The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR; BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

BY H. B. STACY. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1837. VOL. X--No. 502

MARY'S ADDRESS TO WILLIAM.

I your loving sweetheart still am,
Lively, sprightly, manly William;
For if love should ever kill,
Thou mayst die, my lovely Will.
But if that should chance to kill thee,
With that I'd woo the back-dear Willy;
My heart is now and ever will,
Be linked to thine, my handsome Bill.
My love and truth must surely fill ye,
With love for me my gallant Billy.
Should all forsake I'd love thee still,
Will, William, Willy, Billy, bill.

WILLIAM'S ANSWER TO MARY.

Cheerful, cherry cheek'd and chary,
Mild, majestic, modest Mary—
Void of pride and free from folly,
Peaceful, prudent, pretty Polly—
Gayer than the gayest doll,
Is my modest maiden Moll—
Changeless as th' unfolding holly,
Is my mindful, mirthful Molly,
The moon, the stars, or brilliant Sol.
Are naught compared to thee, my Poll.
Adieu! I've shot my love's last volley,
Mary, Molly, Moll, Poll, Polly.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

Never, since the first settlement of the country, were farmers in circumstances so easy and prosperous as at the present time; and if they are not paying off their debts, improving their lands and buildings and making provision for the education and settlement of their children, it is because they are indolent, inattentive to their affairs. It is true some crops, in some parts of the country, have been less abundant than in former years; but others have been more so, and it is believed, taking the whole into consideration, the fruits of the earth have not fallen much short of its average annual increase;—and as for prices of all kinds of agricultural production, they are unprecedented in our history. Without detailing present prices, it may safely be stated, that farmer's produce, especially articles indispensable to the upholding of life, has advanced at least fifty per cent. within the last eighteen months; and it is fair to infer that their lands have advanced in the same ratio--for real estate, like stocks, rises and falls in market with the amount of the income it yields, or with good management may be made to yield, its cultivator. If this be so, it follows that every farmer is actually worth at least fifty per cent. more than he was a year and a half ago, and more than he may suppose himself to be worth at the present time.

Though the causes which have produced this astonishing advance in the prices of farmer's produce, while those of the manufacturer have remained nearly stationary, may be concealed from his view: yet he may rest assured they are of such a nature as to warrant him in increased exertions in the cultivation of his farm, and the product of such fruits of the earth as are necessary to sustain life. While the present disposition to exchange the labors of the field for those of the workshop the factory and the learned profession continues—while the present mania for the construction of canals, rail roads and other public works rages—and while the present tide of foreign population flows in upon us, the present disproportion between production and consumption will exist and prevent a material reduction in present prices. Though agriculture is unquestionably the most profitable business which is pursued under existing circumstances, yet many farmers are complaining about hard times. They claim that the present high prices afford them no facilities for the acquisition of wealth, and assign as a principal reason the high price of labor—but they forget that their labor is an important part of their capital, and that as it advances in value their capital is increased in amount. This remark, it is true, is more peculiarly applicable to practical farmers—men who labor with their own hands, and such are ordinarily the only men who accumulate wealth by agriculture.

As highly as we estimate the profession of an agriculturist, and as profitable as we believe the business to be at the present time, we would advise no man to engage in it whose hands are too delicate to handle a hoe without gloves. To insure the farmer success he must labor more or less, with his own hands, and be capable of judging whether his work is well or ill done. He must also know whether his hired help perform that amount of labor which they are in duty bound to render him, and whether the results of it will leave him a profit after their wages are deducted. Gentlemen who have acquired fortunes by commercial and professional business, and who may be disposed to retire to rural life, will find much amusement in agriculture; but they must not be disappointed if they find but little profit.—The profits of a farm are in proportion to the amount of labor bestowed upon it; and the farmer who performs it principally with his own hands and those of his family, generally grows richer and richer; while the one whose hands are too tender to endure the rays of the sun, and whose children are too good to work, almost invariably grows poorer and poorer.

Buckwheat Cakes.—As this is a season, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, for long speeches, long documents, and buckwheat cakes, and as the latter are quite as important and certainly more agreeable than either of the others, we subjoin a recipie for the making thereof—cakes, not documents or speeches—which is given in a late number of the Baltimore Gazette. That paper says, on the authority of one who has tried the experiment, that it makes decidedly better cakes with half the trouble necessary in the usual mode of raising them with yeast.

"To three pints of buckwheat flour mixed into a batter, add one tea spoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, and one ditto of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner—first apply the carbonate, stir the batter well, and then put in the acid—thus the use of yeast is entirely superceded, and cakes 'as light as a fether, are ensured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made."

PROCESS OF MAKING BEET SUGAR.

The attention of the public having been some time drawn to the manufacture of sugar from the beet and having repeatedly recommended its cultivation to farmers as a profitable crop, we have felt ourselves under an obligation to give them the details of the process by which it is extracted. We have, therefore, examined the best authorities on the subject, and consulted several gentlemen of some practical knowledge and experience in the business, and the result of our investigation is that the process is altogether more simple and less expensive than has generally been supposed. In describing the various processes in the manufacture, we have carefully avoided the use of chemical terms, and substituted language which we hope will be understood by every reader.

There are several varieties of the beet which yield sugar, but the Silesian beet is recommended as the best and most productive. This beet will come to maturity in all parts of the United States, up to the 45th degree of latitude. The soil most congenial to its growth is a light sandy loam, of good depth, and if free from stones the better. Probably no country in the world is better adapted to the growth of this root than the alluvial meadows on the Connecticut and other rivers of New England. The cultivation, however, need not be confined to vallies, as in most of the hill towns, lands may be found well adapted to its growth. The land is prepared for the seed by deep ploughing and pulverizing the surface. This is best accomplished by ploughing in the fall and leaving the land in furrows through the winter. In the spring the land should be cross ploughed and harrowed, and, if the soil be light, it will be prepared to receive the seed. The seed may be sown as early as the season will admit, broad cast, or in drills; but ultimately the plants should be from 12 to 18 inches apart. They should be hoed and kept free of weeds—at the second hoeing they should be thinned out and but one plant left in the hill—the surplus plants may be transplanted to vacant places in the field.

In the extraction of the sugar, the beets must first be cleaned by washing or scraping with a knife, and care be taken that all decayed parts be cut off. They must then be passed through the rasper and be reduced to a pulp—the finer they are rasped the better, as it facilitates expressing the juice. The pulp must then be put into cloth bags and have the juice pressed out by a screw press. In France they use the hydraudlic press, but a cider, or other press, will answer the purpose, and be attended with much less expense. As decomposition commences soon after the beet is out of the ground, and progresses rapidly, no time should be lost in converting them into sugar.

After the juice is expressed, and before it is converted into sugar, it must undergo four distinct and different processes. 1. Defecation. 2. Evaporation. 3 Clarification. 4. Concentration.

DEFECATION.

The composition of the beet juice does not differ essentially from that of the cane—it combines with the saccharine matter small quantities of malic or acetic acid, wax and mucilage, which must be extracted before evaporation is commenced. The first process, therefore, is to purify the juice, which must be done by neutralizing the acid, decomposing the wax and congulating the mucilage, and hence is called defecation. All this may be done by heating and mixing with it the milk of lime in about the proportion of 46 grains troy weight to the gallon. The milk of lime is prepared by slaking quick lime with hot water, and reducing it to the consistence of cream. The juice must be heated to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and the milk of lime poured into it and thoroughly mixed by stirring with a stick. After it is intimately mixed, the stirring must be stopped and the mixture suffered to rest for a short time. It must then be heated to the boiling point, which will throw the impurities upon the surface in the form of scum, when the boiling must be stopped. When the juice has become clear it must be drawn off from below, by means of a cock, or the scum must be skimmed off from the top—care being taken in either case to effect a complete separation.

EVAPORATION.

The next process in the manufacture is to dissipate the water, which is done by boiling away," as it is commonly called, but in technical language, evaporation. If in the process of defecation an excess of lime has been used it should be extracted. This may be done by a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of one of the former to forty four of the latter. This mixture, put in contact with the lime, causes an effervescence, by which the lime is thrown off, and the cessation of which is a sure evidence that the lime is neutralised. Some manufacturers say that a small portion of lime should be allowed to remain, and others that the whole should be neutralized. As practical men differ on this point, we may safely conclude it is not very material.

The juice is boiled down till it is reduced to about one fifth or one sixth of its original quantity. For this purpose pans or kettles may be used; but it will be seen that those vessels which present the greatest surface to the fire, and give the least depth to the juice, will best facilitate evaporation. As the water evaporates, flasky substances will separate from the juice and collect in a white foam on the surface, which must be skimmed off as it appears. To promote their separation, the boiling is commenced with a moderate fire, which is subsequently increased as they disappear. Sometimes the white of eggs beaten, or a little blood, is added for the same purpose. During the boiling the juice will rise in froth and flow over the top of the pan, unless prevented by occasionally throwing in a small quantity of some fatty substance. Butter is commonly used, but tallow, lard, &c. will answer the same purpose. It not only causes an immediate subsidence but hastens evaporation.

CLARIFICATION.

After being defecated and evaporated, the juice is yet in a degree impure, and the object of the next process is to seperate it from its remaining impurities, and hence is called clarification. This consists in filtering it through animal charcoal granulated [burnt bones broken to grains,] and is performed in the following manner. Tubs, or vats in the form of those used for leaching ashes are made of wood or metal, and furnished with a cock inserted near the bottom. The size of the vats is immaterial; but those of the following dimensions will be found most convenient—2 feet 8 inches deep—1 foot 8 inches in diameter at the top and 11 inches at the bottom. They may be four sided or round; but those made of staves and hooped with iron hoops we should think the cheapest, and on some accounts the best.

A strainer standing on legs, and covered with coarse cloth, must first be placed in the bottom of the vat and filled with the charcoal—about 100 pounds will be necessary for a vat of the above dimensions.—The charcoal must then be covered with another strainer and cloth, and the vat filled with evaporated juice, or, as it is then called, sirup. After standing long enough to leach through the charcoal, the cock must be turned and the sirup be slowly drawn off, and the vat re-filled as fast as it is emptied. The charcoal must be changed twice a day; but it may be washed and reburnt, and, thus prepared, it will answer for another filtration. This may be repeated until it is consumed.

CONCENTRATION.

The next process is to solidify the sirup and hence is called concentration. To accomplish this it must be again evaporated until it is brought into a proper state for chrystalization. As it is important that evaporation should cease as soon as it arrives at this point. Chaptal gives the following rules for ascertaining the fact. "I. Plunge a skimmer into the boiling sirup, and upon withdrawing it pass the thumb of the right hand over its surface, mould the sirup which adheres to the thumb between that and the fore finger, till the temperature be the same as that of the skin—then separate the thumb and finger suddenly—if the boiling be not completed, no thread will be formed between the two; if there be a filament the boiling is well advanced; and the process is completed as soon after as the filament breaks short, and the upper part, having the semi-transparency of horn, curls itself into a spiral.—2 The second mode of judging of the completion of the process is by observing the time when the sirup ceases to moisten the sides of the boiler, and then blowing forcibly into a skimmer which has just been immersed in it—if bubbles escape through the holes of the skimmer which ascend into the air in the same manner as soap bubbles do, the liquor is considered to be sufficiently boiled."

When the concentration arrives at this point the sirup must be taken from the boiler and poured into large pans, for the purpose of cooling. The pans must be placed in the air and the sirup occasionally stirred durring the process of cooling, which will be completed in about two houre. On examination, the bottom and sides of the pan will be found covered with a thick bed of chrystals, having but little consistence; on the surface of the sirup, a crust will also be formed. To promote chrystalization or, as it is more properly called, graining, a thin bed of brown sugar is sometimes put upon the bottom of the cooling pan in order to make a nucleus about which the chrystalized matter may gather.

After the sirup is cooled and chrystalized, or grained, all that remains is to separate the sugar from the molasses, and it is fit for domestic consumption or market.—To effect this seperation moulds, as they are called, must be prepared in the form of defecating vats, with the lower end drawn to a point as to leave a hole of three fourths of an inch in diameter. These may be made of wood, metal or earthen ware, and their capacity may be regulated according to the convenience of the manufacturer.—Those used in the sugar factories in France usually are large enough to contain five or six gallons. They are also used in the refining process. Before using them, if of wood, they must be soaked several hours in water, and dried a short time before they are filled with sirup. Thus prepared, and with a cork in the hole at the point, they must be filled, or nearly filled, with chrystalized sirup, and secured in an upright position, over a pan or tub of sufficient size to receive the quantity of molasses it contains. After standing from 12 to 36 hours, according to circumstances, the cork is withdrawn and the molasses permitted to drain off. It will at first drain off rapidly; but soon cease to flow in any considerable quantity. To hasten its separation from the sugar, which takes place slowly, the mass must be pierced with an iron spear, by thrusting it into the hole at the point, which will give it vent and cause it to drain off.—This operation must be repeated as often as is necessary, and until all the molasses is extracted.

After having remained long enough to have the molasses run off, the sugar is detached from the sides of the mould with a knife, the moulds are set on the floor in a reversed position and left for two or three hours—when, by lifting from the floor and giving it a shake, the loaf will separate from the mould by force of its own weight. The head of the loaf will retain a degree of moisture and a portion of molasses, and, [illegible] should be cut off and thrown into the juice intended for the next clarification. The molasses, also, when a sufficient quantity is on hand, should be again concentrated in order to obtain all the chrystallizable sugar it contains. By the foregoing processes the beet is converted into brown sugar, the kind which is consumed in the largest quantities in most families. In the manufacture of loaf, or lump, sugar there is another process called "refining," but being foreign to our present purpose we omit it.

HOW TO TAKE COLD.

"Better be out of the world than out of the fashion," it sometimes said; and not a few whom we meet with, appear to believe the maxim true. Colds are very much in fashion now a-days; we find few people who are so unfashionable as to be entirely without them. Yet there are a few who seldom suffer. Perhaps they were educated wrong. I will therefore mention a method by which nearly every individual may be so trained as to take cold readily.

Let him be kept, during the first years of his life, in a very warm room, without ever going out of it. Let him wear a cap during the first months, and be tightly bandaged. Let no water touch him except what is quite warm, nor even then without a little spirit or some other drug mixed with it, and never, in any event, wash anything but his hands. Let him be dressed constantly in flannel, even in mid-summer. Let him sleep in a feather bed with his parents; and see that his head and face are completely covered; and be sure to let him sleep, always where both a fire and a lamp are burning.

When he is a little older, and begins to take solid food, see that his food is as hot as he can swallow it. Do not let him go into the monstrous habit of eating cold food. True he will naturally prefer it, but never mind that. Both children and adults prefer many things that are bad for them, it is said; and is not this a sufficient reason for you? Let his drink also be hot, and gently aromatic if possible. Or at all events let it be a of a kind which is calculated to induce free perspiration, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, or warmed toddy. See that he goes out but little, and if at all, that he is well wrapped in flannel. You must get him a rocking horse, &c. that he may prefer to play in the house. Do you not know that if he goes out he will inevitably be sunburnt? A drop or two of rain may also fall on him; or he may get his hands into cold water; or perhaps wet his feet. If he goes to school, or to church, you should by all means get up horses and a carriage for him, and should be well protected from the air.

As he advances through childhood, if you find that a constitution, naturally strong, resists, violently, all your efforts, still do not be discouraged. Persevere in your course. Remember that the husbandman hath long patience, and waiteth for the early and latter rain to bring forth the appropriate fruits of his labor. You can hardly expect to sow to-day and reap to-morrow. Above all, do not lay aside the flannel, the hot food, the hot drink, or the feather bead; and do not suffer him to wash in cold water.

If you perceive indications of success—if your child begins to snuffle occasionally, to have red eyes, or a little deafness; if his skin feels dry and hot, and his breath is feverish—you have now an opportunity of doing your work much faster than ever before. Do not call a physician—anybody can doctor for a cold. Do not diminish his food; "snuff a cold," you know. Make him eat all you can; and if his appetite fails increase it with something gently bitter. You can cheat him to take bitters, for once, by disguising them in sugar or something of the kind. Ply him well with hot stimulating drinks, of which hot toddy is the best; but common tea, or even sage tea, will answer. Only contrive to heat his system all you can occasionally induce a profuse perspiration. Above all, guard against anything which favors a *moderate and equal perspiration*, and against abstinence and cool water, for these might throw off the cold immediately; and what then would become of your skill at curing?

HISTORY OF THE EARTH.—The earth itself relates its own history. No historan ever composed such a narratiae of extraordinary events, or depicted them in such intelligible characters. The geological history of the earth tells us that there was a period when there was not a living being upon the surface of the globe. The primary rocks have not yet been found to contain a single fossil, or any vestige of animal life. The first forms of life that were placed upon the habitable globe seems to have been of the most simple kind; and successive generations of these grew up and perished, lived and died, before beings of more complicated structure were introduced. The scale of being commenced with simple living fibre or tube like the polypi, with an inherent tenacity of life, that does not belong to organizations with more instruments of sense, more complexity of structure, or more extent of powers. Lichens mosses and ferns, appear to have been among the first specimens of vegetable existence. The different strata of the earth are vast pages to the geological history of ancient and unnumbered days, which exhibit the recrements of extinct species of animated beings, that successively inhabited the earth and the ocean; of which we know that they have been, but ceased to be. Whole generations of beings that once were, have perished without leaving any progeny; and the only memorials which they have left of themselves are in their forms or skeletons that have been preserved in the ancient stratifications of the globe.—*Fellows' Religion of the Universe.*

'The candles you sold me last, were very bad,' said Snott, to a tallow chandler.—'Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that.' 'Yes sir, do you know they burned to the middle, and would burn *no longer*?' 'Good heaven, you surprise me!—what sir did they go out!' 'No sir, no, they burned *shorter*.'

DANIEL WEBSTER'S PROTEST.

AGAINST THE EXPUNGING PROCESS.

The debate having closed, and the question being about to be taken, Mr WEBSTER rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr President: Upon the truth and justice of the original resolution of the Senate, and upon the authority of the Senate to pass the resolution, I had an oportunity to express my opinions at a subsequent period, when the President's protest was before us. Those opinions remain altogether unchanged.

And now, had the Constitution secured the privilege of entering a PROTEST on the journal, I should not say one word on this occasion; although if what is now proposed shall be accomplished, I know not what would have been the value of such a provision, however formally or carfully it might have been inserted in the body of that instrument.

But as there is no such constitutional privilege. I can only effect my purpose by thus addressing the Senate; and I rise therefore to make that PROTEST in this manner, in the face of the Senate, and in the face of the country, which I cannot present in any other from.

I speak in my own behalf and in behalf of my colleague; we both speak as Senators from the State of Massachusetts, and as such we solemnly PROTEST agains this whole proceeding.

We deny that Senators from other States have any power or authority to expunge any vote or votes which we have given here, and which we have recorded, agreeably to the express provision of the Constitution.

We have a high personal interest, and the State whose representative we are, has also a high interest in the entire preservation of every part and parcel of the record of our conduct, as members of the Senate.

This record the Constitution solemnly declares shall be *kept*; but the resolution before the Senate declares that this record shall be *expunged*.

Whether subterfuge and evasion, and as it appears to us, the degrading mockery of drawing black lines upon the journal, shall or shall not leave our names and our votes legible, when this violation of the record shall have been completed, still the terms 'to expunge,' and the terms 'to keep,' when applied to a record import ideas exactly contradiction; as much so as the terms 'to preserve' and the terms 'to destroy.'

A record which is *expunged*, is not a record which is *kept*, any more than a record which is *destroyed* can be a record which is *preserved*. The part expunged is no longer part of the record; it has no longer a legal existence. It cannot be certified as a part of the proceeding of the Senate for any purpose of proof or evidence.

The object of the provision in the constitution, as we think, most obviously is, that the proceedings of the Senate shall be preserved, in writing, not for the present only, not until published only, because a copy of the printed journal is not regular legal evidence; but preserved indefinitly; preserved, as other records are preserved, till destroyed by time or accident.

Every one must see that matters of the highest importance depend on the permanent preservation of the journals of the two Houses. What but the journals show that bills have been regularly passed into laws, through the several stages; what but the journal shows who are members, or who is President, or Speaker, or Secretary, or Clerk of the body? What but the journal contains the proof, necessary for the justification of those who act under our authority, and who, without the power of producing such proof, must stand as tresspassers?—What but the journals show who is appointed, and who rejected, by us, on the President's nomination; or who is acquitted, or who convicted, in trials on impeachment? In short, is there, at any time, any other regular and legal proof of any act done by the Senate than the journal itself?

The idea, therefore, that the Senate is bound to preserve its journal only until it is published, and then may alter, mutilate, or destroy it at pleasure, appears to us one of the most extraordinary sentiments ever advanced.

We are deeply grateful to those friends who have shown, with so much clearness, that all the precedents relied on to justify or to excuse this proceeding, are either not to the purpose, or, from the times and circumstances at and under which they happened, are no way entitled to respect in a free government, existing under a written constitution. But for ourselves, we stand on the plain words of that constitution itself. A thousand precedents elsewhere made, whether ancient or modern, can neither rescind, nor control, nor explain away these words.

The words are, that "each House shall KEEP a journal of its proceedings." No gloss, no ingenuity, no specious interpretation, and much less can any fair or just reasoning reconcile the process of expunging with the plain meaning of these words, to the satisfaction of the common sense and honest understanding of mankind.

If the Senate may now expunge one part of the journal of a former session, it may with equal authority, expunge another part, or the whole. It may expunge the entire record of any one session, or of all sessions.

It seems to us to be inconceivable how any man can regard such a power, and its exercise at pleasure, as consistent with the injunction of the Constitution. It can make no difference what is the completeness or incompleteness of the act of expunging or by what means done; whether by erasure, obliteration or defacement; if by defacement, as here proposed, whether one word or many words are written on the face of the record; whether little ink is shed on the paper; or whether some part or the whole of the original written journal may yet by possibility be traced: If the act done be an act to expunge, to blot out, to obliterate, to erase the record, then the record is expunged, blotted out, obliterated and erased. And mutilation and alteration violate the record as much as obliteration or erasure. A record subsequently altered, is not the original record. It no longer gives a just account of the proceedings of the Senate. It is no longer true. It is in short no journal of the real and actual proceedings of the Senate, such as the Constitution says each House shall keep.

The constitution, therefore, is in our deliberate jugement, violated by this proceeding, in the most plain and open manner.

The Constitution moreover provides that the *yeas and nays*, on any question, shall at the request of one fifth of the members present, *be entered on the journal*. This provission most manifestly gives a personal right to those member who may demand it to the entry and preservation of their votes on the record of the proceedings of the body, not for one day or one year only, but for all time. There the yeas and nays are to stand forever permanent and lasting proof of the manner in which members have voted on great and important questions before them.

But it is now insisted that the votes of the members, taken *by yeas and nays*, and thus entered on the journal, as matter of riget, may still be expunged so that, that, which it requires more than four fifths; of the Senators to prevent from being put on the journal, may nevertheless be struck off, and erased, the next moment, or at any period afterwards, by the will of a mere majority; or, if this be not admitted, then the absurdity is adopted of maintaining, that this provision of the Constitution is fulfilled by merely preserving the *yeas and nays* on the journal, after having expunged and obliterated the very resolution, or the very question, on which they were given, and to which alone they refer; leaving the *yeas and nays* thus a mere list of names, connected with no subject, no question, no vote. We put it to the impartial judgment of mankind, if this proceeding be not, in this respect also, directly and palpably inconsistent with the Constitution.

We protest, in the most solemn manner, that other Senators have no authority, to deprive us of our personal rights, secured to us by the constitution, either by expunging, or obliterating, or defacing, the record of our votes, duly entered by yeas and nays, or by expunging and obliterating the resolutions or questions on which those votes were given and recorded.

We have seen, with deep and sincere pain, the legislature of respectable states instructing the Senators of those states to vote for and support this violation of the journal of the Senate; and this pain is infinitely increased by our full belief, and entire conviction, that most, if not all these proceedings of states had their origin in promptings from Washington; that they have been urgently requested and insisted on as being necessary to the accomplishment of the intended purpose; and that it is nothing else but the influence and power of the executive branch of this government which has brought the legislature of so many of the free states of this Union to quit the sphere of their ordinary duties, for the purpose of cooperating so to accomplish a measure, in our judgment, so unconstitutional, so derogatory to the character of the Senate, and marked with so broad an expression of compliance with power.

But this resolution is to pass. We expect it. That cause which has been powerful enough to influence so many state legislatures, will shew itself powerful enough, especially with such aids, to secure the passage of the resolution here.

We make up our minds to behold the spectacle which is to ensue.

We collect ourselves to look on, in silence, while a scene is exhibited which, if we did not regard it as a ruthless violation of a sacred instrument, would appear to us to be little elevated above the character of a contemptible farce.

This scene we shall behold, and hundreds of American citizens, as many as may crowd into these lobbies and galleries, will behold it also: with what feelings I do not undertake to say.

But we PROTEST, we most solemnly PROTEST, against the substance and against the manner of his proceeding, against its proceeding, against its object, against its form, and against its effect. We tell you that you have no right to mar or mutilate the record of our votes given here, and recorded according to the constitution; we tell you that you may as well erase the *yeas and nays* on any other question or on all questions and resolutions as on this; we tell you that you have just as much right to falsify the record, by so altering it as to make us appear to have voted on any question, as we did not vote, as you have to erase a record, and make that page a blank, in which our votes, as they were actually given and recorded, now stand.—The one proceeding, as it appears to us, is as much a falsification of the record as the other.

Having made this PROTEST our duty is performed. We rescue our own names, character, and honor from all participation in this matter: and whatever the wayward character of the times, the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion, or love of power, may have been able to bring about elsewhere, we desire to thank God that they have not, as yet, overcome the love of Liberty, fidelity to true republican principles, and a sacred regard for the Constitution, in that State whose will was drenched to a mire, by the first and best blood of the Revolution.

Massachusetts, as yet, has not been conquered: and while we have the honor to hold seats here as her Senators, we shall never consent to a sacrifice either of her rights or our own; we shall never fail to oppose what we regard as a plain and open violation of the Constitution of the country and we should have thought ourselves wholly unworthy of her if we had not with all the solemnity and earnestness in our power, PROTESTED against the adoption of the resolution now before the Senate.