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MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH ON THE OREGON BILL.

U. S. Senate, Tuesday, June 27th, 1848. Mr. Calhoun-There is a very striking difference between the position in which the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States stand in reference to the subject under consideration. The former desire no action of the government, demand no law to give them any advantage in the territory about to established, are willing to leave it and other territories belonging to the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as North the power to exclude the South from they continue to be territories, and when a free admission into the territories of the they cease to be so, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as might to monopolize them for its own exclusive suit them, without restriction or condition, except that imposed by the constitution, and a prerequisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the constitution and the great fundamental principle of self-government place it. On the contrary, the non-slave-holding States, instead of being willing to leave it on this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the government, no one has ever attempted to designate it. tions which the nature of absolute power. and the passage of an act to exclude the cit- Instead of that, it h.s been assumed-taken izens of the slavehol ling States from emigrating with their property into the territory | that Congress has the absolute right to goin 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 indirectly, by extending the provisions of the bill for the establishment of the lowa territory to this, and must be inferred from some such power. 1 by ratifying the acts of the informal and self- ask where is t at to be found? constituted government of Oregon, which among others, contains one prohibiting the [Mr. Dix,] points to the clause in the consti- and on that account requires particular no intrudution of slavery. It thus, in reality a- tution, which provides that "Congress shall dopts what is called the Wilmot Provise, not have the power to dispose of and make all was adopted by the old Congress of the cononly for Oregon, but as the bill now stands, needful rules and regulations respecting the federation while the convention that framed for New Mexico and Ca ifornia. The a-mendment, on the contrary moved by the the United States."-Now I undertake to one year before its adoption, and of course Senator from Mississippi, near me (Mr. Da- affirm and maintain beyond the possibility vis), is intended to assert and maintain the position of the slaveholding States. It leaves lute power to govern the territories, it conthe territory free and open to all the citizens fers no governmental power whatever; no, of the United States, and would overrule, if not a particle. It refers exclusively to teradopted, the act of the self-constituted ter. ritory, regarded simply as public lands. Everitory of Oregon and the 12th section, as far as it relates to the subject under consideration. We have thus fairly presented the grounds taken by the nonslaveholding States, or as I shall call them for the sake of brevi- It is easily understood what it means when ty, the Northern and Southern States, in applied to lands; and is the proper and natutheir whole extent for discussion, The first question which offers itself for consideration is, Have the Northern States the power which they claim, to exclude the Southern from emigrating freely with their property into territories belonging to the United States, and to monopolize them for their exclusive benefit. It is, indeed, a great question. 1 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 federal Union, or appertaining to them in their separate and individual character; nor shall I yield anything which belongs them in either capacity. never to government, which always implies I am influenced neither by sectional nor party considerations. If I know myself, I be any doubt in this case, the words immerepel as promptly and decidedly any aggres- diately following, which restrict them to sion of the South on the North as I would making "rules and regulations respecting the any on the part of the latter on the former. territory and other property of the United And let me add, I hold the obligation to repel aggression to be not much less solemn than that of abs: aining from making aggression; and that the party which submits to it when it can be resisted, to be not much less guilty and responsible for consequences than that which makes it. Nor do I stand on party grounds. I hold it to be infinitely higher than that and all other questions of the day. I shall direct my efforts to ascertain what is constitutional right and just, under the thorough conviction that the best and onby way of putting an end to this, the most dangerous of all questions, to our Union and institutions, is to adhere rigidly to the constitution and the dictates of justice. With these preliminary remarks, I recur to the question. Has the North the power which it claims under the 12th section 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 that clause, they would never have delconstituent parts or members of a common federal Union; and as such, are equals 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 ferred by the same words in reference to and character. Instead, then, of affording each other furnishes a strong presumption a- But, it may be asked, why the term territo- slavery should be excluded from territory and yet his name is quoted by the incendia-

that the South holds property in slaves .--strong presumption against it. Slavery extheir population as it does at this time. It is cession and purchase of the former, with the the only property recognized by it; the only consent of the State within which they one that entered into its formation as a political element, both in the adjustment of the relative weight of the States in the government, and the apportionment of direct taxes; and 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 constitu tion, that the South was very jealous in ref. ence to this property; both to its formation and adoption, and that it would not have assented to either, had the convention refused to allow to its due weight in the government, or to place it under the guarantee of the constitution. Nor can it be found in the way that the territories have been acquired. I will not go into particulars in this respect at this stage of the discussion. Suffice it is 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 justice, fur-

But, if it cannot be found in either, if it exists at all, the power must be looked for in the constitutional compact which binds these States together in a federal Union and I now ask, can it be found there? Does that instrument contain any provision which gives the United States with its peculiar property, and use? If it in fact contains such power, exdeduction. from some clear and acknowledged power. Nothing short of the one or the other can overcome the strong presumption against it.

That there is no such specific grant may for granted without a particle of proofvern the territories. Now 1 concede, if it does in reality possess such power, they may exclude from the territories who or what 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

The Senator from New York behind me,

sive legislation to Congress over the places That, too, fairly considered, instead of afford-ing any authority for the power furnishes a may, in my opinion, be assigned. The for-the provision of the sixth article of the ordimer were limited to places lying within the nance. It is manifest from what has been isted in the South when the constitution was limits and jurisdiction of the States, and the stated that the South was unitedly and obstiframed, fully to the extent in proportion to latter to public land lying beyond both. The nately opposed to t' provision when first might be situated, did not oust the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the State. They still remained in the State, the United States acquiring only the title to the place. It therefore became necessary to confer on Congress, by express delegation the exercise of exclusive power of legislation over this District and such places, in or ler carry out the object of the purchase and cession. It was sim ly intended to withdraw them from under the legislatures of the respective states within which they might lie, and substitute that of Congress in its place, subject to the restrictions of the constitution and the objects for which the places were acquired, leaving, as I have said, the sovereighty still in the States in which they are situated, but in abeyance, as far as it extends to legisla-

Thus, in the case of this District, since the retrocession to Virginia of the part beyond the Potomac, the sovereignty still continues in Maryland in the manner stated. But the case is very different in reference to territories lying lying as they do beyond the limits nishes strong additional presumption against and jurisdiction of all the States. The United States possess not simply the right of ownership over them, but that of exclusive dominion and sovereignty;-and hence it was not necessary to exclude the power of the States to legislate over them, by delegating the exercise of exclusive legislation to Congress. it would have been an act of superererogation. It may be proper to re mark in this connection, that the power of exclusive legislation conferred in these cases must not be confounded with the power of absolute legislation. They are very diffepressed or implied, it must be found in a rent things. It is true that absolute power specific grant, or be inferred by irresistible of legislation is always exclusive, but it by no means follows that exclusive power of legislation or of government is always absolute. Congress has exclusive power of legistion as far as this government is concerned, but we all know that both are subject to be inferred beyond doubt, from the fact that many and important restrictions and condi-I have now made good the assertion I ventured to make, that the clause in the constitution relied on by the Senator from New York, so far from conferring the absolute power of government over the territory claimed by him, confers not a particle of they please, and admit into them who or governmental power. Having conclusively established this, the list of precedents cited by the Senator, to prop up the power which he sought in the clause, falls to the ground with the fabric which he raised; and I am found! All admit that there is no such specific thus exempted from the necessity of refergrant of power. If, then, it exists at all, it ring to them, and 'replying to them one by

But there is one precedent referred to by the Senator unconnected with the power. lice. I refer to the or '87 which on the very eve of the expiration of the old confederation. Against its introduction, I might object that the Act of the Congress of the confederation cannot rightfully form precedents for this government; but I waive that. waive also the objection that the act was consummated when that government was 'in wholly inapplicable to it considered in any extremis,' and could hardly be considered composimentis." I waive also the fact that expression "d spose of" with which it begins. the ordinance assumes the form of a compact and was adopted when only eight States were present, when the articles of ral expression regarding the territory in that confederation required nine to form compacts. I waive also the fact, that Mr. Madison declared, that the act was without shadow of constitutional authority, and shall proceed to show from the history of its adoption, that it cannot justly be considered of any binding force. Virginia made the cession of the territory north of the Ohio, and laying between it and the lakes, in 1784. It now contains the quoted by the Senator from New York to States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a very considerable extent of territory lying north of the latter. Shortly after the session, a committee of three was raised in which Mr. Jefferson was one. They reported an ordinance for establishment of the call him the author of the so called Wilmot territory, containing among other provisions proviso, which is but a general expression of one, of which Mr. Jefferson was the author, excluding slavery from the territory after the year 1800 It was reported to Congress by his opinion of that case, what his opinion but this provision was struck out. On the question of striking out, every Southern author of the proviso, or being in its favor, State present voted in favor of it; and what no one could be more deadly hostile to it. is more striking, every delegate voted the In a letter addressed to the Elder Adams, in same way, Mr. Jefferson alone excepted .-The ordinance was adopted without the provision. At the next session, Rufus King. the Missouri question : then a member of the old Congress moved a proposition, very much in the same shape of the sixth article (that which excludes slavery) currences, which, like waves in a storm, will 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. souri country by revolt, and what more God A committee was moved the next or the only knows." subsequent year, which reported without including or noticing Mr. King's proposition. Mr. Dane was a member of that committee, and proposed a provision the same as that in the ordinance as it passed, but the commitof the framers of the constitution to confer of which was Mr. Carrington of Virginia, That committee reported without including | treaty by which Florida was ceded to the doing a thing so absurd. But it is equally Mr. Dane moved his proposition, which was certain, if they did not intend to confer such adopted, and the report of the commitpower over them, they could not have inten- tee thus amended became the ordinance of '87. 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

might take refuge in the territory should be moved; that the proposition of Mr. King, without the proviso, was in like manner resisted by the South, as may be interred 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 incorporate in it. But it is well understood that a compromise involves not a surrender, but simply a waiver of the right of power; and hence in the case of indivuals, 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 fideluy her engagements under the compromise; in proof 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. Instead of that, it is conclusive proof of her fidelity to her engagements. She never attempted to set aside the ordinance, to deprive the territory and the States erected within its limits of any right or advantage it was intended to confer. But I regret that such cannot be said in favor of the fidelity with which it has been observed on their part. With the single exception of the State of Illinois-be it said her honor; every other State erected within its limits has pursued a course and adopted measures which have rendered the stipulations of the proviso to deliver up fugitive slaves nugatory. Wisconsin may also, be an exception, as she has just enter. ed the Union, and has hardly had time to act upon the subject. They have gone farther, and suffered individuals to form combinations, without an effort to suppress them, for the purpose of enticing and seducing the slaves to leave the:r masters, and to run them into Canada beyond the reach our laws in open violation, not only of the stipulations of the ordinance, but of the constitution itself. If I express myself strongly, it is not for the purpose of producing excite ment, but to draw the atteution of the Senate forcibly to the subject. My object is to lay bire the subject under consideration, just as a surgeon probes to the bottom and lays open a wound, not to cause pain to his patient, but for the purpose of healing it.

I come now to another pre edent of a similar character, but differing in this, that it took place under this government, and not 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 arduos struggle of more that year, on the question whether Missouri should come into the Union, with or without restrictions prohibiting slavery, a compromise line was adopted between the North and the South; but it was done under circumstances which made it no wise obligatory on the latter. It is true, it was moved by one of her distinguished citizens, (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 imposed on the latter by superior numbers, in opposition to her strenuous etforts. The South has never given her sanction to it, or assented to the power it asserted. She was voted down, and has simply acquiesced in an arrangement which she has not had the power to reverse, and which she could not attempt to do without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Unionto which she has ever been adverse. Acting on this principle, she permitted the territory of lowa to be formed; and the State to be admitted into the Union, under the compromise, without objection; and that is now prove her surrender of the power he claims for Congress. To add to the strength of this claim, the advocates of the power hold up the name of Jefferson in its favor, and go so far as to power of which the Missouri compromise is a case of its application. If we may judge was of the principle, instead of being the 1819, in answer to one from him, he uses these remarkable expressions in reference to "The banks, bankrupt law, manufactures, Spanish treaty, are nothing. These are ocpass under the ship. But the Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Mis-To understand the full force of these expressions it must be borne in mind that the puestions enumerated were the great and exiting political questions of the day on which parties decide. The bank, and bankrupt law had long been so. Manufactures, or what has been called the protective tariff, was at the time a subject of a great excitement, as was the Spanish treaty, that is 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 looked upon all of them as n their nature fugitive; and to use his own forcible expression, "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;

gainst it. Nor can it be found in the fact ry was omitted in the delegation of exclusion upon condition that fugitive slaves, who ries 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 referred. Mr. Holmes of Maine, long a member of this body, who voted for the measure, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, 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 oves 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 occupied than in listening to it :

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 question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long ime ceased to read newspapers, or pay any atention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our harque to the shore from which I am not dis- dogs and a number of persons. One of them tant. But this momentous question, like a fire hell in the night, awakened and filled me with error. I considered it at once the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, 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 he obliterated; and every new irritation will make it deeper and deeper. I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth, who would not sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practical way. The cession of that kind of property (for so it is misnamed) is a bagatelle, which would not cost me a second thought, if in that way a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected; and gradually, and with due sacrifices I think it might be. But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears; and we can neither hold him nor let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other. Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of free slaves from ne State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over greater surface would make them individually appier, and proportionally facilitate the accom. plishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number 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 certainly is the exclusive right of every State which nothing in the constitution has ta-ken from them and given to the general government. Could Congress, for example, say that the non freemen of Connecticut shall be freenen, 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 self government 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 dispassionately weigh the blessings they will boring counties. In fact, persons were afraid throw away, against any abstract principle, to travel beyond their plantations. About six

more likely to be effected by union than by

NUMBER 30.

McFaddin, who informed him that he and al Mr. Jas. G. McIntosh had each lost a negro, and requested him to pursue and overtake them. For this purpose he set out from the house of Mr. McFaddin on last Saturday morning, and, after some exertion, got his dogs on trail, when, in a few moments afterwards, they came upon the negroes in the swamp, in camp, some 31.4 miles distant from Midway Church. A few of the neighbors were with him in the pursuit, but being much more experienced than they be was enabled to keep some distance before the rest of the company, and hearing the dogs at hay in the swamp, hurried on to their assistance, leaving his horse on the hill, fording the creek. and reaching the camp alone, where he was met by some of the negroes, who struck him upon the head with a billet of wood, fracturing the scull, after which, (by the confession of one of the negroes, who has been subsequently taken.) they threw him into the water and held him there until he was drowned. So hours elapsed, before the company, assisted by many others, discovered the murder, on acco of the very concealed position of the place where it occurred. The negroes fled immediate ately from the spot, and were pursued by the was overtaken some miles off, in the bolting chest of a wheat mill, where he had taken refuge. A jury was impannelled and an inquest held over his remains, which decided in accordance with the facts above stated.

One or two incidents connected with this murder may be mentioned. The dogs, when they saw the dead body of their master, manifested the strongest attachment for him and grief for their loss, and cried and howled over him and licked his hands and face.

Another is, that while separated from his par ty and in the swamp, when the negroes attack ed him, some of the company, out of sight, but within hearing, heard him apparently holls-"run down the creek, and help turn the negroes." A young man of the party somewhat advanced of the rest, thought the cry was this-"come down here quick, and help me with the negroes."

P. S .- Since writing the above, we have reeived a written account substantially the same. The negro, who was caught, is named Harry, the property of Mr. Jas. G. McIntosh. We understand he confessed having assisted New-ton, of the estate of Wm. H. McIntosh, and Isaac, belonging to Mr. Jas. Moore, in killing Mr. Ervin, and asserts these to be all who were engaged in the transaction. He was lodged in the district jail on the 10th. He denies that Mr. Ervin was struck with a billet of wood, maintains that he did not strike the death blow, nor see it done, and that the only weapon among the party, was a hatchet, possessed by one of the other two. A party is still in pursuit of the other two negroes. Mr. Errin's body was found about 1 o'clock on the 8th.

Sumter (S. C.) Banner.

SOUTHERN DESPERADOES KILLED .- A COFespondent of the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Harrison county, Miss., June 26, 1848

"On the 27th June, a ve y singu'ar occurrence happened in this county. For the last six months, there has existed in this part of the country a gang of desperadoes, who had become a terror to the inhabitant of this, and the neighviduals named months, since, four inc McGrath, Copeland and Bilboa, were arreated, charged with belonging to a gang of counterfeiters on Pearl river. Bilhoa became State's evidence; but, failing to give security, the other parties were committed to jail. They, however, succeeded in making their escape, and following the informer, Bilboa, shot him .---They then fled to Mobile, where they became notorjous for their rascality. Many persons were waylaid and robbed by them, and they even threatened the life of the judge by whom one of the Copelands had been sentenced to the penitentiary. They also murdered a man and robbed him of \$135. After the perpetration of this crime, they fled to the borders of Harrison county, Miss., where their depredations, escited universal consternation. On the 29th ult., on Pearl river, they shot one of the witnesses who had testified against them on a previous trial. They then came into our county, and informed a man, named James Harb, against whom one of them held a note, that if it was not paid by 10 o'clock the next morning, they would shoot him, although the note was not due until January. He agreed to pay the note, and requested them to call the next morning. In the meantime, he went to his father, informed him of the circumstance, and, together they repaired and Wagers (the acknowledged leaders of the gang) proceeded, armed, to Harby's residence; but on entering, perceived bim advancing towards them with a double barrelled gun in his hand. Wagers, on perceiving this, fired first, but missed, and Harby fired and retreated into the house, where he discharged his gun, and severely wounded both of them-McGrath mortally. He then followed Wagers, who was endeavoring to escape. "Clark, the individual who has so long set the authorities at defiance on the Chandeleur islands, has been killed." The Mobile Advertiser states that the Harbys having surrendered to the authorities, were examined and discharged on the ground that it was justifiable homicide.

of doubt, that so far from conferring absory word relates to it in that character, and is other character but as property. Take the character, when the object is to confer the right to sell or make other disposition of it. But who ever heard the expression applied to government? And what possible meaning can it have when so applied? Take the next expression, "to make all needful rules and regulations." These regarded separately might indee I, be applicable to govern

ment in a loose sense; but they are never so applied in the constitution. In every case where they are used in it, they refer to property, to things, or some process, such as the rules of court, or of the House of Congress for the government of their proceedings, but persons to be governed. But if there should States," must effectually expell it. They restrict their meaning beyond the possibility of doubt to territory regarded as property. But if it were possible for doubt still to ex-

ist another and conclusive argument still remains to show that the framers of the constitution did not intend to confer by this clause governmental howers. I refer to the clause in the constitution which delegates the power of exclusive legislation to Congress over this District, and "all p'aces purchased by the consent of the legislature of the States in which the same may be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockvards, and other needful buildings." The places therein referred to are clearly embraced by the expression, "other property belonging to the United States," contained in the clause I have just considered. But tee reported without including it. Finally, it is certain, that if it had been the intention another committee was raised, at the head governmental powers over such places by and of which Mr. Dane was also a member. egated it by this. They were incapable of the amendment previously proposed by him. ded it over territories. Whatever was conone must have been intended to be conferred any countenance or authority in favor of the in reference to the other, and the reverse. power, the relation in which they stand to The opposite supposition would be absurd.

scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide upon 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 THOMAS JEFFERSON. respect. 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 obliteraied; and every new irritation will mark it deep 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 will continue to verify until the whole will be fulfilled. Certain it s that he regarded the compromise line as utterly inadequate to arrest that fatal course of vents which his keen sagacity anticipated from he question. It was but a "reprieve." Mark the deeply melancholy impression which it made on his mind :

"I regret that I am to die in the belief, that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self government and to Harby's house. The next morning, McGrath happiness for themselves is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passion of their ions, and that my only consolation is to be, that shall live not to weep over it."

Can any one believe, after listening to this letter, that Jefferson is the author of the so called Wilmot Proviso, or ever favored it? And yet there are at this time strenuous efforts ma. king in the North to form a purely sectional party on it, and that too, under the sanction of those who profess the highest veneration for his character and principles! But I must speak the truth; while I vindicate the memory of Jeffer. son from so foul a charge, I hold be is not blameless in reference to this subject. He committed a great error in inserting the provision he did, in the plan he reported for the go-

vernment of the territory, as much modified as it was. It was the first blow-the first essay "to draw a geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political." It originated with him in Philanthropic but mistaken views of the most dangerous character, as I shall show in the sequel. Others with very different feelings and views, followed, and have given to it a direction and impetus, which, if not promptly and efficiently arrested, will end in the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of our political institutions.

(To be continued.)

OUTRAGEOUS AND ATROCIOUS MURDER .-On Saturday morning, the 8th instant, an out. rageous and atrocious murder was committed, by some runaway negroes, on the person of Mr. I. Ervin, a native of Fa'rfi ld District, which has aroused the feelings of our people. and, we doubt not, will cause them to use every effort to bring the murderers to punishment .-The circumstances are as follows :

Mr. Ervin's occupation was that of pursuing and taking runaway negroes. A gentleman of this district employed him to recover some negroes, who had renaway from his plantation. On his way, he called at the house of Mr. J. J.

OLD MAXIMS .- A soul conversant with virtue, resembles a fountain; for it is clear, and gentle, and sweet, and communicative, and rich, and harmless, and innocent.

Satan is a subtle angler, and uses great cun. ning in the casting of his net, and searching out the vein of water where every one is delight.

In childhood, be modest; in youth, temperate; in manhood. just; in old age, prudent.

He that helps the wicked, hurts the good What we have in us of the image of God, is the love of truth and justice.

The end of a dissolute life is, commonly, s desperate death.

Virtue make h men on the earth famous; in their graves illustrious; in the heavens, immor-

Nothing is profitable which is dishonest. He that works wickedness by another, is himself equal y guilty of the act committed, A work well begun, is halt ended.

Wise men are instructed by reasen; men .of less understanding, by esperience; the most ignorant, hy necessity; and beasts by nature.

We should never remember the benefits we have conferred, nor forget the favors received,