

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 19 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PERS, JUDGMENT BONDS, EEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. SOLICITORS FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

Stray bull, by John Robb.
Vernon Bull, by the Managers.
Farm at public sale by Andrew Smith.
Catalogue of new and popular Songs, Sheet-musicals, Waltzes, Airs, &c., for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Correspondence of The Globe.]

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—SENATE.—Met at 3 o'clock. Petitions were presented as follows: to authorize the voters of Northampton county to vote on the removal of the county seat from Easton to Nazareth, for a law to regulate the height of fences in the county of Schuylkill; and for a new county out of parts of Crawford, Warren and Venango. The House bill abolishing the Canal Board was under consideration and passed the committee of the whole. A resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional assistant Door-keeper was offered and indefinitely postponed. HOUSE.—A resolution was passed authorizing the purchase for each Member, Clerk and assistant Clerk of the two Houses, a copy of Purdon's Digest and Sutherland's Manual. A bill was passed abolishing the office of sealer of weights and measures in the counties of Lancaster and Franklin.

TUESDAY.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented, praying the erection of a new county out of parts of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson, to be called Pine. The resolution requesting the clergymen of Harrisburg to open each morning session of the Senate with prayer was considered and after a long and interesting debate was adopted by a vote of 24 to 6. The tariff resolutions introduced by Mr. Lawrence of Washington were referred to a special committee. The Speaker announced the standing committees. The name of Mr. Wigton, representative from Huntingdon, appears as a member of the committees on Ways and Means and on Printing. A petition from citizens of Cambria county was read contesting the seat of Thomas H. Porter, Dem., the sitting member from Cambria. A petition contesting the seat of Oliver Evans, democrat, representative from Philadelphia, was presented. The use of the Hall was granted for the delivery of Parke Benjamin's lecture for the benefit of the Citizen Fire Company, on next Tuesday evening. Mr. Nill read in place a bill to exempt parsonages from taxation, and Mr. Miller one giving Justices of the Peace power, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine certain cases. A committee was selected in the case of David R. McClain, now sitting as a member from Philadelphia, whose right to a seat is contested.

WEDNESDAY.—SENATE.—A Committee was appointed, who, in conjunction with a committee from the House, shall examine a manual prepared by Jacob Zeigler, late Clerk of the House. HOUSE.—A bill was read erecting a new county to be called Pine, out of parts of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson. Bills were also read, relating to the collection of taxes in the several counties, to prevent the destruction of fish, relating to marriages. Several veto messages sent in by Governor Packer were considered, and on the question shall the bills pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? The veto was on the first, yeas, none; nays, 94; on the next, yeas, 5, nays 86; on the next, yeas, 1, nays, 91; on the next yeas, 3, nays, 88; on the next, yeas, 1, nays, 86. Here may be perceived how hasty and inconsiderate our Legislature are in rushing through, at locomotive speed, bills of great importance.

THURSDAY.—SENATE.—The bill introduced by Mr. Schell, to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, was reported as committed. Mr. Schell offered a resolution to institute an examination into the use of the franking privilege. An ineffectual attempt was made to authorize the appointment of an additional Assistant Door-keeper for the Senate.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented praying the erection of a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren. A bill was read to incorporate a bank at Lewistown.

FRIDAY.—SENATE.—Nominations were made of candidates for State Treasurer. Mr. Schell nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon. Adjourned until Monday. HOUSE.—The vote on three veto messages was taken, when they were almost unanimously sustained. The committee on accounts was authorized to examine into the alleged abuse of the franking privilege.

SATURDAY.—Senate not in session. Nothing of particular importance to the readers of the Globe, before the House.

One of the note-worthy incidents of this

session, is, that the Senate is opened every morning with prayer. The *rencontre* between Messrs. Church and Donovan, excited some interest, but the transaction is condemned by the better thinking people. Eli Slifer of Union county was elected State Treasurer today.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the State Librarian; which was read by the Clerk.
The Speaker announced the following standing committees of the House; which were read by the Clerk.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Chase, Lawrence, (Washington,) Smith, (Berks,) McDowell, Green, Thorn, Wilcox, Walborn, Wigton.

Judiciary.—Messrs. McClure, Irish, Goepf, Nill, Thompson, Ketchum, Chase, Gritman, Gratz.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Dodds, Rose, Brodhead, Durbaraw, Zoller, Hottensine, Wolf.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams, (Bucks,) Harding, Laird, Wagonseller, Abbott, Witherow, Wolf.

Agricultural.—Messrs. Fearon, Bryson, Beret, Shaffer, Galley, Dismont, Williams, (Bedford).

Education.—Messrs. Foster, Kinney, Nill, Pugh, Styer, Hill, Zoller, Graham, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Laird.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Bayard, Dodds, Warden, Peirce, Good, Mann, Walker.

Accounts.—Messrs. Pinkerton, Williston, Shields, Barlow, Woodring, Pennell, McCurdy.

Vice and Immortality.—Messrs. Abbott, Graham, Oaks, Boyer, (Schuylkill,) Evans, Woodring, McCurdy, Rouse, Campbell.

Militia System.—Messrs. Wilson, Rouse, Neall, Wiley, Good, Rohrer, Harding.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Keneagy, Balliet, Galley, Shields, Jackson, Eckman, Barnsley.

Banks.—Messrs. Lawrence, (Washington,) McClure, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Barlow, Patterson, Mehaffey, Glatz, Williams, (Bucks,) McClain.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Taylor, Williston, Smead, Rohrer, Wilson, Thompson, Rose.

Road and Bridges.—Messrs. Pennell, Stuart, Durbaraw, Hottensine, Quigley, Campbell, Walker.

Corporations.—Messrs. Miller, Hamersly, Ellmaker, Quigley, Acker, Glatz, Price, Church, Fisher.

Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Wiley, Williams, (Bedford,) Boyer, (Clearfield,) Wood, Porter, Sheppard, Stoneback.

Lands.—Messrs. Acker, Stephens, Whitman, Neall, Miller, Custer, Stuart.

Divorces.—Messrs. Hamersly, Foster, Gray, Witherow, Gritman, Smead, Gratz.

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. Burley, Boyer, (Clearfield,) Fleming, Palm, Shaffer, Dismont, Mehaffey.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Barnsley, Gray, Sheppard, Stoneback, Peirce.

Library.—Messrs. Church, Goepf, Irish.

Canals and Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Patterson, Ramsdell, Warden, Oaks, Keneagy, Ellmaker, Bayard.

Railroads.—Messrs. Walborn, McDowell, Thorn, Smith, (Berks,) Church, Lawrence, (Washington,) Styer, Evans, Burley, Ketchum, Wilcox, Price, Patterson.

Printing.—Messrs. McDowell, Ramsdell, Wigton.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Green, Wagon-seller, Kinney.

Mines and Minerals.—Messrs. Pugh, Taylor, Fearon, Porter, Pinkerton, Brodhead, Bryson, Fisher, Wilcox, Boyer, (Schuylkill,) Neall, Hill, Whitman.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the Senate, as follows:

Finance.—Messrs. Turney, Randall, Welsh, Coffey, Gregg.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bell, Brewer, Miller, Scofield, Finney.

Accounts.—Messrs. Wright, Gazzam, Turney, Baldwin, Fetter.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Welsh, Schell, Penney, Shaeffer, Palmer.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Finney, Blood, Harris, Keller, Frazer.

Corporations.—Messrs. Wright, Steele, Schell, Shaeffer, Gazzam.

Library.—Messrs. Brewer, Francis, Schindel.

Banks.—Messrs. Marselis, Schell, Gazzam, Keller, Myer.

Canals and Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Steele, Myer, Blood, Thompson, Miller.

Railroads.—Messrs. Randall, Craig, Steele, Coffey, Finney.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Scofield, Marselis, Parker, Thompson, Myer.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Gazzam, Nunnemacher, Bell, Yardley, Parker.

Education.—Messrs. Miller, Welsh, Schindel, Penney, Yardley.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Fetter, Rutherford, Nunnemacher, Baldwin, Schindel.

Militia.—Messrs. Brewer, Blood, Fetter, Harris, Shaeffer.

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Nunnemacher, Baldwin, Fetter, Rutherford, Thompson.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Myer, Keller, Wright, Francis, Yardley.

Vice and Immortality.—Messrs. Schindel, Francis, Palmer, Wright, Harris.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Schell, Craig, Steele, Shaeffer, Rutherford.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Keller, Palmer, Marselis, Yardley, Craig.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Craig, Schell, Turney.

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. Blood, Turner, Keller, Gregg, Schell.

JUNIATA.

January 17th.

From UTAH.—The Valley Tan of the 10th ult., reports cold weather at Salt Lake. It says: "Within the past week several persons have frozen to death in this valley and in the canyon adjacent. Mr. Lever, while coming from Camp Floyd in the stage, got out to walk and perished on the road. Two men whose names we did not learn, were frozen to death in Cottonwood; another was found dead in Emigration canyon; and we learn that the mail Carrier, north, between this and Box Elder, was also frozen. Every person that arrives, no matter from what direction, has suffered severely from the cold and frost—bitten feet, hands and ears, and the prevailing marks for the last few days."

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver-Incisor in another column.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met pursuant to previous notice, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., President Jno. C. Watson in the Chair.

The minutes of the Association since the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The Committee of Arrangements for the last annual Agricultural Exhibition, having requested permission to make a statement of their proceedings, were, on motion, allowed the privilege of making a report of the same, which report was accepted and ordered for publication in the papers of the County, favorable to the cause of Agriculture, who will insert the same gratis.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, when, on motion of A. W. Benedict, Esq., the present officers were continued for the coming year, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. WATSON of Brady Township.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Eli Wakefield, Brady tp.
Hays Hamilton, Franklin tp.
John Rhodes, Henderson tp.
Perry Moore, Morris tp.
John P. Stuart, Oneida, tp.
F. H. Lane, Huntingdon bor.
John Porter, Alexandria bor.
S. Robb, Walker tp.
Richard Chilcott, Union, tp.
H. Isenberg Esq., Juniata tp.
Maj. Wm. Moore, West tp.
John Long, Shireburg bor.
Geo. W. Speer, Shirley tp.
K. L. Green, Clay tp.
Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark tp.
John Cresswell, Petersburg bor.
Jas. Cree, Dublin tp.
A. C. Blair, Tell tp.
Geo. Jackson, Jackson tp.
Jos. Cunningham, Barree tp.
Jas. Entekin, Hopewell tp.
Jas. Clark, Birmingham bor.
Robert Madden, Springfield tp.
Wm. A. Whitaker, Porter tp.
Ralph Cressley, Cass tp.
Andrew Neff, Cromwell tp.
J. E. Orison, Orsonia bor.

The following Vice Presidents were also elected to fill vacancies:

John Griffith, Tod tp.
Levi Evans, Carbon tp.
Col. J. Cresswell, Cassville bor.

RECORDING SECRETARIES,

R. McDivitt, Huntingdon.
J. F. Ramey, Huntingdon.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

Geo. W. Speer, Shirley tp.

LIBRARIAN,

T. H. Cremer, Esq., Huntingdon.

TREASURER,

Geo. Jackson, Huntingdon.

The Committee appointed to visit the Farmer's High School reported. Report received and Committee discharged.

Committee appointed at a previous meeting to attend the State Fair at Pittsburgh, not being present, was, on motion, continued.

On motion of A. W. Benedict, the Vice Presidents be instructed to receive from the officers of the Society, annual and life membership tickets, and make an effort to dispose of as many of them as possible prior to the next meeting of the Society in April, and that the officers be directed to have some of these tickets printed.

Some remarks were made by F. H. Lane, Esq. in favor of the Farmer's High School, calling the attention of the Association to the need of assistance for the promotion of this Institution, and soliciting further funds and subscriptions for this purpose.

Some very appropriate remarks were made by the President on the importance of Horticulture, and recommending the subject to the consideration of the Society.

When, on motion, Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the April Court.

JNO. C. WATSON, President.

R. McDivitt, } Secretaries.
J. F. RAMEY, }

Speech of Vice President Brockbridge.

Delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States, January 4, 1859, on the occasion of the Removal of the Senate to the New Hall.

SENATORS: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon too exist; and, accordingly, you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences, and it may be agreeable in the first place to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and York. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York.

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton—whether they had been driven from Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men—it was resolved that

a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified, by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between those two places.—But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commissioners were appointed with full power to lay out a district for a federal town near the falls of the Delaware. And, in the meantime, Congress assembled alternately at Trenton, and Annapolis; but the representatives of other States were unremitting in exertions for their respective localities.

On the 23d of December, 1784, it was resolved to remove to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed; and, accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their session until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

The commissioners to lay out a federal town on the Delaware, reported their proceedings to Congress, but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect.

When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new government under the Constitution on the 3d of March, 1789, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before; it was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the government, invested the question with a deeper interest.

Some members proposed New York as being "superior to any place they knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants." To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capital should be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine States of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed the Southern members with schemes of emancipation.

In the midst of these disputes the House of Representatives resolved: "That the permanent seat of government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceedings of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as any question that ever had or could come before Congress. And Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and even of patriotism, were engaged. For a time any agreement appeared impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 16th of July, 1790, a vote was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogochogue, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government, that the State required as a guaranty of payment the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of government—its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that composed disputes, and settled conflicting titles, and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the government removed to this District on the 17th of November 1800. Or, as Mr. Walcott expressed it left the comforts of Philadelphia "to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac." I will not pause to describe the appearance at that day of the place where the city was to be. Contemporaneous accounts represent it as desolate in extreme, with its long-unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say, that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings.—This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress.—Doe's House, a hotel in a brick building known as Blagden's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress: the offer was accepted, and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite to the north-east corner of the Capitol square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

And now the strife and uncertainties of the past are finished; we see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improve-

ment; this Capitol is worthy of the Republic; noble public buildings meet the view on every hand; treasures of science and the arts begin to accumulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and foresight that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the centre of population or of territory, since the steamboat, the railroad, and the telegraph have made communication almost instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political Capital of the United States.

It would be interesting to note the gradual changes which have occurred in the practical working of the government since the adoption of the Constitution; and it may be appropriate to this occasion to remark one of the most striking of them. At the origin of the government the Senate seemed to be regarded chiefly as an executive council. The President often visited the chamber and conferred personally with this body. Most of its business was transacted with closed doors, and it took comparatively little part in the legislative debates.

The rising and vigorous intellects of the country sought the arena of the House of Representatives as the appropriate theatre for the display of their powers. Mr. Madison observed on some occasion that, being a young man, and desiring to increase his reputation, he could not afford to enter the Senate; and it will be remembered that, so late as 1842, the great debates which preceded the war, and aroused the country to the assertion of its rights, took place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the idea of seclusion carried, that when this chamber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards that the semi-circular gallery was erected which admits the people to be witnesses of your proceedings. But now the Senate, besides its peculiar relations to the executive department of the government, assumes its full share of duty as a co-equal branch of the Legislature; indeed from the limited number of its members, and for other obvious reasons, the most important questions, especially of foreign policy, are apt to pass first under discussion in this body, and to be a member of it is justly regarded as one of the highest honors which can be conferred on an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the causes of this change, or to say that it is a concession both to the importance and individuality of the States, and to the free and open character of the government.

In connection with this easy but thorough transition, it is worthy of remark that it has been effected without a charge from any quarter that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof of thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the Constitution secured essential principles without inconveniently embarrassing the action of the government.

The progress of this popular movement, in one aspect of it, has been steadily and marked. At the origin of the government, no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators; in this chamber about one-third of the space is allotted to the public, and in the new apartment in the galleries cover two-thirds of its area. In all free countries the admission of the people to witness legislative proceedings is an essential element of public confidence, and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome principle will ever be abused by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion.—Yet it should never be forgotten that not France, but the turbulent spectators within the hall, awed and controlled the French Assembly. With this lesson and its consequences before us, the time will never come when the deliberations of the Senate shall be swayed by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this, a crowd of reflections on our own past history, and of speculations on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country. From year to year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister unto the Confederacy, and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three periods in the history of the Senate mark in striking contrast three epochs in the history of the Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the government was organized under the Constitution, the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three millions of people.

On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time, in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty-one States, containing nine millions of people.

To-day, it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States, containing three millions inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a free constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends, and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day: twenty-eight millions of people in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe, the centre of population and political power descending the western slopes of the Allegheny mountains, and the original thirteen States, forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast possessions. See besides, christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent—the despised colonies grown into a power of the first class, representing and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race—a commerce greater than that of any other nation—every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy—free interchange between the States—in a word, behold present greatness, and in the future an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country; ay, and more than my mind

could conceive, or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past?—Is there one who will deride his country's laws, pervert his Constitution, or alienate her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the execrations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the United States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose in some degree the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit—this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity—this double scheme of government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not achieved without wisdom, and toil, and blood. The touching and heroic record is before the world; but to all this we were born, and like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent and power of our country surpass the dawning promise of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign to this occasion. Let the temptation to enter the wide field must be rigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who, in their generation, sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, the Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator