Alt. Zancaster Intelligencer

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. L.

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1849.

TAVERN LICENSES.

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of SARAH MILLER, for a license to continue keeping a house of public entertainment in the village of Concord, Leacock township, it being an

WE, the undersigned citizens of Leacock townthat she is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellars.

conveniences for the accommodate and travellers.

Daniel M. Eaby, Wm. Nelly, Joel S. Lightner, Michael Musselman, Frederick Snyder, J. Reed, Lytle Caruthers, Henry Buckwalter, David Conynglam, Isaac Bair, James Hemphill, Joel L. Lightner, March 6, '49

N THE MATTER of the intended application of AMOS HESS, for a license to commence keeping a house of public entertainment in the village of Safe Harbor, nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, in Manor township, Lancaster county, it being WE, the undersigned citizens of Manor township,

we, the undersigned citizens of Manor township, Lancaster county, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well dequainted with the said Amos Hors, and that entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Amos Hess, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveni-ences for the accommodation of strangers and

A. B. Brenneman, Edward Hess, innkeeper, T. Saurs, John Daily, Jacob F. Fry, John Else, Peter Williamson, James Conner, S. P. Lindemuth, Jno. M. Peirkins, John J. Payne, James Hutdson.

March 6, '49 uptc-6

H. Kendig, Robert Moderwell, D. B. Eberly, S. Essig, M. Goldschmid, Joseph Kronheimer, George Metzger, John Masterson, Jacob Shoever, Frederick Lutz, David March, Christian Zecher:

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of able sive and please in the Borough of Columbia, at his present old stand, known as the Sorrel Horse Hotel, it being an old stand.

We, the undersigned

Ve, the undersigned citizens of the Borough Columbia, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is ry to accommodate the public and entertain rs and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said John Barr, and that he is o quanted with the said John Barr, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. George Wolf, J. J. Houston, F. S. Bletz, Reuben Mullison, Theo. D. Cochran, John Cassel, T. Welsh, Samuel Pead, A. G. Stevens, Geo. Wike, George Weaver, Thomas Collins, H. E. Atkins. mar 6

N THE MATTER of the intended application of ANTHONY CARPENTER, for a license to ntinue keeping a public house in New Holland it being an old stand and that he is of good repute for honesty and tem-perance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers Hamilton Ayars, Jesse Line, Jacob Diller, Geo. V. Smith, Solomon Weaver, Isaac Holl, Samuel Caster, Wm. M. Sinith, Solomon Diffenderfer,

WE, the undersigned citizens of the North East Ward, of Lancaster city, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public conveniences for the accommodation of stranger

John Fondersmith, Edmund M. Kline, A. N. Breneman, Jacob Zecher, Christian Widmyer, D. B. Vondersmith, A. M'Clure, C. Kline, D. King, Whiteman Benner, Reuben S. Rohrer, J. Smith. March 6, 49

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of JANE E. SLAY MAKER, for a license to continue keeping a house of public entertainment in Williamstown, Paradise township, it being an old stand.

public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Jane E. Slaymaker, and that she is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Nathaniel E. Slaymaker, John K. Falck, Thomas McSorley, John Slaymaker, Hugh Aikin, Inc. Mes. McSorley, John Slaymaker, Hugh Aikin, Jno. Hos-char, William Hamilton, Samuel H. Slaymaker

THE MATTER of the intended application of ANDREW BEAR, for a license to keep a old stand, 'Fulton House,' in North Queen Street, on the Railroad, in said city.

Wp, the undersigned citizens of the North West Ward, in the city of Lancaster, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the said into or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Andrew Bear, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of stranscratch.

and conveniences for the accommogation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Myers, John B. Frick, Frederick Dern, John Kuhns, Emanuel Van Kanan, Frederick Lutz, John Wittlinger, Jacob Gruel, M. Goldschmid, J. Flick, Robert Moderwell, George H. Metzger, John Sehner.

March 6, '49 *31-6

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of SOPHIA PYLE, for license to continue keeping a house of public entertainment in Mount Joy township, it being an old stand.

We, the undersigned citizens of Mount Joy township, Lancaster-county, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Sophia Pyle, and that she is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Samuel Deyer, sr., Henry Zell, John Fenstemacher, Jacob Kaufman, Charles Sherer, Michael Haag, Abm. Dyer, Simon Meredith, Abram Shelly, Samuel S. Grosh, A. S. Hackman, D. M'Neely, jr. March 6, '49 31-6

SPRING STYLES. (INGHAMS—American, English and French Fabrics, the greatest goods in this city. Just eived and only 121 cents per yard.
AT THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st.
Feb 27
tf-5

UST Rec'd.—4 Cases Splendid Dark Calicpe fast colors, only 64 cents per yard. AT THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st. Feb 27 tf-5

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-Ware Store. Blank Account Books, Stationery and School Books. Ware Store.

I ARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st, Lancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder, a few doors east of the Court House, next door to the Drug Store of James Smith, and opposite Geo.

Messenkop's Hotel, which they lave recently taken and where they will carry on the business.

'Cap Day Books, 'Journals, 'Journals

we, the undersigned citizens of Leacock township, Lancaster county, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, to certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said Sarah. Miller, and that she is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers.

Messenkop's Hotel, which they have recently taken and where they will carry on the business.

They most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, including every variety of Iron and Steel, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bellows, Saddlery, best warranted Edge Tools, Planes, and Veneers. Also a complete assortment churns, together with every article in their line. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COMEING STOVE COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly alled to their full and complete assortment of ousehold utensils.

Determined to spare no pains to accommodate purchasers, and by steady adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon them.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER,
REUBEN S. ROHRER.

Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange to oods. jan 13-50

To the Ladies. ALL and see Mrs. Raninger's stock of Bonnets,
Muffs, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c.
As Winter is now upon us, it behoaves every
Lady to seek that place where the prettiest, cheapest, and most fashionable Bonnets can be purchased.
Direct your steps to
MRS. RANINGER'S MILLINERY ROUMS,
and your desire can be gratified.

Williamson, James Conner, S. P. Lindemuth, Jno. M. Peirkins, John J. Payne, James Hutdson.

March 6, '49 uptc-6

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of J. & D. REESE, for a license to continua keeping a house of entertainment in Lancaster city, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the North West Ward, of Lancaster, where the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well acquainted with the said J. & D. Reese, and that they are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

H. Kendig, Robert Moderwell, D. B. Eberly, S. BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, CAPS, WARNES, CAPS, CANNEY, CANNEY, CAPS, SELECT AND CARRYS SE

BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, CAPS,
BONNET CAPS, SATINS,
and VELVETS
of every variety, and in the latest and most fashionable styles. She feels confident that in the extensive stock which she has been so careful to select, and at her very reduced prices, she will be able to please all who may favor her with their presence.

January 16, 1849

51

Notice to Distillers,

AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of Lancaster, coppersmith, have received by letters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the construction of Stills, which improvements consist of an additional tub, called a deployments consist of an additional tub, called a deployment of an additional tub, called a deployment of the bubbler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into the upper tub passes down by, a plug pipe into the doubling tub, where it is brought to a holling state before it is let into the still, which pipe is opened or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made of wood, copper, or any other material.

What I claim as my improvements are the above described doubling tub and the plug by which the beer passes from one tub to the other, or from the

that my patent for the above described improve-ments has been violated by several distillers in this county and in various other places, I hereby give notice, that unless those persons who have made notice, that unless those persons who have made use of my invention, or have it now in use, without being authorized by me, come forward and make full reparation for having infringed my patent right, on or before the first day of March next, suit will be instituted against all and every such person or persons.

JACOB WEITZEL.

Witwer.

March 6, '49

*3t-6

IN THE MATTER of the intended application JOHN HAMILTON, for license to keep a pullic house in the city of Lancaster, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of the North East we, the undersigned citizens of the North East is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn.

Obturators or artificial plates inserted in the said inn.

Obturators or artificial plates inserted in the said inn. Obturators or artificial plates inserted in the mo

comfortable manner.

Persons having difficult cases which may have baffled the skill of Dentists are invited to give us a call at No. 36; East King Street, Lancaster ELY PARRY, M. D. CHARLES H. BRESSLER, M. D. Nov. 14, 1848. 16-42.

THE undersigned hereby returns his sincere thanks to his respected patrons, and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement in his business. liberal encouragement in his business, BOOK-BINDING; and makes known, at the same time, that he still continues at his old AND WELL KNOWN STAND, in North Prince Street Lancaster, Pa., to carry on his husiness in all in continues as the street of the street lancaster, Pa., to carry on his husiness in all in continues to the street lancaster, Pa., to carry on his husiness in all in continues to the street lancaster. ty and cheapness, cannot be exceeded by any other

iness of writing POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LET-TERS, DEATH CERTIFICATES, RENUNCIA-TION DEEDS, &c., for his German country.nen, as desired; and will also send moneys for them to any place in Germany, with perfect safety.
PHILIP C. RANNINGER.

Vestings.

Plain and Fancy Velvets, Plain and Fancy

Satisfactors and Fancy Velvets, Plain and Fancy as, together with a great variety at low price n plain and fancy styles, now opening at the New York Store.

GRIEL & GILBERT.

Estate of John Eshleman, jr., late Strasburg township, dec'd. ETTERS of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, notices is hereby given to all person having claims

notices is hereby given to all person naving claims or demands against said estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

ISAAC GIRVIN,

South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn's.

All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills, beeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended o with correctness and despatch.

Sign Painting. JOHN L. KEFFER has commenced the about business, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, Co Ubusiness, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, Centre Square, Lancaster, and will do the best he can, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to satisfy all who may be pleased to favor him with their custom.

[May 1848.—15.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of Mathematical Instruments in Fish Skin and Morocco Cases. For sale by CHARLES A. HEINITSH, East King Street.

Ginghams! Ginghams! UST received and now opening another case of those splendid fast colored spring Ginghams at 12½ cts. at the New York Store.

[eb 27-5] GRIEL & GILBERT.

PASTILES DE PARIS.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and other Affections of the Throat, Breast, &c. Imported and for sale by CHARLES A. HEINITSH, Druggist Jan 9 tf-50]

East King Street. MORTARS.—Glass, Brass, Iron and Wedge-wood Mortars, assorted sizes, for sale by CHARLES A. HEINITSH, Druggist, East King Street.

GISH & BROTHER invite purchasers to cal and examine their stock of Blank Books, all of the best materials, and are sold at the very low-

Ledgers, Letters Books, &c. Ledgers, Cash Books, Medium Day Books,

'' Journals,

'' Ledgers, &c., Bound with Russia ends and bands, and in plan

Demi Day Books,

Also, a large assortment of half bound Day Book cords, String, Tuck, and Pencil Memorandums, &c., in plain and fancy bindings, Pocket Dairies, Receipt Books, Copy Books, Cyphering Books, &c., &c., comprising the largest assortment in the city.

A large lot of Letter and Foolscap Paper; just received direct from the Mills, and for sale at the owest prices. Blank Books of all kinds made to order and ruled

o any pattern, without extra charge.

J. GISH & BROTHER, Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner North Queen and Orange Sts., Lancaster
February 13 6t-3

E. C. FRAIM & Co.

Opposite the Museum. ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have just received direct om importers, a large addition to their stock of French, German and English Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c., comprising many different articles. Confident from the good quality and the low price of their articles, they will give perfect satisfaction. Among their goods will be found the bellowing.

ollowing:
Cologne Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Bay Rum.
Extracts for the Handkerchief.
Do for Flavoring.

Cosmetics. Preparations for the Hair. Do do Teeth.
Toilet and Shaving Soaps.
Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses, Trimmings.
Fancy and Staple Articles in every variety.
January 23 3m-52

LANCASTER CITY IRON WORKS AMES WHITEHILL, Iron Founder and Manu-AMES WHITEHILL, fron Founder and Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Rolling and all other kinds of MILL GEARING, Shafting, Cotton Machinery, Planeing Machines, double and single geared Slide and Hand Lathes, upright and horizontal Boring Mills, all of which I guarantee to build on the most improved plans and finish in the best style of workmanship.

N. B. Drawings, plans, specifications and estimates of mills and machinery made at the shortest notice.

Oct 10, 1848

For Sale. N excellent two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a large garden, frame barn, and about 3 Acres Manheim township, near the Rail Road, about 1 miles from the city of Lanaster The property is in good condition—in a pleasant location, and suitable for public business or private residence, and will be sold on accommodating terms if early application be made to the under-

JAMES C. CARPENTER,

OWLBY & BRENNER have removed D. 41 MARKET ll be found a large assortment of English and

Removal.

Geiger and Lehner,

ESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have entered into a Co-partnership and

FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, situate near the Railroad, at the city of Lancaster, formerly conducted by Pennell & Lehner. They will commence business on or about the 1st of April neat

JOHN LEHNER. Estate of Henry Kendig, dec'd.

t are requested to present the same properly au-henticated for settlement. MARY M. KENDIG, Admx., EDWARD S. HUBLEY, Admr., February 20,'49 6t-4

ETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of Peter Shindel, late of the city of Lancaster, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE S. DANNER, Executor, CATHATINE SHINDEL, Executor, Residing in the City of Lancaster.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large assortment of Small Wares, and Trimmings, Threads, Tapes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Suspenders, Combs, Fancy Sonps, &c., &c.
W. E. HEINITSH, East King St.

4 doors West of the Farmers' Bank. February 20,'49 tf-Gum SheHac.

600 LBS. Bright Orange Gum Shellac, just received and for sale at
JOHN F. LONG'S Drug and Chemical Store,
North Queen Street.

CHARLES A. HEINITSH,

Successor to J. F. Heinitish & S. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER.

UNIUS B. KAUFFMAN, Attorney at Law offers his professional services to the public. EORGE W. M'ELROY, Attorney at Law, offers his professional services to the public.—

Diffice in Centre Square, in the room formerly occupied by Willliam Carpenter, Esq., next door to the Mayor's office.

[dec 1-14]

WILLIAM W. BROWN, Attorney at Law, tenders his professional services to the public. Office in West King street, a few doors west of the Lamb Tavern and next door to Col. D. W. Patt.

Prime lot just received and for sale at
J. F. LONG'S Drug and Chemical Store,
No. 8 North Queen Street.

A Choice Lot of Gents. New Style Cravats, just received
AT THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st.
Feb 27
tf-5 MUSLINS! MUSLINS?—Now opening 1500 yards of these extra heavy full yard wide bleached and unbleached muslin, superior to any

ever offored before at the price, for 61 at the Nev York store. GRIEL & GILBERT. feb 27 5 WASHINGTON BAKER. FFERS his professional services to the public, Office in Centre Square, next door to Thomas Intelligencer & Iournal.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY E. W. HUTTER.

TERMS: Subscription.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all ar-rearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and

os Printing.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

SPEECH

HON SAMUEL A. BRIDGES, OF PA.

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1849, In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Bill to provide for carrying into effect the late Treaty with Mexico. Mr. BRIDGES said:

Mr. Chairman: I had not intended to address the committee at this time upon what seems to be the great topic of the day, but to embrace an ophen the "bill to establish a governm n Upper California," which has been reported by the chairman of the Committee on Territories, should be before this committee for consideration, to express my views upon it. That time I thought principle which to me is objectionable, not on act the great object intended to be accomplished by it, but because I believe that at this time tance to the nation. And, sir, what was the result it is impolitic and inexpedient to attempt to enforce of the discussion? Why, it simply brought to it. Having uniformly taken a position against it since I have been a member of this House, I think

pose to do so at this time. The section of to which I have alluded reads as follows: so at this time. The section of the bill to which I have alluded reads as follows

"That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights; privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the article of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, and shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact, imposed upon the people of said Territory."

That portion of the ordinance of 1% Territory.

That portion of the ordinance of 1787, referred nd reads as follows: " There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary

States in the Union, living together in the same territory, to be governed by thirty different codes of law, would be what no human being ever State to attempt to exercise such an authority, would be nothing less than an encroachment upon the rights of all the States collectively, secured to them by the Constitution. It would, in my opinion be exercise the destrict of States.

hend, could not law, ded in reason or justice.

In the same debate, other positions were assumed

In the same debate, other positions were assumed by

I did not approve. It was contended by nend, could find favor with but few, not being founall events, be extended to the Oregon Territory. was what they wanted, and what they would have On the part of the South, it was by some as zeal busly contended that an organic law establishing a erritorial government there should be passed, authorizing the existence of slavery. In this, sir, hey were both in error. I thought so then, and I hink so still, and my reasons for so thinking I will proceed now to state.

oceed now to state. And first, sir, I will say, that before I took my eat in this House, I was under the impression that ne question of slavery was one that should never e discussed here; that members were never sent here for that purpose, but that business more con-ducive to the public good, and more promotive of the public interests, should at all times receive their attention; that the people did not send members

not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length timed, ere long, to be turned into dishonor, for the anything eise that has engaged the attention of this House since I have been a member; for, sir, there are gentlemen upon this floor, whose whole existence seems to depend upon the question of slavery. They speak about it by day, and dream about it

a lawless mob had assembled within the District of Columbia, and had menaced individuals of this ultaneously made a similar move in the other wing all the States, in which each has an inte employed in attending to business of more impor

aid to certain individuals who were then imprisoned in the jail for violating the laws of the District, in aiding the escape of sixty or seventy slaves. was there, in the prison, and not while he was in the discharge of his official duties, that the fancied

ded. Not only on this occasion was the abolition hand most conspicuously displayed, but I shall refer to others before I conclude of a similar character of the desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question to be desired by the property left that question the property left that a property left that question the property left that a property left ter, and productive of as little good to the nation. Another reason, sir, why I thought the North and South erred was, that it was both unnecessary "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the satistication. Wherever slavery had obtained a foothold, there it was suffered to remain. A similar policy ought now, in my opinion, to be pursued in original States, such fugitive may be lawfully relation to our Mexican territory. Before its reduction to our possession; the question as to its laws and municipal regulations was fnot discussed or her labor or services as aforesaid."

claimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

This, then, directly brings up the question, whether Congress has the power to extend this restriction to any territory belonging to the United States? Store in the full and complete power of Congress to discussed the full and complete power of Congress to do it, whenever it thought proper; and the more I station could retain its binding force but for a very examine the subject, the more I am confirmed in some construction. It thought that that question ought are stated as a State, such law would be void. And with the local feelings and domestic relations of each the existence of non-existence of slavery there was not made a point, either by the North or South. They jointly fought for it and conquered it, with the local feelings and domestic relations of each other."

Again "The people of no State, therefore, can violate that compromise on which the Union is based, and conjugated the first time, comes up. Which has won or lost by the operation? To settle this, the precise situation of the territory at the time of its acquisition must be ascertained. And iust as this turns out to be so.

of the Union, and this report for a moment double in white were thought proper of incompanies on the standard and the control and confirmation of the control and cont

whatever to territory acquired at a subsequent orial government in Oregon passed both Houses, period. In these two positions, I think the North was wrong and the South right.

Another doctrine, advanced by some individuals from the South, I could not approve. They contended that the States of the Union could severally exercise a sort of jurisdiction of sovereignty over territory belonging to us. so far as to protect their respective citizens who might emigrate thither, in the enjoyment of certain privileges and immunities, and to govern them with their own laws, which each citizen would be supposed virtually to carry with him. But, in my opinion, such a state of things could never exist. It would produce a jarring and a discord which would prove fatal to the existence of a community in such territory. In this, sir, at the were blasted, and a rample under foot Southern rights; by doing which, the hopes of the nation, that the "Clayton compromise" would be a supposed virtually to carry with him. But, in my opinion, such a state of things could never exist. It would produce a jarring and a discord which would prove fatal to the existence of a community in such a state of the union, living together in the same territory, to be governed by thirty different codes of law would be what no buman being averaged to the vision of specific to induge in painful reflections and that the question of slavery was not made a general issue. It probably was so in the State of New York, and in some few other very limited portions of the Union, living together in the same territory, to be governed by thirty different codes of law would be what no buman being averaged the properties of the south from the South, I am free to say that if the Union is ever dissolved, in the support of the North and territory. In this, sir, and a determination to disregard and trample under foot Southern rights, by doing which, the hopes of the North must and will be charged with having been the cause of it.

The same gentleman again asserted, sir, that t

throng, too, of spirits of departed patriots were throng, too, of spirits of departed patriots were hovering over us anxiously awaiting the result.

The time has again arrived, sir, when we occupy a similar position. An effort will again be made to enforce the principles of the ordinance of 1787, by the passage of the bill to which I have already referred. Southern rights are again to be set at naught, the peace of the Union disturbed, and civil liberty endangered. I speak, sir, of Southernrights. Although by birth and education I belong to the North, and am as much opposed to slavery in the abstract as any one from that section of the Union, and the spirit of the section of the Union.

The time has again arrived, sir, when we occupy hour, and is likely to exist for years to come? It such a construction is now to be put upon the votes of those States, I exceedingly regret that the gent theman, or some one else, did not apprise the people of those States of it before the election. If he had done so, I am confident they would have produced very different results. Will he furthermore tell us that the election of a practical slaveholder to the Presidency is a declaration against slavery?

Why, sir, I think it absurd to talk thus. It is quite the reverse. It is nothing less than a positive North, and am as much opposed to slavery in the abstract as any one from that section of the Union, yet I unhesitatingly say that the South has rights as well as the North, and rights too, that ought to be respected; rights which vere respected by our ancestors when the Federal compact was entered into, and which were firmly secured by the Constitution, at a time when reason and justice reigned thin, at a time when reason and justice reigned supreme, instead of fanatical Abolitionism. These rights now, are as strong, yea, even stronger than supreme, instead of fanatical Abolitionism. These rights now, are as strong, yea, even stronger than they were then. The noble conduct of the South in the Revolution, justly entitled them to favorable consideration. In the war of 1812 it was foremost in fighting the battles of the country. In therecent war with Mexico, the same gallantry was displayed. It sent more volunteers into the field than the North. Southern soldiers made the interests of our common country their interests. They freely poured monon country their interests. They freely poured their blood was Maxison coll and laid down was a great favorite with it.

agitator. I say agitator, sir, because it has done more to disturb the peace and harmony of the nation, to produce domestic discord, and create sectional jealousies, than any other subject that has ever been before an American Congress, save its legitimate parent, Abolitionism. And, sir, permit me to say here, that I do not envy the author of this agitation the ephemeral distinction which he may suppose he has gained by its introduction into this House. No, sir. When I look around me and see this great nation convulsed from its centre to its House. No, sir. When I look around me and see this great nation convulsed from its centre to its circumference, the great ligaments which bind the Union together about to be rent asunder, and my country, as it were, about to bleed at every pore, I envy him not the honor—an honor which is destined, ere long, to be turned into dishonor, for the time is not far distant when a rebuke of the people will be severely felt. I would rather, sir, sit here will be severely felt. I would rather, sir, sit here was conquered. The fruits of this peace, as is well was conquered. The fruits of this peace, as is well known to this committee, are the acquisition of Mexican territory. And shall it be said, sir, when sumed more of the public time and money than anything else that has engaged the attention of this House since I have been a member; for, sir, there are gentlemen upon this floor, whose whole exis. they speak about it by day, and dream about it by night; and every occasion, whether proper or improper, seems to be seized upon to introduce it here. Why, sir, it is fresh in the recollection of us sacrifice to their country's cause, and who now lie of Silas Wright appended, as one of the committee. here. Why, sir, it is fresh in the recollection of us all, that at the last session, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Palfrer] rose to a privileged question, and offered a preamble and resolution, the substance of which was, that it had been "represented to members of this House that "a lawless mob had assembled within the District of the long of the committee of Silas Wright appended, as one of the committee who draughted it, and which was approved by Mr. Van Buren. The first to which I invite attention is as follows "We come now, fellow-citizens, to another objection to the convention," or rather to one of its opinion, would not only be anti-republican; but anti-christian. And to draw such discriminating lines "body," and moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers. A kindred spirit siming the same of the Union. Our Mexican possessions are acknowledged to be the joint property of would be peculiarly fitting for the purpose, inasmuch as the twelfth section of the bill involves a

inteneously made a similar move in the other wing an interest, in which was, why not concede the interest, and permit it to be that both Houses spent considerable time in discusenjoyed in the best way that it can, and in a way

light the fact, that if the honorable member from Ohio [Mr. Giddlers] who was the person alluded and municipal regulations existing in a territory at to my constituents, to explain the reasons which have prompted me to take that position, and I propose to do so at this time. The section of the laws in it incompose to do so at this time. The section of the laws in it incompose to do so at this time. The section of the laws in it incompose to do so at this time. The section of the laws in it incomposes to do so at this time. sistent with the constitution and laws of the nation to which it is brought into subjection, are at once brogated. Then, if those not so inconsistent ma be respected, the institution of slavery, not being inconsistent with the Constitution and general laws the discharge of his otherst duties, that the fancied and reported menace was made. And yet, sir, the occasion was seized upon with all the avidity imaginable, as one well calculated to create popular excitement, and fan the flames of hostility to the South. But in this the actors in the farce were disappointed, for it failed to acomplish the end intended. Not only on this occasion was tre abolition that the distribution and general laws of the United States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the admission of Louisiana into the Union, slavery existed within its limits, I believe, by positive law, if not, I carried its admission did not feel justified in imposing the same of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the additional mission of Louisiana into the Union, slavery existed within its limits, I believe, by positive law, if not, I carried its admission did not feel justified in imposing the content of the United States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, to be respected. For example: at the time of the united States, ought, in my opinion, the united States, ought, in my opinion of Louisians at the to be decided by the people. Precisely the same course was pursued in relation to other States, and in fact the same thing was done in relation to all

Southern soldiers made the interests of our common country their interests. They freely poured out their blood upon Mexican soil, and laid down their lives in defence of the rights of the American nation. Through them, and the soldiers of the North, our country was enabled in the late war to assume one of the most enviable positions ever assumed by any country in the world, and to present one of the most beautiful spectacles ever held up to

asserting its rights to this property in common with the North? Shall it be told that notwithstanding tracts from the address of the Democratic National that the soil has been fattened by the blood of its convention of 1830, which nominated Martin Van sons, that it has no interest there? Shall the widows

"We come now, fellow-citizens, to another objection to the convention, or rather to one of its nominations, and to another effort at division of a very different characters and probably one of the most mischevious and wicked that has ever been made against the peace and happiness of any country! It is the attempt to create sectional parties and divisions.

Yet, sir, the gentleman was no longer ago, than yesterday zealously engaged, in the leading this friend, in that mischevious and wicked enterprise, and notwithstanding he would fain make us that he has been educated at the feet of that politi-

in the address " Hence it is that in different parts of our country we see mischevious and misguided men attempting to weaken the bond of Union, and exciting the North against the South, and the South against the North."

"So deeply to deep set the book removed and conty the minds of our brethren of the northern and mid-dle States, but in the minds of the whole Republicar party of the Union, that it is incorporated in the Democratic creed, and constitutes one of the broad lines of separation between the strict constructionists of the Jeffersonian school, and the Jeffersonian school, and the Jeffersonian school and the Jeffersonian school and the Jeffersonian school and Jeffersonian school.

colors. And again "All such proceedings are instituted by anti-

republicans and those who are opposed to us. "True Republicans can never lend their aid and influence in creating geographical lines in the East, West, North or South. They can never engage in such schemes without violating their states, and each left a rich inheritance by their fathers, and each left a rich inheritance by their fathers, never to be cancelled while they forbear to meddle with the local feelings and domestic relations of each other.

Again, on the 21st of December, the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Gott,] offered a resolution, "That the Committee for the District of Columbia, juestion to lay the resolution on the table, I find question to lay the resolution on the table, I find the gentlemanagain voting with the same company, and his vote recorded in the negative. And when the resolution was put upon its passage, I find him still in the same company, voting in the affigurative. A motion having been made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, affind that on the 27th of December, the "House proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider the motion to reconsider. consider the motion to reconsider, when, on the motion to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table." I find him still with his new associates voting in the affirmative;" And on the 9th of January, 1849, on a motion made that the motion to "reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to the resolution offered by Mr. Gott, be laid upon the table, his vote stands recorded in the negative—still table, his vote stands recorded in the negative—still in the same company; and not only do I find the honorable gentleman thus voting, but many others with him, who freely admit that they are Free sizers, but not Abolitionists. Their votes, however clearly indicate their characters and their parts. By these alone we are to judge. By these alone we are to judge.

Again, sir, on the 29th of December 2016 consideration of the bill for the reliable legal representatives of Antonio Pacher, I find the same gentleman voting, through additionages, with Abo-

litionists, against it; thus showing, most conclusively, that he who so much applauds the name and the Democracy of Silas Wright, has identified himwhom he denounced as mischevious and wicked viola-tors of their principles, and anti-republican. This is the position which not only the honorable gentle-man, but many of the Freesoil party occupy and.

I do not see how they can easily escape from its.

But I must hasten, sir, to give a passing station But I must hasten, sir, to give a passing motive to the gentleman from N. Hampshire, [Mr. Vilson]

which I have already referred the committee, I find