!, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

26, 1348.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. F. DURISOE. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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The following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates for the Oilice of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election :

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

TWE are authorised to announce DAN-IEL HOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We are authorised to aunounce B. C. YANCEY, Esqr., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. March 29

The friends of Col. R B. BOUKNIGHT, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensu-

We are authorized to announce W. A HARRIS, Esqr., as a candidate for a scat in the House of Representatives, at the next elec-

lebruary 9 The friends of Maj. JOHN TOWEING

nounce him as a candi House of Representative tion. May 3 The friends of Dr. 101

Representatives, at the ensuing election. The friends of Mnj. ABRAHAM JONES

The friends of PETER QUATTLE

BUM, Esqu., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esqr., mounce him as a candidate for the Office of

The friends of HENRY T. WRIGHT. Esqr., announce him as a candidate for the of-fice of Ordinary of this District, at the ensuing

Notice.

HE Estate of Marshal R Smith, deceased being without administration, and there-fore derelict, all persons having papers pertain-ing to the estate, are requested to hand them over to me by the earliest practicable time, and all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.

june 14 6m 2 " Hamburg Journal will please copy.

NOTICE.

BY THE CONSENT OF PARTIES. HE Papers pertaining to the estate of William Ferguson, dec'd, being in my hands, all those indebted to the estate, by note made payable to Cullen O'Neal, Fx'tor., in right of his wife, are required to make payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested to me.

JOHN HILL, O E. D.

may 31

Notice.

A LL those indebted to the estate of Charity Johnson, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

C. B GOULDEN.

SIMEON ATTAWAY, Administrators.

july 7 Administrator's Notice. A LL persons indebted to the estate of B. M. Rodgers, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those having demands

render them in properly attested to JAS G. O. WILKINSON. Adm'r. The Hamburg Journal is requested to

copy the above three months. NOTICE.

to Hotchkiss' Reaction Mill Wheels, (Patent) in which they stand to each other furnish-has never complied with said condition, there es a strong presumption against it. Nor fore he holds no interest, and has no right to sell or ma e any contract for said Wheels.
We, the undersigned are the owners, of said unless our agent, will not be good.

Mr. J. T. Webber, we authorise, with full

power to act as our agent.

COTHRAN & MOORE.

March 1, 1847.

6.000 lbs. Bacon & Lard. UST received a large lot of superior Ba-J. A. WILLIAMS.

EDGERIELD.

THE OREGON BILL

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

Mr Calhoun-There is a very siriking difference between the position in which the slave holding and non slaveholding States stand in reference to the subject under consideration. The former desire no action of the government, demanded no law to give the many advantages in the territory about to be established, are willing to leave it and other territories belonging to the United States open to all their citizeus, so long as they continue to be territories, and when they ceased to be be so, to leave it to their tuhabitants to be such government as might suit them. without restriction or coudition, except not having the number of insertions marked that imposed by the constitution, and a on them, will be continued autilordered out prerequisite for admission into the Uni on. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the constitution and the great fundamental principles of of self-government place it. On the coutrary, the non slaveholding States, instead of being willing to leave it on this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the government, and the pasage of an act to exclude the citizens of the slaveholding States from emigrating with their property into the territory, in order to give their citizens and those they may permit, the exclusive right of settling it, while it remains in that condition, preparatory to subjecting it to like restrictions and conditions when it becomes a State. The 12th section of this bill is intended to assert and maintain this demand of the non slaveholding States, while it remains a territory, not openly or directly, but in directly by extending the provisions of the bill for the establishment of the lowa territy to this, and by ratifying the acts of the informal and self constituted government of Oregon, which among others, contains one prohibiting the introduction of slavery. It thus, in reality adopts what is called the Wilmot Proviso, not only for Oregon, but as the bitt now stands, for New Mexico and Catifornia. The amendment, on he contrary, moved by the Senator from Mississippi, near me, (Mr Davis) is in ended to assert and maintain the position i the slaveholding States. It leaves the territory free and open to all the chizons of the United States, and would overrule, territory of Oregon and the 12th section, as far us it relates to the subject under

consideration. We have thus terrly presented the grounds taken by the non-slave holding and the slaveholding States, as I shall call them for the sake of brevity, the Northern and Southern States, in their whole extent for discussion. The first question which offers itself f r consideration is, Have the Northern States

the power which they claim, the Southern from emigrating freely with their property into territories belonging to the Uni ted States, and to monopolize them for their exclusive benefit. 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, either as members of this fede ral Union, or appertaining to them in their separate and individual character; nor shall I yield anything which belongs to them in either capacity. I am influenced

neither by sectional nor party considerations. If I know myself, I would repel as promptly and decidedly any aggression of the part of the latter on the former. And let me add, I hold the obligation to repel aggression to be not much less solemn than that of abstaining from making eggression: and that the party which submits to it when it can be resisted, to be no much ces than that which makes it. Nor do I in it, they refer to property, to things, stand on party grounds. What I shall some process, such as the rules of con say in reference to this subject, I shall say or of the House of Congress for the gr entirely without reference to the Presiden- entirely without reference to the Presidential election. I hold it to be infinitely government, which always implies perso higher than that of all other questions of to be governed. But if their should the day. I shall direct my ellors to as any doubt in this case, the words in no certain what is constitutional, right and arely following, which restricts them just, under the thorough conviction that making "seles and regulations respect the best and only way of putting an end the territory and other property of the to this, the most dangerous of all ques- States," must effectually expel it. Th

dictates of justi e. With these preliminary remarks. I recur to the question. Has the North the power which it claims under the 12th see ion of this bill? I ask at the outset, where is the power to be found? Not certainly in the relation in which the Northern and Southern States stand to each other, They are the constituent parts or members of a common federal Union; and as such, are equal in all respects, both in dignity and rights, as is declared by all writers on governments founded on such Union, and as may be inferred from arguments deduced from their nature and character. Instead R. ROFF, who held conditionally an interest in the right of Edgefield District, therity in favor of the power, the relation can it he found in the fact that the South holds property in slaves. That, too, fairly considered, instead of affording any authority for the power, furnishes a strong presumption against it. Slavery tion was framed, fully to the extent in such a power over them, they could to a committee, but there was no action on plication. If we may judge by his opinexisted in the South when the constituproportion to their population as it does at this time. It is the only property recognized by it the only one that entered

Mr. Calhoun's Speech on and the apportionment of direct taxes; a the only one that is put under the expre guarantee of the constitution. It is we known to all conversant with the histor of the formation and adoption of the cor stitution, that the South was very jealou in reference to this property; that it con stituted one of the difficulties, both to it formation and adoption, and that it woulhave assented to either, had the convention refused to allow to it its due weight in the government, or to place it under the guarantee of the constitution. Nor can i be found in the way that the territories have been acquired. I will go into par ticulars in this respect at this stage of the discussion. Suffice it to say, the whole was acquired, either by purchase out of the common funds of all the States, the South as well as the North, or by arms and mutual sacrifice of men and money, which instead of giving any countenance in favor of the power claimed by the North, on every principle of right and jusice, furnishes strong additional presump-

But, if it cannot be found in either, if it exists at all, the power most be looked for n in the constitutional compact which binds these States can it be found there? -Does that instrument contain any provision waich gives the North the nower to exclude the South from a free admission no the territories of the United States with its peculiar property, and to monopolize them for its own exclusive use? If it in fact contain such power, expressed or implied, it must be found in a specific grant, or be inferred by irresistable deluction, from some clear and acknowledged power. Nothing short fo the one or he other can overcome the strong pre-

umption against it. That there is no such specific grant may e inferred beyond doubt, from the fact that no one has ever attempted to design nate it. Instead of that it has been as sumed-taken for granted without a par icle of proof-that Congress has the abdute right to govern the territories. Now concede, if it does in reali'y possess such ower, it may exclude from the territoies who or what they please, and admit into them who or what they please, and of course may exercise the power claimed by the North to exclude the South from them. But I again repeat, where is this absolute power to be found?

ferred om some such power. I ask there is that to be found?

The Senator from New York behind me. [Mr. Dix] points to the clause in the constitution, which provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonginging to the Inited States" Now I undertake to afirm and maintain beyond the possibility of doubt, that so far from conferring abso lute power to govern the territories, it con fers no government power whatever; no, of a particle. It refers exclusively to ter ritory regarded simply as public lands .-Every word relates to it in that characer, and is wholly inapplicable to it con sidered in any other character but as properry. Take the expression "dispose of," with which it begins. It is easily understood what it means when applied to lands; and is the proper and natural expression regarding the territory is that character, when the object is t confer to sell or make other disposition c t. But who ever heard the expression the South on the North as I would any on applied to government? And what possi ble meaning can it have when so applied Take the next expression, "to make al needful rules and regulations." These re garded separately, might indeed be appl cable to government in a loose sense; b they are never so applied in the consuit: less guilty and responsible for consequen tion. In every case where they are ustions to our Union and institutions, is to restrict their meaning beyond the poadhere rigidly to the constitution and the bility of a doubt to territory regarded property. But if it were possible for doubt still

exist, another and conclusive argum still remains, to show that the framers the constitution did not intend to con by this clause governmental powers. I fer to the clause in the constitution w delegates the power of exclusive leg tion to Congress over this district, and places purchased by the consent of the zines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings." The places therein referthe constitution to confer governmental powers over such places by that clause, hey never would have delegated it by not have intended it over territories.-Whatever was conferred by the same words in reference to one, must have been both in the adjustment of the relative weight of the States in the government,

e places enumera-

vertiger,

in the State, the ecame necessary and such plathe object of the was simply in from under the ve States with he savereignty

r as it extends 1 of the part be different in re nron and sovey are very diffe nt is always ab this government or to depriv

exclusive legisla- cluding it. Finally, another committee to the Missouri question : was raised at the head of which was Mr. Carrington of Virginia, and of which Mr. tures, Spanish treaty, are nothing. These Dine was also a member. That commitlying within the tee reported without including the amendof the States, and ment previously proposed by him. Mr. Missouri question is a breaker on which de lying beyond Dane moved his proposition, which was we less the Missouri country by revolt, purchase of the adopted, and the report of the Committee and what more God only knows of the State with- | tee thus amended became the ordinance situated. did not of '87. It may be inferred from this brief his-

prisdiction of the torical sketch, that the ordinance was a only the title to compromise between the Southern and should be delivered up to their owners, as and substitute ly and obstinately opposed to the provi-District, since porated in it. But it is well understood of the present day in support of, and as als, it is a well established legal principle, that an offer to settle by compromise a res possess not justice of the claim on the side of the party member of this body, who voted for the observed with filelity her engagements son, inclosing a copy of his speech on the under the compromise; in proof of which et of supercro- in the ordinance. I admit that she has send it to the Secretary to be read. The r to remark in acquiesced in the several acts of Congress time of the Senate cannot be better occuto carry it into effect, but the Senator is pied than in listening to it: mistaken in supposing that it is proof of a surrender on her part of the power over the territories which he claims for Cont absolute power gress. No, she never has, and I trust lusive, but it by never will, make such a surrender. Inclusiv power of stead of that, it is conclusive proof of her fidelity to her engagements. She has question. exclusive pows cover attempted to set

territory was omit- but the Committee reported without in- these remarkable expressions in reference

"The banks, bankrupt law, manufacare occurrences, which, like waves in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the

To understand the full force of these expressions it must be horne in mind that the questions enumerated were the great and exciting political questions of the day on which paries decided. The bank, and Northern States, of which the terms were bankrupt law had long been so. Manuthat slavery should be excluded from ter- factures, or what has been called the proritoy upon condition that fugitive slaves, tective tariff, was at the time a subject of who might take refuge in the territory, great excitement, as was the Spanish treaty, that is the treaty by which Florida stipulated in the proviso of the 6th article was ceded to the Union, and by which the of the ordinance. It is manifest from what Western boundary between Mexico and has been stated that the South was united. the United States was settled from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. He looksion when first moved; that the proposi ed upon all of them as in their nature fution of Mr King, without the proviso, was gitive; and to use his own forcible expresin like manner resisted by the South, as sion, "would pass off under the ship of may be inferred from its entire want of State like waves in a storm." Not so success, and that it never could be brought that fatal question. It was a breaker on to agree to it until the provision for the which it was destined to be stranded; and delivery up of fugitive slaves was incor- yet his name is quoted by the incendiaries that a compromise involves not a surrent the author of, a proviso which would give overeignty still der, but simply a waiver of the right of indefinite and universal extension to this power, and hence in the case of individu- fatal question to all the territories! It was compromised the next year by the adoption of the line to which I have rection of all the litigated claim, is no evidence against the ferred. Mr. Holmes of Maine, long a hip over them, making it The South to ner honor, has measure, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferoccasion. It drew out an answer from re States to le spating the expanse from New York, intended by him to Congress. It appeal to the precedents cited by the him which ought to be treasured up in the spating the expanse from New York, intended by him to Congress. It is brief. I will

To John Holmes.

MONTICELLO, 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

d the a.

the clause to tover the terriloothers who agree z conclusively eslist of precodents

very eve of the expideration. Against its he confederation canhe act was consum vernment was 'in exhardly be considered vaive also the fact that ed the form of a comed nine to form comhat the act was with

ig force. o cession of the terriilo, and lying between

sion, "other property belonging to the U. States," contained in the clause I have gate voted the same way, M. 'fferson render of the power he claims for Con just considered. But it is certain, that if alone excepted. The ordinance was gress. it had been the intention of the framers of adorted without the provision. At the exception of its proviso. It was referred Missouri compromise is a case of its apit. A committee was moved the next or

aferring the abso rendered the stipulations of the provise to marked originals, mark deliver up fugitive slaves nugatory. Wisconsin may, also, be an exception, as she has just entered the Union, and has hardly had time to act upon the subject. They have gone farther, and suffered individuals bric which he rais. and seducing the slaves to leave their npted from the ne- masters, and to run them into Canada behem, and replying | youd the reach of our laws-in open vio lation, not only of the stipulations of the ecedent referred to ordinance, but of the constitution itself. sected with the pow- If I express myself strongly, it is not for t requires particular the purpose of producing excitement, but ie ordinance of '87, to draw the attention of the Senate forcibly the old Congress of to the subject. My object is to lay bare tile the convention the subject under consideration, just as a surgeon probes to the bottom and lays open before its adoption. a wound, not to cause pain to his patient, but for the purpose of healing it.

I come now to another precedent of object that the Act similar character, but differing in this, that it took place under this government, and precedents for this uot under that of the old confederation; I refer to what is known as the Missouri compromise. It is more recent and better known, and may be more readily despatched.

After an aiduous struggle of more than a year, on the question whether Missouri ted when only eight should come into the Union, with or with when the articles of out restrictions prohibiting slavery, a compromise line was adopted between the to the fact, that Mr. North and the South; but it was done under circumstances which made it no tutional authority, and wise obligatory on the latter. It is true, it w, from the history of was moved by one of her distinguished rannot justly be con-ing force. ctitzens, [Mr. Clay.] but it is equally so, that it was carried by the almost united vote of the North against the almost united vote of the South; and was thus impose on the latter by superior numbers, in opuns the States of Onio, position to her strenuous efforts. The Wisconsin, and a very South has never given her sanction to it, of territory lying north or assented to the power it asserted. She ally after the session, a was voted down, and has simply acquise was raised in which esced in an arrangement which she has one. They reported not had the power to reverse, and which ablishment of the terri- she could not attempt to do without dismong other provisions turbing the peace and harmony of the efferson was the author. Union-to which she has ever been adgislature of the States in which the same the year 1800. It was reported to Conmitted the territory of lows to be formed; gress, but this provision was struck out. and the State to be admitted into the On the question of striking out, every Union, under the compromise, without Southern State present voted in favor of objection; and that is now quoted by the

To add to the strength of this claim. next session, Rufus King, then a member the advocates of the power hold up the of the old Congress moved a proposition, name of Jefferson in its favor, and go so very much in the same shape of the sixth far as to call him the author of the so article (that which excludes slavery) in called Wilmot proviso, which is but a genthing so absurd. But it is equally cer- the ordinance as it now stands, with the eral expression of a power of which the plication. If we may judge by his opin to the angry passions of men will never be ion of that case, what his opinion was of obliterated; and every new irritation will the subsequent year, which reported with- the principle, instead of being the author out including or noticing Mr. King's pro- of the proviso, or being in its favor, no one position. Mr. Dane was a member of that could be more deadly hostile to it. In 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 wil mark it deeper and deeper. I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth, prop up the pow- to form combinations, without an effort to who would not sacrifice more than I would the clause, falls to suppress them, for the purpose of enticing to relieve us from this heavy reproach, inany practical way. The cession of that kind of property (for so it is misuamed) is a bagatelle, which would not cost me a second thought, if in that way a general emancipation and exputriation could be effected; and gradually, and with due sacrifices. I think it might he. But as it. is, we have the wolf by the ears; and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other Of oue thing I am certain. that as the passage of free slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater numher of coadjutors An abstinence, too, from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainty is the exclusive right of every State which nothing in the constitution has taken, from them and given to the general government. Could Congress, for exemple, say that the nonfreemen of Connecticut shall be freemen. or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?

I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire selfgovernment and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against any abstract principle, more likely to be effected by union than by seission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect.
Thomas Jefferson.

Mark his prophetic words! Mark his rofound reasoning!

"It [the question] is hushed for the noument. But this is a reprieve only-not a final sentence. A geographical lino coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once concrived and held up mark it deeper and deeper "

Twenty eight years have passed since these remarkable words were penned, and