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TERMS.

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### RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Cultivator. MANURING

Was held in such high estimation by the Romans, that immortality was given to Stu-entius for the invention. They collected it from every source which had been thought of by the moderns, vegetable, animal and mineral, territorial, aquatic and marine. Animal dung was divided into three kinds, that which is produced by birds, by men, and cattle.-Pigeon dung was prefered to all, and next human ordure and urine. Pegcon dung was applied as a top-dressing; and human dung mixed with the cleanings of the villia, and with urne, was applied to the roots of the vine and olive. Dunghills were direct. ed to be placed near the villa, their bottoms hollowed out to retain the moisture, and their sides and tops defended from the sun by twigs and leaves .- Enc. of Ag. p. 25 .-Good farmers know how to prize and to economise the food for their animals-they save even the crumbs-but few, very few are equally careful of the food of vegetables, which are to feed and fatten their animals. What an astonishing quantity of the latter is disregarded or wasted upon our best managed farms. Every substance which has formed a part of vegetables. The urne of animals, which with us all runs to waste; the dung of fowls, which we generally disregard; all vegetable and animal matter which taint the atmosphere; the fiith about our dwellings, the refuse and slops of our kitchens, which are seldom husbanded; and the ashes from our hearths, all afford materials upon which plants live, grow and multiply their increase. Not a particle of vegetable or animal matter is destructible. It may die wither and rot-it may be reduced to a fluid, nay, a gaseous state—and become invisible to the eye-and yet it is not lost, not destroyed, however often it may change its form. These elements controlled by natu ral laws, will again unite, assume an organic form, and become again parts of vegetables and animals. Truly "all flesh is but

## PRESERVING WHEAT FROM SMUT.

The French chemists have multiplied experiments to preserve wheat from the disease which is indiscriminately named blight smut, &c. This is well ascertained to proceed from microscopic grains, or atoms of black dust, which germinate, reproduce themselves, and take possession of the car. In the Bbiliothique Physico-Economique, liming, by immersion, is said to be the only preventive, warrented by science, and sanctioned by experience. The directions given for this operation enjoin, that in order to destroy this germ in 4 1-2 bushels of wheat six or seven gallons of water must be employed according to the greater or less dryness of the grain, and from 2 lbs. 3 oz. to 2 lbs. 10 oz. of quick lime, according as its quality is more or less active, or to the greater or less degree of smut in the corn. Bale a part of the water, and slake the lime with it after which add the remainder of the water. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as that we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the lime water upon the grain placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing at first with a flat stick and afterwards with a shovel. The liquor should at first be three or four fingers breadth over the level of the wheat. Leave the grain to soke twenty-four hours, turning it five or six times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion, does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed in the ordinary way. It adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and, as it carries with it moisture enough to develope the embryo, the wheat will not suffer for want of rain; insects will not attack it as they cannot bear the acrid tast of lime .- See Rep. of Arts, v. 34 .- The utility of lime in preventing smut is well known to many of our farmers; but the mode of doing it by immersion, according to the above directions, has manifest advantages over the common mode of using it in a dry state.

# GRAPE DIET.

The physicians of Geneva send some of their patients to the Pays de Vaud, during vintage, to take what is called a regular course of grapes-that is, to subsist three weeks entirely on this fruit, without taking any other food or drink. In a few days a grape diet becomes agreeable and weak pounds being sifted on to every ton. persons, and the insane, have found great relief from subsisting on it for three or four weeks-Bakewell's Travels, v. 11, p. 206. We can add our own authority in confirmation of the utility of a grape diet. We have twice made our almost entire food, from ten to fourteen days each time, when confined with a billious fever. We ate them without stint-they were at no time ungrateful to the stomach, and we are satisfied they did us much good. Reader, have you plan-

THE EARTHS NOT FOOD FOR PLANTS. Giobert mixed together lime, clay, sand

and magnesia, the true earths, in such proportions as are generally to be met with in fertile soils, and moistioned them with water. Several different grains were then thrown into this artificial soil, which germinated indeed, but did not thrive, and perished when the nourishment of the cotyledonsthe lobes of the seeds—was exhausted.—Sec Enc. of Gard. p. 201. Hence it is neither earths, nor water, nor air, nor all combined which afford the true food of plants—though all are essential agents in preparing and elaborating this food. It is vegetable and animal matters-dung-filthy dung-filthy-that feeds and fattens the plants that administer to the wants and comforts of man and beast.

#### A GOOD SOIL,

According to Bergman, contains four parts of clay, three of sand, two of calcareous earth, and one of magnesia, and quantum sufficit of vegetable matter. In 400 grains of good soil, Foureroy found 52 of water sand 240, vegetable fibre 5, vegetatable extract 3, clay 48, magnesia 2, oxide of iron 14, calcareous earth 30; loss 6 .-Loudon, p. 200. The ability, in the farmer, to analyse his soils, would not only serve to discover their defects, but would enable him often to correct them, at little cost, and to apply to them, with more certainty, the crops to which they are most suitably adapt-

#### TIMBER.

The best timber is that which is seasoned before it is cut down. If a free be barked the year before it is cut down, the sap is expelled, and the alburnum is converted into wood in the course of the year.—Enc. of Gard. p. 174.

IMPORTANCE OF SALT TO CATTLE AND SHEEP

Salt, as a condiment is as grateful and as beneficial to domestic animals as it is to man. It serves the same purposes to both. We can readily determine, that it promote our health and comfort best when taken with our daily food. Then why not equally so to the cattle of our farms? If may be apprehended, that if permitted, the latter will take it in excess. This is not so. If they have constant access to salt, domestic animals will take no more than is required by their natural wants. But if given to them only at long intervals, they will then, if opportunity presents, indulge in it to excess. We have had salt troughs under the sheds in our yards for a dozen years, in which salt has been constantly kept and to which our cattle have had daily access; and they have not only not taken it in excess, but they have been wholly exempt from disease; and although they have been ic I three months in a year with ruta baga, and pastured often in fresh rank clover, they have in no case been hoven, nor has their milk or butter been tainted with the flavor of the turnip.

Some years ago, the duty upon salt in Great Brittain, was so high as almost to preclude its use for farm stock. Petitions were sent to parliament, for a repeal of these duties so far as they affected agriculture. The committee to whom the subject was referred called before them many eminent farmers and others, to testify as to matters involved in the inquiry. The evidence was voluminous and conclusive, not only that the duty amounted almost to a prohibition of its use for cattle, and for the poor, but that where this privation had been felt, diseases had multiplied, to man and beast to an alarming extent. We refer to the London Repertory of Arts, vols. 34 and 35 for particulars In the mean time we give an abstract of the evidence of two of the witnesses, so far as regards the benefits of the daily use of salt to animals, well known as men of distinguished eminence, and of extensive practical agricultural knowledge.

J. C. Curwin, M. P. states, among other advantages of giving salt to his animals, daily, that it removed the unpleasant flavor from the milk of cows fed with turnips; that it greatly lessened inflammatory diseases-promoted digestion-increased the quantity of milk, and disposed the animal to fatten. That it improved the general health and spirits of horses, rendered the gloss of their coats remarkably fine, and, given at the rate of 8 to 12 ounces per day, rendered fit for service some which had become disabled by a disorder called the grease. That given to sheep, in the quantity of two ounces per day, it preserves their health, renders them sound, and sensibly improves their

Lord Somerville, considers salt all important to sheep. Without it even on dry soils, his flock became sickly, and he lost many. Giving it twice a week, they were healthy. Salt preserves hay, and restores it when damaged. In the humid climate of Great Britain, his lordship feeds a ton of salt to every thousand sheep annually. It is particularly serviceable with green food, clover and turnips, and prevents and cures the hoven, which is pent-up wind, occasioned by excess of fermentation in the stomach. In a wet season he did not lose a sheep, although fed with turnips, and he considered salt as a specific against disease. He generally gives it with hay, about twenty-five

These facts are of high authority, and of deep interest to the cattle and sheep farmer, and of general application. The low price of salt among us will enable every farmer to profit by them .... Cultivator.

Gapes in Chickens .- One of our subscri bers informs us, that a drop of the spirits of turpentine, put into the mouth of a chicken from the point of a feather or otherwise, will cure the gapes in chickens. Another says ted a grape vine? If not, do it the coming that mixing salt with their food will prevent gislature of Kentucky. their taking gapes .-- Ohio Farmer.

From the Columbia Telescope.

\*LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The act incorporating a company for the construction of a Rail Road, from Charleston to Cincinnati and Louisville on the Ohio River, having become a law in the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State to cause the necessary surveys to be made, met in Columbia on Friday last, the 25th inst. The following named gentlemen compose this commission, all of whom were present.

GEN. HAYNE, Chairman. Col. BLANDING, GEN. THOS. F. JONES, HON. P. NOBLE, DR. THOS. SMITH, CHAS, EDMONDSTON, Esq.

The Board adjourned on Saturday, after making all the preliminary arrangements for entering immediately upon the necessary explorations and surveys.

Col. James Gadsden was unanimously appointed Chief Engineer; and with the assistance of the following officers, (who have been ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War) it is expected will enter immediately upon the exploration of all the passes through the mountains, viz:

> CAPT. WILLIAMS, LIEUT. DRAYTON,

LIEUT. WHITE, of the U. S. Army, & Mr. FEATHERSTONEHAUGH, a Civil Engineer in the service of the Government-all of them advantageously known to the pub-

In addition to these officers, it is understood that efforts will be made by the Board to obtain the service of Col. Brisbane, now in command of a Regiment in Florida, and Capt. HUGER, and Lieut. Colcock, of the army-officers whose zeal and abilities eminently qualify them for the work.

Gen. HAYNE, as Chairman of the Board, and as agent of the State under the appointment of the Governor, will, we are informed, have the general superintendence of the operations, during the recess of the Board, and for that purpose, will consult and arrange with the Engineers the course of pro-

In the appointment of Col. Gadsden to the important office of Chief Engineer, there is every reason to believe that a gentleman has been selected whose distinguished talents and high character will command public confidence in an eminent degree. corps of U.S. Engineers. He was present in that capacity during the New-Orleans campaign, and served also as an Aid de Camp to Gen. Jackson. He was greatly distinguished for his gallantry and military talents, as well as his skill as an engineer, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of his commander. So highly were is talents and character estimated by the Government, that on the resignation of Gen. Bernard he was appointed to succeed him as Chief Engineer and head of the Bureau in Washington, charged with the superintendance of all the scientific surveys made under the orders of the War Department; which station he filled until the new organization, by which that office was abolished. Col. Gadsden was also at the head of the Board employed by the Charleston and Columbia committees in November and December last to explore the passages through the Allegany and Cumberland mountains; on which subject he made, in conjunction with his colleagues, (Col. Brisbane and Mr. Holmes) a REPORT, which we understand gives ample testimony of his scientific attainments, sound judgment, and practical knowledge. The valuable information which it affords will be of great service in making the surveys now to be commenced. On the whole, it is believed that a gentleman better qualified for the office could not have been obtained in the United States, and we trust that his valuable services may be

secured to his native State. Prior to the adjournment of the Board, Col. Blanding laid before them a mass of valuable information or, the subject of the" proposed Rail Road, especially in connection with the resources of the extensive region with which it will open communication -which was deemed by the Board of such importance as to induce them to request that he would prepare a Report on those subjects, to be published for general information. This document will not only be valuable for its statistical information but will also embrace, a satisfactory explanation of the various amendments which were made to the Charter by the Legislature of Kentucky, most of which, in the opinion of Col. BLANDING will tend to promote the progress of the work, and extend its usefulness.

The undersigned, in obedience to the direction of the COMMISSIONERS, would invite the attention of his fellow citizens to the sub ject of the RAIL ROAD CONVENTION, which is to be held at Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 4th of July Next.

The object of that Convention is, to bring together, by their Delegates, the people of all the States directly interested in the proposed Rail Road, which is to extend from Charleston to the Ohio River. It is very desirable that South Carolina should be fully and ably represented in that Convention. No State can have a deeper interest in the proposed Road. It is now certain that Ohio, Tennessec, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Georgia, will send to that Convention many of their ablest men, deeply interested in the

\*This is the amended title adopted by the Le-Lieut, Reid has eince been added.

a controlling influence upon the undertak. ing. In order that these measures should be conceived in wisdom, and be guided by a spirit of conciliation and harmony—it is of the last importance, that ample information should be spread before the Convention, in relation to the resources and character of the whole country, through which the proto our own State, but to our whole country, laws, domestic policy and peculiar interests will of course suggest to every patriotic ci- of every other State"-"That all such tizen the high duty of suffering no feelings of interference, which tends to alienate one local interests or sectional jealousies, to find portion of our countrymen from the rest, a place in the measures to be adopted, in re- deserves to be frowned upon with indignalation to this noble-enterprise. Let Dele tion by all who cherish the principles of our gates be selected from among those best informed on the subject of the productions, the cost of labor and materials, and other facilities for the construction of the proposed Road and let them carry with them ample information on all of these points, charg. | their brethren in other States into the abolied only by those they represent, to use their best efforts to promote the grand object, the the master, and to the passions of the slave; been made, except upon the express consuccess of which will be an enduring mon-

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Chairman, &c. Columbia, S. C. 28th March, 1836.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD IN NORTH CAROLINA. A convention of delegates from several counties of N. Carolina met in Trenton, at war with every rule of moral duty, and Jones county on the 15th instant, and adopted the following among other resolutions.

Resolved, That whilst we are the advocates of any system of Internal Improvement which will promote the interest and welfare of any portion of North Carolina, we cannot but regret the want of unanimity among our citizens upon such a system as will build up a market within our own State, develope our own resources, and secure to ourselves the advantages which our climate, soil and scaport towns, are so well calculated to af-

Resolved, That we believe that the construction of a Rail Road from the part of full remembrance of that common associa-Beaufort, through Trenton, and thence west- tion, plight to them their faith to maintain public confidence in an eminent degree. ward, would not only promote the prosperi-This gentleman (who is well known through-ty of North Carolina by staying the tide of they had thus solemnly declared." out the Western States) is a native of S. emigration and increasing the wealth of her Carolina, and a grandson of the venerable citizens, but in a political point of view, ctioned by myself appear to me to cover magnitude. It is also due to them to say, Gen. Gadsden, of revolutionary memory. would be the means of making us a content the whole ground, save the abstract question that their sentiments on this subject spring. He was for many years an officer in the ted, united and happy people, and of giving to which you have been pleased to call my to our good old State, a character and standing co-equal with that ofher sister States which her want of Internal Improvements afford me, to explain myself fully on that and consequent dependence, have so long also. As anxious as you can possibly be, unfortunately deprived her of.

> Resolved, As the sense of this Conven- subject, I have considered the question you tion, that we will use all honorable means to have propounded to me, with a sincere promote the construction of this Rail Road desire to arrive at the conclusion, that the ject with party politics, those sentiments and in furtherance of that object, that a Com- subject, in respect to the district of Comittee be appointed by the Chair to draft a Memorial to the next General Assembly of this State setting forth the great necessity, utility and advantages of this Rail Road, and praying the General Assembly, for an appropriation in money to carry the same into oper- that I have not been able to satisfy myself I have described, is certainly true; but their Resolved, That our Representatives in

> the next General Assembly be instructed to in all cases whatsoever" over the Federal procure the passage of an act of incorpora. District does not confer on that body the aggravated by imprudence, many of them, ion for said Rail Road, to present the said Memorial to the said General Assembly, otherwise have been possessed by the States sounder views of the subject; and the and to use all honorable means to obtain an of Maryland and Virginia; or that Con. appropriation as aforesaid.

Resolved, That our sister counties thro'out the State, be respectfully solicited to co- those States might themselves take within operate with us, in this great and important undertaking, and that copies of these reso- rights of sovereignty. lutions be sent to the Chairman of every County Court in the State.

## WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1836.

Gentlemen :- I have the honor to acme of the deep anxiety which is felt by a portion of your fellow citizens, as to my views upon a topic vitally affecting their but disposed, to surrender upon conviction those who differ with them in opinion. As immediate welfare and happiness, and of of error-I do not hesitate to give it to you far as my observation has enabled me to the importance of their being possessed of as my deliberate and well considered o- judge, it is due to them to say, that as there a thorough knowledge of them; and asking pinion, that there are objections to the exme to say whether I do or do not believe ercise of this power, against the wishes of opinion upon their part during the pres that Congress has the Constitutional power the slave holding States, as imperative in excitement, so has there been no evidence to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am not only willing but desirous, gentlemen, that you should have the most thorough knowledge of my views and feelings upon the delicate and interesting subject with which your question is connected; and I shall endeavor to acquaint granted, that it is to that circumstance, you with them in the fullest manner in my rather than to any other, that I am to ascribe ing and observing minds, that the question

being in political communication with you, this subject. I recognise, to the fullest ex- with safety to those paramount objects I am not advised whether the sentiments tent, the propriety of this desire on your Do not these considerations justify the relating to it, which have been avowed by part; and although there is nothing in your hope, that from them, at least, we may myself and by my authority, within the last two years, have come to your knowledge. deem it therefore proper, to furnish you with the substance of them before I reply to the desire of that portion of them which is repress instead of increasing agitation, and

1st. An opinion that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner, or to any extent with the subject of slavery in the

so in the District of Columbia; and

3rdly. The statement of my full concurquestions involved in the deliberations which effect, are under no obligations to trust me. have less to those effect, the influence led to its adoption, and that the compromise An opportunity is afforded them to exercise their names and character, will be careful

the measures to be there adopted, will exert binding in honor and good faith, independently of the force of agreement, on to complain of its exercise than myself. all who live under its protection and participate in the benefits of which it is the source"-" That the relation of master and slave is a matter exclusively belonging to Government or people of any other State, posed Road may pass. With these views or by the General Government, to interfere the citizens of South Carolina are earnestly with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of requested to assemble in their respective ju-that compromise which lies at the basis of tion, that the seat of the Federal Governdicial districts, and appoint Delegates to the Knoxville Convention. The magnitude and hope to maintain the Union of the States by Knoxville Convention. The magnitude and | hope to maintain the Union of the States by importance of the proposed work, not only abstaining from all interference with the revolutiouary fathers, and who desire to preserve the Constitution by the exercise of that spirit of amity, which animated its framers"-" That they deprecated the conduct of those who are attempting to coerce the state of things which now exists, had tion of slavery, by appeals to the fears of the cession of the District would not have and that they could not but consider them dition that Congress should exercise no such ument of the wisdom and patriotism of our as disturbers of the public peace, and would, power; and that with such a condition the by all constitutional means, exert their influence to arrest the progress of such opinion, have been readily accepted. measures"-" That whilst they would maintain inviolate the liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press, they consider discussions, which, from their nature, tend to inflame the public mind and put in jeopardy the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, every suggestion of humanity, and would be constrained, moreover, to regard those, who with a full knowledge of their pernicious tendency, persist in carrying them, on, as disloyal to the Union" --- "That the people of the South would do great injustice if they allow themselves to believe, that the few who are interfering with the question of slavery, are acting in accordance with the sentiments of the North upon the subject;" and finally,
"That they made these declarations to their Southern brethren in the same spirit of amity which bound together their fathers a simple act of justice to my fellow citizens and ours, during a long and eventful struggle for independence, and that they did, in

These views, thus expressed and sanattention, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity you have felt it your duty to to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing lumbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz. the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candour, to say to you, that the grant to Congress, in the Constitusame authority over the subject that would gress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District, as their own limits, and consistently with their

Thus viewing the matter, I would not, knowledge the receipt of your letter apprising impressions upon the abstract question of and the marked excellence of their conwhich I shall at all times be not only ready,

You have alluded in your letter to the conspicuous situation in which I have been placed before the public; and I take it for that not only you, but all the people of the the determination equally decided, to resist rence in the sentiments expressed by the the States where it exists. In saying this, I tender neither to them, nor to you, any most important of which are as follows, viz: "That the Constitution of the United and convictions of duty. Those who doubt of the dangerous consequences to which the States carries with it an adjustment of all that they will be carried into full and fair efforts of the Abolitionists so evidently send,

success of the work; and it is expected, that of interests in which it was founded, is their free choice in the matter, and they may be assured, that there is no one less likely

The peculiar importance of the subject, and a desire (which you will allow me to feel) that my views of it should be correctly understood, make it proper that I should exthe people of each State within its own boundary, and that any attempt by the pressed. They are founded, amongst others, on the following considerations, viz:

1st. I believe, that if it had been foreseen. at the time of the adoption of the Constituthere agitated to the prejudice of those holding this species of property, the right to de so, would, with the assent of the nonslave holding States, have been made an exception to the unrestricted legislative power given to Congress over the District to be

2dly. I cannot but regard the agitation of this subject in the District of Columbia, as a surprise upon the people of Maryland and Virginia, being very confident that if been at all apprehended by those States, cession would, in the then state of public

3dly. I do therefore believe that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding States, (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests, which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not certain destruction to the Union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested, as to prevent it.

I think it due to the occasion, and only of the North, of all political parties, to add the expression of my full belief, that the opinions above expressed, accord in sub-stance, with those entertained by a larger majority of the people of the non-slave-holding States than has ever before existed in those States on a public question of equal. out of considerations of too high a character, and look to consequences of too solemn an import, to be shaken by slight causes. With only a generous confidence on the part of the South, in their Brothren of the North, and a firm determination on the part of each, to visit with their severest displeasure any attempt to connect the subcannot be overthrown. All future attempts on the part of the abolitionists to do so, will then only serve to accumulate and concentrate public odium on themselves. That there are persons at the North, who are far from concurring in the prevailing sentiment numbers when compared with the rest of the tion, of the power of "exclusive legislation, community are very inconsiderable; and if the condition of things be not greatly I have no doubt, will ultimately adop efforts of those who may persist in the work of agitation, may be overcome by reason, or rendered inoperative by constitutional remedies.

To one class of those who have hitherto

petitioned Congress for the abolition of

slavery in the District of Columbia, I canfrom the lights now before me, feel myself not forbear to refer. I allude to the society safe in pronouncing that Congress does not of Friends, or the people usually denomipossess the power of interfering with or nated Quakers. The uniformity of their abolishing slavery in the District of Co- course upon this subject, the temperate lumbia. But, whilst such are my present manner in which it has been manifested the legal power of Congress-impressions duct and character, appear to liave conciliated respect for their motives, even from has been no indication of any change of their nature and obligations, in regulating of a disposition to lend themselves to the the conduct of public men, as the most undue agitations of the public mind atpalpable want of Constitutional power would tempted by others. There is certainly no class of people in this country, who have a deeper interest in the preservation of the Union and of the happy system of Govern-ment which it upholds, than they; and it has now become very apparent to all reflectthe solicitude felt by yourselves and your of slavery in the District of Columbia can-Not having, heretofore, had the honor of fellow citizens, in respect to my views on not be pressed to the result they desire, letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer reasonably expect, for the future, a mode of dealing with the subject, which, whilst it United States shall now understand, that if does not injustice to their principles, shall your more specific inquiry. The avowals favorable to my elevation to the Chief not endanger the great interests to which I to which I refer, were—

Magistracy, should be gratified, 1 must go have referred? To doubt it, would be to into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and distrust the influence which industry, morauncompromising opponent of any attempt on lity, inteligence and republican habitsthe part of Congress to abolish slavery in qualities which all admit them to possess the District of Columbia, against the wishes in a high degree—are calculated, in great 2d. Against the propriety of their doing of the slave holding States; and also with emergencies, to exert upon the conduct of their possessors. And for the like reason the slightest interference with the subject in it may certainly be expected that well dis. posed persons of other religious denomina-