

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG

BY KINLOE & RICE.

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KNOXVILLE WHIG

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

For the Kentucky Whig, MAYNARD AND POLK.

Mr. Editor:—The discussion between these gentlemen at this place has just closed, and I hasten to congratulate the American party through your paper, upon the result.

Mr. Polk led off for an hour and a half, laboring to prove Mr. Fillmore an abolitionist, and speculating and guessing at the probable result of the tripartite race for the Presidency. These were his chief topics upon which he spent out his time, aided by numerous very well told and well selected anecdotes, which was sometimes rather difficult to apply.

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By referring to Niles' Register of Debates, for the year 1828 and '29, it will be seen that on the 8th of January, 1829, Mr. Minor moved the following interesting resolutions upon ABOLOITION PROPOSITION, in the shape of an INTERNAL PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS, embodying the BANKRUPT ABOLOITIONISM ever presented to Congress:

Whereas, the constitution has given to Congress within the District of Columbia, the power of making all laws which shall have effect within the said District; and whereas, the laws in respect to slavery in the District of Columbia have been wholly neglected; From which neglect, for nearly thirty years, have grown numerous and gross corruptions;

Slave dealers, gaining confidence from impunity, have made the seat of the federal government their headquarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade; The public prisons have been extensively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying on the domestic slave trade;

Officers of the federal government have been employed and directed to proceed to disseminate and expose his Federalism, his anti-slavery proclivities, his low wages doctrine, and showed that within a period of eight years past he has solemnly declared against "squatter sovereignty"—and for this.

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The Richmond Dispatch, on the other hand, states that "the legislature of Virginia never sanctioned the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of divorce. We have examined the acts of Assembly, from 1810 to 1817, and find no such act."

It appears therefore, that Mr. Pryor was never divorced from Mr. Pryor. This being the case, we may well inquire if she was ever married to Mr. Fremont? If she was, where is the proof of it? When was she married to him? By whom was she married? And if married, without having obtained a divorce from Pryor, was she not bound to him for life?

It is worthy of remark that John C. Fremont is the first candidate for the Presidency concerning whose origin and religious faith the least doubt existed. He was nominated apparently in pursuance of the old Roman maxim: "sine ignominia, sine macula, sine labe, sine vitio."

More recently, the Organ gives us the following additional items: Mr. Bigelow, of the New York Evening Post, has written to him of Fillmore, who is full of fabulous statements, states that Mr. Polk, among other fabrications, states that Mrs. Pryor, the mother of Fremont, being ill treated by her husband, Mr. Pryor, obtained a divorce from the Virginia Legislature.

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