### 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 Subscriptionand Four Dollars if not paid within twelve suing volume, we have already commence 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 op-

tion of the Publisher.
All subscriptions will be continued un-Tess 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 624 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) continuance 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.

#### New Furniture and Joiners Shop.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the citizens of this, and the adjoining Districts, that he has permanent-

FURNITURE AND JOINER'S SHOP on the Martintown Road, near Gilgal Church about twelve miles above Edgefield C. House and 17 below Cambridge. Being a Mechanic himself, and having experienced, good workmen in his employ, he flatters himself that he will be able to give -ati-faction to all those who may favor him with their orders. He ha on hand, and expects to keep a good assortment of PANEL DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND

MANCEL PIECES. Also CABINET FURNITURE. Such as Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus Book Cases, Folding Tables, Sc. Sc.

Repairing done at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. If desired, he will go any distance under twenty-five miles, to Glaze.
All orders thankfully received, and punctu nl'y attended to. Address the undersigned. Dunton-vule Edgefield District. S. C., or Wm.

F. Durisoe, Edgefield Court House, WILLIAM BAYLEY. Near Gilgal. S. C April 30, 1840. 3m 13

Fashionable Summer Goods.

### BRYAN & MINOR.

MERCHANT TAILORS AVL just received a general assortment of Goods for Gendemens ware, of the latest and most fashiouable style. Consisting in part of

London Cashmere, French and Thibe

French Bombazin Gambroons Honey Comb. Striped, and Ribbed Lines Drillings, for Pantaloons.

London Weltings, Challies, Plain and Fig'c

GLOVES, HOSIERY, STOCKS, CRAVATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS and BOSOMS. Also, a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS. With many other articles, too tedious to men

tion. To which they invite their customers, and the public generally to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Edgefield C. H., April 6, 1840.

# Head Quarters, Columbia, April 20,1840.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 1. NEW SERIES.

IS EXCELLENCY the Lientenant Gov. ernor in assuming the command of the tion, announces to the Aids-de-Camp appointed by his predecessor, that he desires them to continue in office during the remainder of the Gu bernatorial term; and that no new appointment will be made, except to fil the vacancies of those who may indicate a wish to retire from the By order of the Commander in Chief.
JAMES JONES,

Adj't and Insp'r General April 29, 1840

## HOT ICE: HOT ICE! WOULD inform my friends and the public, that I have added the

HARD WARE Trade to my Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Munufacory, and will be pleased to supply those wish

ng 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 sec, Your humb e servant, A. B. C.

# A. B. CHURCH. Hamburg S. C., March 19, 1840. d 8

# ESTRAY. URDET'T CORLEY, living on the Ham-burg Road one and a half miles from Huiet's ferry in Edgefield District, tolls before

me, an estray sorrel stud colt, thirteen and a half hands high, with a small streak of white in its forehead, four years old. no other marks perceivable. Appraised at fifteen dollars. GILES MARTIN. April 6th, 1840

Multi Bole Cotton Seed.

THE above Seed can be had at the Store of G. L. & E. PENN & Co. on good march 4, 1840

NEW VOLUME. To be Published Weekly!

### PROSPECTUS OF THE AUGUSTA MIRROR. A Weekly Literary Journal. BY W. T. THOMPSON.

Contemplating a material improvement o the Mirror, on the commencement of the enmaking the recessary arrangements for that purpose, and as we look with confidence to our friends and patrons for encouragement, we have determined to give them this early notice

of our design. Though a semi-mouthly issue was deemed to be the most expedient in the commencement of the publication of the Mirror,when the ground which it occupied, being ex clusively devoted to l.terature, was yet untried, and when our domestic resources were yet un known-we feel that the time has now arrived when a weekly publication is demanded. tertaining this conviction, we have resolved to sane the ensuing volume weekly, and to make 624 cents per square, (12 lines, or less.) such improvements in the appearance and plan for the first insertion, and 433 cts. for each of the work, as will render it still more worthy the liberal patronage of the southern public.
Firmly believing that the only means requi-

site to piaceour domestic litera ure upon an equality with that of any other section of the umon, is the establishment of a literary medium at home, of sufficient standing and character to divert it into its proper channel-we are resolved to render the Mirror equal in appear ance with any of the Northern journals of the same ki.k. and if the friends of southern literature will unite in giving it the reputation which sou hern genius and southern talents are so eminently capable of imparing to its pages, we doubt not that we shall be able to render the work much more acceptable to the south ern public.

With a view of accomplishing this design we shall secure the assistance of an able adjunct in the editorial department and shall spale neith er pains nor expense to give character and inerest to the work.

No material change will be made in the plan or arrangement of the Mirror, which will still be devoted to general literature, except the introduction of a critical department for the re view of new works, which will be in the hands of a gentleman of approved taste and mature judgement. The Mirror will be printed on superior paper with handsome new type, and will e executed with the strictest regrad to neatness and taste in its typo raphy. Each number will be enveloped in a nearly printed cover, entit ed "Augusta Mirror News Sheet" comprising four c osely printed pages, in which will be given the news of the week, foreign and domestic. carefully compiled from an extensive exchange together with all the matter of interest usually ontained in an ordinary weekly newspaper.

By this arrangement the readers of the Mir or will, besides being supplied with a volume of 416 large quarto pages of choice literature receive as much news matter in the course of he year as is contained in most of the newspapers of the day, and all for the additional

We sincerely hope the above plan for our hird volume will meet the approbation of every friend of southern literature. We have always its design, the broad repulic of letters, best adaped to foster our infant literature. More diver sified in the character of its contents than the graver and more dignified magazine, ranging as it does from the the lighter to the more ele valed branches of literary composition, "From graveto gay, from lively to severe."

it is certainly best suited to the tastes of the greatest number; and while it affords equally wholesome and refreshing draughts for the well-read mind, it attracts and lures the young to drink of the Parnassian str am. We have aimed in the adoption of the contemplated im provements to place the Mirror upon an equa ooting with our northern contemporaries in regard to cheapness; and now, all that we as is a liberal share of that patronage extended to them by our pleple, and we pledge ourself to render the Mirror equally deserving their sup-

Terms for the third volume. \$5 in advance Any person obtaining five subscribers will be entitled to the sixth copy.

### PRIZE TALES.

With a view of exciting a spirit of competi ion among our liverary triends, and calling forth their pens in aid of the cause to which w are devoted, we have determined to offer the um of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to be awarded as prizes in the following manner:-FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the the best Tale, founded on incidents

#### FIFTY DOLLARS For the best domestic Tale, the author to choos

his incidents and locality.

The competitors to forward their manuscript on or before the 20th of July, in order that they may be submitted to a committee of literary gentlemen, for their decision previous to the first of August ensuing. The successful com-petitors, and also the authors of such tales as ve may publish, will be entitled to the third volume of the Mirror.

We would remark that the trifling sums of fered are not tendered as pecuniary compensa-tion for the productions which we solicit, but ather as a prize of authorship, to be awarded to the successful competitor. Shall a lady of gentleman be the recipient of our next prize Angusta, Ga. 1840

#### 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 prom t attention, and executed with neatness and dispatch

P. S Purchasers are particularly requested to call and Examine our Stock and Prices be fore purchasing else where.

SAMUEL D CLARK, &Co. Hamburg March 25, 1840. 8 2m The Greenville Mountaineer and Pendleto ams by what has so frequently been called the coalition with Mr. Clay. About the coalition Messenger will publish the above one month coalition with Mr. Clay. About the coalition each, and forward their accounts to this office. I know nothing—Clay made Adams President

#### Miscellaneous.

Extracts from the Circular of the Hon. W. T.

Conquier to the people of Georgia. cause he is a Federalist; that he supported the black cockade administration of the e.der Adams; that he supported he administration of the younger Adams; that he has never changed his Federal notions; that he is still a Federalist: and must derive his main support from that

No matter how little the establishment of these charges may operate upon the minds of others, I trust they will be sufficient to screen me from their sneers. It is a thing so easy for any man to be branded as a deserter from his party—for his name to be subjected to infamy -that very many choose rather to flort with the tide of public opinion, than investi-gate their position and resist its current; but if I am enabled to prove that General Harrison is a f'ederalist, has always acted with that party, and is now their candidate, we have always pro essed vainly in Georgia, if we give him our support. This I will now proceed to do, in a plan and intelligible manner, nor will I leave room for a doubt on the mind of any naprejudiced man.

My fellow citizens will remember, that while John Adams the elder was President of the U. States, during his administration, the Federal party passed the Alien and Sedition laws which gave rise to the Kentucky and Virg ma resolutions of 1796, '99. During these years there were no neutrals in public life; it was a time of severe party conflict, and party lines were very distinctly drawn. I have before me the 1st volume of "Executive Journal," where, at page 2dz, it is recorded, that on the 20th of June of that ever memorable year 1798, John Adams, the then President of the U. States, conferred upon Gen. Harrison the office of "Secretary of the territory northwest of the river Ohio" Would not this appointment itselfafford presu uptive proof that General Harrison was a member of the Federal party!— Take into consideration the year, the time, and the circumstances, the proof would be sufficient to shift the ones at leas. But the proof shall proceed; General Harrison was a delegale from the North Western Territory, to the House of Representatives of the United States, during the session of 1799 and 1800; during the session of that Chagress, and be ore its close, he was appointed by John Adams, the President, Governor of the Territory of Indiana. (See Executive Journal, vol. 1. p.

Now, when we remember that the election for President took place that same year (1800.) and when we recollect the great excitement that prevailed between the parties, and how bittery Jefferson was denounced by the Federathat prevailed, where is the man that would dare believe that John Adams, who had bestowed on Harrison a prior appointment, and who now was enabled to judge of his friendship by his acts whi e at Congress, until the time of his ap; oin:ment on the 12th day of May of that session, would have made him Governor of In-diana, if he had been his triend, and a member of his party, opposed to Mr. Jefferson and his

It would not seem necessary to produce other evidence; but, as it is convenient, I will cal vonrattention to his own admission as late as 1826 In the Senate of the United States, in year (1826) as may be seen in "Congressional Debates," by Gates & Seaton, in the first part of the zd vol. and at page 359, John Randolph, of Virginia, said that the difference between hunself and General Harrison was vita; that they differed "fundamentally and totally, and did when they first took their seats in Congress. Speaking of Harrison, he said: He was an and frank supporter of the sedition law and black cockade administration; and I was as zealous, frank, and open opponent of he black cockade and sed tion administration We differ fundamentally and totaly; we never can agree about measures or about men. I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman; let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are and ipodes to each other in politics." Now the specific charge was made by John Randoiph, on the 29th of march 1826. The reply of Gen. Harrison is reported in the same volume of debates, and at page 364 and 5, in which he said that, " he could nor refrain from making his acknowledgement to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph.) for had been pleased to take of him. He had been pleased to say that, in the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist; and he comes to that conclusion. from the course pursued by me in 1799, and 1800." I wish it to be borne in mind that Mr. Randolph charged him to his face of heing a zealous, open and frank connected with the early history of the Southern supporter of the sedition law and black cock-sintes. m reply: "At that session, the gentleman and myself met for the first time; he in the station of representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of Delegate from the North Western Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion in any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bills which I had introduced for the benefit of the people I represented. 'I he gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles unless he obtained them from private conversation. As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments tavorable to the then administration. I certainly felt them-so far, at least, Government of France." The clarge is made direct and unequivocal, and the answer does not deny, but admits the charge; but Insists he wade to public speech to the officer in the U. ude no public speech to that effect in the H. of Kepresentatives, inasmuch as he had no vote; and that Mr. Randolph must have heard it from him in private conversations. Yethe admits the charge true. In the same speech he says: "For Mr. Adams I entertained at that e,and have ever since enterta ed the greatrepect. I believe him to be an honest man and a pure patriot; and his conduct during that session proved him to be such." These are the expressed opinions of Gen. Harrison co cern-

John Adams and his administration, in his

peech in 1826. The election of the younger

Adams (John Q.) is much more fresh in your

recollection, and rendered memorably by two

circumstances; the first, that Georgia had a favorite candidate in the field, (William H.

Crawford;) and second the election of Mr. Ad-

and, as was natural enough Adams made him Secretary of State. At the first session of Con gress atter this relebrated election, Gen. H. wamember of the Senate; and the journals with show that his votes stand recorded upon all lead-ing measures, with the Administration. It was during this Administration, that, in the Senate John Randolph made the charge I have quoted showing that from his first acquaintance with Harrison up to that time they had always differed,, and that they never should agree about men or measures; the one being a Federallst the other a Republican. The appendix to the Senate Journal of 1826, will show that Gen. Harrison voted for that much abused, wild and vissionary measure the Panama Mission. On he 4th of March 1829, the Administration of Mr. Adams closed , but, before he quit office, he was nor unmindful of the friend and ally of his father, and the continued supporter of himself On the 22nd of May, 1528, he appointed Gen. Harrison minister to Columbia. What other or better evidence could be wanted of his being a Federalist, of the old and new school? He was the friend, the zealous supporter, and admirer of the elder Adams and his black cockde Administration. He was the friend and supporter of the younger Adam's administra-tion, and from both the father and the son received the reward of faithful services, by receiving appointments from their hands.

But fellow citizens, if Mr. Webster is a Fed-

ralist (and this is not denied even by himself) ve have other proof of his Federalis n, and of later date. In his Chevoit speech of which so much has been said, to further the claims of Gen. Harrison, delivered on tha 4th July 1833 he remarks. "I have thus fellow citizens, en leavored to explain to you the principles upon which the government of our union is formed. I reccommend to you however, the Proclama-tion of the President of the United States, is med on the 10th of December last, and the preches of Mr. Webster, delivered in the senute of the United States at the last session of Congress, in unswer to the arguments of Mr. Calhoun, as containing the most eloquent in satisfactory exposition of those principles that have recently been published." What think you of his opinions of the construction of the Constitution? If Mr. Webster is latitudinous and Federal, so is Gen. Harrison; for he lands and commends the former as an eloquent and satis actory constitutional expositor. But what will the members of the Sta e Rights party say of his high commendations of the Proclams tion? a paper that the friends of the President have tried to modify and explain. Recently Mr. Webster in order to aid tien: Harrison in his election, and to correct a falshood which he says had been circulated, among other things nakes the following remarks:

"He (General Harrison) has now been seected by the general voice of those whose pubic principles agree with his own, to go to the need of the column, and to bear up and ad-advance the flag under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended." I have now shown you that General Harrison was a Federulist in 1798, in 1823, in 1833, and

f Mr. Webster is authority, in 1840. Who, then, are the present supporters of General Harison? No one can doubt that the master spirits of the party are Webster. Clay. and Adams; and although there are now among acted with the Republican party yet, by far the majority of his supporters are the Federalist and if he is elected, the Government will

nevitably be under the control of that party I would beg leave to present another subject for your consideration, worthy of your serious regard, a subject of vital importance to he whole South. I mean the subject of Abo htion. It is the blindn as of stupidity, or the madness of party, for any man to doubt that the get the strength and influence of this support, which Clay could not. There are some facts which I know, and a few others to which I will refer, upon this subject. I know that no petition, having for its object the abolishing of avery in the District of Columbia, in the States, or Territories, has been presented this session, but by a Whig. I know that no speech has been made in favor of Abolitionists this Congress, but has been made by a Whig. I know that upon the final vote, to exclude by a rule of the House, the reception of these petistate voted with us, while four Southern Whigs voted against us .- among whom was John Bell. of Lennessee, the Whig candidate for Speaker I know that at least two of the democratic party refused to be made the instruments of preenting such petitions, and one of them a Senntor from Ohio, a non-slaveholding State where he Abolitionists are numerous.

These facts have occurred during the present session of Congress, and yet very many southtruths, and are glad at heart that the Northern Democrats will loose strength in their respective Districts, for giving us their aid. Much pains have been taken to throw poppies over the eyes of the South, by attempting to prove that Gen. Harrison himself is not an Abolitionst. But official speeches and letters prove this, that he is opposed to slavery and desires

Entertaining these views so strongly disapprobating slavery; living as he does, in a non slaveholding State; made the available candi date for the presidency through their influence, and warmly supported by Slade, Adams, Granger, Gates, and other advocates of abolition in the halls of Congress; who will dare believe. if a bill should pass for immediate emancipation that he would affix his veto. Whether he s the advocate of the present action of the Abolitionist, is very immaterial. His speech at Vincennes, shows that he did not approve of the designs of the Abolitionts's; and his vote for the admission of Misouri without re striction, are arguments in his favor. But what is he now! What evidence have we that he is not now an Abilitionist? Letters have been addressed to him upon this subject which he fails to answer. A committee have now taken charge of his person and opinions, so far as to stand between him and the people of the United States, whose confidence he seeks, and refuses to give any satisfaction. Will the State

he is their candidate and supported by them and that if elected, it will be a Federal admin-stration, would be sufficient to prevent me from vieiding him any support. And his position. y affiliating with the Abolitionists, as I have shown, would be of itself a sufficient barrier, t is not my purpose to abuse General Harrison ar from it. Nor will I abuse Federalists, or Abolitionists. It is enough that I am not will ing to trust the Government in the hands of sither; and I shall be mistaken if the people Georgia are.

Having given these reasons why I cannot consent to support General Harrison, I will now assign those which induce me to prefer his opponent. In doing so none will charge me with coming to the task influenced by any feelings of partiality.

The vote given for the tariff in 1828, is now trumpeted abroad as an objection to Van Buren For this both the candidates for the Presidency voted. But here again I am -: opped. In the year 1832, a party of which I am a member gave again their support to Mr. Van Buren for Vice President of the United States. His vote and the circumstances under which it was given, were no secret-were well known to the public, and at a time of great excitement upon the subject of the tariff. It is not my wish to censure others, but to assign the reasons which govern my own conduct. Acting with my own party, I gave a cordial support to Mr. Van Buren at both these periods 1824 and 1832. Without going into a vindication of those votes now I think that you will agree with me that I should present them with bad grace as reasons why he could not get my vote. We sup-ported him then without a call for his opinions pon the subject of slavery-since which we have had his published opinions, and resolves upon this vital subject, to which I call your attention. He was interogated by the Jackson and Shacco committes before his election to the Presidency, his answers to which show how far his votes, twenty years ago, ought to alarm the South upon the subject of slavery. He says if elected, "I must go into the Presential chair that inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt, upon the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbla against the wishes of the slaveholding

States; and also with a determination, equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it ix sts " But I am aware that many declared then he was insincere, and could not be trusted. Yet after his there was no actual call or necessity, in his inaugural address he repeats them. But nearly four years has passed, and you may wish to know whether he is still inflexible upon this subject, and whether the growing

rage of fanaticism has not driven him from his osition. This is right: you should known. and without a distinct confirmatian, you might prulently Withold your votes from any candidate. On the 10th of February, of the present year, very respectful letter was addressed to Gen from some gentlemen in Virginia, in which they propounded, among others the

'Is it constitutiona', and if so, would it be expedient to abolish slavery in the District of

In the event of your election, should a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Cc umbia pass Congress would it receive your sanction!" Now these were very plain questions, easily answered by an honest man who intends no im position, and yet Gen Harrison refused to answer. His friends in the South may say one thing, and appeal to his speech made at Vincenses to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the es. while his friends in the non slaveholdnomination of Gen. Harrison was made with the present year, a letter from Virginia was the view and for the purpose of obtaining strength by procuring the votes of Abol tionists.

The friends of Gen Harrison say, that he was closed to him upon this subject, to which he strength by procuring the votes of Abol tionists.

The friends of Gen Harrison say, that he was closed your letter of the 21st insta t. and a beyond the jurisdiction of Congress." The friends of Gen Harrison say, that he was nominated because it was thought he could obtain the most votes. Of this I have no objection to say in reply, with the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis any man from the South can ask; and obtain the most votes. Of this I have no objection to say in reply, with the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis any man from the South can ask; and let it not be forgotten that it was introduced by and others on the 6th of March 1836, and subgreatly strengthennd by subsequent experience and reflection." By this, we have renewed assurances of his determination to preserve inviolate this species of our property. There is no concealment—there is no equivocation but a sentiment candidly and fully expressed. and published to the world, I should feel myself exceedingly humbled, If I were now to say to the people of my state, that I oppose M: Van Buren for the vote instructing Rufus King, or the vote changing the constitution of New York, or the vote of restriction upon Florida. No matter how objectionable these votes I and the party with which I acted, to say the least of it, excured them then without any favorable pledge from Mr. Van buren. Not an objectionable expression has fallen from his line or pen since , upon this subject, and those repeated assurances in our favor; and how could I, with any sort of consistency, assign, these votes as reasons for denouncing him now.-But there is other public evidence of his sincer ity upon this subject. My fellow citizens will remember, that a bill was introduced in the Senate to prevent the transportation by mail of anti slavery; pamphlets, books, newspapers, &c. &c. This bill came before the Senate on the question. "Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?" while Mr. Van Buren

was Vice President. Upon this question the Senate tied, 18 and 18 and th decision had to oo made by Mr. Van Buren. He met it promptly and voted for its passage. We are treating gentlemen from non slaveholding states with great nufairness, when we abuse them, after every demonstration they can make in our favor. I shall have to lose my regard for virtue and consistency, before I enlist in the crusade. But strong as are expressions, and so delusive as has been the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, I would not feel that the South would be just to herselt to yield him her support, if he was courting abolition votes at the expense of our rights and if his supporters were affiliating with these fanaticks. For this reason, the candidates for President are the representatives of great principles, which principles I must often understand from the zeal and character of their sup-porters. On many the testimony I may offer nay have but slight effect, and with some none at all; but situated where I have been enabled to weigh every circumstance with reasonable impartiality, I feel its force. In all the attempts to prove Harrison no abolitionist, and that he would not get the support of these families, no one pretends to charge the fact that Mr. Van Buren stands any chance to obtain them. They denounce him in every print as the slave of subject, especially when they know how the list of abolitionists have swelled in Ohio since his speech at Vincennes? For me, the well at mothers man with southern principles."

But I propose to go farther, and show a prepon-

derating difference in favor of the norther.n Democrats, the supporters of Mr. Van Buren In the last Congress there were presented

4,070 abolition petitions, each petition varying as to the number of petitioners they contained. Of this large amount of peritioners brought into Congress, will it not be some consequence for you to know in what proportion they were presented by Whigs and Democrats? I have taken the pains to inform myself, and the reals is that 3,786 of that number were presented, it Whigs, and the remaining 393 by Democrats.
Will it not strike the mind of every man, at once, the immense disparity between them?n some of the states, and I mention especially New Hampshire, where the Democratic party is strong, and where the whole representation of the state is of that party, the representatives refuse to present these petitions; and the abolitionists from those places send them to their friends who come from other states. Of the 4,097 petitions presented last Congress, the Whigs presented from states in which they did not reside 1,317; the Democrats 7. I will not enumerate the many votes given during the several preceding sessions all of which will show the preponderating influence of the Whigs in favor of the Abolionists. I will submit a few votes only. By reference to the resolutions introduced upon this sub ect by Mr. Pinckney of S.C. one of them will be found to read thus That, in the opinion of this House Congress ought not to interfere. in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia." This resolution passed by a vote of 163 years to 47 mays I suppose you would consider this vote in the nega-tive some evidence that there were men in Congress who felt that Congress ought to interere with slavery in the District? Of the 47 who voted in the negative, 42 were maining five were Democrats Mr Patton, of Virginia, under the instruction, it is said, of a neeting of Southern members at the succeeding Congress, offered this resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or buying selling, or transferring slaves in the state. District or Territory, of the United States be laid upon the table without being debated; printed, read or referred; and that no further tion shall be had thereon."

Upon the adoption of this resolution, the vote stands recorded: yeas 122. mays 74. Among hose voting in the affirmative, from non-slaveholding States, there were fifty one Democrate, election, when, if he had any desire to b tray our rights and falsify his declarations, when of New Hampshire, introduced resolutions one

"Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the es of the United States and against the Territo removal of slaves from one State to another; are part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and indirectly, to destroy that institution within their limits."

This resolution was offered by a Democrat from a non-slaveholding State: upon its passage, there stand recorded—136 yeas, and 66 nays. Of the 65 who voted in the negative, 62 were Whigs, 61 northern Whigs. His third

"Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly." In favor of this the yeas are 170 and nays: 0. Every man who voted in the negative was a Whig. The fifth and last resolution was divi-ded, and the vote demanded upon the first branch, which reads thus.

removal of slaves from State to State, or to dising states know another. How different has criminate between the institutions of one por-Mr. Van Buren acted. On the 21st March, of tion of the Confederacy and another, with the

stantially repeated in my inaugural address are not only still entertained by me, but have been 146 year, to 52 nays. You will be glad to know, doubtless, who voted in the negative; I have their names. Of the 52 there were 47 Whiles, and but 5 Democrats. During the same ses sion; the journals show that Mr. Slade, a zeulous Whig, and an equally zealous Abolitionist, made a motion, "that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended to enable him to move a resolution, which was read at the Clerk's table, as follows:

"Whereas, there exists, and is carried on, between the ports in the District of Columbia and other posts of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereot, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to distant part of the country, invessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, there fore, to the end that all obstacles to the consid eration of this subject be removed and a remedy for the evil speedily provided.

"Resolved, That so much of the fifth section

of the resolutions on the subject of slavery pas-sed by this House on the IIth and 12th of the present month, as relates to the removal of Slaves from State to State, and prohibits the action of this House, and every netition, memorial, resolution or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is, rescinded."

The effort to repeal this part of the resolution. I deem another question, exculated to show which party leans to, and is sustained by the Abolitionists. Upon this motion there stard recorded 56 yeas and 147 mays. Of the 56 who voted in favor of Mr. Slade's motion 53 were Whies, and but 3 Democrats. The first motion made to introduce a petition

this Congress, upon the subject, was made by Mr. Lincoln, a Whig member from Massachusetts. This was met by southern gentlemen, among others Mr. Cave Johnson who moved to lay the motion for reception on the table -If this motion prevailed, you will perceive that it was equivalent to the rejection. The vote was taken upon this motion, which was carried in the affirmative by a vote of 135 to 68. Of the 68 votes given in the negative, 61. were northera Whigs, I southern Whig, and the remain-ing 6 Democrats. In this vote it was not considered that the right of petition was involved; and nearly the whole Democratic party voted with the South. When the vote was afterward, taken to make it a rule of the House, that no petition upon the subject should be received. the right of petition was alarmingly enforced by the Whig orators and yet a sufficiently of