

We are indebted to Hon. B. D. Hamlin of the Senate, and J. B. Beck of the House for public documents.

The bill to consolidate the City of Philadelphia and the second District has passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law.

The Charter of the Franklin Canal Company, under which the railroad from Erie to the Ohio line, was made, has been repealed, and the State has taken possession of the road.

The last Quarterly meeting of the Coudersport Library Association was well attended. Mrs. Kent was re-elected Librarian, and Mrs. Lewis Mann was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The course of Lectures started by the Library Association, are increasing in interest, and we hope to see a better attendance given to them.

There is nothing that more betrays a base, ungenerous spirit, than giving a secret stab to a man's reputation.

Jno. S. Mann will deliver the next Lecture before the Coudersport Library Association. Subject: "The Divinity of Health."

The Canal Commissioners admit in their last report that frauds have been committed on the Portage Railroad, and that at least forty thousand dollars have been paid out for wood within the past two years, for which not one dollar's advantage has accrued to the Commonwealth. The italics are ours, but the language is precisely as we find it in the report. This admission makes out a sad state of affairs on our public works; but the truth is just beginning to come out, when we get to the bottom of these rascalities, it will be found that hundreds instead of tens of thousands of dollars have thus been squandered.

This is a remarkable winter.—there has been no sleighing since the last of December, and the ground is frozen harder than it was ever known in this County.

A Lodge of Good Templars has been organized at Harrisburg under favorable auspices, and we shall expect this order to spread its influence with great rapidity. May God speed every organization whose tendency is to promote Temperance, and bless mankind.

We trust our readers will give the address on the first page in relation to the Nebraska outrage, a careful perusal. As the question is destined to engage a large share of the public attention for some time to come, we think it is the duty of every person to become thoroughly acquainted with all the facts in the case.

There is more card playing in this village than is creditable to those engaged in it.

There will be a Universalist Conference at Lewisville on Thursday and Friday of next week, the 16th and 17th of this month, and at Coudersport on Saturday and Sunday, the 18th and 19th. Several eminent Ministers from a distance will be in attendance; and the public are generally invited to attend.

We are told that the ladies of this village intend to have a supper at the old Court House, on the evening of the 14th inst., being St. Valentine's day, the products of which to be employed in fencing the burying ground. It is hoped and expected that the people will generally attend and thus encourage the movers in this enterprise to persevere in their praiseworthy and disinterested labors.

Let every man enter his protest against the scheme of the Slave Power to override the Missouri Compromise, and overturn the vast Territory of Nebraska with slavery. Meet together on Town-meeting day, in every Township in the County, and pass resolutions against this scheme to make slavery everything and freedom nothing. Or if more convenient, have a petition against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise circulated by some faithful friend at the place of holding election. Then send your resolutions or petitions to Hon. James Gamble, and "Little Potter" will make her influence felt on this question.

What about those 300 new subscribers? A few of our friends have heartily responded to the proposition, and if one or two in each Township will take hold of the matter, the work will easily be accomplished. Friends, shall we hear from you?

SAD ACCIDENTS.—A little girl about seven years old, daughter of Adam Yobe of Abbot Township, but living with Miles White of this Borough, was killed on Saturday last, as she was walking along the main road to Lymanville, by a tree which was chopped on the hill North of the road and slid down with great speed across it, striking the girl and killing her instantly, as is supposed.

Some three weeks ago, George Sloat of Sharon was killed by the fall of a tree in the woods. We cannot give particulars as no one has been kind enough to inform us on this point.

And still another painful accident occurred in Allegheny one day last week, by which Henry Morley lost his life by the fall of a limb from a tree which he was chopping down at the time.

The following from the Wellsville Free Press gives an account of still another:

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. Nathan Daniels, was caught by a belt and carried around a shaft in the steam mill of H. R. Stephens & Co., on the Honeycove, and so severely injured, that he only lived about two days. The shaft around which the unfortunate man was carried, revolved about one hundred times per minute. The poor man's legs up as far as his knees hitting a beam overhead were literally whipped to pieces; and his arm which was caught in the belt, was broken for its entire length into a number of pieces. When the physicians arrived they came to the conclusion that the only chance of his living depended on prompt amputation of his legs and arms, which was performed by Dr. Babcock, while the patient was under the influence of chloroform, and wholly insensible to pain. After the amputation, he suffered but little, and was perfectly conscious until he died. He lived about 40 hours after his legs were amputated.

Finally. The following is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Harrisburg Union:

"The bill for organizing a territorial government in Nebraska, and its accompanying report, is a formal endorsement of the Compromise measures as passed in 1850, and will forever put an end to the Missouri Compromise line. Judge Douglas, who, I believe, drew the bill and made the report as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, deserves credit for having placed the question in clear, intelligible language before the country, whether the slavery agitation shall cease, or whether it is about to be renewed for the benefit of those who opposed the Compromise in 1850. The men who now occupy a position between the administration and a portion of their fanatical constituents will be obliged to commit themselves firmly to a principle, and the gambling for offices and political honors of mere stragglers in the war will cease at once. We shall now see whether the Compromise is intended as a finally, or whether it is the intention of the wire-workers to use it only as a stepping-stone to the carrying out of ulterior views."

"Will forever put an end to the Missouri Compromise line!" That is to say, Slavery is to take possession of all the remaining part of the United States, in violation of a solemn compact made in 1820, that it should be "prohibited forever" in all the territory north of 36° 30' N. L. The people will soon see that compacts made in favor of slavery are the only ones that our politicians think of, or regard. Those made in favor of freedom may be "put an end to" at any time, with the approbation of bunkers.

Is this the kind of Democracy which Jefferson taught? So far from it, he said, in view of the extension of slavery, he "trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just, and that His justice would not sleep forever." There is not a single precept of true Democracy but what is opposed to slavery.

Some years ago, Senator Allen, of Ohio, was asked for a definition of Democracy. He answered promptly, and the papers copied it approvingly. His definition was as follows. Will any pretend that such Democracy as this can defend and extend slavery?

"DEMOCRACY—A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness, it covers to no danger, and approves no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservatrix of liberty, labor, and prosperity. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

Tioga County Against Slavery Extension.

The last Wellborough Advertiser contains the following spirited call for a meeting to oppose the extension of Slavery to the Territory of Nebraska. We are much pleased with the manly and determined language of this call, and are agreeably surprised to see among the names quite a number of the most prominent Democrats of Wellborough. If this spirit is manifested throughout the State, it will place Pennsylvania by the side of New York and Ohio, and will save the Nation from the disgrace of throwing open the remaining Territory to the curse of Slavery. It is too much to expect that the administration men of Potter County will follow the noble example set them by their associates in Tioga; but we publish the call for the purpose of encouraging the people to act at once, by Town meetings, School district meetings, by petitions, and in every other way that suggests itself against this scheme of overriding the Missouri Compromise for the benefit of slavery:

TO THE CITIZENS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

In consequence of important movements now making in Congress and elsewhere, by men high in power, and of great influence, for the introduction of the wicked system of Slavery in all the unorganized territory of the United States—comprising a domain larger than the original thirteen States; and in view of the deplorable consequences already resulting from the lack of vigilance on the part of freemen:

We, the subscribers without distinction of party, and ignoring all party difference on this important question, sincerely and earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens to the imminent danger to be apprehended, and call upon all who love our free institutions to meet at the Court House in Wellborough, on THURSDAY evening of Court Week, Feb. 7, 1854, for the purpose of adopting efficient measures to prevent this great wrong to humanity and the character of our country.

- B. B. Smith, W. D. Bailey, H. P. Erwin, L. I. Nichols, Mahlon Allen, O. L. Gibson, S. F. Wilson, O. E. Engworth, John Gibson, Chas. G. Osgood, L. Bache, J. D. Wood, G. D. Smith, Geo. McLeod, J. F. Donaldson, A. P. Cone, L. P. Williston, Wm. Harrison, A. J. Soffield, Sam'l R. Smith, C. Robinson, J. L. Robertson, S. F. Robinson, N. F. Willcox, J. R. Bowen, J. P. Magill, H. S. Greene, Joseph Hoyt, L. E. Haven, B. T. Vannhorn, B. J. Daskman, S. B. Elliott, David Hart, L. J. Cummings. January 26, 1854.

The Township elections will be held on Friday, the 17th day of this month. We hope the people will generally turn out and elect their best men to fill the various township offices. This is an important matter in which all are interested.

Hon. David Wilmot Himself Again.

We have a private letter from a friend in Susquehanna County, giving the gratifying assurance that Hon. David Wilmot is true to the position which he took in 1847. We are confident that this announcement will be received with enthusiasm by the mass of the people in Northern Pennsylvania, and we trust it will be the beginning of a Northern sentiment that will say to the Slave Power, "Your encroachments have been endured too long; henceforth freedom must be the predominant principle in our Government."

But we must let our readers see what an impression was made in Montrose.—Though our correspondent had no idea of writing for the public, we trust he will excuse us for treating our readers to such good news in his own artless style.

Speaking of Hon. David Wilmot our friend says:—

"He has since his election as Judge, maintained a strict silence upon the subject of Slavery. Until last week he says he has said nothing in public, and little in private on the question for the past three years."

"But, Douglas' Nebraska bill has called him out. Monday, Jan. 23, he was at Montrose attending Court. The Democrats had a meeting to choose delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, for the renomination of Gov. Bigler, &c.—The Judge was invited to address the Convention. He complied, and to the astonishment and consternation of some, gave them a regular Free Soil speech. He told them that, in his past political course upon the slavery question, he had nothing to regret—he had acted honestly—was as much opposed to the extension of that curse of Humanity and the country, as ever—denounced Douglas' and his Nebraska Bill in unmeasured terms, saying that if this Bill was not nipped in the bud, he would resign his present office and take the field, and agitate the subject, which the men who are

so anxious to avoid agitation are continually thrusting in our faces. Strange to say, he was received with loud cheers by a large part of the audience, whose sympathies are on the side of freedom, but whose whippers into the ranks of party by party leaders. Yet on this occasion they showed decided symptoms of rebellion.

Some growling was heard among the Hunker leaders. They had evidently by mistake caught a Tartar, but the noise was as much smothered as possible. "For they feared the people," who look upon David as a prophet. They dare not come out fair and square and attempt to answer his argument, but slyly and in the dark misrepresent him, impugn his motives, and while openly pretending to favor him are still doing their utmost to destroy his influence. The Democrat mentioned that Judge Wilmot addressed the convention, but did not say on what subject. Its readers are kept in the dark upon all questions regarding slavery.

A correspondent of the Susquehanna Register, after giving an account of this meeting, very appropriately quotes the following lines from Whittier:

Thank God for the token,
One lip is still free,
One spirit unbroken,
Unbended one knee.

THE NEBRASKA OUTRAGE.

The shameful attempt of Senator Douglas to violate the agreement by which Missouri was admitted as a slave State, is too barefaced for even the conservatives of New-York-city to stand. The Castle Garden Union men held a monster meeting on the 30th of January to protest against this new outrage of the Slave Power. SHEPHERD KNAPP, of the Mechanics' Bank, presided, assisted by forty Vice Presidents of like conservative tendencies, and six Secretaries, whose devotion to the Union never was questioned. The leading speech was made by Judge ROBERT EMMET, of the Superior Court. This speech, though far too timid, we think is full of arguments against the Nebraska fraud that will never be answered. We have not room for the speech, but the following historical fact is one which the people ought to keep in mind. Judge EMMET said:

Before I go into any particular examination of this bill, and of the measure which is now before Congress, and which is the cause of our being assembled here this evening, I will go back and endeavor to detail to you, as well as I can, what the proceedings have been in the government of this country on the subject of excluding or permitting slavery in the different territories and states, with a view of showing what the compromise was in 1820, which is now sought by this bill to be violated, and which is the cause of our being assembled here for the purpose of protesting against that violation.

Among the other details of this bill, after providing in the usual way for the necessary measures of organization of the territory of Nebraska—for I will confine myself to the territory of Nebraska—it goes on to provide "that the constitution and all laws of the United States which are not legally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative." Now, fellow-citizens, you will perceive what this thing represents. It is an indirect attempt to repeal it; it is an indirect attempt to violate it; it is an indirect attempt to repeat it. It is brought in as a kind of rider in this bill, and for the purpose of infusing the poison of a repeal or violation of the Missouri Compromise into the organization of this territory, in the manner in which I have just read. You are all aware, fellow-citizens, that the early policy of the great men of this country, the greatest men that the country ever produced, the men of our Revolution, men from all parts of the country, South as well as North, was, in process of time, and by gradual means, to bring about—shall I use the word?—an abolition of slavery in the country.—[Cheers]—that is, that slavery was to be so hemmed in, that such measures were to be passed in regard to it, such prohibitions placed upon its extension that in the course of time, without violence and without producing any acerbity of feeling between the different sections of the Union, it was to die a natural death. That was the policy of those men who formed our glorious constitution. I need not refer to the speeches that were made at that early time; speeches made by the leading men of the South. I will say nothing about those men from this part of the country, from the free states, but take the men of South Carolina, of Georgia, of Virginia—Charles Pinckney, Patton, Randolph—all those men who were distinguished, and were shining lights in the public view at that time, with one voice declared that slavery was an evil; that it ought to be abolished; provided that it could be done with a proper observance of the acquired rights of those persons who were slaveholders at the South. In 1784 this policy was indicated by what was called the Jefferson

Proviso. It had reference to the large territory which had been acquired by cession from Virginia, and I believe from Pennsylvania, New-York, and Massachusetts, and known as the North-western Territory, along the eastern side of the Mississippi. The United States acquired that by cession, and this proviso, and the subsequent ordinance of 1787, which was passed by the old Congress, had reference to the future destiny of that Northwest territory, with regard to the subject of slavery. I believe, by reference to that map, you will be able to see where that North-western Territory lies.

By tracing the Mississippi river, which is traced on that map, you will find the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, alongside of each other. You will find Wisconsin above, and Michigan on the right hand of them. That constituted what was called the North-western Territory. The provision against slavery in that ordinance of the old Congress, was in substance this: That involuntary servitude should be forever prohibited in that territory, acquired, as I have stated, from Virginia—"should be forever prohibited." Now, that was not the measure of the North, fellow-citizens. That was the measure of Congress, assented to by the people of the South; and I merely refer to it as an indication to show what the policy of the country at that time was, and to show what was, by universal consent, the opinion of the people of the United States in regard to slavery.

At the conclusion of this speech, Judge EMMET read the following resolutions, which were received amid great applause and unanimously adopted.—Read them, and resolve to do what you like, to defeat the consummation of this great fraud on the rights of the free North:

- 1. Resolved, That the city of New-York, from the formation of the Federal Union until the present time, has always been foremost in maintaining the rights of the southern portion of the confederacy; that she has ever been, and still is, firmly devoted to the tranquility, welfare, honor, and permanence of the Union; and that in view, not simply of her past and present fidelity to all constitutional obligations, but of her well-known regard for the true interests and well-being of the South, she has a right to expect whenever an occasion shall arise for a protest, on her part, against a threatened infringement of ancient rights, long since secured by a solemn compact to the people of the North, that her protest will be issued to with respectful attention, both by the Government and the people, and especially by the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled from the southern States.
- 2. Resolved, That in our opinion such an occasion has arisen from the presentation to both Houses of Congress of propositions to suppress, abrogate, and declare inoperative, that section of the act of Congress, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, in these words:—"Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, wherein the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be forever prohibited."
- 3. Resolved, That it is an undisputed matter of history, fresh in the memory of our older citizens, recorded in the annals of our country, and familiarly known to the younger generation, that the original, settled policy of this country, as declared by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Jay, King, and the framers of the constitution generally, was against the extension of slavery beyond the States wherein it originally existed; that when the Missouri Territory, formed out of the large tract purchased from France, applied for admission to the Union, in 1818, with a constitution sanctioning slavery, the North, speaking by its representatives, sternly refused the assent; that the New-York opposition was deep-seated and decided, and was exhibited at a meeting of more than 2,000 citizens, at the City Hotel, on the 16th of November, 1819, presided over by General Matthew Clarkson, at which it was resolved, "that in their opinion the admission of slavery into any state or territory thereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union would be contrary to the spirit of our free and excellent constitution, and injurious to the highest interests of the nation;" that at the next session of Congress, to quiet the controversy that raged throughout the country, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, himself a slaveholder, proposed and strenuously urged the compromise embodied in the section above recited, which was acceded to by certain Northern representatives, and reluctantly acquiesced in by their constituents. That the constitutionality of the prohibition was, at the time, submitted by President Monroe to his cabinet, of which John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Crawford, and Wm. Wirt were members, and by them affirmed, and that compromise, offered and urged by the South and accepted by the North as the condition of the admission of Missouri, has ever since been regarded by the American people as a firm, inviolable compact, consecrating forever and without recall all the said territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. to an identity of feeling and interest with the free States.
- 4. Resolved, That the section of country thus forever released and quit-claimed to the free states for a consideration approved, received and acknowledged by the slaveholding States, constitutes an all-important part of our northern territory, stretching from west to east through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than twelve degrees of latitude, embracing an immense and fertile region, occupying the heart of our continent, larger far than all the existing free states, excluding California, and more than ten and a half times as great as New-York, and that if this great territory were now to be snatched from our rightful control and re-appropriated by the South, for the establishment therein of slavery, it would inevitably retard the progress of our western emigration, and cut off the free states and territories of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific.
- 5. Resolved, That in regard to the pretense set forth in the amendment to the bill now pending before the Senate, "To organize the territory of Nebraska," that the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri which forever prohibited slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is therefore and thereby to be declared inoperative, we reply:—First, That an express compact made in 1820 in reference to certain territory acquired from France, cannot be suspended by the principles of any legislative acts passed thirty years later, having reference exclusively to other territory acquired from Mexico.
- Secondly, That it is never intimated nor supposed in 1850, that the act then passed

would at all disturb the Missouri compromise, as Thimble, the provision of the Texas Boundary Bill of 1850, originally introduced as an amendment by Senator Mason, of Virginia, and which was confirmed and consecrated the principle of the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., which has been incorporated into the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, passed in 1845, and that for these reasons the proposed repeal of the Missouri compromise, in order to extend slavery over an immense territory from which it is now excluded by solemn compact, so far from being in accordance with the compromise acts of 1850, would be an express violation of their sacred spirit and intent; reopening for general discussion the merits and demerits of slavery, social, political, and moral; and reviving its tenfold intensity the very agitation that the friends of the compromise measure profess to desire to suppress.

Resolved, That whatever other results might follow the repeal of the Missouri compromise, it would inevitably impair the confidence of the North in the integrity and honor of the South; that it would destroy all faith in the permanency of past or future compromises, having any bearing on the subject of slavery, and thus materially weaken our national Board of Union.

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature of the State, and upon our senators and representatives in Congress, to resist unflinchingly, in such manner as they shall deem meet, all attempts, from whatever quarter, to repeal, abrogate, or render inoperative, directly or indirectly, the 8th section of the Missouri Act; and that we call upon the President of the United States, in case of the passage of such bill by Congress, to secure that such violation by interposing his constitutional veto.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the presiding officer of each branch of the state legislature and to the senators and representatives of the state of New-York in Congress, for presentation to those bodies, to the Governor of each state of the Union, and to the President of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPLETE.—Yesterday, pursuant to previous notice, the mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad being at length entirely finished, a locomotive went over it, passing through the great tunnel by which the Allegheny ridge is pierced, some 3570 feet in length, and arriving safely at Altoona. The whole mountain division was thus tested and found in good running order and ready for use.

On Monday, the 6th of February, the trains of cars will commence running regularly between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, passing over the new road, and thus avoiding the six hours' detention incident to the passage over the inclined planes of the old State Portage Road. This event will be inaugurated by the running of an excursion train clean through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with the directors of the Company and a number of invited guests. For this excursion an engine of extraordinary capacity is being fitted up at Altoona, where they are also building a model car. The latter is thus described by the Harrisburg Register:

"The seats are arranged in the form of simple arm chairs, which can be placed in a reclining position, and afford all the comforts of a bed. The springs are of a new and improved kind, which will scarcely impart any motion to the car. The painting is said to be as exquisite as art can produce. Independent of the magnificent scroll work, each panel has a representation of scenery along the line of the road. The car and locomotive are to be used after the excursion for the Lightening Line, which is to go through in four hours less than the mail train, at a small advance over the regular fare."—Philadelphia North American.