



Winthrop University  
Digital Commons @ Winthrop  
University

---

The Chester Standard 1854

The Chester Standard

---

6-15-1854

## The Chester Standard - June 15, 1854

C. Davis Melton

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/chesterstandard1854>

 Part of the Journalism Studies Commons, and the Social History Commons

---

### Recommended Citation

Melton, C. Davis, "The Chester Standard - June 15, 1854" (1854). *The Chester Standard 1854*. 23.  
<https://digitalcommons.winthrop.edu/chesterstandard1854/23>

---

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the The Chester Standard at Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Chester Standard 1854 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Winthrop University. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@mailbox.winthrop.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@mailbox.winthrop.edu).

# CHESTER STANDARD.

C. DAVIS & HELTON, Proprietors.  
SAM'L. W. HELTON,

Dedicated to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

VOLUME V.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

PRICE OF HON. W. W. BOYCE,  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, May 20, 1854.

The House being in the Committee and the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chairman: I propose to make some

remarks on the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

The important feature of this bill is a repeal

of the Missouri restriction.

I suppose it is the desire of the bill's

authors to do this.

The authority thus

given to restrict slavery is attempted to be derived

from two sources:

First, under the clause

authorizing Congress "to dispose of," and

make all needful rules and regulations respecting

the territory or other property belonging to the United States;" and, second, as an

incident to the first.

"In reference to the first source, I insist

with entire confidence that the clause is not of sufficient degree altered by the insertion

of the word "territory, and that the propo-

ters would have precisely the same if the words "territory and other property"

were omitted.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of,

and make all needful rules and regulations respecting

the property, the property being a terri-

tory" as one of its species.

That I am correct in this construction is apparent from the

clauses which follow, and which are equally

expressive of the intent of the propo-

ters:

"To dispose of, and to be disposed of;

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of,

and make all needful rules and regulations respecting

the property, the property being a terri-

tory" as one of its species.

I pass on to consider this Missouri restric-

tion, and the reasons for it.

"The Missouri restriction is the word

itself of property, "property, canes," give any

more authority than the single word property?

Certainly not. If I am right in this

construction, it follows that the only autho-

rity conferred upon Congress by this clause

over the territories is that of giving

them to the states, and of returning them with

refugees, with and without compensation.

"In other words, the power of Con-

gress over the territories under this clause is

as complete as for the States, and in

disposing of, or, which is the same thing, sell-

ing the territory, is bound by every conceivable

trust, obligation, to this clause of property,

to be used, and to be disposed of.

The owner of property can do two things

with his property—use it, or dispose of it.

Consequently, from the very words of the Constitution, and from the very words of the clause, we find that the Missouri restriction is a necessary means to the disposal of the territory, and that of disposing of the territory, to use it, is simply absurd.

The whole right of Congress is limited to one

right of disposing of the territory.

The whole power of Congress over the territory is that of disposing of it, or, more

correctly, that which comes of the service it is to do for the States, and in

disposing of, or, which is the same thing, sell-

ing the territory, to the extent of its power.

Those who claim that the clause authorizes the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, must show that such prohi-

bition is a necessary means to the disposal

of the territory; but I apprehend no one will

attempt so absurd a task.

Indeed, the con-

trary is evident from the clause itself.

For example, that which comes of the service it is to do for the States, and in

disposing of, or, which is the same thing, sell-

ing the territory, is bound by every conceivable

trust, obligation, to this clause of property,

to be used, and to be disposed of.

When they speak in regard to the territory, they use very

guarded language; when they provide for the test of Government, they use the strong

terms "extreme legislation."

The United States constantly claimed Oregon as a part of Louisiana from 1805 up to 1819,

when it was purchased by the United States.

It was not until 1846, under the Mexican

war, made while Mr. John Quincy Adams

was Secretary of State, when upon the negotia-

tion of the peace treaty, he proposed that the

United States should receive the Oregon Terri-

tory, and the United States accepted.

The Territory of Louisiana was given to the

United States. What are the United States?

A Union of equal States.

The equality of the States is the foundation of the Union;

the Government rests on this theory.

The Federal Government, as the agents of the people, has no right to interfere with the internal government of a state, except as regards the protection of equals, and in

so far as it interferes with a gross violation of its rights.

The prohibition of slavery does not

interfere with the principle of equality.

It is therefore, that the Missouri

restriction is a gross violation of its rights.

The prohibition of slavery does not

interfere with the principle of equality; it is there-

fore, in violation of the implied limitations

on the government, that the Government

is unconstitutional.

As far as the Missouri restriction is concerned, it is

in the law, that you cannot do directly. We

cannot expressly prohibit the citizens of the

Territory from emigrating, as an incident

to the treaty-making power.

Assuming our right to require territory, it is indeed

the right to require territory, as a necessary con-

sequence.

Admitting we have the right to require

territory, it is not to be inferred that we

have the right to prohibit the citizens of the

Territory from emigrating.

They overlook the original

compact, which recognizes the right of

emigration.

There is nothing in this idea of the

territory, that prohibits them from taking

their slaves with them; you practically ex-

clude them; therefore, you can do what you

want to do with them.

When we consider that the Constitution

recognizes slavery in its most extreme form,

the importation of slaves; that it requires

slaves to be delivered up; that it requires

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to be held as slaves; that it makes

slaves to

# THE CHESTER STANDARD.

Olla-Padrino.

STATE AND PROWESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—We have seen a letter from a Parisian, who says:

The Spanish government—The Portuguese Journal of Prince Discipline make the following statement:

We should be slow to confide in any estimate which puts the number of regular, systematic peasant street beggars in Philadelphia at less than 1,000. In the former we find all ages, all sizes, all step-sisters, and the common scoundrels and scum of the streets, or at the doors or gates of dwellings. In the latter we find the same, plus pick-pockets, beggar-baskets, and others, who, by coal, and trying to sell articles of little value, go about peddling their lace, matches, tooth-picks, fruit, etc., etc., under present pressure, are claimants to the construction of vicarious habitation, is far greater than the regular beggar-group.

It is evident that the war is very likely to be of long duration, and that the English will be compelled to give up their plan of conquest, which the fact of Nicholas, who cannot get out of his masters now stand without fighting it through to the end.

The English are beginning to be posterior to know how to levy taxes to raise the money she has spent, and the English are beginning to feel the war is very popular with the people; they are already manifesting, such class interest, a strong desire that the duty of the English should be to keep the English soldiers on that of the others. He thinks

the continuance of the exodus emigration will be the chief factor in the English victory.

The English, he says, will operate very

against the English manufacturing

and shipping interests, and the people of the Baltic and Black Seas must be

in a state of blockade for at least another

month, will be upon the existing condition

of things. According to his information, very

of the recent movement of species

and commodities, he says, the English

continues exceedingly scarce, the Bank to

be held during the ratio of interest to

gold, and the English will be compelled

to sell the fact that while the English

are manifestly deficient in coin, the

English are not finding adequate support

for their currency, and are not able to

raise money from Congress.

The life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**

Costume of May number.—The Oxford Reform

Bill; Ancient and Modern Fortresses; Firminius;

A Tragedy; The Last Days of Pompeii; and last; Mat-

terial; and Water Power.

The Life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Journal of the Foreign Quar-**

tership on Blackwood, together with the "New Review" for \$4.

## Washington Affairs.

Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says:

Parsons proposed to be well advised in what

every position they had taken in regard

to Spain, and not finding adequate support

for their currency, and are not able to

raise money from Congress.

The life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**

Costume of May number.—The Oxford Reform

Bill; Ancient and Modern Fortresses; Firminius;

A Tragedy; The Last Days of Pompeii; and last; Mat-

terial; and Water Power.

The Life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Journal of the Foreign Quar-**

tership on Blackwood, together with the "New Review" for \$4.

Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says:

Parsons proposed to be well advised in what

every position they had taken in regard

to Spain, and not finding adequate support

for their currency, and are not able to

raise money from Congress.

The life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**

Costume of May number.—The Oxford Reform

Bill; Ancient and Modern Fortresses; Firminius;

A Tragedy; The Last Days of Pompeii; and last; Mat-

terial; and Water Power.

The Life of China: The Progress and Policy of Roads in Central Asia: with several smaller articles.

Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$2 per annum.

**Journal of the Foreign Quar-**

tership on Blackwood, together with the "New Review" for \$4.

FRIDAY.

EDITION BY SAM'L W. MELTON.

CHESTER, S. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

£10/- Our Edition is this week absent at Fairmount C. H., whilst he has been called to answer an Address before the Male and Female Benevolent Society of that place.

—  
NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY.

It will be known by reference to our advertising column that Messrs. T. & E. Ross, Manufacturers

and recently occupied by Messrs. KENNEDY & COLEMAN, and proprieors to the business in that place.

After a short time, however, Mr. Ross sold his interest, and the business was carried on by Mr. COLEMAN, and

Mr. COLEMAN, with a few others, formed a company to erect a new building, and to commence

operations in a more eligible situation.

The society of the South is in the Constitution, no Southern compromise. Compromises have been made, but they were not made in the South, but in the North, and the South did not submit to the Northern conditions.

Let us adopt the following strong and decided language:

"No more compromise with the South."

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BENNETT, HIXON & PRICE, who have

submitted a Deposit for the Sale of Plates at this place, at Beaumontville and at Yorkville.

Mr. Faxon is well known in this community as a man of great energy and ability, and is a man of the first rank.

He is hardy, with the poor, whom

he is always ready to help, and is a man of

great personal popularity.

He is a man of the first rank.



