

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our L

"we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XIII.

EDGEFIELD,

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. F. DURISOE, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. NEW TERM.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum if paid in advance...

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square...

The following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates for the Office of Tax Collector...

Col. JOHN QUATTLEBUM, GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, EDMUND MORRIS, SAMSON B. MAYS, Maj. S. C. SCOTT, LEVI R. WILSON, JAMES SPANN.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL HOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce B. C. YANCEY, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives...

The friends of Col. R. B. BOURNIGHT, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives...

We are authorized to announce W. A. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives...

The friends of Maj. JOHN TOMPKINS, announce him as a candidate for the House of Representatives...

The friends of Dr. J. D. ... announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives...

The friends of Maj. ABRAHAM JONES, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

The friends of PETER QUATTLEBUM, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas...

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District...

The friends of HENRY T. WRIGHT, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of this District...

Notice. THE Estate of Marshal R. Smith, deceased, being without administration...

Notice. BY THE CONSENT OF PARTIES. THE Papers pertaining to the estate of William Ferguson, dec'd...

Notice. ALL those indebted to the estate of Charity Johnson, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment...

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons indebted to the estate of B. M. Rodgers, deceased, are required to make immediate payment...

Notice. MR. ROFF, who held conditionally an interest in the right of Edgefield District, to Hotchkiss' Reaction Mill Wheels...

Notice. MR. J. T. WEBBER, we authorize, with full power to act as our agent...

Notice. G. O. WILKINSON, Adm'r. The Hamburg Journal is requested to copy the above three months.

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Mr. Calhoun's Speech on THE OREGON BILL.

U. S. Senate, Tuesday June 27th, 1847.

Mr. Calhoun—There is a very striking difference between the position in which the slave holding and non slaveholding States stand in reference to the subject under consideration...

It is, indeed, a great question. I propose to discuss it calmly and dispassionately. I shall claim nothing which does not fairly and clearly belong to the Southern States...

and the apportionment of direct taxes; at the only one that is put under the express guarantee of the constitution. It is well known to all conversant with the history of the formation and adoption of the constitution...

territory was omitted exclusive legislative places enumerated reasons may, in fact, the former lying within the of the States, and dis lying beyond purchase of the of the State with situated, did not jurisdiction of the in the State, the only the title to became necessary express delega- express power of le- and such pla- the object of the from under the ve States with and substitute subject to the on and the wh- were acquired, he sovereignty they are situa- as it extends District, since of the part be- verignty still the manner sta- different in re- as they do be- tes possess not hip over them, non and sove- re States to le- gating the ex- out to Congress, et of superero- to remark in- power of exclu- in these cases th the power of are very diffi- absolute power- jusiva, but it by- elusi- power of at is always ab- exclusive powe- this government- istitutions, as- d the a- the clause in- the Senator from- nfering the abso- tively the terri- tories who agree- article of govern- conclusively es- list of preced- ents prop up the- the clause, falls to- brie which he rais- npted from the- hem, and replying- aced referred to- the priv- requires particu- ar ordinance of '27, the old Congress- ile the convention- tion was in sess- ion before its adop- tion, every eye of the- verity. Against its- object that the Act- the confederatio- precedents for this- tive that. I waive al- the act was consum- erment was in ex- hared be considered- ve also the fact that- ed the form of a com- ment when only eight- when the articles of- ad mine to form com- the fact, that Mr- hat the act was with- tutional authority, and- w, from the history of- cannot justly be con- ting force. cession of the terri- and lying between- ppi, and the lakes, in- nus the States of Ohio, Wisconsin, and a very- of territory lying north- ly after the session, a- se was raised in which- one. They reported- ablishment of the terri- mong other provisions- esson was the author- from the territory after- the year 1800. It was reported to Con- gress, but this provision was struck out. On the question of striking out, every Southern State present voted in favor of it; and what is more striking, every dele- gate voted the same way, Mr. Jefferson was alone excepted. The ordinance was adopted without the provision. At the next session, Rufus King, then a member of the old Congress, moved a proposition, very much in the same shape of the sixth article (that which excludes slavery) in the ordinance as it now stands, with the exception of its proviso. It was referred to a committee, but there was no action on it. A committee was moved the next or the subsequent year, which reported without including or noticing Mr King's proposition. Mr. Dane was a member of the committee, and proposed a provision the same as that in the ordinance as it passed,

but the Committee reported without including it. Finally, another committee was raised at the head of which was Mr. Carrington of Virginia, and of which Mr. Dane was also a member. That committee reported without including the amendment previously proposed by him. Mr. Dane moved his proposition, which was adopted, and the report of the Committee thus amended became the ordinance of '37. It may be inferred from this brief historical sketch, that the ordinance was a compromise between the Southern and Northern States, of which the terms were that slavery should be excluded from territory upon condition that fugitive slaves, who might take refuge in the territory, should be delivered up to their owners, as stipulated in the proviso of the 6th article of the ordinance. It is manifest from what has been stated that the South was un- doubtedly and obstinately opposed to the provision when first moved; that the proposition of Mr King, without the proviso, was in like manner resisted by the South, as may be inferred from its entire want of success, and that it never could be brought to agree to it until the provision for the delivery up of fugitive slaves was incor- porated in it. But it is well understood that a compromise involves not a surren- der, but simply a waiver of the right of power, and hence in the case of individ- uals, it is a well established legal principle, that an offer to settle by compromise a litigated claim, is no evidence against the justice of the claim on the side of the party making it. The South, to her honor, has observed with fidelity her engagements under the compromise; in proof of which I appeal to the precedents cited by the Senator from New York, intended by him to establish the fact of her acquiescence in the ordinance. I admit that she has acquiesced in the several acts of Congress to carry it into effect, but the Senator is mistaken in supposing that it is proof of a surrender on her part of the power over the territories which he claims for Congress. No, she never has, and I trust never will, make such a surrender. In- stead of that, it is conclusive proof of her fidelity to her engagements. She has never attempted to evade the ordinance, or to deprave-

these remarkable expressions in reference to the Missouri question: "The banks, bankrupt law, manufac- tures, Spanish treaty, are nothing. These are occurrences, which, like waves in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country by revolt, and what more God only knows." To understand the full force of these expressions it must be borne in mind that the questions enumerated were the great and exciting political questions of the day on which parties decided. The bank, and bankrupt law had long been so. Manu- factures, or what has been called the protective tariff, was at the time a subject of great excitement, as was the Spanish treaty, that is the treaty by which Florida was ceded to the Union, and by which the Western boundary between Mexico and the United States was settled from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. He look- ed upon all of them as in their nature fugi- tive; and to use his own forcible expres- sion, "would pass off under the ship of State like waves in a storm." Not so that fatal question. It was a breaker on which it was destined to be stranded; and yet his name is quoted by the incendiaries of the present day in support of, and as the author of, a proviso which would give indefinite and universal extension to this fatal question to all the territories! It was compromised the next year by the adoption of the line to which I have re- ferred. Mr. Holmes of Maine, long a member of this body, who voted for the measure, addressed a letter to Mr. Jeffers- on, inclosing a copy of his speech on the occasion. It drew out an answer from him which ought to be treasured up in the heart of every man who loves the country and its institutions. It is brief, I will send it to the Secretary to be read. The time of the Senate cannot be better occu- pied than in listening to it.

MONSIEUR, April 22, 1820. I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mark his prophetic words! Mark his profound reasoning! "It [the question] is hushed for the moment. But this is a reprieve only—not a final sentence. A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper." Twenty eight years have passed since these remarkable words were penned, and there is not a thought which time has not thus far verified; and it is to be feared