

# CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I. NO. 17.

Published every Tuesday.

## TERMS.

If paid within three months, . . . . . 3. 00  
If paid within three months after the close  
of the year, . . . . . 3. 50  
If not paid within that time, . . . . . 4. 00  
A company of six persons taking the paper at  
the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$15,  
paid in advance, and a company of ten persons  
at \$30; provided the names be forwarded togeth-  
er, accompanied by the money.

No paper to be discontinued but at the option  
of the Editor till arrangements are paid.

Advertisements inserted for 75 cents per square  
the first time, and 37½ for each subsequent inser-  
tion.

Persons sending in advertisements are request-  
ed to specify the number of times they are to be  
inserted; otherwise they will be continued till  
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The Postage must be paid on all communi-  
cations sent by mail.

## MEDICAL.

### CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF STUTTERING.

From the Elements of Physic, by Dr. Arnott.

"The most common cause of stuttering," says Dr. A. "is not, as has been almost universally believed, where the individual has a difficulty in respect to some particular letter or articulation, by the disobedience of the parts of the mouth which should form it to the will or power of association, but where the spasmodic interruption occurs altogether behind or beyond the mouth, viz. in the glottis, so as to affect all the articulations equally. To a person ignorant of anatomy, and therefore knowing not what or where the glottis is, it may be sufficient explanation to say, that it is the slit or narrow opening at the top of the windpipe, by which the air passes to and from the lungs, being situated just behind the root of the tongue. It is that which is felt to close suddenly in hiccup, arresting the ingress of air, and that which closes to prevent the egress of air from the chest of a person lifting a heavy weight, or making any straining exertion; it is that also, by the repeated shutting of which a person divides the sound in pronouncing several times, in distinct and rapid succession, any vowel, as o, o, o, o. Now the glottis during common speech need never be closed, and a stutterer is instantly cured, if by having his attention properly directed to it, he can keep it open. Had the edges or thin lips of the glottis been visible, like the external lips of the mouth, the nature of stuttering would not so long have remained a mystery, and the effort necessary to the cure would have forced itself upon the attention of the most careless observer; but because hidden, and professional men had not detected in how far they were concerned, and the patient himself had only a vague feeling of some difficulty, which, after straining, grimace, gustulation, and sometimes almost general convulsion of the body, gave way, the uncertainty with respect to the subject has remained. Even many persons who by attention and much labor had overcome the defect in themselves, as Demosthenes did, have not been able to describe to others the nature of their efforts, so as to insure imitation; and the author doubts much whether the quacks who have succeeded in relieving many cases, but in many also have failed, or have given only temporary relief, really understood what precise end in the action of the organs their imperfect directions were accomplishing.

"Now a stutterer, understanding of anatomy only what is stated above, will comprehend what he is to aim at, by being farther told, that when any sound is continuing, as when he is humming a single note or a tune, the glottis is necessarily open, and therefore, that when he chooses to begin pronouncing or droning any simple sound as the e of the English word berry, (to do which at once no stutterer has difficulty,) he thereby opens the glottis, and renders the pronunciation of any other sound easy. If then, in speaking or reading, he joins his words together, nearly as a person joins them in singing, (and this may be done without its being at all noted as a peculiarity of speech, for many persons do it in their ordinary conversation,) the voice never stops, the glottis never closes, and there is of course no stutter. The author has given this lesson, with an example, to a person, who before would have required half an hour to read a page, but who afterwards read it almost as smoothly as it was possible for any one to do; and who then, on transferring the lesson to the speech, by continued practice and attention, obtained the same facility with respect to it. There are many persons not accounted peculiar in their speech, who, in seeking words to express themselves, often rest between them on the simple sound of e mentioned above, saying, for instance, hesitatingly, "I e . . . . . you may,"—the sound never ceasing until the end of the sentence, however long the person may require to pronounce it. Now a stutterer, who, to open his glottis at the beginning of a phrase, or to open it in the middle after any interruption, uses such a sound, would not even at first be more remarkable than a drawing speaker, and he would only require to draw for a little while, until practice facilitated his command of the other sounds. Although producing the simple sound which we call the e of berry, or of the French word *feie*, is a means of opening the glottis, which by stutterers is found very generally to answer, there are many cases in which other means are more suitable, as the intelligent preceptor soon discovers. Were it possible to divide the nerves of the muscles which close the glottis, without at the same time destroying the faculty of producing voice, such an operation would be the most immediate and certain cure of stuttering; and the loss of the faculty of closing the glottis would be of no moment.

"The view given above of the nature of stuttering and its cure, explains the following facts, which to many persons have hitherto appeared extraordinary. Stutterers often can sing well, and without the least interruption—for the tone being continued, the glottis does not close. Many stutterers also can read poetry well, or any declamatory composition, in which the uninterrupted tone is almost as remarkable as in singing. The cause of stuttering being so simple as above described, one rule given and explained may, in certain cases, instantly cure the defect, however aggravated, as has been observed in not a few instances; and this explains also why an ignorant pretender may occasionally succeed in curing, by giving the rule of which he knows not the reason, and which he cannot modify to the peculiarities of other cases.

Stuttering is a mere habit, which any man of the least firmness of purpose can entirely overcome in a short time. We were once engaged in the occupation of school-teaching, and happening to have two or three stuttering pupils, we so far broke up their habit of stuttering that they could read aloud, and declaim in the presence of the school with little or no impediment or embarrassment. We did it by frequently taking them to a separate room, and making them read aloud to us. In doing which they were required to speak very slowly, and always with the muscles of the throat and neck and abdomen relaxed. Whenever they experienced the least difficulty in speaking they were advised to stop, relax the above muscles and again commence slowly. We have no doubt that this simple rule, if faithfully observed, would eventually cure any stammerer.

One of the pupils referred to we saw a few years afterwards. His habit of stammering had, from mere carelessness, returned. The others we have neither seen nor heard from. Editor.

## PARENTS DEPARTMENT.

### Uniformity necessary in the government of Children.

From Hall's Lectures on the education of children.

Parents are under obligations to cultivate uniformity in their course of treatment of children.

If the father or mother is rigid at one time, and lax at another—if they condemn to-day what was permitted yesterday—if they punish for a fault to-day, which passed unnoticed on a former occasion, how can they receive the affections or confidence of children. Parents cannot be too solicitous to be uniform, in their requisitions and prohibitions. Uniform censure, when children do wrong, and uniform approbation when they do right, are certainly dictated by reason and common sense. But without great care, it will be impossible to preserve entire equanimity of feeling, or pursue an unvarying course of conduct. The state of the health and flow of animal spirits are so subject to change, that the same object on different days, is contemplated through a different medium. It is very easy to guide a ship with wind and tide are favorable,—but in the storm, and the tempest, to maintain the same course, requires experience, skill, and great firmness. Still, this is more necessary now, than when

All calm the sky, the ocean sleeps.

"Unvarying and inflexible consistency should be exhibited by all whom Providence has placed at the head of a household. They should not only be excellent, but consistently excellent. An unbroken uniformity should reign over the whole character. Nothing contradictory, inexplicable, or irreconcilable should ever be seen."

In order to exhibit this consistent excellence, parents must practice self-government. How can one govern others who cannot govern himself? To all persons entrusted with power, self-government is valuable; and I may add, indispensable to a right performance of duty. Those who witness the whole tenor of our conduct, submit to our authority with more reluctance, than those who are less conversant with our infirmities. Hence, as parents are almost constantly exposed to the observation of their children, self-government is of more importance to them, than to the instructor, who is less frequently in the presence of his pupils. To the instructor, it is on some account more necessary, than to the magistrate. But to all it is essential, in order to exercise authority judiciously and successfully.

Self-government in parents must be universal in regard to its objects. It is manifestly wrong for me to indulge myself in things, which I condemn in others.

Does the parent or teacher labor to convince those who are placed under his care, that anger is sinful, he is under high obligations to restrain his own passions. Does he tell them that industry is a moral duty,—he must not love sloth and idleness himself. Does he admonish his children that slander is highly criminal—he must avoid both "inconsiderate and malicious slander" himself. Self-command must extend to thoughts as well as to the actions. Let there be ever so much effort on the part of parents to exhibit the appearance of self-government while before their households, if they do not really practice it, the deception will be apparent. It is impossible to dissimulate so successfully as to prevent detection. The effect of this will be worse, than if dissimulation had not been attempted, as it will show an evident disposition in the parent to wish for that indulgence, which he refuses to the child. Those, therefore, who do not strive to govern themselves as strictly, as they govern their children, are guilty of an important error;

James.

and cannot be viewed as pursuing a judicious course in training up the children which God has given them.

Parents should cultivate a spirit of patience. By this I mean a disposition to proceed in their labors for the welfare of their children, as assiduously in the midst of difficulties, as when none oppose them, and as constantly when unsuccessful, as when their efforts are crowned with a favorable termination: that the obliquity of children should not discompose them, or cause them to think their labor too difficult to be accomplished.

In order to exercise a proper degree of patience, the parent must contemplate beforehand, the nature of his duties, and the difficulties in the way of their performance.

One must be possessed of no common energy, to meet and overcome unexpected difficulties, without being moved by them, or showing impatience under them. But most persons can encounter perplexity and care, when anticipated, and the mind is nervous to endure them. If difficulties occur where none were anticipated, they often appear more formidable than they really are, and by the perturbation they produce, we are frequently embarrassed in the discharge of our appropriate duties.

"Instruction," says Dr. Dwight, "must be communicated to children, with the most unweary patience. Christ in this, and many other respects, has left us a perfect example. Although his disciples were dull of hearing, and slow of heart to believe; although they had many, and those often very unreasonable prejudices, his patience was never lessened. He taught them also without weariness, without fretfulness, without reproaches and without intermission. At times, indeed, he reproved them, and with some degree of severity; but always with tenderness and good will. In this manner should parents teach their children; should be patient with their ignorance, their backwardness to receive instruction; their mistakes; their forgetfulness; the necessity of teaching them again, and again, and the doubts and difficulties they from time to time suggest. In all these, parents should manifest not only quietness of mind but cheerfulness, & willingness to repeat instructions. Impatience disqualifies parents and all who have the care of children, for the faithful discharge of duty. Patience, on the other hand is an essential requisite, and should be cultivated by every parent, with great care."

In connection with the exercise of patience, I would urge parents to be persevering. Patient perseverance is in no instance more requisite, than in those, on whom it devolves

To pour the fresh instruction on the mind. If children were possessed of holy hearts—if the evils of ignorance only were to be overcome; if they always inclined to do right, when they once know what is right; if the work of instruction would be easy, and there would be little occasion to urge on parents the claims of perseverance. But it is not so. Children "are conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity." As soon as one fault is corrected, others will require attention. When one habit is formed, others also must be cultivated. It will often require the utmost perseverance to cherish virtuous propensities, and eradicate those which are evil. If a parent enters on a judicious course of discipline, it should be prosecuted with untiring constancy. If you attempt to correct a fault, and then yield to the obstinacy of the child, you will injure him more than if no attempt is made to secure his reformation. Efforts to form a necessary habit, if abandoned, will do hurt, rather than good. Every parent is under obligation both to his children and himself, to yield to no discouragement, in training them up, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. But if a determination to persevere is not formed and steadily adhered to, the discouragements he encounters will deter him from further efforts. Do you require a child to comply with a reasonable requisition? then let nothing prevent your being obeyed. This rule should be maintained as well when the command is trifling as when it is important. As much in little things as in great ones. If a child is prohibited some indulgence, no importunity of his should induce you to revoke your decision, unless you become satisfied that your original determination was clearly wrong. If you were deceived, and formed a wrong opinion, frankly acknowledge it. This may justify a change in your order.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Plan for an Agricultural Society.  
Maynton, Newberry District, S. C.  
January 23, 1836.

Mr Editor,—In your periodical for this month, I read an article on the establishment of Agricultural Societies, and with but a slight exception, I entirely concur, in the organization suggested by "A Reader," nor should I presume to propose any alteration was there not now in progress a plan consonant with the general objects of yours, but with additional ulterior advantages.

In the back country we have commenced organizing Agricultural Societies, and hope that not only you, Mr. Editor, but also your contributors, will co-operate in our endeavor to render them successful. I shall mention to you the plan of the Society to which I belong.

The Society has a President and Secretary the latter of whom acts as Treasurer; the whole society is arranged in separate committees, with their respective provinces allotted to them.

One Committee to experiment on the composition and application of manure, as required by different soils and adaptation to different productions, with a full detail of the culture, seasons, &c.; and another Committee exclusively to experiment upon cotton when to top it and whether material at all.

Others exclusively to corn and all small grain, &c.

Each member to pay annually into Treasury two dollars, which will accumulate a sufficiency to award any member making most corn, cotton, small grain, &c. to a single acre, a considerable premium, and also for the average crop. Also, for the finest one and three year's old blooded colts a premium, as well as common blooded colts, mule colts, and all other stock. Awards are adjudged by the Committees and respectively presented at their annual meetings for their exhibitions.

This systematic arrangement has resulted in the wiser culture of our lands, and in the better regulation of our slaves.

We contemplate, however, a farther extension of usefulness; in which, also, I hope all your intelligent readers will feel interested. After we have organized a number of these Societies and conformed them to a regular and systematic plan, we will send from each society annually, delegates to meet in Columbia, about the first of September, the earliest time that we can report with certainty on the prospect of our annual growing crop. Some of the consequences of this meeting, as to its effect upon our markets, are referred to in the contribution of "A Reader" alluded to.

Finally, would it not be advisable to call upon the Legislature, not only as suggested by the Society Committee for Learning, but also that it blend with the Professorship of Chemistry and Geology, also Agriculture in the South Carolina College. This would tend not only to develope immediate good results with their present plan, but would elicit more talent and better material for continued research.

As the project, however, is in its infancy, and rendered peculiarly discouraging from the general inactivity of our planters on the subject, you have the means through your valuable paper, either to mature or devise some alteration more conducive to the general good.

I have made these remarks in a hasty moment, if necessary, I will write again, when more at leisure. I. B. D.

## FRENCH MODE OF FATTENING CATTLE.

In some parts of France, according to an English writer on Agriculture, they fatten with mazes [Indian corn], "but in order to render it tender, they pour boiling hot water upon it, cover it up close, and give to the cattle the same day, and in this way it is a most excellent fattenner, both of cattle and poultry. But in order to make them fatten sooner and better, they give them every night, and sometimes of a morning, a ball of pork grease as large as an apple; they say this is both physic and food and makes them thrive the better.

"The fact of hog's grease being given, was confirmed at Souillac; it is given to increase the appetite, and answers so well, the beasts perfectly devour their food after it, and their coats become smooth and shining. The most fattening food they know for a bullock, is walnut oil cake. All here give salt plentifully, both to cattle and sheep. And this practice is more or less, universal through the whole kingdom.

"In Flanders, from Valenciennes to Orchies, for fattening beasts, and for cows, they dissolve linseed cake in hot water, and the animal drinks, not eats it, having various other food given at the same time, as hay, bran, &c.; for there is no point they adhere to more than always to give a variety of food to a fattening beast."

POTATO BREAD.—The manner of making this bread is simple and easy: boil good potatoes, properly drain off the water as soon as they have boiled sufficiently, let them remain in the warm kettle to dry, take off the skin, put them into a mortar and pound the meal fine, to which add a little fine salt. Previous to putting in the yeast to raise the bread, mix the potato meal thoroughly with the flour, afterwards pursue the usual process of making bread from flour.

Western Farmer.

ROASTED APPLES.—The following mode of roasting apples will make a rich dish, of rather an insipid one: Select the largest apples; scoop out the core without cutting quite through; fill the hollow with butter and fine soft sugar; let them roast in a slow oven, and serve up with the syrup. Ib.

CLOVE CAKE.—Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three of eggs, two spoonfuls of cloves—mix it with molasses. Ib.

## ABOLITION.

Remarks of Mr. PINEKEY and Mr. HAMMOND, on Mr. Pinekey's resolution.

Mr. PINEKEY said he would not detain the House long. He had offered the resolution before the House upon most deliberation, and after consultation with several highly respected and judicious friends and because he honestly believed it to be the very best course that could be adopted in relation to the dangerous and exciting subject to which it refers. Mr. P. said he was aware of the responsibility he assumed, but knowing that he was acting for the highest good of the whole country, he was perfectly ready and willing to encounter it. He was acting for the true interests of his constituents, for the true welfare of his native State, and of all the South, and he was neither afraid nor ashamed to add, with a view to the peace and preservation of the Union. But, because he had dared to adopt this course, he had been bitterly assailed by a certain party (the Telegraph) and that, too, before print (the Telegraph) and that, too, before he had even had an opportunity to assign his reasons. Sir, (said Mr. P.) let me say once for all, that I am not to be driven by

newspaper assaults, or calumnious imputations upon my motives, from my settled convictions of public duty, nor from my determined purpose to take high and patriotic ground upon this subject, and to prevent it, as far as I am able to do so, from being made a perpetual source of agitation, to the ruin of the South, and the destruction of the Union. I have no fear that the assaults to which I have alluded will injure me in the estimation of the citizens of Charleston. My constituents have known me long and they know me well. They know that I am utterly incapable of being tempted to desert my duty to them, in any matter in which their rights or interests are involved; and they will spurn the base imputation upon me, as an insult to themselves. But I do plead guilty to the heinous accusation of desiring harmony—of desiring to produce a safe, and advantageous, and honorable adjustment of this question. But how, Mr. Speaker? By evading the resolutions offered by the honorable member from Maine and Virginia, as I am charged with doing? No, sir. All who know me, either here or in South Carolina, know that I never have evaded or avoided any vote or any question, upon which it has ever been my duty to act as a public representative. It is not my nature: it is not my character. I would disdain to shrink from an open avowal of my sentiments, or record of my vote, upon any question which any gentleman could make before this House. How then, sir? By retracing ground already gained, and yielding an advantage obtained from the enemy? No, sir; for I know of no ground gained—no advantage obtained; but I am decidedly of opinion, on the contrary, that we have lost ground daily, by the course that has been pursued, and that we shall lose more and more, the longer it is persisted in. This accusation, then, is absurd. I have evaded nothing: I have yielded nothing. I deny the imputation, and every vile insinuation connected with it. But, sir, I do desire harmony; by producing harmonious, united, and efficient action—by taking higher ground than has yet been taken—by covering the whole field—by bringing up the main question, and acting upon that—and by doing what no one else has yet attempted to do—by procuring a direct vote and a practical result UPON THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY! This is my object, sir; and am I to be denounced for this? Are my constituents to be incited to suspect me, because I am honestly endeavoring to bring this distracting controversy to the very best issue of which it is susceptible? Is it treason to the South, sir, that this House should declare, by a solemn and deliberate vote, that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere with slavery in any of the States? Is it treason to the South, that this House should declare, by a solemn and deliberate vote, that Congress ought not, and will not, interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, and dangerous to the Union? Has such a point as this ever been gained before? Has ever such a vote been taken, or such declaration made, as this? Is it treason to the South, that a committee should be ordered to draught a report, as ably as they can, to secure and maintain the just rights of the slaveholding States and of the People of this District, on the one side, and at the same time to restore concord and tranquility amongst the various sections of this Confederacy, on the other? If this be treason to the South, sir, let my constituents judge me. I am responsible to them, but to no individual, he who he may. If this is treason to the Union, let the People of America decide: for I cheerfully acknowledge that, as a citizen of the Union, I am also responsible to them. But, at all events, however I may be denounced for my audacity in having acted thus, I have the consolation to know that the propositions I have offered meet the cordial approbation of many members from the South, than whom there are no purer patriots, or more devoted Southerners, upon this floor. Several of them have said that they would have rejoiced if this very course had been adopted at the beginning of the session; and I have every reason to believe that it will now be sustained by the almost undivided vote of the whole Southern delegation. What, then, Mr. Speaker, am I and all the Southern delegation who act with me, are all of us traitors; and is the individual who has assailed me, the only man who understands the interests, or cares for the rights and honor of the South? But, sir, I feel that I ought to ask pardon of the House for speaking in this manner. It is exceedingly painful to me to speak of myself at any time or in any place, but especially before so respectable and enlightened a body as this: but, in justice to myself, I could not have avoided it on the present occasion.

Sir, I will only trouble the House with one or two observations more. I wish my constituents to understand my motives. It is my duty, as the representative of the People of Charleston, to render an account to them of every thing that I may say or do in my public capacity, and I wish them to understand me distinctly, that they may judge me correctly, and especially before any false impressions may have been created in their minds. I say, then, Mr. Speaker, that I have three great objects in offering this resolution. The first is, so far as possible, to arrest the discussion of the subject of slavery within these walls, which I believe to be useless—worse than useless—pernicious to the South and dangerous to the whole country. The second is, to bring the whole subject of the abolition of slavery to a practical result, in a manner satisfactory to the South, and calculated also to tranquillize the North, and calculated also to confirm the Union. My last object is—and this indeed substantially

includes the whole—my last object is to put down the spirit of fanaticism—to repress the spirit of incendiary agitation—by disseminating throughout the country a calm and temperate report, emanating from this body, having the high sanction of the National Legislature, and calculated, both by its own arguments and the high source from which it issues, to produce that sound and rational state of public opinion in the non-slaveholding States, which is equally due to the South, and to the preservation of the Union; and, for this great purpose, sir, I would cover the whole ground. I would embrace the States as well as the District of Columbia. I know no reasonable objection to doing so, and it is justified by precedent. It is the very course that was adopted by Congress in the memorable resolution of 1790—a course that was sustained (I believe proposed) by the venerable Madison, and that received the unanimous sanction of the whole Southern delegation of that day; and I can see no reason why the same course should not receive the unanimous sanction of the whole Southern delegation now. In my humble judgment, it is the only course by which we can bring this matter to an advantageous issue. Hitherto we have been fighting about mere abstractions. Hitherto we have been contending about the right of petition, and other minor and unimportant points. We have been wasting our energies, and losing ground upon a false issue, an issue upon which we never can arrive at a practical result—an issue upon which the whole North is united, and the South divided; and the very debate upon which, so far from doing the least good, only increases the spirit of abolition at the North, inflames excitement at the South, and is daily widening the breach between the different members of the Union.

Now, sir, I am for overstepping these minor, abstract points, and taking higher ground. I am for taking the question upon the whole subject. I would let the right of petition alone, as no way material to the true issue, I would have a broad and comprehensive declaration, that Congress possesses no authority over slavery here or elsewhere, and will not interfere with it in any way whatever. Is not this the true position for the South, sir? I think it is; and my constituents, too, (all of whom own slaves,) will think upon it too. Sir, the emancipationists aim at general emancipation. No candid man can doubt it, or deny it. All their writings and publications prove it. You cannot read the proceedings of a single anti-slavery society, or a single production of the incendiary press, without being thoroughly convinced that they contemplate abolition in the States as their grand ultimate object, and that they never will be satisfied with any thing short of it, as long as they have the slightest shadow of a hope. Now, sir, I would meet them, and defeat them, at once and forever, upon that. I consider that we do but little, if we do not crush their hopes in relation to the States. There can be no doubt that all their attempts to procure abolition in the District are, that it may constitute a foundation for their general scheme. They regard it as an entering wedge by which they may carry on their operations afterwards to an indefinite extent. Give them this District as a lever, and they will never cease until they bring this Government to act upon the States. I would, therefore, cut off all their hopes at once, as regards the States, by saying to them, plainly and distinctly, that this Government possesses no power whatever, by which they could be aided in their views. Satisfy them that they have no hopes in relation to the District. But, "to make assurance doubly sure," I would also destroy their hopes as regards this District. I would meet them at every point, and put them down on all. I would say to them, that so far from their ever obtaining the aid of this Government in their designs upon the States, they shall never be permitted even to obtain a foothold here. They shall never be permitted to use this District for the purpose of convulsion and disunion. And, surely, Mr. Speaker, if any thing on earth can repress the spirit of incendiary agitation, each proceedings on the part of this House must produce that effect. And not only that, sir; it will not only tend, as I firmly believe, to check and repress the fanatics, but what is still more important, it will tend, powerfully and irresistibly, to produce a high-toned, generous patriotism, an enlarged, magnanimous American spirit, in the great body of the non-slaveholding States, eminently favorable to the cause of peace, and to the constitutional rights and interests of the Southern States. Only let this House adopt the course indicated in the resolutions I have offered, and, my life upon it, they will be sustained by every honest heart, by every true American patriot, in every non-slaveholding State of this great Republic.

Now, sir, this is the very result I desire to produce. The battle of abolition is to be fought, not at the South, but in the non-slaveholding States. The People of the non-slaveholding States are divided into two classes: the incendiary fanatics, who are plotting our destruction, and the destruction of this Union—and the great body of the People, who respect the rights and feelings of their Southern brethren, and are doing all they can to put the fanatics down. What, then, is our policy? To make a new issue upon abstract points? To change the whole aspect of the question, by contending against the right of petition, and thus increase abolition, and drive our supporters from the field? No, sir; I would strengthen our friends, not weaken them. I would let them fight the abolitionists in their own way, and not hamper or trammel them by making new contests, or creating new difficulties of any kind whatever. And I do firmly and conscientiously believe that, if this course is adopted, they will succeed a last object is—and this indeed substantially