignment, and offers for sale,

200 Boxes Tin Plates 1.3 × at \$11 per hox, Also, I & &. D & &, and Leaded Roofing Tin, 14 & 20 inches,

And a fresh supply of German Bolting Cloths of ne real Anchor brand. JOHN S JONES. No 129 East Bay, Charleston.

#### South-western Rail Road BANK AGENCY AT COLUMBIA.

THECKS at sight on the BRANCH BANK, at Whoxville, Tennessee JOHN I. GRACEY, Agent.

LOST.

OTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the expiration of three months from this date, for a new certificate of Stock in the Comnercial Bank of Columbia, S. C, in lieu of one issued the name of the subscriber, dated 7th November, 831, No 214, for Seven Shares. The original Scrip

naving been lost or mislaid. WM. PATTON. Columbia, Feb. 11, 1839,

### Notice.

WE have placed the notes and accounts of the tate of E. W. HARRISON, deceased, in the hands of Messrs Black & Arthur for collection Those indebted to said estate will please call and make payment before the 15th instant and save WILLIAM NORRIS, Adm'r.

MARY A. HARRISON, Adm'x.

Feb 4 JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE WINTER NIGHT. The the high festival of night! The earth is radiant with delight; And, fast as weary day retires, he heaven unfolds its sacred fires, ight -as when first the firmament ound the new made world was bent, And infant seraphs pierced the blue, Till rays of heaven came shining through:

and mark the heaven's reflected glow On many an icy plain below ; And where the streams with tinkling clash Against their frozen barriers dash ; Tike fairy lances fleetly cast The glittlering ripples hurry past, and fleeting sparkles glance afar the rivals of some upper star.

see, beyond, how sweetly still The snowy moonlight wraps the bill And many an aged pine receives The steady brightness on its leaves, Contrasting with those giant forms Which, rifled by the winter storms, With naked branches broad and high, Are darkly printed on the sky.

From every mountain's towering head A white and glittering robe is spread, As if a melted silver tide Where gushing down its lofty side; The clear cold lustre of the moon Is purer than the burning noon. And day hath never known the charm That dwells amid this evening calm.

The idler on his silken bed May talk of nature cold and dead; But we will gaze upon this scene, Where some transcendent power hath been, And made these streams of beauty flow In gladness on the world below. Till nature breaths from every part The repture of her mighty heart.

EFFECTS OF AN EARTAQUAKE IN CALABRIA-BURYING ALIVE.

After that, the bodies of all the victims had been recovered, the melancholy fact was proved, that full one-fourth of the number would have been saved had prompt means heen found to disencumber them from their situation. The men were found to have expired in the act of making desperate efforts at disengagement. But the women were generally in an attitude of despair; their hands extended over their heads, the fingers convulsively entwined amongst their hear. Not so with mothers who perished with their offspring: these all appeared to have been careless as to themselves, devoting all their thoughts to the preservation of the infant.

With their bodies extended above their little ones, they seemed to hope to save them; or, with arms and hands extended towards the spot where the child was found, it seemed, that, although unable to touch it, because of the few intervening ruins, they had the horrid consciousness of the vicinity. Many signal examples were exhibited of the heroism and vigour of men, and of the indomitable power of maternal affection. An infant was rescued clinging to the breast of its dead mother, and perfectly recovered, after being three days under the ruins. An uncle of my old friend and comrade, General William Pope, was dug out alive on the fifth day. A lady with her child was liberated by the sole labor of her husband, after being two days buried. Three days afterwards she was brought to bed, and, together with her child and husband, lived many years. Being asked what sensations she felt in her horrid tomb, she replied, "I waited and waited with confidence, knowing my husband was alive." A girl of eleven years of age was dug out on the sixth day, and lived. Another aged sixteen, named Eloisa Basilli, remained eleven days, with an infant in her arms, which on the fourth day died; so that, on their being

delivered, the latter was in a state of putridity. The poor girl Eloisa could not possibly liberate herself from the corps of her little sister, being closely hommed in by the ruins. A slight glimmer of light penetrated to her tomb, which enabled her to count the returns of day. But other authority irrefragably established the facts of this surpris-

ing case, and those already mentioned. Many cases of prolonged vitality in animals were more surprising than those of the human species. Two mules lived under mountain of ruins, one twenty-two days, the other twenty-three. A hen lived also twentytwo days, and two fat pigs thirty-two days. All of the human species, as well as the brutes thus ushered again to day, preceived for a length of time a sort of stupid weakness and no desire to eat, an insatiable thirst, and an almost blindness. Of the number saved, many men returned to their occupations healthy and in good spirits, while others remained ailing and melaucholy. This difference was supposed in great part to depend on the period of their inhumation, and on the loss or preservation of hope in the different parties. The Eloisa Basili, although very handsome, treated with every kindness and amusement by her relations, was never after known to move her lips into any thing like a smile. All those who were buried for any length of time, when interrogated about their sensations, made for answer-" So far I remember; further I thought not and know nothing," Most of those persons died at premature ages. Eloisa Basili, oppressed with melancholy, refused to marry ;- neither would she retire to a convent, as recommended by some of her pious friends. Her only pleasure seem ed to be in solitude. Seated under a tree. she would sit for hours, her eyes averted from every habitation, and fixed upon the sea. On the appearance of an infant, she involuntarily turned her head aside. - Colonel Maceroni's Memoirs.

#### Parker's Corn Sheller, Improved!

CAPABLE OF SHELLING 20 BUSHELS IN ONE HOUR!!!

THE subscribers have on hand a few of the A above Machines, which they unhesitatingly recommend as the most simple as well as the most effectual Corn Shellers now in use. Persons desirous of seeing them in operation, can do so by calling at Mr. Felix Meetze's store, on the corner below the golden horse. GREEN & ANDERSON.

Dec. 15,

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY. On the subject of Abolition Petitions. THURSDAY FEB. 7, 1839.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a

petition and said: I have received Mr. President a petitition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which I wish to present to the Senates It is signed by several hundred inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and chiefly of the to any consequences, however calemitous nise the name of the highly esteemed May perty are nothing; the deficiency of the ponor of the city and other respectable names, some of which are personally and well known to me. They express their regret that the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia continues to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress by inupon the consideration of Congress by inconsiderate and misguided individuals in other minds, and onward they pursue it, overconsiderate and misguided individuals in our er parts of the United States. They state that they do not desire the abolition of since that they do not desire the abolition of since of all consequences. With this class, the ry-within the District, even if Congress of abolishing it, without the consent of the people ing it, without the consent of the people ing it, without the consent of the people in the prohibition of the removal of alares from the prohibition of the removal of alares from directly affected by the measure; that it is a question solely between the people in the District and their only constitutional Legislature, institution of domestic slavery, are but so mapurely municipal, and one in which no exterior influence or interest can justly interfere, they avowedly and boldly aim, are but so that, if at any future period the people of the District should desire the abolition of slavery wishes known, when it will be time enough finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, to take the matter into consideration; that universal abolition, peaceably if it can, forselves to Congress because they are slaveholders; many of them are not -some of them they appear because they justly respect the tally distinct communities, as alien to the rights of those who own that description of communities in which the subject on which property, and because they entertain a deep they would operate resides, so far as concerns. conviction that the continued agitation of political power over that subject, as if they the question by those who have no right to lived in Africa or Asia, they nevertheless prorequest that their petition may be read .-which requested me to offer this petition, and believe that it expresses the almost unanimous sentiments of the people of the District of Columbia.

not only on the particular object of the petition but upon the great and interesting subject with which it is intimately associated. It is well known to the Senate said Mr.

Clay, that I have thought that the most judicious course with abolition petitions has not been of late pursued by Congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them, without opposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, by a majority of Congress that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act indefinitely upon them. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions since both look to an absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners. But there is a great difference in the form of proceeding, and, Mr. President, some experience in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with more mischievous consequences than the indiction of a positive injury. We all know that, even in private life, a volation of the existing usages and ceremonies of society cannot take place without serious prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have acquired a consideral le apparent force by blending with the object which they have in view a collateral ple. and totally different question arising out of an alleged violation of the right of petition.know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from its judgement, that right could be constitu-

persuaded would have checked the progress, if these if it had not altogether arrested the effors of should be found insufficient to invoke the abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work more potent powers of the bayonet. greater ability and with much happier effect, of the proceedings of the ultra aboli under the auspices of a committee, than it that I would seriously invite every considerate can be done by me. But, anxious as I always man in the country solemnly to pause, and am to contribute whatever is in my power to deliberately to reflect, not merely on our exthe harmony, concord, and happiness of this isting posture, but upon that dreadful precigreat people, I feel myself irresistably im- pice down which they would harry us. pelled to do whatever is in my power. in- is because these ultra abolitionists have ceascompetent as I feel myself to be, to dissuade ed to employ the instruments of reason and the public from continuing to agitate a sub persuasion, have made their cause political ject fraught with the most direful conse- and have appealed to the ballot box, that I

There are three classes of persons opposed | you. or apparently opposed, to the continued exfirst are those who, from sentiments of phil- olition displayed itself. The first was immeanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously diatety after the formation of the present opposed to the existence of slavery, but who Federal Government. When the Constituare no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers nity at large, and remained to be accurately of the States composing the confederacy. interpreted and defined. At that period nu-In this class may be comprehended the peace-ful and exemplary society of "Friends," prising not merely the Society of Friends one of whose established maxims is, an ab-but many other good men. Petitions were horrence of war in all its forms and the cul-tivation of peace and good will amongst man-

kind, The next class consists of apparent abolitionists that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co-operate with the abelitionists for the sale purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra abelitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard they may be. With them the rights of proers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a

government in which are concentrated the foodest hopes of a civilized world, are nothmany short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would

interfere with it, has an injurious influence mulgate to the world their purpose to be to manumit forthwith, and without compennity, and upon the well being and happiness sation, and without moral preparation, three nally protest as well against the mauthorised altogether separated from those under which intervention of which they complain, as against they live. I have said that immediate abocompliance therewith. But, as I wish these respectable petitioners to be themselves heard clusion of new States, were only means totant end. Unfortunately, they are not the ceeded. I am informed by the committee only means. Another, and much more ladeavoring to employ, of arraying one portion against another portion of the Union-With that view, in all their leading prints The performance of this service affords and publications, the alleged hortors of slawhich, with the permission of the Senate, I exaggerated colors, to excite the imaginations mean now to avail myself to say something. The slaveholder is held up and represented as the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements of fugitive slaves and of slaves to be sold are carefully collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detestation and hatred against one entire and the largest section of the Union. And like a notorious agitator upon another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that whilst I recognise in the justly wounded feelings of the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion he would better have consulted the dignity of his station and of his country in treating him with contemptuous silence. He would exclude us from European society— he, who himself can only obtain a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir,

But the means to which I have already adverted are not the only ones which this third class of ultra abolitionists are employ-ing to effect their ultimate end. They began their operations by professing to employ only which I differed than to violate the right of persuasive means in appealing to the human-petition in any case in which, according to the slaveholding portion of the Union. If tionally exercised, or where the object of the there were some kindness in this avowed mopetition could be safely or properly grauted. Still, it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized hold of the fact of the treatment which their petitions have received in Congress, and made injurious impressions upon to make these appeals to our duty and our the minds of a large portion of the communi- interest; but impatient with the slow influty. This, I think, might have been avoided ence of their logic upon our stupid minds, ed by the course which I should have been they recently resolved to change their system of action. For the agency of their And I desire now Mr. President, to advert to some of those topics which I think might substitute the powers of the ballot box, and have been usefully embodied in a report by he must be blind to what is passing before a committee of the Senate, and which, I am us, who does not perceive that the inevita-

I think the American Minister would have

best pursued the dictates of true dignity by regarding the language of the member of the

British House of Commons as the malignant

ravings of the plunderer of his own country,

and the libeller of a foreign and kindred peo-

would have been accomplished with much Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage am induced, upon this occasion, to address

There have been three epochs in the hisstence of slavery in the United States. The tory of our country at which the spirit of ab-