

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., April 16, 1840.

NO. 11.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuation. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

THE NEW YORKER.

PRICES REDUCED TO A CASH STANDARD!

Entirely New Type, &c.

The Publishers of the New Yorker, respectfully announce to the public, that on Saturday, the 21st day of March, will be issued the Seventh (annual) Volume of their Folio form, and the Ninth (semi-annual) Volume of their double Quarto, or octavo edition for preservation, and binding. Both papers will be printed on an entirely new type, and in a new and beautiful draft, on the same large imperial paper as formerly.

The New Yorker will pursue the same general course, and maintain the same character as hitherto, with such improvements, in details and execution as Experience has suggested, or may suggest. Its columns will be devoted to:

I. Original and Selected Literature.—Comprising Tales, Poems, Essays, Reviews of new Works, Biographical, Historical and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. In the department of Original Literature, the editors have the assistance of able pens, while their Selections are culled from the widest range of British and American current and Periodical Literature.

II. Political Intelligence.—Under this head, brief notices of movements of Parties, throughout the Union are constantly given, with accounts of all important Conventions, Nominations, &c., but especially of every Election of State, &c., with the votes compared with those of previous years, and it is believed that in this department The New Yorker already holds a rank not beneath that of any journal in the Union.

III. General Intelligence.—Under this head a condensed but comprehensive summary of the News of the Day, Foreign and Domestic, will from week to week be given.

Terms.—The Folio edition, will be issued every Saturday morning, at the reduced price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

The Quarto edition, is published and mailed every Saturday evening, on a double medium sheet of sixteen large three-column pages, excluding Advertisements, and including a page of new and popular Music, and afforded at Three Dollars per annum, payable in all cases in advance. For Five Dollars, (post paid) in advance, two copies will be mailed for one year.

Address H. GREELY & Co., No. 21 Ann street, New York, }
Or the Subscriber at Edgefield C. H. }
March, 1840. C. A. MEIGS, Ag't

Valuable Family Paper.

The Publisher of the Paptist Advocate, respectfully informs the Christian public, that he has made arrangements for publishing every week, in the above paper,

Illustrations of the Bible. Consisting of views of the most remarkable places and objects, mentioned in the Old and New Testaments: Also, views of the principal Missionary Stations, throughout the world—Engraved by the first Artists in the United States, of the original sketches, taken on the spot, by Laborde, Forbin, Morier, Le Bruyn, Ker Porter, Stephens, Buckingham, McFarlane and others.

The paper is established on a permanent basis—being sustained by an Association with a Capital Stock of \$10,000.

Terms.—The Advocate is published at two dollars and fifty cents, in advance.

Address ROBERT SEARS, }
122 Nassau street, N. Y. }
Or the Subscriber, at Edgefield C. House }
March, 1840. C. A. MEIGS, Ag't

The Mount Pleasant Silk

Agricultural,

AND FARMER'S MANUEL.

A Monthly Publication devoted to the Growth of Silk, Manufacture of Beet Sugar, and the Improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy; has just been improved and enlarged, and is now the neatest and cheapest Publication of the kind issued from any country office in the United States.—

Each number contains 24 octavo pages with the addition of a cover and a neatly executed frontispiece, representing the Silk-worm in its various stages, and will be delivered to single subscribers at the remarkably low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance; or SEVEN COPIES will be forwarded for FIVE DOLLARS—FIFTEEN COPIES for TEN DOLLARS—25 COPIES for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, or 40 COPIES for TWENTY DOLLARS, for one year, according to orders.

Orders for this work, postage paid, addressed to ALGER & MILLER, Brandonville P. O. Preston county, Va., will receive prompt attention.

Subscriptions received by W. F. Duriso, Agent for Edgefield District.

Editors who will publish the above (and this note) a few times, and announce themselves as agents for this work, will receive two copies for one year, which will be sent to them as soon as their papers are received containing the advertisement.

March 12, 1840.

Phoenix Stone Ware Factory.

TO MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC

IN GENERAL.

The Subscribers having been engaged in the manufacturing of Stone Ware at Pottersville, in Edgefield, S. C. for many years and from long experience, and former owners of that establishment, have located themselves at the Phoenix Factory, Shaws Creek, twelve miles from Edgefield C. House on the main Road leading from Newberry, Union, and the upper Districts to Aiken, for the purpose of manufacturing Stone Ware in all its various branches. They have procured the best workmen and are constantly making up, and have a large stock on hand. Their assortment is the most complete ever offered for sale in this market, to which they would call the attention of Druggists, Merchants and Planters, and all those who wish to purchase any thing in their line. Among the many articles of which their stock is composed, are the following:

Jars of all sizes from ¼ gallon to 20 gallons. Jugs of all sizes do. 2 do. 20 do. Churns of all sizes do. 5 do. Bowls or pans of all sizes, from ½ do. to 5 do. Butter Pots of all sizes from ½ do. to 3 do. with covers.

Pitchers of all sizes from ½ do. to 3 do. And lids neatly made for jars and churns if desired.

Stew Pots of various sizes, &c. &c. All of the above is inferior to none made in the United States. Orders addressed to us at Edgefield Court House, S. C. will be promptly attended to, and delivered to the Merchant's door, any distance under one hundred and fifty miles. Charleston merchants can have their ware delivered at the depot, in Aiken, at 12½ cents per gallon.

MATHIS & RHODES, }
April 1, 1840 }
The Charleston Cour. will publish 3 times, }
weekly, and forward account to this Office.

Concord Academy.

The above Academy will be opened on the second Monday in April next, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. JOHN KNOX. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing, with regard to Mr. Knox's qualifications, as he has been long known as an experienced and successful Teacher. Hundreds, we doubt not, are now enjoying the benefits derived from his instruction.

The Academy is situated in a healthy section of country, near Leesville, Lexington District, S. C. Boarding can be had in families, convenient to the Academy, on reasonable terms. The Rates of Tuition will be as follows, viz:—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$3 00
English Grammar and Geography, 5 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 7 50
The Theory and Practice of Surveying, 10 00

ABRAHAM JONES, }
MICHAEL BARR, }
AMOS BANKS, }
E. H. NORRIS, }
H. H. SPANN, }
March 2, 1840

HOT ICE! HOT ICE!!

I WOULD inform my friends and the public, that I have added the

HARD WARE Trade in my Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, and will be pleased to supply those wishing articles of Hard Ware.

Also, just received Two Thousand pounds Goshen Butter and Cheese, a first rate article.

Also, For Sale a good Span of Northern HORSES; sold for no fault, having no use for them: they are five years old, only. All the above for sale low for cash, to suit the times.

N. B. Jobbing, Roofing, and Guttering promptly attended to, as usual.

Now, please call and see,
Your humble servant, A. B. C.
A. B. CHURCH, }
Hamburg S. C., March 13, 1840. d 8

Tax Collector's Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places to collect Taxes, for the year 1839 viz:—

On Saturday April the 4th at Powels,
" Monday, 6, " Hatcher's Pond,
" Tuesday, 7, " Ridge,
" Wednesday, 8, " Williams,
" Thursday, 9, " Mt. Willing,
" Friday, 10, " Perry's,
" Saturday, 11, " B. Richardson's,
" Monday, 13, " Churchill's,
" Tuesday, 14, " D. Richardson's,
" Wednesday, 15, " Allens,
" Thursday, 16, " Smedley's,
" Friday, 17, " Dunton's,
" Saturday, 18, " Sheppard's,
" Monday, 20, " Moseley's,
" Tuesday, 21, " Liberty Hill,
" Wednesday, 22, " Tuckey's,
" Thursday, 23, " Collier's,
" Friday, 24, " C. Ponds,
" Saturday, 25, " B. Island,
" Monday, 27, " Hamburg,

and on Monday, May the 4th, at Edgefield C. H. After which time my books will be closed for the present year.

By an order from the Comptroller General, no money will be received for Taxes but specie, or the notes of specie paying Banks of this State. By an Act of the Legislature, those returning Real Estate will be required, in addition to the quality, to give in on oath the actual value of their land.

B. F. GOUDY, r. c. z. p.
Hamburg, March 25, 1840 c 8

To Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased the Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS-WARE, &c. of the Estate of James Leverich, deceased, take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and are constantly receiving fresh supplies of all articles usually kept in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

All orders addressed to them will meet with prompt attention, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

P. S. Purchasers are particularly requested to call and Examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL D. CLARK, & Co., }
Hamburg March 25, 1840 }
The Greenville Mountaineer and Pendleton Messenger will publish the above one month each, and forward their accounts to this office

Miscellaneous.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Greenville Mountaineer.

COKEBURY, S. C. March 25,

Dear Sir:—We have lately had a very gracious revival of religion at this place. A two days meeting was appointed, at the close of which a more than usual anxiety was manifested by the congregation about the salvation of their souls. This omen for good was observed by the clergyman present, which induced them to continue the meeting. It commenced on Saturday the 4th inst. and was protracted from day to day, with increased interest, until Sunday the 22d, during which time many souls were happily converted to God, and between twenty-five and thirty united themselves with the Church at this place. The revival has been chiefly confined to the Students of the Male and Female Schools, many of whom, but a few days ago, were running the giddy rounds of carnal pleasures, are now entirely changed into the humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, and are seen rejoicing in God their Saviour. The Faculty, seeing the uncommon religious excitement which pervaded the minds of the Students, was induced to suspend the operations of both schools, in order that all might become solely engaged in the service of the Lord. The hoary headed sire and the little boy of 8 years old were seen bowing together at the altar of prayer, and with united voices calling upon God to pardon their sins. The scene in every respect was grand and imposing, and the services of almost every day were blessed with the shouts of new born souls. The ministers of the gospel seemed to be clothed in the spirit of their calling, and ceased not by day or by night to point the mourning soul to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; not failing to declare to the congregation, that increased daily in interest and numbers, the whole counsel of God. The backslider and lukewarm professor have been reclaimed and made to renew their vows of fidelity to the service of their merciful High Priest. There are many mourning souls, who have not as yet found God precious to their souls, but who manifest a disposition to wrestle in prayer until they receive the blessing.—It is devoutly to be hoped that the gracious work will continue till the whole Village shall be made to bow at the foot of sovereign mercy.

From the Charleston Observer.

THE GOOD STEWARD.—Every Christian should endeavor to prove himself a good and faithful Steward—remembering that to "dispense abroad and give to the poor" was prophetically characteristic of the Saviour, and that so it should be of all who profess to take him as their exemplar. Now many a man who cannot preach the Gospel in person, can preach it by proxy. At a trifling expense he can enable Doddridge, and Baxter, and Bunyan, and other Holy men among the dead and the living, to publish the Gospel of peace. Some are doing it with great effect, and it is doubtful whether any gifts turn to so valuable an account as those, which in this way have an immediate reference to "Heavenly riches and righteousness." We highly commend that liberality which is manifested in giving such works to families who are unable to purchase them, and in sending them as presents even to strangers as well as to relatives and friends.

Premature Death.—Dr. Crichton, physician to the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, relates that a young girl, in the service of the Princess of —, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length to all appearance was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death, her body was perfectly cold, and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door, but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin a perspiration was seen on her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few moments she opened her mouth, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were instantly called in, and in the space of a few days, her health was re-established.—The account which she gave of her situation, is extremely curious. She said that she was sensible to every thing that was passing around her; and distinctly heard her friends bewailing her death: she felt them envelope her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at one at the same time. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, or to speak. The agony of her mind was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found that they were about to nail down the coffin.—The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.—European Magazine.

A Fortunate Editor.—We see it stated that the editor of the Kent Md. Bugle has become the heir to \$3,000,000.

COL. CROCKIT ALIVE.

The following letter which appeared in an extra of the Austin Gazette of a late date, we copy from the New Orleans Bulletin. The story certainly partakes largely of the marvellous, and will require strong proof to give it credence, though we confess it bears the impress of truth:

COMAROO, TAMAUPIPA, }
February 6, 1840. }

To the Editor of the Austin Gazette.

SIR—I was formerly a citizen of the United States, and have been living in Mexico for 17 years. My business in this country is such, and has been, as to require me to travel from place to place. I was not long since at a mining district in Mexico, in the neighborhood of Guadalupe; and while there, a Mexican came to me and said that there was a man from Texas working in Salinas' mine, who had requested of him to ask the first American he saw, to come and see him, as he wished to send some word to a family he had left in the State of Tennessee. To enter a mine in Mexico you have to obtain permission from the worker or owner, and he sends with you the overseer, who is ordered to keep strict watch that you take out of the mines no ores or valuables.

I went to the owner, and obtaining permission went with the overseer, and was taken to that passage of the mine where the convicts are placed to work. There were some 20 or 25 at work, and amongst them I recognised the manly form of one of my countrymen, who, the owner told me, was one of the prisoners brought on by a part of Filisola's division when he retreated from Texas.

The American upon seeing me, stepped forward grasping me by the hand, "Well, stranger, you are the first American I have seen in this damned country; and don't think I would have seen you, if I had not made a friend of these devils that oversee the mine."

"My unfortunate friend," I replied, "I have been made aware of the circumstances that placed you here, and they are such as to debar me from rendering you any assistance you may wish." "I know that," he returned, "so let us go about my name is David Crockett—I am from Tennessee, and have a family there—they think I am dead, and so does every one else; but they are mistaken. I should have written to them, as the overseer told me I might, but I have not had time to write a letter for me; that was the reason I persuaded the overseer to look an American for me; and thanks be to God, I have got one at last."

He related to me the particulars of his having been taken at Fort Alamo, at Bexar, and sent, together with two other men, to Loredo; from which place they had been removed, with a part of the army that moved to Monterrey—and when the troops marched from Monterrey to Mexico, they were sent to Guadalupe, and placed in a mine by the Alcalde, at which place they had been ever since.

He wrote, by me, a letter, he sent to his wife and children in Tennessee, which I sent from Matamoros, with directions to mail it in New Orleans retaining in my possession a copy thereof, for fear, by some mischance, it should miscarry. To Lieut. Col. D. L. Wood, with whom I met in Loredo, I gave another copy, which he promised me to publish; but I have since heard he did not get in safe, which is the reason I write you by a Mexican, going from here to Bastorp and Austin. I have directed him to give it to any American he saw in either place, who would know where to send it.

In great haste, I am,
Your humble servant,
WM. C. WHITE.

THE INDIANS AT WORK.—There would seem to be no end to the incursions and depredations of our savage foe. Let the troops start a scout in Middle Florida, and the enemy at once takes foot for the west, and with a quickness almost illusory, they are scalping and butchering on the banks of the Apalachicola. Now, they return to the very strong holds of our army, and invade the sanctuary of the camp and tent. Our latest intelligence is, that a train of Government wagons, consisting of six was captured by 12 Indians, between Forts Macomb and Barker, a few days ago, and one sergeant mortally wounded. A sergeant was fired on near Fort Pleasant in the neighborhood of Col. Davenport's camp, and escaped barely with his life; and also that an Indian camp had been discovered within about four miles of Col. Robert Gamble's residence, where they had left their fires burning, and appearances which indicated that some four or five cattle had been slaughtered. These depredations have all been committed in the immediate vicinity of where the troops are most thickly stationed—in that portion of country which is considered as most securely guarded! How are these vagabonds to be whipped and subdued? We ask for information.—Tallahassee Star.

The Hard Cider Candidate.—A Harrisonian visited our city the other day, and understanding that hard cider was the favorite beverage of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, called at an obscure doggery, and asked, if he could get a drink of the amiable liquor. Our host of the doggery had a barrel on hand, with a cruel vinegar aspect, and consequently handed him out a quart, the quantity asked for. The Harrisonian turned off, with the same rapidity and nonchalance that a Frenchman would decant a bottle of Claret—but it was no sooner down, than the face of our friend of the hard cider nominee, was secu to un-

dergo such a variety of feature that it would have been impossible for Lavater himself to have told to what class of animals he belonged. He tried to bite the cider off, but it was too hard. His face then assumed an agony of expression—he set his teeth, and darting for the door, rushed into the streets, aqualing like a pig overdrrenched with the concentrated acid of sour butter-milk.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The Queen of England is married—Victoria has conquered a heart and won a husband—and our belles may again occupy the disenthralled hearts of our beaux, half of whom had bowed to the rosy sway and distant sceptre of the maiden Queen.—The name of Victoria will henceforth cease to possess its wonted charm, (unless it be with the gratified frequenters of that excellent new establishment, the Victoria Hotel)—we will no longer hear of Victoria shawls, Victoria veils, Victoria hats, Victoria shoes, and such other things "of leather and prunella;" but the Victoria Range will hereafter dispense its fancy articles, by some other name; for "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and perhaps will sell as well. We fear too, that the charm is broken, even in her own native dominion—the married owner of the spell of the maiden Queen. The bigot Mary, the feeble Anne, and that non-entity, the second Mary, wife of him of Orange, where without popularity, although with husbands—marriage was the poisoned chalice to the lovely and ill fated Queen of Scots—while Elizabeth, the Virgins Queen of England, with all her cruelties and vices, reigned Queen of hearts as well as Queen of men, in her mighty realm. But let the cat jump as it may, Prince Albert is a lucky and, we trust, a happy fellow. He is the husband of a youthful Queen—sole monarch of one of the proudest, mightiest and most enlightened kingdoms in the world—and whatever may have been his stature or height before, his enamoured bride has dubbed him "Royal Highness," and made him, in cant phrase, a taller man than ever. He was her "Knight of the Garter" before—

"Honi soit qui mal y pense!"

and now he is her Royal consort, without a care to ruffle the smoothness of his brow, or check the flood tide of his felicity.—May Heaven smile auspiciously on their union—render it a blessing to our mother land—make them as happy as England's happiest pair, Darby and Joan, of the olden time—so happy indeed, that, in due season, they may claim and be rewarded with the fitch.—Charleston Courier.

A Bill to regulate the Banks has been agreed upon by the Committee of Conference of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It consists of 36 sections. It provides for a resumption the 1st of Oct. next; for the appointment of Bank Commissioners to inspect and if need be, to wind up the Banks; abolishes the vote by proxy; provides that after the resumption every Bank shall receive at par the notes of every specie paying bank in the State; prohibits post notes, &c. &c. These are the most important features of the bill, but we have little expectation that it will pass. The Pennsylvania Legislature has aimed at too much, and her councils are now completely distracted, in consequence.

Charleston Courier.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We have read, with unmingled pleasure and admiration, the recent speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the question of the assumption of State Debts by the General Government. If there could be placed an additional wreath in Mr. Calhoun's chaplet of renown as a statesman, this speech has done it. Clear, forcible, and eloquent, it irresistibly carries conviction to all unprejudiced minds, of the correctness of the grounds assumed by the orator. As a rare treat to our readers, we intend to publish this speech in our next paper.—Western Carolinian.

The opinion of Maine.—The Legislature of Maine have adopted a series of resolutions respecting the boundary question, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for immediate adjustment of the boundary question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a sovereign State, we will call upon the national government to fulfil its constitutional obligations, to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary, and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

An Aged Matron of the Revolution.—The widow of the Brigadier General John Patterson, late of the State of New York, and a Federal officer of the Massachusetts Continental line, is now living at Ogden, N. Y. One of her grand sons, at the North, writing to another in this city, says: "I have returned from paying a visit to our grand mother, who is near one hundred years old, and found her as sprightly as you are, and in perfect health. She is the oldest female in this State, and amongst the last of our revolutionary mothers."—Charleston Cour.

THE WAR QUESTION.—A gentleman of high intelligence just from Washington, informs us that there is less talk and less apprehension of war, in Washington, than in Charleston.—Char. Cour.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate of the United States, March 13, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Calhoun on the 4th of the same month were taken up:

Resolved, That a ship or vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs, as if constituting a part of its own domain.

Resolved, That if such ship or vessel should be forced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, into the port of a friendly power, she would, under the same laws, lose none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, but, on the contrary, she and her cargo, and persons on board, with their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State to which they belong, would be under the protection which the laws of nations extended to the unfortunate under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the brig Enterprize, which was forced unavoidably by stress of weather into Port Hamilton, Bermuda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas from one part of the Union to another comes within the principles embraced in the foregoing resolutions; and that the seizure and detention of the negroes on board by the local authorities of the island was an act in violation of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens to whom they belong.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. CALHOUN said: The case referred to in these resolutions is one of the three which has been for so long a period a subject of negotiation between our Government and that of Great Britain, without, however, receiving the attention which, in my opinion, is due to the importance of the principle involved. The other two were those of the Comet and Encomium; in order to have a clear understanding of the bearing of these resolutions, and the principles they embrace, it will be necessary to give a brief narrative of each of these cases.

The Comet is the first in order of time. She sailed from this District in the latter part of the year 1830, destined for New Orleans, having, among other things, a number of negroes on board. Her papers were regular, and the voyage in all respects successful. She was stranded on one of the false keys of the Bahama island, opposite to the coast of Florida, and almost in sight of our own shores. The persons on board, including the negroes, were taken by the wreckers, against the remonstrance of the captain and owners, into Nassau, New Providence, where the negroes were forcibly seized and detained by the local authorities.

The owners of the negroes, after applying in vain to the local authorities for their surrender, made application to the Government for redress of injury; and the result, after ten years' negotiation, is, that the British Government has agreed to compensate the owners of the Comet and Encomium, on the ground that these cases occurred before the act for the abolition of her colonies had gone into operation, and refused compensation in the case of the Enterprize because it occurred afterwards.

Such are the material facts drawn from the correspondence itself, and admitted in the course of the negotiation. What I propose, in the first place, is to show that the principle, on which compensation was allowed in the cases of the Comet and Encomium, embraces also that of the Enterprize; that no discrimination whatever can be made between them; and that in attempting to make a discrimination, the British Minister has assumed the very point in controversy, or, to express it in more familiar language, has begged the question. I shall rest my argument exclusively on the admissions necessarily involved in the two cases, without looking to any other authority. They will be found, if I do not greatly mistake, ample of themselves for my purpose.

What, then, is the principle necessarily involved, in showing compensation in these cases? It will not be necessary to show that the allowance was not a mere act of gratuity to our citizens. No one will suspect that. It was, on the contrary, reluctantly yielded, after years of negotiation, only on the conviction that the rights of our citizens in the negroes could no longer be disputed, and, of course, the injustice of their seizure and detention. This brings me to a question of vital importance in this discussion, to which I must ask the Senate to give me its fixed attention; and that is, on what did this right of our citizens in the negroes rest? Not certainly on the British laws, either expressed or implied. So far otherwise, they expressly prohibited, in the broadest and most unqualified terms, persons from being brought in, or retained as slaves, under heavy penalty and forfeiture of property; declared the persons offending to be felons and subjected them to be transported beyond sea, or to be confined and kept at hard labor for a term of years. But one answer can be given to the question; that it rested on the laws of their own country. It was only by them they could possibly have a right to the negroes. And here we meet the vital question—how is it that a right resting on our laws should be valid and respected within the limits of the British dominion, against the express prohibition of an act of Parliament?

* See act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade, 5th sec. 4. c. p. 136. Eván's Statutes.