cording to sound reason, the principle is correct; rican Senator ought to cherish, I am constrained to upon said road, from and after the said first the last of August, and also of the amounts osition now before us, for the purpose of

ought to be the principle of public law.

Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Fox of the 21th of April, tells the British Minister that the line of frontier which separates the United States from her Britannic Majesty's North American provinces "is long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves."

This is true enough. Now, by admitting the doctrine of Vattel to be incorrect and unfounded, on what consequences are we forced? I beg Senators to consider this question. The line which separates us from the British possisions is a line long enough to divide Europe into halves. Heaven knows I have no desire to see a rebellion in Canada, or the Canadians provinces annexed to the United States; but no event in tuturity is more certain than that there are very since are destined to certain than that those provinces are destined to be ultimately separated from the British empire. Let a civil war come, and let every MoNab who shall then have any command in the British pos-sessions along this long line be permitted to send a military expedition into the territory of the U. states, war becomes inevitable. A British subject probation, for having refused to let them bemarauding under the orders of his superior officer on this side of the line is seized in the very act.—Well, what is to be done? I suppose we are to wait until we can ascortain whether his Government of the contract of the ment chooses to recognise his hostile or criminal ment chooses to recognise his hostile or criminal act, before we can inflict upon him the punishment which he deserves for violating our laws. If it should recognize his act, the jail door is immediately to be thrown open; the offender, it may be murderer, takes his flight to Canada, and we then must settle the question with the British Government. Such is the doctrine advanced by the British Canada, and we settle the question with the British Government.

tish Government and our own Secretary of State.

This principle would, as I say, led us inevitably into war with that power. What can be done in a state of war? In that case, the laws of war

enment should say, we recognise the act of McNab in robbing your intil as we have already recognized that of his burning your steamboat and kill-ing your citizens, that Mr. Webster would be jus-tified in directing a noile prosequi to be entreated in his favor, and thus suffer him to go free?

I do not say that the British Government would act in this manner: but I put the case as a fair ilistration of the argument. There was one case in which something very like this might have happen. ed, and was even thought that it would happen. It disastrous character. Had the Executive was reported that an expedition had been planned to seize the person of McLeod, and to carry him MENT. of the federal legislature, the certain off to Canada; and I believe that a very distinguished gallant general in the United States service, (Gen. Scott)—an officer for whom, in common with his fellowcitizens, I cherish the highest respect and regard-went, in company with the Attorney

have time to recognise his act, very well. But if not, then, at the moment of such recognition, he

calculated for the benefit of powerful nations a- extend to the contractors on the Gettysburg gainst their weaker neighbors. (But in saying this I do not mean to admit that we are a weaker nation in comparison with England. We do not, intend, nor wish to go to war with her, yet I am confident in the belief that whatever we might suffer

Let us suppose that the empire of Russia has by her side a coterminous nation, which is comparatively weak. A Russian Colonel, during a season of profound peace, passes over the boundary; and commits some criminal act aginst the citizens of the weaker nation. They succeeded, however, in seizing his person, and are about to apply the provisions of their own laws. But immediately the Russian double-headed black eagle makes its appearance; a Russian officer says to the authorities of the weaker nation, step; take off your hands; you shall not vindicate your laws and sovereignty. We assume this man's crime as a national act. What is the consequence? The rule for which Britain contends will in this case com-

the desired effect. They went out immediately to England, and no sooner were they known on that eide of the water, than in a moment all was calm and tranquil. The storm, portending war, passed away, and tranquil peace once more returned and they have the effect of the water.

and that the question would now be so decided by our courts, even if the law of nations had the secretary of State in this matter; while at the This net was it. been silent on the subject. This not only is, but same time, I hope and trust that no other occasion ought to be the principle of public law. on the official conduct of that gentleman.

ADDRESS, OF THE DEMOCRATIC GENTRAL COMMITTEE. To the People of Pennsylvania. NO. 3. 🔑 🦻

Fellow Citizens:-The next veto message, which we shall analyze for the information of the people of Pennsylvania, will be that upon a bill, entitled "An act for the relief of certain contractors on the Western Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

come a law. These provisions were nothing less than to put THOUSANDS OF DOLprecedented mode of adjusting the claims of this class of public creditors, and received invasion and violence cannot be made a prisoner of war. McLeod, however, is not to be treated on this principle, and punished under our laws if he guilty, lest we should offend the majesty of feed, and the murderer is to run at large.

But if the principle laid down, by Varta are seed, and the murderer is to run at large.

But if the principle laid down, by Varta are seed, and the murderer is to run at large.

But if the principle laid advan, by lifting laid years are seed, and the murderer is to run at large.

But if the principle laid advan, by Varta are still in all others.

But if the principle laid advan, by Varta are still in confident and the payment of the claim. The principle laid advan, by Varta are still in all ordered the work to be suspended, and that this decree met with almost universal rate are any militizating elements and then, if there are any militizating elements and then, if there are any militizating elements and then, if there are any militization elements and will come when another Cromwell will be proprious of the contractor.

But if the principle laid down, by Vattol be seen engaged on the variable and the payment of the claim. The principle laid down, by Vattol be easily military and upon a decision in the court of the contractors. They were complication to the majest of the contractors are any military and upon a decision in the court of the contractors are any military and upon a decision in the min as anatural will come when another Cromwell will be from the motion th for the FIRST TIME in the history of Pennsyldollar paid in the shape of interest?

practice of years, was violated and set at inought by this bill, and a new one attempt-This principle, so firmly settled by the ed to be introduced in its stead, of the most ment of the federal legislature, the certain WHOSE CONDUCT DO YOU APconsequences would have been, that it would PROVE? That of the federal members of His object was to discuss the propriety of a new Bank; and a new Bank he has deterhave INVITED to the public coffers a new the Legislature, who were anxious to set the printing that report—at least so large a nummined shall be granted, that a new set of host of creditors, each bearing in his hand a demand for monies, of which he had never to dreamed, until the provisions of this bill dreamed, until the provisions of this bill the creditors of the State mislead the public. If permitted to make the desired of the state mislead the public. If permitted to make the provisions of the state mislead the public. If permitted to make the provisions of the state mislead the public. If permitted to make the public to make the public to make the provisions of the state mislead the public. If permitted to make the public to make the publi

The people will here be naturally lead to inquire, what were the peculiar merits of will, we confidently predict, exhibit his constood absolutely secures the territorial sovereignty of nations in time of peace by permitting them to punish all invasions of it in their own criminal courts, and his doctrine is eminently calculated to preserve peace among all nations. War has its own laws, which are never to be extended to the intercourse between nations at peace.

J. Statistics and the same footing? intercourse between nations at peace.

The principle assumed in Mr. Fox's letter is well ding on precisely the same footing? Why road certain EXTRA allowances, and with hold them from contractors presenting claims due for work done on the Erie extension, intend, nor wish to go to war with her, yet I am confident in the belief that whatever we might suffer during the early period of such a contest would be sisten, the Columbia rail road, or any poramply compensated by our success before we reached the end of it.) But let me present an exsent conceive a single valid reason for the difference? Would not this UNEQUAL mode of treating public creditors have re-flected the utmost disgrace upon the commonwealth in which we live-that commonwealth whose reputation for justice, honesty and fair dealing, legislators, above all other men, should feel it their duty to sustain?

If any difference whatever existed in the merits of these claims, it was rather AGAINST than in FAVOR of the contractors upon this useless road. They arose under the CAL-AMITOUS act of February 18, 1836, incorporating the BANK OF THE UNITED for which Britain contends will in this case compel the injured nation, though the weaker, to declare war in the first instance against her stronger neighbor. But she will not do it; she will not become the actor, from the consciousness of her weakness and the instinct of self-preservation.

This principle, if established, will enable the strong to insult the weaker with impunity. But take the principle as laid down by Vattel. The laws by punishing the Russian subject who STATES, the ninth section of which authortake the principle as laid down by Vatel. The sum entered into whom, she has injured. It is easily against the strong, and nerve was this torn denor more happly illustrated than by this very principle of Vatel for which I am seed as far wrong in his view of international law as in his haste to appease the principle of any one of a direct threat as in his haste to appease the principle of the world fill the proportion. This express to Mr. Crittenden. The communication of these of Mr. Crittenden. The communication of these of Mr. Crittenden. The communication of the seed of a direct threat of the principle of the world fill the purses of care.

Mr. C.) that it is our lault it this House or disorganized. We are in the majority—we sum that these three Cabinet Ministers of the content of forty—and we are restant the majority of forty—and we are restant the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the majority of forty—and we are restant the set of forth the set deplorable act, expressly provides, that "the

The provisions contained in this bill were so manifestly unjust and obnoxious that it is difficult to conceive, what real friend of the interests of the commonwealth can withhold from Gov. PORTER the meed of appropriation, for having refused to let them be.

which had previously passed the Legislature as aforesaid, was repealed. But by the 6th making out his report he should have shown we shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States.

said."

that ordered the work to be suspended, and such that this decree met with almost universal sual course. that this decree met with almost universal sual course.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky contended that no WHO WANTS A NEW NATIONAL Mr. Clay of Kentucky contended that no sound ano freed to lead of the remainded of the appropriation of a criminal act, he is then punished of the public work, have as any mitigating circumstances in his case, for the season of the public work and the public work and the public work and the were negaged on the variety of the season of the public work and the were act under which the were at under which was not under the were at under which was not under the were at under which was not under the were at under which the were at under which was not under the were at under which was not under t BY O'FRER CONTRACTORS—and as wards be made.

> which will challenge contradiction, we again put the solemn question to the honest, in-

H. BUEHLER, Chairman. JACOB SEILER, Secretary.

Twenty-Seventh Congress. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, June 16, 1841. Mr. Benton called up the resolution which he had submitted some ten days back, and which was laid on the table yesterday, with an understanding that it would be taken up

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said the resolution had been laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, as the proper way of disposing of it. He therefore opposed its being taken up.

Mr. Calhoun characterized this course of proceeding as most extraordinary. Almost the whole legislation of Congress is to be based on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in looking over that report motions of this kind to be refused even a consideration?

while to get into a passion. Mr. Calhoun. No passion, sir. I have a

right to ask and receive the information called for in this resolution.

pended, and the consequent drain upon the derstood it, to give him an opportunity of Treasury cut off. In accordance with his making the few observatious he had to make recommendations, the work was ordered to on the report of the Secretary of the Treasbe suspended after the 1st of March, 1839, ury. It was not intended to propose the must come, when another Cromwell will be

TRA dempensation-NEVER ENJOYED the resolution, that proposition may after thorizing their reception for all ducs to the

it was the understanding yesterday, that the resolution offered several days ago by the Senator from Kentucky, would be taken up the day for the purpose of confidence in the first several days ago by the ship of that man would be worth millions to W.) to offer the remarks he had to make on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. precedent for an unheard of species of FA- ber as proposed by the Senator from Ken- swindlers may do by him as the old set have General, to Lockport and it was conjectured that he had received orders to hold McLeod and defend the Lockport jail against any incursion of such appalling against any incursion of the State against any incursio

New Hampshire now. The resolution to print 15,000 extra co-Treasury, being taken up.

Treasury, in the course of which he pointed useful or necessary." out extraordinary discrepancies and misstatements.

Mr. Evans then obtained the floor, but the cration of Executive business. And then adjourned.

week. Some of the Whig members had attempted to throw upon the Democrats the charge of disorganization, which was repellthere were many statements which he con-sidered erroneous and which demanded ex-planation. Was it unreasonable in them to who was called to order, as he had already a new Bank. Smaller than that of Webster planation. Was it unreasonable in them to who was called to order, as he had already ask for information on subjects which were spoken on the subject. A nice set these brought before them for legislation, and were Whig legislators:—Pennsylvanian.

"Mr. Cushing, said that as a member of the Whig party on this floor, he accepted Mr. Clay of Kentucky. It is not worth the imputation of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Kennedy,) and which was about to be repeated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Brown.) I say (continued of use to him, he is decidedly in favor of a Mr. C.) that it is our fault if this House be new one.

To some violent partizans it would suffice. lows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senature and when the second reading of a bill from the Senate, its notes every where receivable for the public dues; these want a new Bank.

in a similar manner required from the first testing the questing and enabling the coun- want a new Bank, ther sum of \$195,000 was appropriated to to correct action on the question brought be- triends of the Administration of John Tyler strument can they contrive to prostrate that at this hour they come to the rescue of democracy.—From Hill's N. II. Patriot. ready under contract, and the resolution ought to furnish the details on which he which had previously passed the Legislature draws results manifestly erroneous. In dei whatever rules, because, if we do not, Decision of the Surreme Court in the YOND THE APPROPRIATION afore- er means of obtaining that information to be Congress after Congress, (remembering that to try the title to certain property in York, excluded from calling up a resolution of in- at the beginning of the last Congress we ex- under the following facts: less than to put THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS into the pockets of the contractors on the famous Gettysburg Railroad, in the shape of interest upon debts alleged to be due them. The bill even went so far as to due them. The bill even went so far as to make liberal allowances of interest to those who had been already paid the amount to be due them, on a re-measurement of the work upon the road was susdence. This was an entirely novel and un-

wards be made.

United States, there can be no end to the Mr. Woodbury observed that he thought accommodation such a Bank could give to-day, for the purpose of enabling him (Mr. the reckless speculators who control the sub-

Sir Allen McNab or any other person.

Suppose now that such an expedition had been been DOUBLED by these new claims, and the Treasury of the Commonwealth ENset on foot, that it had succeeded, and that McLeod
set on foot, that it had succeeded, and that McLeod
GULPHED in irretrievable bankruptcy and ligence and patriotism we cheerfully submit call of this extra session has been based, and which he assisted the then Senator and now that there was no pretence but that of error, acting President Tyler to legislate into a capital of the bank and the bank and the bank are the large that there was no pretence but that of error, acting President Tyler to legislate into a capital of the bank and the bank are the bank the Treasury of the Commonwealth EN- MILLIONS to the State? To your intel- those very errors and mis-statements the 1852, of speculating in Virginia land scrip GULPHED in irretrievable bankruptcy and had been seized and carried off in triumph, the two nations being still in profound peace. The two nations are the two nations and delusion, to make the value equal to cash; and that there was no pretence but patriotic and enlightened Executive. They resolution might, in the orders of the day, salt has lost its savor—the old Bank can no come up in its place to-day, or some other longer serve Secretary Ewing; and it is anday, when no unfinished business or importmost them, at the moment of such recognition, he would be no longer responsible and must forthwith os set free. The principle of Vattel, rightly under the creditors, which may have induced the stood absolutely secures the territorial sovereignty of nations in time of neaces by nermitting them to he intends to lay before Congress, in his repies of the report of the Secretary of the Session. In its MAIN FEATURES IT WILL RE-SEMBLE THE LATE BANK, BUT WILL BE SUR- point of vision, the man on one flank thought Mr. Woodbury proceeded with his com- ROUNDED BY SUCH CHECKS, GUARDS, AND REments on the report of the Secretary of the strictions as experience has indicated as

proposed by Secretary Ewing, are but traps to gull the people. What "checks, guards, Senate, on motion, proceeded to the consid-and restrictions? in the old charter operated, the twigs she had plucked from the bush eration of Executive business, to prevent abuse? What check, guard or to prevent abuse? What check, guard or restriction in the Pennsylvania bank has operated in the charter last granted? Every and had not seen or heard any wild beasts, The following complimentary remarks salutary regulation which stood in the way and that she thought she should get to Mr. descriptive of the character and conduct of the swindler's speculations, was put at thought she should get to Mr. Howard's for the flour before night! At the Whig "Reform" House of Representa- defiance. No, no! Ewing while he is in tives, were made by Mr. Cushing, a Whig his present position, has a private reason for member from Massachusetts, during the beautiful scene exhibited on Wednesday tune at once from the control which he will tune at once from the control which he will exercise over every incipient movement.— Will the man who has gone into the old bank to the extent of Secretary Ewing, fail

and Ewing, his loan from the Bank about the time he was elected Speaker of the House, on his protestations of friendship to Jackson and Democracy, was only \$50,000. He will not want less money in his new position than he did in his old place of member of Congress. The old Bank no longer

Thousands of reckless politicians also day of January.

This act was intended to become a law, and to take effect the first day of January, 1838, but owing to a miserable and paltry of September.

TRICK, played off by the then Executive, Joseph Retner, doubtless at the instigation was not returned to the Legislature until as a printing the amount of debt under the see are now about to be funded, and what under future appropriations to be funded, and what under future appropriation was postponed for ONE YEAR, and the reasonable and just expectations of the Legislature were frustrated.

In a similar manner required from the first testing the questing and enabling the country to see whose fault it is that we do not try to see whose fault it is the view it set in try to see whose fault it is that we do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the set in try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it is the very do not try to see whose fault it. Is that we do not try to see whose fault it. Is the v nvested in a National Bank." that is the Administration, and I recognize of men under its control, because these can Mr. Calhoun said, that in his opinion, the no other in these United States at this time; repay to the Bank tenfold the cost. They the Legislature were frustrated.

Mr. Calhoun said, that in his opinion, the no other in these United States at this time; repay to the Bank tenfold the cost. They By the act of 14th April, 1888, the fur-information called for was highly necessary I appeal to the Administration party, to the want a Bank, because through no other infriends of the Administration of John Tyler strument can they contrive to prostrate the

> - York Presbyterian Case. English Presbyterian Congregation,

> > JAMES JOHNSON, et al.

This was an action of ejectment brought

tlers assembled early in the morning, their

hearts swelling with sympathy and all eager

to restore the little wanderer to the arms of

The company set out for a thorough and a last search. The child had been in the woods three days and three nights, and many hearts were sunk to despondency at the utter hopelessness of finding it alive. But to learn its fate or restore it, was the indomitable purpose of each. Half the day had been expended in entering the forest. It was time to think of returning, but who could think of doing so while an innocent child might be wandering but a few rods in advance? On the company pushed, still deeper into the dense wilds. The sun had eached the meridian and was dipping down towards the west. It seemed vain to look farther and slowly and heavily those stout hearted men brushed a tear from their cheeks, gave all up as lost, and as their hearts seemed to dilate within them, commenced their return. The line was stretched to include a survey of the greatest possible ground; not t bush or tree, where it was possible for a child to be concealed, within the limits of the line, was passed without diffigent search. Those at the extremities of the line tasked themselves to the utmost in examining the led for some time, when, at the farthest he seen a bush bend. He ran with swelling heart. He hesitated. Was it his imagina-SEFUL OR NECESSARY."

The "checks, guards, and restrictions"

The "checks, guards, and restrictions"

The service of the little wanderer ry. She did not appear to be frightened; said she had lain in the woods three nights, first she did not appear hungry or weak, but after eating a piece of bread her cries for more were very piteous. She was found about three miles from where she entered the woods. Her clothing was very thin, and the large shawl she had on when she left home, she had carefully folded and placed in the pillow case, not even putting it over her during the night, as she innocently said, "to keep from dirtying it or her mother would whip her." Our informant states that she is now as well and happy as the o-

> Execution.—At Wilmington, N. C. last week a young man named Madison Johnson, was hung for the murder of Beasley. When

ther children.

and tranguil peace once more returned and the series of this double violation of law and justice, smiled over the seene. Sir, the British Government must have been hard-hearted indeed, if a parameter of this amiple of the effortner ty ocharge upon him at a schedule of the payments made from the phave the effortner ty ocharge upon him at a schedule of the payments made from the payments made from the phave the effortner ty ocharge upon him at a schedule of the payments made from the phave the effortner ty ocharge upon him at a schedule of the payments made from the payments made from the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the phave transmit to this double violation of law and justice, the properties of the thread of making money circles of the termination of making money circles of the termination of the April and May, of the present year.

To which Mr. Woodbury proposed as an amendment, after the word "year," add: "Under each head of appropriation, because the phave transmit to the phave transmit the follows in the follows in the follows and the transmit the follows in the follows in the follows in the New Hampshire Resolutions .- The New