Philadelphia Advertisements.

Philadelphia and Liverpool LINE OF PACKETS.

SHIPS.	BURTHEN.	MASTER.
BERLIN,	700 tons,	Alfred F. Smith.
SHENANDOAH,	800 "	James West.
MARY PLEASANTS,	800 "	J. Q. Bowne.
EUROPE,	700 "	Henry F. Miercken.

The above ships will sail punctually, on their appointed days, viz:

From Philadelphia on the 10th of each month.
From Liverpool on the 1st of each month.
☞ Taking Steam on the Delaware.
For passage, apply to
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
No. 37 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ Parties will find these superior first class SHIPS most desirable conveyances for bringing out their friends, the accommodations in second cabin and steerage being of the most airy and capacious description.

☞ Also Drafts for sale, payable in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, from one pound upwards.

February 2, 1850—1y

M. & J. M. ROWE,

63 North 3d st., above Arch, Philadelphia,

HAVE FOR SALE,

1500 DOZEN CORN BROOMS.
500 do. PAINTED BUCKETS.
500 Nests Willow Market BASKETS.
600 Nests Cedar TUBS.
800 Staff and Barrel CHURNS.

Together with the largest stock of Willow, Cedar and Eastern WOODWARE ever offered in the city.

N. B. Cash paid at all times for BROOM CORN at our factory. feb23—3m.

GUANO.

THE subscribers are now ready to supply dealers and others with this valuable MANURE. They offer for sale
500 TONS PATAGONIA, in bags.
200 " PERUVIAN.
Warranted first quality. Also,

DEALERS IN OILS,

Have always in store PURE SPERM OIL, for Manufacturing purposes. This oil is adapted to machinery of every description, and being of the purest quality, cannot fail to give satisfaction.

J. B. A. & S. ALLEN,
feb 23-3m] No. 7 South Wharves, Philadelphia

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys, &c., &c.,

is prepared from the liver of the Cod Fish for medical use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 205 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable." Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous *spurious imitations*. As its success depends entirely on its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it *genuine*.

Every bottle having on it our written signature may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists.
100 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
October 13, 1849—6m.

GEORGE BELLIS,

Wholesale Commission Agent,
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FISH,
No. 54 North Wharves,
Above Race street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1849.—1y

Wholesale & Retail CLOCK STORE,

No. 238 Market street, above Seventh, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALTHOUGH we can scarcely estimate the value of TIME commercially, yet by calling at the above establishment, JAMES BARBER will furnish his friends, among whom he includes all who duly appreciate its fleetness, with a beautiful and perfect Index for marking its progress, of whose value they can judge.

His extensive stock on hand, constantly changing in conformity to the improvements in taste and style of pattern and workmanship, consists of *Eight-day and Thirty-hour* Brass Counting House, Parlor, Hall, Church, and Alarm CLOCKS, French, Gothic and other fancy styles, as well as plain, which from his extensive connection and correspondence with the manufacturers he finds he can put at the lowest cash figure, in any quantity, from one to a thousand, of which he will warrant the accuracy.

☞ *Clocks repaired and warranted. Clock Trimmings on hand.*

CALL and see me among them.

JAMES BARBER, 238 Market st.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1849—1y.

The Great China Store
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of China, Glass and Queensware. Dinner sets, tea sets, toilet sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—in fact at less than wholesale prices. American and English *BRITTANIA METAL GOODS*, in greater variety than ever before offered in the city. Fancy China in great variety, very cheap. ☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces. Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 218 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
September 22, 1849—1y.

BLIND MANUFACTORY.
H. CLARK,

VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, No. 139 & 143, South Second street, below Dock street,
PHILADELPHIA,

KEEPS always on hand a large and fashionable assortment of WIDE and NARROW SLAT WINDOW BLINDS, manufactured in the best manner, of the best materials, and at the lowest cash prices.

Having refitted and enlarged his establishment, he is prepared to complete orders to any amount at the shortest notice. Constantly on hand an assortment of

Mahogany Furniture,

of every variety, manufactured expressly for his own sales, and purchasers may therefore rely on a good article.

☞ Open in the evening.

*** Orders from a distance packed carefully, and sent free of porterage, to any part of the city.

H. CLARK.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1849—1y.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

COTTON YARN HOUSE.
MORRIS & EASTWOOD,

No. 7½ North Front Street, Philadelphia,

COTTON and Linen Chain, Warps,
Indigo Blue Twist, Coverlet Yarn,
Tie Yarn, Lamp Wick, Cotton Laps, Wadding, &c.
February 16, 1850—3m

OLIVER EVANS,

No. 61 South Second street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturer of Salamander, Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests, with Powder Proof Locks,

AND WARRANTED equal to any other make for security against Fire or Burglars, having withstood the test of both, without injury or loss to the owners.

Also—In store and for sale, Letter Copying Presses and Books; Seal Presses for Corporations, Banks, &c.; Druggists' Presses with Cylinders and Pans; Hoisting Machines for Stores, Factories, &c.; Portable Shower Baths of a new and superior construction, intended for either Cold or Warm water; Refrigerators for cooling and preserving Meats, Butter, Milk, &c., in the warmest weather, suitable to stand in any part of the house or cellar; Water Filters, warranted to purify muddy or bad water, whether affected by Rains, Marl, Limestone, or any other cause. [Phila. March 2, 1850—1y

JAMES MOLAN & CO.,

Importers of English, French and German Goods,
No. 136 Market st., above Fourth, up stairs, Philadelphia,

NEEDLES,	Stay Binding,	Sewing Silk,
Pins,	Carpet do	Thimbles,
Tapes,	Coat do	Bodkins,
Cords,	Flannel do	Hooks & Eyes,
Galloons,	Quality do	Zephyr Worsted,
Buttons,	Furniture do	Patent Thread,
Tailors' Twist,	Purse Twist,	Wire Ribbon,

Silk, Cotton, and Linen Canvass.

Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Infants' Socks, Children's Gaiters, Suspenders, Woollen Yarn and a great variety of Staple and Fancy Trimmings.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1850—1m

E. HICKS JONES,

Wholesale Wooden, Willow-Ware, Broom, Brush, Comb, Looking Glass and Variety Store,
No. 18 North Second Street, Philadelphia, under J. Sidney Jones' Carpet Warehouse,

HAVING enlarged my STORE, have on hand and am constantly manufacturing and receiving from the eastern states and Europe, additions to my stock.

Cedar Ware.—500 nest Cedar and 100 nest painted Tubs, 400 barrel and 200 staff Churns, 100 dozen Cedar and 600 dozen painted Pails, 200 dozen Wash Boards, 100 dozen nest Sugar and Flour Boxes; Spigots, Spoons and Ladles.

Willow Ware.—600 nest Market and 200 nest Clothes Baskets, 400 Willow Coaches, Chairs and Cradles; a large assortment of French and Domestic Baskets.

Brooms and Brushes.—10,000 Wire Brooms, 10,000 Shaker Brooms, 200 dozen each Wall, Paint, Scrubbing, Shoe and Horse Brushes; Tooth, Shaving, Cloth and Hair Brushes of every style.

Combs.—2000 dozen Fancy Combs, of various patterns, side, neck, pocket, dressing and fine-tooth Combs of various styles.

Looking Glasses of Pine, Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany and Gilt Frame—all sizes and patterns; German, French and English *Looking Glass Plates* of all sizes from 7 by 9 up to 72 by 120—(packing insured to all parts of the Union)—together with a large assortment of Variety Goods too numerous to mention. The attention of Merchants is respectfully solicited to the examination of my stock, all of which will be sold low for CASH or city acceptance, so as to anticipate any competition that can be offered.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1850—1y

PAPER! PAPER!

No. 21 Bank street, Between Market and Chesnut, and 2d and 3d streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of country buyers to their assortment of papers, embracing the different varieties of Printing, Hardware, Writing, Envelope, and Wrapping papers, Tissue papers, white and assorted colors, also Bonnet and Box Boards, &c.

Being engaged in the manufacture of printing papers, they solicit orders from printers for any given size, which will be furnished at short notice, and at fair prices.

Market prices either in cash or trade paid for Rags.

DUCKETT & KNIGHT,
No. 21 Bank street, Philadelphia.
October 6, 1849—1y.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Office No. 159 Chesnut Street.
Capital $300,000.
Charter Perpetual.

CONTINUE to make Insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms; receive and execute Trusts, and receive Deposits on Interest.

The Capital being paid up and invested, together with accumulated premium fund, affords a *perfect security* to the insured. The premium may be paid in yearly, half yearly, or quarterly payments.

The Company add a BONUS at stated periods to the insurances for life. This plan of insurance is the most approved of, and is more generally in use than any other in Great Britain, (where the subject is best understood by the people, and where they have had the longest experience,) as appears from the fact that out of 117 Life Insurance Companies there, of all kinds, 87 are on this plan.

The first BONUS was appropriated in December, 1844, amounting to 10 per cent. on the sum insured under the oldest policies; to 8½ per cent., 7½ per cent. &c., &c., on others, in proportion to the time of standing, making an addition of $100; $87.50; $75, &c., &c., to every $1000, originally insured, which is an average of more than 50 per cent. on the premiums paid, and without increasing the annual payment to the company.

The operation of the Bonus will be seen by the following examples from the Life Insurance Register of the Company, thus:

Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonus or Addition.	Amount of Policy and Bonus payable at the party's decease.
No. 58	$1,000	$100 00	$1,100 00
" 88	2,500	250 00	2,750 00
" 205	4,000	400 00	4,400 00
" 276	2,000	175 00	2,175 00
" 333	5,000	437 50	5,437 50

☞ PAMPHLETS containing the table of rates, and explanations of the subject; Forms of Application, and further information can be had at the office, gratis, in person or by letter, addressed to the President or Actuary.

B. W. RICHARDS, *President.*
JNO. F. JAMES, *Actuary.* [ap28:1y

BUZBY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS,
And all descriptions of Country Produce,
BROAD STREET, EAST SIDE,
Between Race and Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully solicit a share of the business from this vicinity, and refer to

Messrs. LONGENECKER, GRUBB & Co., Bankers.
W. RUSSELL, Esq., Cashier, Lewistown.
E. E. LOCKE, Esq., Mifflin county.
R. J. ROSS, Esq., Cashier, } Harrisburg.
Messrs. FUNK & MILLER, }
SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq., Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa.
GEO. M. TROUTMAN, Cashier, of Western Bank, }
Messrs. JAS. J. DUNCAN & Co., } Philadel'a.
and Merchants generally, }
October 6, 1849—6m.*

A VERY large and handsome stock of Ready-made **CLOTHING**, Boys' do., just landed and now opening at
oc20 NUSBAUM, BROTHERS.

SPEECH OF THE HON. T. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania.

In the House of Representatives, Washington, February 20, 1850.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I do not know that I should have troubled the committee at this time, could I see any reasonable prospect that the House would devote its time to practical legislation. But for a considerable time after our meeting, the organization of the House was obstructed; and since organized, a large portion of its time has been occupied by speeches on the subject of slavery, mostly by southern gentlemen, when no practical question, to which they could apply, was before the committee. There was no doubt a well-defined object in this, partly to intimidate Congress, and partly to occupy its time, so that no legislation could be matured obnoxious to southern gentlemen. Indeed we are not left to conjecture on this point. The learned gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) who was selected to open the debate on behalf of human bondage, distinctly notified us, that unless Congress, as a condition precedent, submitted to settle the slavery question, according to southern demands, there should be no legislation, even to the passage of the ordinary appropriation bills necessary to sustain the Government. And that such measures would not be obstructed by meeting them in manly debate, and voting on their merits; but by incessantly calling the yeas and nays, on repeated and frivolous motions to adjourn, until the end of the session. Sir, I doubt not that before he ventured on so high a threat, he had full assurances from a sufficient number of southern gentlemen to carry it into effect. For, if he had made it upon his own bare authority, it would degenerate into contemptible gasconade, which I am sure that discreet gentleman would not indulge in. The scene of last Monday in this house fully sustained him, and showed that they had the will and the power to execute it.

Here, then, we have a well-defined and palpable conspiracy of southern members combined to stop the supplies necessary to the existence of the Government, disorganize and dissolve it, until the bands that bind the Union together are severed, and, as a gentleman early in the session desired, "discord reigns." Well might the gentleman anticipate that the country and posterity would pronounce this treason, rank treason against the nation! Sir, I doubt if there is another legislative body in the world where such sedition would not be followed by prosecution and punishment. France has lately exiled members of her Assembly for a similar offence. But in this glorious country, where nearly two-thirds of the people are free, we can say anything within these walls or beyond them with impunity, unless it be to agitate in favor of human liberty—that is *aggression!*

Let us inquire what is the grave offence, the mighty wrong, which can justify a threat big with such portentous consequences! The refusal of Congress to propagate or to establish a doubtful or even an admitted good in the Territories would surely be no cause for rebellion and revolution—much less would the refusal to extend an evil, an admitted evil, an unmitigated wrong. Will an intelligent and free posterity believe it when impartial history records that the only cause for this high threat was the apprehension that the Congress of this *free* Republic would not propagate, nor permit to be propagated, the institution of human slavery into her vast Territories now free? Yet such is the simple fact. It is proper, then, to inquire whether the thing sought to be forced upon the Territories at the risk of treason and rebellion be a good or an evil. I think it is a great evil which ought to be interdicted; that we should oppose it as statesmen, as philanthropists, and as moralists, notwithstanding the extraordinary position taken by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HILLIARD] to the contrary.

While I thus announce my unchangeable hostility to slavery in every form, and in every place, I also avow my determination to stand by all the compromises of the Constitution, and carry them into faithful effect. Some of those compromises I greatly dislike; and were they now open for consideration, they should never receive my assent. But I find them in a constitution formed in difficult times, and I would not disturb them.

By those compromises Congress has no power over slavery in the States. I greatly regret that it is so; for if it were within our legitimate control, I would go, regardless of all threats, for some just, safe and certain means for its final extinction. But I know of none who claim the right, or desire to touch it within the States. But when we come to form governments for territories acquired long since the formation of the Constitution, and to admit new States, whose only claim for admission depends on the will of Congress, we are bound so to discharge that duty, as shall best contribute to the prosperity, the power, the permanency, and the glory of this nation. Does slavery contribute to either of these? Is it not rather subversive of them all. Let us first view it in the low light of political economy. That nation, I suppose, is always the most prosperous, all other things being equal, that has the most industrious, and the larger number of the producing classes. Those who merely consume the fruits of the earth add nothing to the strength or the wealth of a nation. Slave countries never can have a large number of industrious freemen. Slaveholders form an untitled aristocracy, with numerous dependants. Individuals appropriate large tracts of territory to themselves, and thus prevent it from being thickly settled by freemen. Their laborers, having no ambition to gratify, no love of gain to stimulate them, no parental feeelings to impel them to action, are idle and wasteful. When the lash is the only stimulant, the spirit of man revolts from labor.

That republic must be feeble, both in peace and war, that has not an intelligent and industrious yeomanry, equally removed from luxury and from poverty. The middling classes who own the soil, and work it with their own hands, are the main support of every free government. Despotism may be powerful, and long sustained by a mixed population of serfs and nobles. But free representative republics that rely upon the voluntary action of the people, never can.—Under such governments, those who defend and support the country must have a stake in the soil; must have interests to protect and rights to defend.

Slave countries never can have such a yeomanry; never can have a body of small proprietors who own the soil and till it with their own hands, and sit down in conscious independence under their own vine and fig-tree. There is no sound connecting link between the aristocrat and the slave. True there is a class of human beings between them; but they are the most worthless and miserable of mankind.—The poor white laborer is the scorn of the slave himself, for slavery always degrades labor.—The white people who work with their hands are ranked with the other laborers—the slaves. They are excluded from the society of the rich. Their associations, if anywhere, are with the colored population. They feel that they are degraded and despised; and their minds and conduct generally conform to their condition.—The soil occupied by slavery is much less productive than a similar soil occupied by freemen. Men who are to receive none of the wages of their labor do not care to multiply its fruits. Sloth, negligence, improvidence, are the consequence. The land becomes neglected, becomes poor and barren; as it becomes exhausted it is thrown out as waste, for slave labor never renovates its strength. This applies particularly to agricultural States. Take Virginia, the favorite example for the South, which has been so triumphantly referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. CLINGMAN.] Whence he drew his facts that she was more prosperous, more populous, and more rich than the free States, I know not. I am sure it was not from personal observation. He would not certainly draw on his imagination in matters of fact. I suppose he must have been misled by the most miserable of sophists, and most false of chroniclers, Ellwood Fisher.

I admit that, by nature, Virginia has capabilities equal, if not superior, to any State in the Union. She has a delightful climate; a soil naturally fertile. She is intersected, as was well said by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. BAYLY,] by the noblest rivers. Her hills and mountains are filled with rich minerals and covered with valuable timber. She has the finest water, I believe, in the nation, in the very heart of her State; and her harbors are among the best in the world. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution she was the most powerful State—her population was double that of New York. It was the boast of her statesmen that she was *prima inter pares*. What is she now? The population of New York is more than double—I think the next census will show nearly treble hers. Her land, cultivated by unwilling hands, is unproductive. Travel through the adjoining states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and you will see that the land produces more than double as much as the same kind of land in Virginia. In the free states new towns are everywhere springing up and thriving; and land is becoming more productive; smiling habitations are within hail of each other: the whole country is dotted with school-houses and churches almost within sight of each other; and, except under peculiar circumstances, their manufactures and mechanic arts furnishing lucrative employment to all their people; and their population steadily and rapidly increasing. Turn again to Virginia. There is scarcely a new town, except at one or two points, within her whole borders. Her ancient villages wear the appearance of mournful decay. Her minerals and timber unwrought. Her noble waterpower is but partially occupied. Her fine harbors are without ships, except from other ports: and her sea-port towns are without commerce, are falling to decay. Ask yourself the cause, sir, and I will abide the answer.

It is essential to the existence of republics that education should be generally diffused among the people. Slavery prevents this. Rich men employ private tutors, or send their children abroad. But the children of the people generally cannot be educated without the instrumentality of district schools. In slave states, where the plantations are large, the white population is too sparse ever to maintain them. Beside there is another fatal obstacle to them in the aversion of the rich to associate with the poor. The poor white laborer's children could never be permitted to mingle in the same schools and sit upon the same benches with the rich man's sons. That would be offensive.

Slavery enfeebles a nation in war as well as in peace. It is impossible that a nation of masters and slaves can be as powerful and formidable either in offensive or defensive war as a nation of freemen. A large portion of the population must remain at home to prevent the rebellion of those who are constantly in a state of latent warfare with their oppressors. I know, sir, we have had a most alarming description of the prowess of the South. We have heard their cannon roar; seen their bayonets bristle: heard the war-cry of their charging chivalry, and seen their bowie-knives gleam within this hall, in the vivid picture of the terrible gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN.)

We have often been modestly reminded of the "blood and treasure, and the gallantry of the South." This I do not dispute. I am proud to admit that she has furnished many gallant sons, whose names will adorn the brightest pages of our history, both for the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the war which we lately assumed as the ally of Texas and of slavery. I give her full credit for her patriotism in furnishing most of the men who have borne the official burden of the Government both in the civil and the military list. I know, too, that she has furnished the kind of men for our armies who are apt to be distinguished when great deeds are done. For it is only the officers and commanders of armies who live in story. The stout hearts and strong arms of the common soldiers that fight the battles and win the victories are unknown to fame. Their birthplace is not sought for; their graves are undistinguished. And the South has always furnished officers for our armies; Presidents for the Republic, most of our foreign ambassadors, heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, and, sometimes, in her proud humility, has consented that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of clerks and messengers to the Government. But whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who peril their lives, and win victories for your glory! Almost entirely from the free States, except in cases of sudden emergency, when volunteers are called nearest the scene of danger. The present Secretary of War, a southern gentleman of great ability, and strenuous for southern rights, says in his report:

"According to the practice which has long "prevailed, the great majority of enlistments "is made in the northern Atlantic cities and "the adjacent interior towns, whence the re-"cruits are sent to the general depot for in-"struction, and finally distributed to the South-"ern and Western posts, according to the "wants of the service."

Yes, sir, our northern freemen have always filled the ranks of the regular army. The South has lent us the gentlemen to wear the epaulettes and the sword; to take command of our troops, and lead them to southern and southwestern climates to fight the frontier battles, and whiten your fields with their bones.

I am opposed to the diffusion of slavery because confining it within its present limits will bring the States themselves to its gradual abolition. Let this disease spread, and although it will render the whole body leprous and loathsome, yet it will long survive. Confine it, and like the cancer that is tending to the heart, it must be eradicated or it will eat out the vitals. The sooner the patient is convinced of this, the sooner he will procure the healing operation.

The learned and able gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Meade,) in a pamphlet which he laid upon our table, takes the same view of it. He says, "*Virginia has a slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly dependent on southern demand.*" Let us pause for a moment over this humiliating confession. In plain English, what does it mean? That Virginia is now only fit to be the *breeder*, not the employer, of slaves. That she is reduced to the condition that her proud chivalry are compelled to turn slave-traders for a livelihood! Instead of attempting to renovate the soil, and by their own honest labor compelling the earth to yield her abundance; instead of seeking for the best breed of horses and cattle to feed on her hills and valleys, and fertilize the land, the sons of that great State must devote their time to selecting and grooming the most hasty sires and the most fruitful wenches, to support the slave barracoons of the South! And the learned gentlemen pathetically laments that the profits of this genteel traffic will be greatly lessened by the circumscription of Slavery! This is his picture, not mine. The same gentleman says in the same speech:

"If we intend to submit to the policy of "confining the slaves within their present lim-"its, we should commence forthwith the work "of gradual emancipation; it is an easier "work for us than our children."

The eloquent gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Hilliard,) is of the same opinion. He said, "*We must make up our minds either to resist the interdiction of the progress of slavery, or to submit to anorganic change in our institutions.*" Yes, sir, this admitted result is, to my mind, one of the most agreeable consequences of the legitimate restriction of slavery. Confine this malady within its present limits. Surround it by a cordon of freemen that it cannot spread, and in less than twenty-five years every slaveholding State in this Union will have on its statute books a law for the gradual and final extinction of slavery. Then will have been consummated the fondest wishes of every patriot's heart. Then will our fair country be glorious indeed; and be to posterity a bright example of the true principles of government—of universal freedom.

I am opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories now free, for still graver reasons—because I am opposed to despotism throughout the world. I admit that this Government cannot preach a crusade of liberty into other States and nations, much as she abhors tyrants and tyranny. There she can only mourn over its existence. But when the question of government is within her own control, and she permits despotism to exist, and aids its diffusion, she is responsible for it in the face of the civilized world, and before the God of liberty. In my judgement, not only the slave States but the General Government, recognising and aiding as it does slavery, is a despotism. I do not use the word in a declamatory, but strictly legal signification. That government is despotic where the rulers govern subjects by their own mere will—by decrees and laws emanating from their uncontrolled will, in the enactment and extension of which the ruled have no voice, and under which they have no rights, except at the will of the rulers. Despotism does not depend upon the number of the rulers, or the number of the subjects. It may have one ruler or many. Rome was a despotism under Nero; so was she under the triumvirate. Athens was a despotism under her thirty tyrants; under her four hundred tyrants; under her three thousand tyrants. It has been generally observed that despotism increases in severity with the number of despots; the responsibility is more divided, and the claims more numerous. The triumvirs each demanded his victims. The smaller the number of subjects in proportion to the tyrants the more cruel the oppression, because the less danger from rebellion. In this Government the free white citizens are the rulers—the sovereigns as we delight to be called. All others are subjects. There are, perhaps, some sixteen or seventeen millions of sovereigns, and some four millions of subjects.

The rulers and the ruled are of all colors, from the clear white of the Caucasian tribes to the swarthy Ethiopian. The former, by courtesy, are all called white. The latter black. In this Government the subject has no rights, social, political and personal. He has no voice in the laws which govern him. He can hold no property. His very wife and children are not his. His labor is anothers. He, and all that appertains to him, are the absolute property of his rulers. He is governed, bought, sold, punished, executed, by laws to which he never gave his assent, and by rulers whom he never chose. He is not a serf, merely with half the rights of men like the subject of despotic Russia; but a naked slave, stripped of every right which God and nature gave him, and which the high spirit of our revolution declared inalienable—which he himself could not surrender, and which man could not take from him. Is he not then the subject of despotic sway!

The slaves of Athens and Rome were free in comparison. They had some rights—could acquire some property; could choose their own masters, and purchase their own freedom; and when free, could rise in social and political life. The slaves of America then lie under the most absolute and grinding despotism that the world ever saw. But, who are the despots? The rulers of the country—the sovereign people! Not merely the slaveholder who cracks the lash. He is but the instrument of Despotism. That despotism is the government of the slave States, and the United States, consisting of all its rulers—all the free citizens. Do not look upon this as a paradox, because you and I and the sixteen millions of rulers are free. The rulers of every despotism are free. Nicholas of Russia, is free. The Grand Sultan of Turkey is free. The Butcher of Austria is free. Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus were free while they drenched Rome in blood. The Thirty Tyrants; the Four Hundred; the Three Thousand, were free while they bound their countrymen in chains. You, and I, and the sixteen millions, are free, while we fasten iron chains, and rivet manacles on four millions of our fellow men; tear their wives and children from them; separate them; sell them and doom them to perpetual, eternal bondage. Are we not then despots—despots such as history will brand and God abhor!

But we are told that this is none of our business. That southern slavery is a matter between the slaveholders and their own consciences. I trust it may be so decided by impartial history, and the unerring Judge, that we may not be branded with that great stigma, and that grievous burden may not weigh upon our souls. But could we hope for that justification, if now, when we have the power to prevent, we should permit this evil to spread over thousands of square leagues now free, and settle upon unborn millions! Sir, for myself, I should look upon any northern man, enlightened by a northern education, who would directly or indirectly, by omission or commission; by basely voting or cowardly skulking, permit it to spread over one rood of God's free earth, as a traitor to liberty and recreant to his God!

Slavery tends to render the people among whom it is planted, arrogant, insolent, intolerant, and tyrannical towards the freemen of other parts of the Union. The honorable member from Virginia, from whom I have already quoted, [Mr. MEADE,] says, speaking of slavery, "Our past history testifies to the fact that it elevates the character of the white man.—*Though we have been in a numerical minority in the Union for fifty years, yet during the greater part of that period we have managed to control the destinies of the Union.*" Whether on the battle field or in the council, the sons of the South have taken the lead; and the records of the nation afford ample testimony of their *superior energy and genius!*" Sir, I do not complain of this statement. The former part of it is both candid and true. But I cannot listen to the recital without feeling the burning blush on my countenance, that the North, with her overshadowing millions of freemen, has for half a century been tame and servile enough to submit to this arrogant rule.

The South imprisons northern freemen when found within her borders, if they happen to be guilty of a dark skin, and carry it "between the wind and their nobility." And when a sovereign State sends a learned and venerable agent to test the legality of such imprisonment before their own tribunals, he is driven with violence and indignity from their shores. Massachusetts has suffered, and, I trust, remembers the insult.

How often have these walls been profaned and the North insulted by the insolent threat, that if Congress legislates against the Southern will, it should be disregarded, resisted to extremity, and the Union destroyed. During the present session we have been more than once told, amidst raving excitement, that if we dared to legislate in a certain way, the South would teach the North a lesson! That their minds were made up to extreme resistance! Is this the place to use threats instead of arguments? Are the Representatives of freemen to be thus treated? True, you are not wholly without justification in the belief that it will be effectual. You have too often intimidated Congress. You have more than once frightened the tame North from its propriety, and found "doughfaces" enough to be your tools. And when you lacked a given number, I take no pride in saying, you were sure to find them in old Pennsylvania, who, in former years, has ranked a portion of her delegation among your most submissive slaves. But I hope, with some fears, that the race of doughfaces is extinct. I do not see how it could be well otherwise. They were an unmanly, an unviril race, incapable, according to the laws of nature, of reproduction. I hope they have left no descendants. The old ones are deep in political graves. For them I am sure there is no resurrection, for they were soulless. Now, when the whole civilized world unites in denouncing slavery as a curse, a shame and a crime, I trust that when the great battle between liberty and slavery comes to be fought on this floor, there will be none found hiding among the stuff, no fraudulent concealments, not one accursed Achan in this whole camp of the Representatives of freemen.

The eloquent gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SELDEN,] the other day, in his beautiful peroration, personated the great States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and in their name apostrophized the good, and I will add, the great man who now occupies the executive chair; and in their name besought him as he loved the place of his birth, the place of his nurture, and the place of his residence, not to forsake his southern brethren in this emergency, but to stand by them in defence of human bondage. How much more effective, enduring, and hallowed would that eloquence have been, had the orator's lips been touched with a coal from the Altar of Freedom! Then could he have gone with friendly anxiety to that noble, benevolent, and heroic man, and admonished him, that although he had gathered all the earthly laurels that can be reaped by the sickle of death, yet if he would have his name descend to posterity with increasing lustre, he must, by one great, just, and patriotic example, wipe out the only spot that obscured the sun of his glory. He might with propriety have taken with him the learned gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. HILLIARD,] and together have pointed him to that solemn hour, which to him, and to all of us who are treading the down-hill of life, must soon arrive, when the visions of ambition and of earthly wealth shall have passed from before his eyes, and left him nothing but a gaping grave, and an eternal judgement.

The accomplished gentleman from Alabama, [Rev. Mr. HILLIARD,] might with peculiar propriety, do what, with profane lips I dare not, go to his illustrious friend, and with fervid piety and eloquence more thrilling than that which made Felix tremble, implore him by a love deeper than that of birth-place, of nurture, and of residence—by the love of his own immortal soul, to be warned in time by the awful, the inexorable doom—"Accursed is the man-stealer." He might, perhaps, have pointed to the gloomy journey that leads through the dark shadow, and shown him how ineffably brighter are the glories of that Kingdom where *all* are free. Perchance, too, he would have noticed the thronging thousands travelling to that same dread tribunal, summoned to give evidence of deeds done in the body; some of them were bondsmen and slaves on earth, but whose disembodied spirits were then disenthralled, erect, tall as the proudest of earth's oppressors; and asking him to inquire of his own conscience, who was most likely to meet hearty welcome there—he, whose cause was advocated by the supplicating voices of thousands with whom he had dealt justly on earth, and made free indeed, or he whose admission should be withstood by myriads of crushed and lacerated souls, showing their chains, their stripes, and their wounds to their Father, and to his Father; to their God, and to his Judge.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, 5th inst., by the Rev. H. Rohland, Mr. JOHN SWAN, of Lewistown, to Miss LYDIA SCHNEE, of New Berlin.

On Thursday, 28th ult., by Rev. T. Tanyhill, Mr. SCOTT GALBRAITH and Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, both of Newton Hamilton.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. S. P. Lilly, JOHN WHERRY to Miss MARY ANN SAGER, both of Derry township.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. Rosenberg, D. W. DILL, of Juniata county, to Miss C. J. PARCHEY, of Derry township, Mifflin county.

On the 31st of January, in McVeytown, by Rev. David Sterrett, ROBERT LAUGHLIN, of Wayne township, to Miss MARY DAVIS, of Oliver township.

DIED.

On the 17th ult., in Granville township, JOHN H. MINEHART, son of John and Mary Minehart, aged 12 years, 6 months, and 25 days. He died of a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, which he bore with patience and without a murmur for eight days, and then slept in his blessed Savior's arms.

Descend from Heaven, immortal Dove,
Stoop down and take me on thy wings,
And mount and bear me far above
The reach of these inferior things.

Beyond, beyond this lower sky—
Up where eternal ages roll;
Where solid pleasures never die,
Clothed in a body like our own.

When shall the day, dear Lord, appear,
That I shall mount to dwell above,
And stand and bow among them there,
And view thy face and sing and love;