

JO. R. HARRISON, Pres.
S. M. PABST, Sec'y.

The Patriot.

EDITED BY

M. S. SHERWOOD. : JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 16, 1859.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who find a cross mark on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the mail book in four weeks thereafter, unless payment of subscription be made before that time. Those who do not know the exact amount of their indebtedness, can send about what they suppose they owe, adding on the ADVANCE PAYMENT, and a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

THE PATRIOT FOR 1860.

Those who wish to read the Patriot during the coming year, and have not paid the subscription in advance, are requested to make payment between this time and the issue of the first No. in 1860, in order that they may not lose any of the issues. We shall print very few copies over those subscribed for.

The ensuing year will probably be one of great excitement, both in State and National affairs, and we will endeavor to make the Patriot more interesting, if possible, than it ever has been. We are, weekly, receiving numbers of new subscribers, but we have room on our books for still more.

WHY'LL BE KING BUT CHARLIE?

The news from Salisbury came yesterday.

Will some gamey man fly;
For treason's freight has just come in,
And landed royal Charlie.

Comes through the Station, around him gather;

Ye're a' the welcome early;

Around him picket ye' your free ticket;

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Come through the Station, around him gather;

Come, come, come, come, come a' together,

And crown your rights, law's king;

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

And pray, who is this royal Charlie?—
Why, the same who so lustily called for
the author of "Plebs," and in order to get
it, falsely pretended that he was hungry for
a fight, and who after getting it by these
false pretences, instead of fighting, coolly
turned round and abused, not only the
Patriot, but Mr. Bruner, of the Watchman,
and Mr. Hale, of the Observer—gentlemen
who had never done him the least injury.

And, says the Salisbury Banner, the citizens
of Salisbury are indignant at the course of
the Patriot towards Mr. Fisher. We think the
Banner is mistaken; nor can we believe that

The Salisbury clan, with sword in hand,
Ere the warlike host to Myers' Salteries,
Hae to be now resolved to stand,
Or to be royal Charlie.

But if indeed they have, then let us join
together, and swell the chorus:

Come through the Station, around him gather;

Ye're a' the welcome early;

Around him picket ye' your free ticket;

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Come through the Station, around him gather;

Come, come, come, come, come a' together,

And crown your rights, law's king;

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Now, the blustering and fussiness of
Charlie Fisher has so often been exposed in
the Patriot, and this peculiar trait in his
character is so completely shown up by an
article from the Fayetteville Observer, and
also by Mr. Worth's communication, both of
which are published in this week's issue,
that we feel it almost a work of supereroga-
tion to dignify him with any further
notice; nor, indeed, should we do so, but
that he came to Greensborough on last
Monday, and after he was gone, I was in-
formed that in the outskirts of town, near the
depot, the following notice was found
stuck up on a plank fence:

I publish JAMES A. LONG, Editor of the "Greens-
borough Patriot," as a "PROFESSED LIAR" AND
SLANDERER, A BRANDED COWARD, AND A BASE
HYPOCRITE. CHAS. F. FISHER.

How ridiculous such notice as this is, it is
only necessary to refer to the facts, that Mr.
Fisher never made the least demonstration
to test my courage, or the courage of any
body, that I have ever heard of—except to
publish his "rule of life," that he had just
made a clear and cowardly back-out from
fighting Mr. Worth; that he had lain quietly
for eight months under the severe denunciations
of Mr. C. P. Mendenhall, in which he
was denounced as a "liar," and dismissed as
"Uncle Toby did the fly," with "go poor creature,"
and the further facts, that only the
week before, he had been denounced in the
Patriot as having imposed upon us by "false
pretences," and told that if he saw proper
to seek redress by assaulting us, he could
readily find us; and that we would be pre-
pared for him; and also the day he was in
Greensborough he saw us on the street and
made no attack upon us; but took the "safe
plan" of sticking up in the outskirts of town
a little innocent piece of paper, and before
we even knew it was up, he had taken a
hand car, and with a royal flourish had rolled
off towards the Shops, where the "tall trees"
grow.

Why Mr. Fisher did not put up his pos-
ters down town, where the boys were waiting
to see and witness the valorous deed, we do
not know, except he acted upon the maxim,
"He who fights and runs away,
Will surely live to fight another day."

But he need not have been so scary; for no
one had the least idea of molesting him.—
And, indeed, should not his election, over
which he glories so much, fully assure him
that not only in other places, but even in
Greensborough—

"The Stockholders' bill, both great and small,
Was money a'ford and laid, he
Declared for Salisbury and law,
And spier ye wha but Charlie?"

And has he yet to learn that
There's no a lass in a' the land,
But bows her head to Charlie,
To man she'll be e'er his heart or hand,
Wha wad nae fecht for Charlie.

And does he not know that there is a
host of free-ticket men—dead-heads—on the
road, who are ever ready to join in the cry:
Then here's a health to Charlie's cause,
And be't complete and early
His very name our heart's blood warms—
To aims for royal Charlie!

Come through the Station, around him gather;
Ye're a' the welcome early;
Around him picket ye' your free ticket;
For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Come through the Station, around him gather,
Come, come, come, come, come a' together,
And crown your rights, law's king;
For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Then why was such timidity exhibited by
the royal Charlie, while in Greensborough?
Was it because, as Mr. Worth says, he had
on a lion's skin, and was afraid that by an
accidental roar, he might have frightened
the ladies? If so, then could he not, like
his great prototype, "Sung, the joiner,"—as
well suggested by the Observer—have mounted
the Court House steps, and allayed their
fears by saying—

"Ye ladies—you whose gentle hearts do fear
The smallest, momentous noise that creeps on floor,
May now, perchance, both quake and tremble here,
When I come rough in wildest rage do roar
Then know that I, one rail road overeer am
A lion fiend, or else no lion am,
For if I should as lion come to strife
Into this place, 'twere pity on my life."

And now all aboard—let the whistle blow—
put on the steam—throw loose the breaks—
and while we ride, we'll sing—
Roll, Greenan rail—roll, Greenan rail!
Over the rails to Charlie!

THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

While it must be gratifying to every patri-
otic and conservative man in the whole
Union, to witness the stand taken by the
Southern opposition in Congress, during the
exciting scenes of the last few days, yet we
cannot refrain from expressing our admiration
and gratitude to our immediate repre-
sentative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, for the
firm, consistent, and patriotic course he has
taken; and in doing so, we but express the
sentiments of this entire country. Let
no one fail to read the resolution as offered
by Mr. Gilmer, and the eloquent remarks of
Mr. Nelson, in its support.

The Hon. J. M. Leach is a new member,
but that he is firm and reliable, and will be
unflinching in his stand for the good of the
whole country, all who know him, and have
noticed his course as a State Legislator, have
no fears. Gen. Leach is one of the rising
men of the State; his district have cause to
be proud of their representative, and we
predict for him a brilliant career in our Na-
tional councils.

With such men as Gilmer, Leach, Smith
and Vance, North Carolina need not fear that
her interests and honor will be fully
protected.

Wako Co. Association of Working-Men
We call especial attention to the address of
the "Wako County Association of Working
men." The address has evidently been pre-
pared with great care, and it sets forth, in a
very plain and concise manner, the great in-
equalities and unfairness of our present sys-
tem of revenue. No candid and fair minded
man can rise from the perusal of this ad-
dress, without feeling satisfied that our or-
ganic law should be so changed, as that
slaves may be subject to an ad valorem tax.

Our space this week, will not admit of
comment, but there are many things in this
address to which we shall refer hereafter.

The Democratic Press.
Some three weeks ago, the Democratic
Press gave us notice that it would attend to
us in its next, on the subject of an ad valorem
tax. We have looked in vain, for its forth-
coming article. Will the Press now tell us
what it thinks of the "Working-men's Asso-
ciation?" It promised to do so, when the
expected address was published.

The Signs of the Times.
We are perfectly satisfied from the signs
of the times, that unless the Opposition Con-
vention which is to meet in Raleigh on the
22nd of February next, shall adopt as a por-
tion of their platform, a change in our or-
ganic law, so as to make every species of prop-
erty, subject to an ad valorem tax—that the
West will secede, and run an independent
candidate.

No Speaker Yet.
From the latest dates, no Speaker of the
House of Representatives has yet been cho-
sen. The last ballot stood, Sherman 110;
Boocock 88; Gilmer 22. The excitement is
still very great—what is to be the end no
one can tell. We hope and trust, that the
Southern Opposition will hold out even un-
til July next, before they will vote for either
a Democrat or a Black Republican.

Vice-President Breckenridge.
The Hon. John C. Breckenridge, the Vice-
President of the United States, has been
elected a Senator to Congress, in place of
the Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose term
will expire the 4th of March, 1861.

Judge of the Supreme Court.
The Council of State, which met in Raleigh
on the 6th inst., appointed the Hon. Mathias
E. Manly, Judge of the Supreme Court,
in place of Judge Ruffin, resigned. We learn
that Mr. Manly has accepted the appoint-
ment, and has taken his seat on the Supreme
Court Bench.

The Proceedings of the Whig Meeting
in Alamance has been received, but crowded
out. They will appear in our next.

Territorial Delegate.
John J. Musser has been elected delegate
to Congress from Carson Valley.

Col. Fremont's Mineral Claims.
The suit in California, involving the title
of Col. Fremont to the Mariposa estate and
its minerals, has been decided in favor of
Col. Fremont.

RETURN OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—New York,
12.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived from
Aspinwall. She brings from California 81,
860,000 in specie. Lieut. Gen. Scott is a pas-
senger. San Juan Island is virtually in the
occupancy of both the United States and
the matter of sending thither an equal num-
ber of British has been left to the discretion of
Gov. Douglas. The right of the Americans
to maintain a magistrate at San Juan is fully
conceded, but his jurisdiction is limited to
persons amenable to our laws. We are to
have no right to collect revenue, but to have
a Treasury agent at San Juan, to prevent
smuggling to ports on the Sound.—Telegraph-
ic Dispatch of the National Intelligencer.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

ASHESBORO, Dec. 9th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot,

GENTLEMEN: The faithful discharge of my
duty in the last legislature, drew upon me as
a Senator, and as an individual, the coarsest
abuse from the President of the North Caro-
lina Railroad. While that abuse seemed to
have the sanction of prominent members of
the Senate, I felt it my duty to take notice
of it. When I became satisfied that Mr.
Fisher had got before the Senate by false-
hood and fraud, his abusive assault upon
me as a Senator, I felt that I should not act
with becoming self-respect, if I took any no-
tice of his address to me through the Salis-
bury Banner of the 18th March, in which he
brought forward no new facts or arguments,
but employed only his favorite newspaper—
vulgar vituperation and incivility. After
the July meeting of the stockholders, when
he was re-elected by a very large vote, by
which he insists, he was vindicated, and I
"rebutted," I wrote the article over "Plebs,"
published in your paper of the 7th, October.
I did not seek to avoid any just responsibil-
ity, as you have already sufficiently shown
to your readers, for I gave my name, and
you properly furnished it, without consulta-
tion or correspondence with me, when Mr.
Fisher demanded it, under pretence that he
wished to hold the writer responsible. I
desire to discuss matters of public interest,
in a shape in which the merits of the sub-
jects discussed, would be considered. No
friend of mine, save you, knew the author-
ship, until you furnished my name upon Mr.
Fisher's demand. If I, in any way, invaded
Mr. Fisher's private affairs in that article,
excepting in their connection with matters
affecting the public, I do not perceive it.

In the course of a life, running over many
years, in which, as a public man, and a pri-
vate individual, I have had much intercourse
with others, Mr. Fisher and a friend of his,
are the only individuals who have ever treat-
ed me with personal disrespect; and no one,
save Mr. Fisher, has complained that I have
not observed the proprieties of life towards
him. I have had no occasion, therefore, to
declare my sentiments on dueling. Mr.
Fisher was evidently afraid I would fight.
After the ridiculous figure he cut in his con-
test with C. P. Mendenhall, does he expect
that he has so adjusted the lion's skin about
him, that the poor creature attempted to be
concealed beneath, is not seen by every
body?

The public have a deep interest in the
matters under discussion, between me and
Mr. Fisher. I desire to discuss them with-
out personal assailing. If the stockholders
of the North Carolina Railroad, by his re-
election, are to be understood as approving
his course, in denying to the Legislature, the
right to see how that corporation is manag-
ing the \$3,000,000 of money the people have
invested in it; if they mean to "rebutte" me
as a representative of a portion of the people
of the State, for exposing the bungling book-
keeping, and the fraudulent misrepresentation
by which they obtained from the Legisla-
ture, the act of 1856; if this vote is to re-
ceive the construction, that the private stock-
holders approve the sentiments and the tone
of Mr. Fisher's communication to the legisla-
ture, by which he attempted to insult me as
a Senator, and the committee who had ap-
proved my report, and the legislature which
had unanimously passed my resolution of
inquiry,—it is high time that the people un-
derstand that they have gone into copart-
nership with aspirants who intend to con-
temn and despise them.

I am about to leave home, and to be ab-
sent for several weeks on business, I cannot
postpone or neglect, without prejudice to
the rights of others. On my return, with
your permission, I will review, through your
columns, the facts contained in my report of
last winter, and the facts and positions as
summed in my article over "Plebs." Every fact
in my report is true, and I can maintain
them. It is their truthfulness which makes
Mr. Fisher wince. In my article over Plebs,
the facts are also true, but in one particular,
I think I have arrived at a conclusion, pre-
judicial to Mr. Fisher. I have taken meas-
ures to satisfy myself as to this, from a
source more reliable than his assertions, and
should I find that I have, in any particular,
fallen into error, I shall, in despite of his
contumely, make the proper amend.

I discussed Mr. Fisher's contract, made
10th June, 1858, for building the Western
North Carolina Railroad, from Hale's to
Morganton, not to invade Mr. F.'s private
affairs, but because in various aspects, it was
a matter of public concern. I find, on fuller
examination, that the matter cannot be fully
understood, without seeing a copy of his
contract. I shall try to procure a copy. I
desire to present the truth only, to the pub-
lic. Mr. Fisher says I am "discredited"—per-
sonally irresponsible, &c. If there be any
voters in my district, either those who voted
for me, or those who voted against me, who
have censured me for originating the inves-
tigation, or the part I took in conducting it,
I have not heard of such persons. A few
along the line whose names may have been
introduced in the report, or their immediate
personal friends, may feel aggrieved. I have
not even heard that such is the case. While
my constituents approve my conduct; above
all, while my conscience approves, I can
bear "rebutte," come from whatever
quarter it may.

JONATHAN WORTH.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

Free and Equal Suffrage—Free and Equal
Representation—Equal and Just Taxation.

In 1776, the Constitution of North Caro-
lina was formed by the delegates assembled
for that purpose, in Halifax.

It provided that all freemen who were 21
years of age, and had paid public tax, should
vote for members of the House of Commons;
and all freemen of the same age, who pos-
sessed a free-hold of fifty acres of land, should
vote for members of the Senate. Thus, the
General Assembly was made up of two
Houses—the one representing property, and
the other persons. The great statesmen in
the Convention, thought that taxation and
representation (the principle they were then

fighting for) ought to go together; and
hence, the necessity for two branches of the
Legislature.

Land being the only property of a fixed
and permanent character (every other spe-
cies being derived from and founded upon
it,) was made the basis of representation.—
The owners of real estate, were regarded as
tied to the soil—bound to it by purchase,
occupancy and interest.

All others were viewed as transient and
migratory, who could, at any moment, leave
the State and carry their money and effects
with them. This state of things continued
for 1 of a century, and it never occurred to
the bright intellects, that sprung up during
that period, and although a Convention was
called in 1833, in which, was Macon, Gaston,
and other distinguished men of North Caro-
lina; it never suggested itself to any of
them, that the land of the State should not
be represented.

It was reserved for other lights, in the
shape of modern statesmen, to discover that
the government is made up of persons alone,
and property has nothing to do with it.—
The property principle has been struck out
of our organic law, and we are moving on in
the full blaze of free-suffrage. All that we
lack now, to carry out the principle to the
full, is to make representation, free and
equal. Those who favored free-suffrage, are
estopped, (as the lawyers say) to deny that
slaves were not included, or intended, when
they put down the free-hold qualification of
voters.

If the proposition be true, that landhold-
ers ought to have no privileges over non-
landholders—the argument applies with
much more force, as between slaveholders
and non-slaveholders. This, perhaps, was
not foreseen by those who introduced this
new doctrine, but the die is cast—the ball is
in motion, and cannot be arrested in its pro-
gress. If it be productive of ill, let those
who opened the game for selfish ends, an-
swer for it. They cannot say I did it. The
people, when they once taste and feel the
exercise of direct power, will never surren-
der it. They will never stop till they have
equal power in their representation as well
as equality in voting.

The reformation has begun, and whether
for good or evil, it will go on. Since it is
under way, I go for it; and it will crush
any man who attempts to arrest it.

I, Sirs, am a true Southern man, and will
abide to the death, by the compromises of
the Federal Constitution.

Let not hypocrits, raise the cry of aboli-
tion, and appeal to the ignorance, prejudices
and passions of party men, for the sake of
party. I go for the people and the Consti-
tution in a slave State. I go for the negroes,
as they are. I want one or more, to brush
my hat, coat and boots, and carry my horse.
Over and above that, I want a few feet, or a
few acres of land to live upon—to die upon,
and to be buried in. I don't envy nor hate
those who have negroes, because I have
none. Negroes are property and nothing
but property; the man who owns a 1000 or
a 100, is entitled to no more votes, individ-
ually or collectively, than he who owns one,
or none. Equality at the ballot box, and
equality in the Representative Halls may be
practically attained—but equality in tax-
ation, is impossible. It may be equal, just
and right in principle—not in amount. One
may pay \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, or \$1000, to
support the government, and have no more
power in it, than he who pays a dollar or
nothing for his head.

Land has now, no representation and pro-
tection. Jno. Lackland and Timothy Brou-
ard stand on the same footing. I want the
same rules to apply to negroes and money.
Let Peter Whiteman and Jonathan Black
mail be perfectly equal. There ought to be
no distinction between Benjamin Sackfull,
Dick Pennyless and Jake Shallowbrain.

In a word, Messrs. Editors, my doctrine is
to amend the Constitution so as to make
every man free and equal. Tax every body
equally and justly, according to the ad val-
orem principle, and fix our representation (per
capita) according to heads, and take no ac-
count what a man has in his head or his
pocket.

EYE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, the excitement on the slave-
ry question, seems to be on the increase, and
is represented to be higher than at any other
period of our history. The resolution intro-
duced by Clark, of Missouri, declaring that
no member who had recommended Helper's
book—the "Impending Crisis"—or subscrib-
ed to the doctrines therein contained, appear-
ed to have produced universal commotion among
the members. To allay this strife, Mr. Gil-
mer, who is recognized by all parties, as one
of the conservative men in Congress, intro-
duced the following, as a substitute for the
resolution of Mr. Clark:

Whereas, the circumstances and condition
of the country require that the asperities and
animosities which, for the last few years
have been rapidly alienating one section of
the country from another, and destroying
those fraternal sentiments which are the strong-
est supports of the Constitution, should be
allayed; whereas, inasmuch as the history
of the Government furnishes instances of suc-
cess in giving quiet to the country by the
united exertions of conservative national
men, irrespective of party, there is reason to
hope for a like result from similar labors;
whereas, in 1851, when the minds of the
people of the North and of the South were
inflamed on the subject of slavery, national
men appealed to the country as follows, to wit:

"The undersigned, members of the Thirty-
first Congress of the United States, believ-
ing that a renewal of sectional controversies,
upon the subject of slavery would be both
dangerous to the Union and destructive of
its objects, and seeing no mode by which
such controversy can be avoided, except by
a strict adherence to the settlement thereof
effected by the compromise acts passed at
the last session of Congress, do hereby de-
clare their intention to maintain the said set-
tlement, and to resist all attempts to re-
peal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by
the general consent of the friends of the
measure, and to remedy such evil, if any, as
time and experience may develop.

"And for the purpose of making this res-
olution effective, they further declare, that
they will not support for office of President
or Vice President, or of Senator or of Repre-

sentative in Congress, or as member of a
State Legislature, any man, of whatever party,
who is not known to be opposed to the dis-
solution of the settlement aforesaid, and to
the renewal, in any form, of agitation up-
on the subject of slavery.

H. A. Bullard,
C. H. Williams,
C. T. Hammond,
Wm. D. Hooper,
A. H. Stephens,
Robert L. Roan,
H. S. Foot,
Wm. C. Dawson,
James Brooks,
Thomas J. Ruffin,
Alex. H. Stephens,
Jeremiah Clemens,
Robert Toombs,
James Cooper,
M. P. Gentry,
Thomas G. Hart,
J. W. Caldwell,
Wm. M. Gwin,
R. E. McLean,
Samuel Eliot,
A. G. Watkins,
David Outlaw,
Alexander R. Rags,

John R. Thurman,
James L. Johnson,
D. A. Booke,
J. B. Thompson,
George R. Andrews,
W. M. Anderson,
J. P. Mangum,
John B. Kerr,
J. W. Caldwell,
J. P. Caldwell,
R. L. Bowie,
Edmund Deberry,
E. C. Cabell,
Humphrey Marshall,
Allen F. Owen."

The effect of which on the popular mind
were to induce the Democratic party in their
National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852,
to resolve and pledge themselves to the na-
tion, as follows, to wit:

"That Congress has no power under the
Constitution to interfere with or control the
domestic institutions of the several States,
and that such States are the sole and proper
judges of everything appertaining to their
own affairs, and prohibited by the Constitu-
tion, that all efforts made to induce Congress
to interfere with the question of slavery, or to
take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are
calculated to lead to the most alarming and
dangerous consequences; and that all such
efforts have an inevitable tendency to dimi-
nish the happiness of the people and endanger
the stability and permanency of the Union,
and ought not to be countenanced by any
friend of our political institutions.

"That the foregoing proposition covers,
and was intended to embrace the whole sub-
ject of the slavery agitation in Congress; and
therefore, the Democratic party of the Union,
standing upon the national platform, will
adhere to the faithful execution of the
acts known as the compromise meas-
ures settled by the last Congress, the act for
the reclaiming of fugitives from service in-
cluded, which was designed to carry out an
express provision of the Constitution, cannot,
with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so
changed as to destroy or impair its effi-
ciency.

"Resolved: That we will resist all attempts
at renewing in Congress or out of it, the sla-
very agitation, under whatever shape and
color such attempt may be made."

And the Whig party in the same year, at
the same place, resolved and pledged them-
selves, as follows, to wit:

"That the series of measures commonly
known as the compromise, including the fu-
gitive slave law, are acquiesced in by the
Whig party of the United States, as a settle-
ment, in principle and substance, of a final
settlement of the dangerous and exciting
questions which they embrace; and so far as
the fugitive slave law is concerned, we will en-
force the same, and insist on its strict execu-
tion, and we will endeavor to remedy the de-
monstrated necessity of further legislation
to guard against evasion or abuse, not impair-
ing its present efficiency; and we deprecate
all further agitation of slavery questions as
dangerous to our peace, and will discounte-
nance all efforts at the renewal or continuance
of such agitation, in Congress or out of it,
whatever, wherever, or however the attempt
may be made; and we will maintain this sys-
tem as essential to the nationality of the
Whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

"Resolved: That, fully indorsing
these national sentiments, it is the duty of
every good citizen of this Union to resist all
attempts at renewing in Congress or out of
it, the slavery agitation, under whatever shape
and color the attempt may be made.

On this resolution, Mr. Nelson, of Tennes-
see, on the 17th, made one of the ablest, most
eloquent, and patriotic speeches which has
been delivered on the floor of Congress for
many a day. We regret that we cannot lay
before our readers, the whole of this speech.
We subjoin, however, a few extracts:

I am one of those, Mr. Clerk, who believe
that the resolution of the gentleman from
North Carolina ought to be adopted, in pre-
ference to the resolution offered by the gen-
tleman from Missouri, [Mr. CLARK.] I was
pained to see the resolution introduced by the
member from Missouri. While I go as far
as any other man in the South or North to
denounce the most tyrannical and oppressive
law that has been enacted in this Union, I
for one, think—without deference to the
sentiments that have been expressed on the
other side—that we are giving too much dig-
nity and too much importance to a most in-
famous publication. I, for one, am not in
favor of giving Mr. Helper and his co-workers
the same enviable notoriety that Eusebius
received by destroying the Ephesian temple.

For one, I am opposed to doing his name
to everlasting fame, by placing it on the
records of this House, and giving it down
to an ignominious immortality. It seems to
me—with great deference to the opinions of
other gentlemen who have expressed differ-
ent sentiments—that we are dignifying this
infamous pamphlet too much by giving it the
notice which it commanded here.

I think that the resolution of the gentle-
man from North Carolina answers the pur-
pose designed by the mover of the other res-
olution, and that more in general, and in
the dignity of this House and the gravity
of legislative proceedings than the resolution
offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

And why should we not all come up, from
the East and from the West and from the
North and from the South, and record our
votes in favor of the resolution offered by
the gentleman from North Carolina, which
contains nothing that, by any legitimate con-
struction be intended, could be construed
as wounding the feelings of any member of
the House? Why all this needling and
needling? These resolutions? They breathe the
spirit of the two great parties that have hitherto
controlled, alternately, the destinies of this
great country. One portion of the resolu-
tion is copied from the resolutions of the
great Democratic party in 1852, another is
copied from the resolutions of the Whig
party in the same year. The sentiments
that are avowed in the resolution of the
member from North Carolina are—I respect-
fully assure the gentleman from Missouri,
infinitely more comprehensive than the res-
olution which he has offered here; because,
while his resolution signals a particular
agitation, and gives it a notoriety which
altogether unworthy its nature, the resolu-
tion offered by the gentleman from North
Carolina dignifies the slavery agitation in
every shape and form. I, for one, prefer
therefore, the resolution offered by the gen-
tleman from North Carolina, and I earnestly
insist on its adoption by this House. When
we look to the South, we find a state of ex-
citement, and a state of mind, which is not
past and gone. What do we find on the part
of a considerable and highly respectable num-
ber of the Southern States of this Union?—
Is it not something like a determination to
precipitate a crisis? For one, I do not agree

either with the extremists of the North or
with the extremists of the South. When you
look at the history of parties in this country,
it is an undeniable fact that nullification
has its origin in South Carolina; and from that
day to the present the spirit of nullification,
of secession, of disunion, has never slept or
slumbered. The snake of nullification has
been scotched, not killed. That feeling ex-
isted during the lifetime of the great leader,
and one of the last letters he ever wrote—
his letter to Colonel Tarpy—was one in
which a meeting or organization of the south-
ern States was recommended. In addition to
that, we have had further proceedings on the
part of the South which, I trust, cannot com-
mand the approbation of a majority of patriots
in the country. With all that, not only did
the spirit of nullification display itself in 1832,
but it has continued to exist since that time,
in various forms and shapes, which I will not
now take time to portray.

A spirit of discord exists between the ex-
tremes of this Union. This was

