## LANCASTER INTELLIGENCES & JOURNAL. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY GEO. SANDERSON. TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; tw wenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not pai within the year., No subscription discontinued until all arrearages a within the year. No subscription decontinues unto all sales at the option of the Edition of the Calcium, and calcium of the Calcium of the Calcium of the Calcium, and the careeding on square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cen for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion. IGB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blant Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest police.

Letter from Hon. Jas. Buchanan WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Nov. 19, 1850; GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the re-ceipt of your very kind invitation, "in behalf of the friends of the Constitution and the Union without distinction of party, resident in the City and County of Philadelphia," to attend a public meeting, to be held on the 21st inst, at the Chinese Museum. I regret that engagements, which I need not specify, will deprive me of the pleasure and the privilege of uniting with the great, patri otic and enlightened community of your City and County manifesting their attachment for the Con-stitution and the Union, in the present alarming

On a recent occasion, at the celebration of the opening of the Eastern portion of our great Central Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, I said that the cordial support of that magnifice improvement was a platform on which all Pennsylvanians, of every political denomination, could systemans, or every pointed temperature of the stand together in harmony. The sentiment elicited an enthusiastic response from all present, whether Democrats or Whigs. I now say that the platform of our blessed Union is strong enough and broad enough to sustain all true hearted Americans. t is an elevated, a glorious platform, on which the down-trodden nations of the earth gaze with hope and desire, with admiration and as onishment.—
Our Union is the star in the West, whose genial and steadily increasing influence will, at last should we remain a united people, dispel the gloom of espotism from the ancient nations of the world. Its moral power will prove to be more potent than millions of armed mercenaries. And shall this glorious star set in darkness before it has accomplished half its mission? Heaven forbid! Let us all exclaim, with the heroic Jackson, "The Union

clamation which every where shielded an ancient Roman from insult and injustice. 'I am an American citizen!' is now an exclamation of almost equal potency, throughout the civilized world.—This is a tribute due to the powers and the resources of these thirty-one united States. In a just cause we may-defy the world in arms. We have lately presented a spectacle which has astonished even the greatest Captain of the age. At the call of their country an irresistable host of armed men, and men too skilled in the best use of arms, spurng up like the soldiers of Cadmus, from the special color of the purpose of abolishing slavery in the forts, arsenals and navy yards which the Southern States had ceded to the Union, under the constitution, for the protection and defence of the country. Thus stood the question when the Wilmot Proviso was interposed, to add fuel to the flame, and to excite the Southern people to madness.

President Polk was anxious to bring the war with Mexico to an honorable conclusion with the least possible delay. He deemed it highly probable that an appropriation by Congress of \$2,000,

numerous and powerful commonwealths which are spread over the valley of the Mississippi must seek the markets of the world for their tions through the mouth of that father of rivers. A stiong naval power is necessary to keep this channel always free in time of war; and an imchamel always free in time of war; and an immense commercial marine is required to carry, their productions to the markets of the world, and bring back their returns. The same remark applies with almost equal force to the cotton growing and planting States on the gult of Mexico, and on the Atlantic. Who is to supply this naval power and this commercial marine? The hardy apd enterprising sons of the 'North, whose home has always been on the mountain wave. Neither the pursuits nor the habits of the people of the Western and the Southern States, fit them for such an employment. They are naturally the producers

Mr. Brodhead, of this State, by the slender majority of only twenty-six votes.

Thus stood the question when the present Congress assembled. That body at first presented the question when the present of an express provision of the constitution, is itself unconstitutional. I shall not stop to argue such a point at length, deeming this to be wholly unnecessary. The law, in every one of its essential provisions, is the very same law which was passed in February, 1793, by a Congress, many of whose members had come fresh from the convention which framed the federal constitution, and was approved by the Father of his Country. If this be so, it may be asked whence the necessity of passing the present law? Why not rest upon the whilst the Northern people are the carriers. This establishes a mutual and profitable dependence upon each other, which is one of the strongest bonds

The common sufferings and common glories of

vocate the cause of secession and disunion, a large majority, as I firmly believe, still fondly cling to the Union, awaiting with deep anxiety the action of he North on the Compromise lately effected in tinues to dash with violence, but it will gradually by the citizens of the North, the Southern people that is necessary for us to do is to deshibit agitation cease in the North. All may become united, and then farewell, a long fare. well to our blessed Union. I am no alarmist; but alone, suffering them to manage their own d well to our blessed Union. I am no alarmist; but alone, supering men to manage A Virginia farmer concerns in their own way. A Virginia farmer once asked me if there were two neighbors living once asked me if there were two neighbors living the should be a visible would be a visible of one of them should be a visible of one of them. face. This is the best means of avoiding it. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the deeply impressed with the conviction that the North neither sufficiently understands nor appression cates the danger. For my own part, I have been the other? Could they possibly live together in states the mangers.

Standily watching its approach for the last fitteen years. During that period I have often sounded the alarm; but my feeble warnings have been distinct the Union, what a blessing would this policy of non interference be, not only to the slaves and the formula of the slaves and the slaves are the sla are nocessary to preserve this Union from the most

1. Agitation in the North on the subject of Southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong, energetic, and enlightened public opinion. in the North on the subject of

2. The fugitive slave law must be executed in On each of these points I shall offer a few ob-Those are greatly mistaken who suppose that the tempest which is now raging in the South has

been raised solely by the acts or omissions of the aresent. Congress. The minds of the Southern resent Congress. The minds of the Southern ecople have been gradually prepared for this ex-closion by the events of the last fifteen years.— Much and devotedly as they love the Union, many if them are now taught to believe that the peace of their own firesides, and the security of their amilies, cannot be preserved without separation from us. The crusade of the abolitionists against trom us. The crusade of the aboliuonists against their domestic peace and security commenced in 1835. General Jackson, in his annual message to Congress, in December of that year, speaks of it in the following emphatic language: "I must, also, invite your attention to the painful excitealso, invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals, addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and various sorts of publications, calculated to stimuate them to insurrection, and produce all the hor ors of a servile war." From that period the agitation in the North

rgainst Southern slavery has been incessant by means of the Press, of State Legislatures, State and County Conventions, Abolition Lectures, and every other method which fanatics and demagogues could devise. The time of Congress has been wasted in violent harangues on the subject of sla very. Inflammatory appeals have been sent forth from this central point throughout the country, the inevitable effect of which has been to create er of his Country, and to estrange the Northern and Southern divisions of the Union from each

Before the Wilmot Proviso was interposed, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia aboution of slavery in the District of Columbia had been the chief theme of agitation. Petitions for this purpose, by thousands from men, women and children, poured into Congress session after session. The rights and the wishes of the owners of slaves within the District, were boldly disregarded. garded. Slavery was denounced as a national sin. and a national disgrace, which the laws of God and the laws of man ought to abolish, cost what it might. It mattered not to the fanatics that the abolition of slavery of the District would convert bit of striped bunting, which was to be swiftly swept from the ocean, by the British Navy, according to the prediction of a British Statesman previous to the war of 1812, is now displayed in every sea and in every part of the habitable globe. Our glorious stars and stripes, the flag of our country, now protects Americans in every clime. "I am a Roman citizen!" is now an exclamation of almost squal potency, throughout the civilized world. This is a tribute due to the control of the purpose of abolishing slean.

men, and men too skilled in the best use of arms, spurng up like the soldiers of Cadmus, from the mountains and the valleys of our great confederacy. The struggle among them was not who should remain at home; but who should enjoy the privilege of braving the dangers and the privations of a foreign war in defence of their country's rights. Heaven forbid that the question of slavery should ever prove to be the stone thrown into their midst by Cadmus to mak them turn their arms against each other and perish in mutual condict!

Whilst our power as a united people secures us against the injustice and assaults of toreign enemies, what has, been our condition at home? Here every citizen stands erect in the proud proportions bestowed upon him by his Maker, and feels himself equal to his fellow man. He is protected by a government of just laws in the enjoyment of life liberty and property. He sits down under his the last session of Congress, defeated every at the last session of Congress, defeated every at the conclusion of peace, might essentially aid him in accomplishing this desirable object. He sent a message to this effect to Congress in August, 1846; and whilst the bill granting the appropriation was pending before the House, Mr. Wilmot offered his famous proviso as an amendant, which was carried by a majority of nineteen over citizen stands erect in the proud proportions bestowed upon him by his Maker, and feels himself equal to his fellow man. He is protected by a claim of the last session of Congress, defeated every at the conclusion of peace, might essentially aid him in accomplishing this desirable object. He sent a message to this effect to Congress and this, too, with a knowledge that the consequences in August, 1846; and whilst the bill granting the proportion was pending before the House, Mr. Wilmot have been proper in the proportion was pending before the House, Mr. Wilmot have been proper in the majority of nineteen of time and out of place; because the much and this, too, with a knowledge that the cons

own vine and his own ng tree and there is none to make him afraid. A vast confederacy composed of thirty-one sovereign and independent States is open before him, in which he feels himself to be everywhere at home, and may any where througheverywhere at home, and may any where throughhave changed her territorial into a State governments. The composition of the last session of congress, defeated every are tempt to form territorial governments for our Mex licent acquisitions. Had such governments been restablished at the proper time, California would have changed her territorial into a State governments. everywhere at nome, and may any where throughout its extended limits seek his own prosperity and happiness in his own way. The most perfect freedom of intercourse prevails among all the States.

Here the blessings of free trade have been realized under the Constitution of the United States, and by the consent of all, to a greater extent than the world has ever witnessed. Our domestic tonnage and capital employed in this trade, exceed, beyond all comparison, that employed in our trade with all the rest of the world. The mariner of Maine, after braving the dangers of the passage around cape. Horn, finds himself at home in his own councing, the constitution of the United States to accept the constitution of the United States, and by the consent of all, to a greater extent than the world has ever witnessed. Our domestic tonnage and capital employed in this trade, exceed, beyond all comparison, that employed mour trade with all the rest of the world. The mariner of Maine, after braving the dangers of the passage around cape. Horn, finds himself at home in his own councing, producing scarcely at the age of twenty-one, producing scarcely ariple upon the surface of public opinion.

What consequences have resulted from the Proviso? It placed the two divisions of the Union in the viso? It placed the two divisions of the Union in the plain words of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves, who fly from service in one State to another, shall be delivered up to their massivers. This provision is so explicit that he who that consequences have resulted from the Proviso? It placed the two divisions of the Union in the Union spirit of fanaticism was in the ascendant. To such a height had it mounted, that a bill introduced into the House of Representatives, by Mr. Giddings, during the lest session of the lest Constitution, therefore, recognizes in the clearest and most emphatic terms, the property in slaves the House of Representatives, by Mr. Giddings, during the last session of the last Congress, authorizing the slaves in the District of Columbia to vote, on the question whether they themselves should be freemen, was defeated on the motion of my friend, Mr. Brodhead, of this State, by the slender majority of only twenty-six votes.

Hest and most emphatic terms, the property in slaves and protects this property by prohibiting any State into which a slave might escape from discharging the delivered up to his master.

But, say the agitators, the fugitive slave law, framed for the very nurnose of carrying into effect

The common sufferings and common glories of the past, the prosperity of the present, and the brilliant hopes of the future, must impress every patroic heart with deep love and devotion for the Union. Who that is now a gitizen of this vast Republic, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, does not shudder at the idea of being transformed into a citizen of one of its broken, jealous, and hostile fragments? What patriot would not rather shed the last drop of his blood than see the thirty-one brilliant stars which now float proudly upon our country's flag, amid the battle and the breeze, rudely torn from the national banner, and scatter-valued provision and favor of the Wilmot Provise at the first ray of light emanated to dispell in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deprived these State magistrates of the glore. She stands as the days-man, between the North that glore and the South, and can lay her hand on either party, and say, thus far thou shalt go, and no farther shed the last drop of his blood than see the thirty-one brilliant stars which now float proudly upon our country's flag, amid the battle and the breeze, rudely torn from the national banner, and scatter-value for the wall for the slave and glorious old Common decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but to all State magistrates of any county, city, or town corporate. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but to all State magistrates of any county, city, or town corporate. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but to all State magistrates of any county, city, or town corporate. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but to all State magistrates of the United States, but

one bitiliant stars which now float proudly upon our country's flag, amid the battle and the breeze, rudely torn from the national banner, and scattered in confusion over the face of the earth?

Rest assured that all the patriotic emotions of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, in favor of the Union and the Constitution, are shared by the Southern people. What battle-field has not been illustrated by their gallant deeds; and when, in our history, have they ever shrunk in sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of their country? What then means the muttering thunder which we hear from the South?—The signs of the times are truly portentous. Whilst many in the South openly advocate the cause of secession and disunion, a large majority, as I firmly believe, still fondly cling to of Columbia whilst it continues to exist in Maryland. The receding storm in the that is necessary for us to do is to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and to let the Southern people together, what would I think if one of them should

of my judgment, that two things free negroes but even to the cause of constitutional Since the agitation commenced, the slave has

There, a "measure having directly in view the grandual abolition of slavery, offered too by the grandson
of Thomas Jefferson, came within one vote, if my
memory serves me, of passing the House of Delegates. Throughout Virginia, as well as in the
other three States which I have mentioned, there
was then a powerful, influential and growing party
in favor of grandal emancipation; cheered on to exertion by the originest nopes of success. The has now become of this party? It is gone. It is not allowed a trial by jury in the State to which numbered with the things that have been. The nterference of Northern fanatics with the institu-

tion of slavery in the South has so excited and ex-asperated the people, that there is no man in that region now bold enough to utter a sentiment in abolitionists have long, very long postponed the day of emancipation in these states. Throughout the grain growing slave states, powerful causes were in operation, which must before many years, have produced gradual emancipation. These have been counteracted by the violence and folly of the abolitonists. itionists. They have done infinite mischief. They geographical parties, so much dreaded by the Fath-have not only brought the Union into imminent per of his Country, and to estrange the Northern peril, but they have inflicted the greatest evils both

on the slave and on the free negro, the avowed objects of their regard. Let me then call upon your powerful and influ ential meeting, as they value the union of these States, the greatest political blessing ever conferred by a bountiful Providence upon man; as they value he well being of the slave and free negro; as they value even the cause of regular and constitutiona emancipation, to exert all their energies to pu down the long continued agitation in the North against slavery in the South. Is it unreasonable that the South should make this demand? The agitation has reached such a height that the South-ern people feel their personal security to be invol-ved. It has filled the minds of the slaves with ble. To judge correctly of our relative duties to wards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would they should do unto us under similar circumstances. This is the golden rule. It was under its beging influence that our Constitution of mutual

its benign influence that our Constitution of mutual compromise and concession was framed, and by the same spirit alone can it be maintained. Do the people of the North act in this christian spirit, whilst stigmatizing their brethren of the South with the harshest epithets and imputing to them a high degree of mells with

Proviso. Its total repeal or its material modifica-tion will henceforward be the battle cry of the agitators of the North.

And what is the character of this law? It was

neger. Had the Wilmot Proviso become a law, passing the present law? Why not rest upon the had slavery been abolished in the District of Act of 1793? This question is easily answered. or had slavery been aboushed in the District of Columbia, nothing short of a special interposition of Divine Providence could have prevented the secession of most, if not all of the slaveholding Courts of the United States, but to all State magistress.

Northern Legislatures, availing themselves of the decision of the Supreme Court, and under the deep excitement produced by the agiration of the Wilthe restoration of fugitive slaves. I am sorry, very sorry, to state that Pnensylvania is among this number. By our Act of 3d March, 1847, even the use of our public jails is denied for the safe custody of the fugitive; and the jailer who shall offend against this provision, is deprived of his office, and is punishable with a heavy fine and a disqualification ever again to hold a similar office! The two principal objections urged against the fugitive slave law are, that it will promote kidnap-

The free negro, for the same over ruling reason; is threatened with expulsion from the land of his nativity in the South; and there are strong indications in several of the Northern. States that they will refuse to afford him an asylum.

The cause of emancipation itself has greatly suffered by the agitation. If feft to its constitutional and natural course; laws ere this would most probably have existed for the gradual abolition of slavery in the States of Mayland, Virginia, Kentucky and Misseuri. The current of public opinion was running strongly in that direction before the abolition excitement commenced, especially in Virginia. night, or in a remote and obscure place, and hur-ries him away. He does not expose himself to the world, to the most astounding political calamity

But it is objected to the law that the fugitive is

act of 1793, and so it is under the present law. A fugitive from , labor is placed upon the very same footing, under the Constitution with a fugitive from justice. Does a man charged with the commission of a crime in Maryland fly into Pennsylvania, he is delivered up, upon proper evidence, to the authorities of the State from which he fled, there to stand ities of the State from which he fled, there to stand his trial. He has no right to demand a trial by jury in Pennsylvania. Nay more; under our extradition treaties with foreign powers, does a man charged with a crime committed in England or France fly to the United States, he is delivered up to the authorities of the country from which he fled, without a trial by jury in this country—Precisely the same is the case in regard to the figitive from labor. Upon satisfactory proof, he is delivered up with fugitives from justice from other States; and by treaty, he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from other States; and by treaty, he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from foreign countries.

This prove to be the case, the tempest which has been raging will purify the political atmosphere, and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the been raging will purify the political atmosphere, and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the been raging will purify the political atmosphere, and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the built, in the midst of such a temporary excite.

But if, in the midst of such a temporary excite.

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But if, in the midst of such a temporary excite ment, the Union should be dissolved, the mischief will then be irreparable. "Nations unborn, and age the being and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the but if, in the midst of such a temporary excite.

But if, in the midst of such a temporary excite ment, the Union should be dissolved, the mischief will then be irreparable. "Nations unborn, and age the but if, in the midst of such a temporary excite ment, the Union should be dissolved, the mischief will then be irreparable. "Nations unborn, and age the but if, in the midst of such a temporary excite.

But if, in the midst with fugitives from justice from foreign countries. Surely the fugitive slave is not entitled to superior privileges over the free white man. When he returns to the State from which he has escaped, he returns to the state from which he has escaped, he is there entitled to a trial by jury, for the purpose of deciding whether he is a freeman. I believe every slave State has made provision by law for such a trial without expense, upon the petition of the slave; and we have heard it announced from the slave; and we have heard it announced from

mercy, and with a rigid regard to the rights of the Why should any Act of Congress cast such a reflection upon the judicial tribunals of a sister State as to say they shall not be trusted with the

States, that such trials are always conduc

st authority in the Senate of the United

trial of the question whether an individual is enti-tled to his freedom under the laws of the State from which he has fled? But to allow the fugitive slave a trial by jury ir the State where he is found, would, in many instances, completely nullify the provisions of the Constitution. There are many, I fear very many, in the Northern States who place their conscience above the Constitution of their country, and who would, as jurors, rescue a fugitive slave from servi tude against the clearest testimony, thinking, at the seme time, they were doing God's service. The excited condition of public feeling in many portions of the North, would disqualify honest and respectable men from acting as impartial jurors on such a question. Besides, the delay, the trouble, and the expense of a jury trial at such a distance from home, would, in most cases, prevent the master from pursuing his fugitive slave. He would know that should he fail to obtain a verdict, this would be his ruin. He would then be persecuted with actions of slander, of false imprisonment, and every kind of prosecution which ingenuity could devise.

The defeat of the Wilmot Proviso, and the pass sage of the Fugitive Slave Law, are all that the South have obtained by the Compromise. They asked for the Missouri Compromise, which it is known that for one I was always willing to concede, believing this would be the most just, equitable, and catisfactory arrangement of the Territorial structure on Fine Grow of them lying contiguous to each other, parts of Warrant tract numbered 2678, Grow and C. Koch, respectively, on the east; tracts sold to Jno. Huston and J. S. Eherdt on the south; and of the heirs of Henry Shippen dec'd, on the west; and tract No. 2681 on the north; and containing as follows:

No. 1, containing 129 Acres and 66 Perches.

2, "125 "80" be his ruin. He would then be persecuted with believing this would be the most just, equitable, and satisfactory arrangement of the Territorial question between the North and the South. But that has passed away. California has been admitted as a State into the Union, with a positive proibition of Slavery in her Constitution; and whether the Mexican law abolishing Slavery be in force or ot in the remainder of our Territorial acquisitions,

does any man believe that Slavery will ever prevail among the Mormons in Utah, or among the inhabtants of the snow-clad hills and mountain valleys of New Mexico? Besides, the Slave trude has been abolished in the District of Columbia. What then of the Compromise practically remains for the South but this Fugitive Slave Law, passed to he south out this rugitive slave Law, passed to carry out a clear constitutional provision? It is the only compensation which they have received for what they believe to be the great injuries they have sustained. Will they then patiently submit to have this law repealed, essentially modified, or nullified? Before its passage, the Constitution had ecome, in regard to fugitive slaves, almost a dead letter. It is a notorious fact, that all along the border which separates the free from the slave States, every facility was afforded for the escape of slaves from their masters. If they could pass the ine, their safety was almost certain. They were scarcely ever, in the language of the Constitution "delivered up on the claim of the party to which such service or labor may be due." In many instances, the master or his agent who pursued them was insulted, assaulted, beaten, and imprisoned; and few men could be found bold enough to incur the hazard of such a dangerous undertaking. In this manner the southern people were annually de-prived of their property, guaranteed to them by the constitution, to the amount of hundreds of the constitution, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The constitution was null ed, and this law was passed for the protection of

ned, and this law was passed for the protection of their constitutional rights! Will they tamely sur-render it? Let the voice which speaks in tones of thunder from the United South answer this question.

They will at last, I trust and believe, submit to all They will at last, I trust and believe, submit to an the provisions of the compromise, provided the fugitive slave law be faithfully executed in the ogitive stave law be landingly executed in the North; but they will go no further. All the resolutions even of the Union meetings in the South speak this language. Future aggressions must cease or the Union will be in imminent danger.

Let us then resolve to put down agitation at the North on the slave question, by the force of en-lightened public opinion, and faithfully execute the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Should this be done, it will eventually extinguish those geographical parties—so dangerous to the Union and so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—which have sprung into existence; it will ameliorate the condition of the slaves, by enabling their masters to remove the restrictions imposed upon them in self-defence, since the commencement of the present roubles, and will restore the natural and constitu tional progress of emancipation which has, in several States, been arrested by the violence of the

The Union cannot long endure, if it be boun together only by paper bonds. It can be firmly together only by paper bonds. It can be firmly cemented alone, by the affections of the people of the different States for each other. Would to Heaven, that the spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love which presided at its birth, could once more be restored to bless the land! Upon papering a volume a few days since my average the opening a volume, a few days since, my eyes caught a Resolution of a Convention of the Counties of Maryland, assembled ar Annapolis, in June, 1774 in consequence of the passage by the British Par-liament of the Boston Port Bill, which provided for excitement produced by the agitation of the Wil-mot Proviso, passed laws imposing obstacles to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution for the restoration of furtitive slews. cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsis tence for themselves and families by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbor."-Would that the spirit of fraternal affection which Would that the spirit of fraternal affection which actuated all the conduct of our revolutionary fathers, might return to bless and re-animate the bosoms of their descendants! This would render our Union indissoluble. It would be the living soul infusing self into the Constitution and inspiring it with

abolitionists.

rresistible energy. fugitive slave law are, that it will promote kidnapping; and that it does not provide a trial by jury for the fugitive in the State to which he has escaped.

The very same reasons may be urged, with equal force, against the Act of 1793; and yet it existed for more than half a century without encountering any such objections.

In regard to kidnapping;—the fears of the agitators are altogether groundless. The law requires I am not one of those who can ever consent to

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away and are almost forgotten. To employ the eloquent language of Mr. Burke, they are "Volcanoes burnt out;—and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriæ of old eruptions, grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." The agitation at the North on the subject of domestic slavery in the South, like every thing human, will have its day. We have already reached. homan, will have its day. We have already reached, and, I trust, passed the dangerous crisis. Should this prove to be the case, the tempest which has been raging will purify the political atmosphere, and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the body politic.

But if, in the midst of such a temporary excitement the Union chantly he discolved the mischief

the Union, as a punishment for the sins of the Nation, I hope, before that day, I may be gathered to my fathers, and never witness the sad catastrophe Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN. To Messrs. Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazelhurst, John S. Riddle, John W. Forney, C. Ingersoll, and Robert M. Lee.

## What! Another Grocery?

fes,—
"Each his own fortune pursues in the chase;
How many the rivals, how narrow the space!
But hurry and scurry, oh, mottlesome game!
The cars roll in thunder, the wheels rush in flame! THE subscriber has just opened a very splendid assortment of fresh and CHEAP GROCERIES AND TEAS, in one of the rooms lately erected by Mr. F. J. Kramph, north-east corner of Orange and North Queen streets, to which he invites the attention of private families, hotels, and the public in general. Every attention will be given to have every article in his line fresh, and of the first quality at the largest price. every article in ms inc.

ty, at the lowest prices.

Goods will be sent to any part of the city.

C. C. VANKANAN.

29-tf

VALUABLE LANDS

## In Venango and Forest Counties, Pennsylvania, FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday, December 16, 1850, at the public house of John Michael, in North Queen street, FIVE TRACTS OF PATENTED LAND,

" 2, " 125 " 3, " 132 " 4, " 128 And No. 5, containing 100 acres, adjoining land seld G. & R. Keberlin on the north; land sold A. Henry on the east; and land sold J. Fertig on the south, being parts of warrant tracts Nos. 2634 & 2566.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are watered by Porcupine run; and the Franklin road passes through No. 5.

There are settlements around these lands, and they are 4 miles north of Shippenville. they are 4 miles north of Shippenville.

The lands in Forest county are situated in what was formerly called Pine Creek township, and lie within half a mile of the Forest county town, con

3168, 3190.

Maple Creek runs through Nos. 3162 and 3190, and Millstone Creek through Nos. 3168, 3163 and All these lands in Forest county are in one tract, At these tands in Forest county are in one tract, and the centre of them is 5 miles north of Clarion river and 4 miles south of Blood's grist mill.

One-sixth of the purchase monies to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on the let day of Arril next, when research and good along. of April next, when possession and good and clear titles will be given.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. O' Sala and DAVID WITMER,
Trustee for the heirs of Samuel Miller, dec'd.
36-ts

Home Education for a Select Number of Young Ladies. Aston Ridge Seminary, near Phil'a

Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, A. M., Principal and Chaplain.
\*\*\*\*\* Besides faithfully literary and religious instruction from well qualified preceptors, the pupils will enjoy the inestimable advantages of a retired, refined, and affectionate home in one of the most beautiful positions in the State. The subscriber is gratified to learn that the number of admissions is to be restricted. to be restricted, that the school will partake essentially of the character of a private family."—Bishop

Potter.

\*\*\* "I am strongly impressed with a conviction of the that there is perhaps not a single institution of the kind in America, where sound evangelical instruc ions, and a healthful religious influence are brought tions, and a neathnut religious influence are brought to bear more directly upon the forming character of the pupils.—Rev. G. W. Ridgely, General Agent of the American Tract Society.

For Circulars address the Principal, Aston (Village Green P. O.) Del Co. Pa тер 10

Who Wants a Neat Fit? BOOTS AND SHOES. HE undersigned thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends, and the ublic generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand in North Queen street, directly op-posite Kaufman's Black Horse Hotel, where he ha n hand a fine assortme

BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Ladies' and gentlemen's wear, and is prepared
to make to order, at all times and at the shortest
notice, any description of the fashionable Boots
and Shoes now worn, and at prices which cannot
fail to please. Give him a call.

CHRISTIAN STIFFLE. BOOTS AND SHOES. N. B. Mending done in the neatest

Genuine White Cod Liver Oil. THIS oil is extracted from the fresh Livers of the Is is highly recommended by the faculty, in Rheumatism, Affections of the Lungs, in Scrofulous and Neuralgic diseases, &c. Just received and for sale at CHAS. A. HEINITSH'S CHAS. A. HEALT Drug Store, East King street. 29-1m

H. LOCHER,

Has just received

100 Sides Slaughter Sole Leather.

100 Shoe Skirting.

200 Finished Upper.

30 Calf Skins.

30 "Calf Skins.

100 Slaughter Kips, to which the attention of shoe makers is invited, at his old stand, sign of the Last, West King st., Lancaster: [sep 17-34] JUST RECEIVED—1000 lbs. best quality RED SOLE LEATHER and for sale at the lowest JUST RECEIVER
SOLE LEATHER and for sale at the lowest prices, at the Leather, Morocco and Shoe Finding Store, sign of the "LAST," 2nd door West of Stenman's Hardware store, by

M. H. LOCHER

29-17

13

29-17

14 cents a quart.

[april 16-12-17]

New Dry Goods, charles M. ERBEN & BRO. NORTH QUEEN STREET!

NORTH QUEEN STREET!

AN elegant assortment of desirable goods for the fall and Winter seasons, and se usual they will be sold cheap! cheap!! cheap!!! Nov on hand, a supetior lot of BROCHA LONG SHAWIS.

Also superfine Bey Street town and source Sill.

BRÖCHA LONG SHAWLS.

Also, superfine Bay State, long and square, Silk Thibet, and Woolen Shawls, at all prices. Our stock of Fine Shawls is very complete, and will be sold at small profits; new style figured and changeable Silks, Chameleon Ture Satins; super all wool de Laines and Cashmeres; of all the desirable colors. Lupin's French Merinoes! super Black, Blue, Green, Lead, Cherry, Crimson and Pink French Merinoes.

NEW STYLE RIBBONS!

Rich Figured and Embressed Rounes and Noch

NEW STYLE RIBBONS!!

Rich Figured and Embossed Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, Beltings, &c..

12½ ct. De Laines! good styles, the best goods ever offered at that price; rich new style Figured De Laines, at 18½, 25 and 37½ cts.; also a case of double width Alpacas, handsome colors, at 12½ cts.—the greatest bargains ever offered in Langaster. Good bleached and unbleached Muslins at 6½, 8, 10 and 12½ cts.; 6-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Tickings, Flannels, &c..

Fast colored Calicoes at 4, 6, 8 and 10 cents—a very large and elegant assortment. a very large and elegant assortment.

WOOLEN YARNS!!—Always on hand a full stock of all qualities of Woolen Yarn; from 621 to 1,50 per lb.

Now is the time for a fine choice and soci have

s the time for a fine choice and good bargains, at the cheap store of CHAS. M. ERBEN & BRO., National House Building, North Queen street oct 8-37]

Chas. M. Erben & Brother, AVE just received a fine assortment of superior FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of various widths

be sold very low; also a large lot CHEAP CARPETINGS! Woolen Ingrain, Cotton Ingrain, Striped Venitian and Stair Carpetings.

FINE CLOTH TABLE COVERS!—Just opened an assortment of Cloth, Linen, Cotton and Baize BLANKERS! BLANKERS!!—Super Heavy Blankets, it reduced prices; also, a fresh and complete as-ortment of Coach Trimmings, Shoemakers' Trim-

mings, &c.
We are daily receiving additions to our stock and are always ready give Barcans!
CHAS, M. ERBEN & BRO.,
Noticel House Building, Natioal House Building, North Queen street

Excelsior Seminary, EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER. THE next session of this Institution under the charge of Miss Boyd, will commence on MONDAY, the End of SEPTEMBER. The year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each. The course of instruction will be thorough and extensive embracing all the solid and ornamental extensive, embracing all the solid and ornamenta pranches usually taught in the highest order of Female Seminaries.

TERMS.—For tuition in all the English and
Scientific branches, together with Drawing, Painting, Needle-work, &c., per session \$10.

Ancient and Modern Languages taught by a Eu-

Ancient and widern Languages taught by a European, \$10.

A skillful Professor will visit the School twice a week to give instruction in Vocal Music.
For further particulars address

M. J. BOYD, Principal.

Lancaster, July 30, 1850.

26-tf

Now is the time for Bargains! M. HAMBRIGHT respectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with the best selected stock of UNCUT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND RICH SATIN AND SILK VESTINGS, ever offered in Lancaster. This stock having bee selected by a competent judge of FAS: IIONABLE. GOODS, as well as a first-rate judge of their quality, he flatters himself able to meet the wants of his customers in the most satisfactory manner, and assures all who may. favor him with a call, that no efforts will be spared to promote their interest.

He is still to be found at his old stand in West He is still to be found at his old stand in West King street, in the room formerly occupied by G. Meeser, as a Looking Glass Store, and one door cast of C. Hager and Son's Dry Goods Store, oct 8 250

A RE most respectfully invited to call at DR. RAWLINS' MEDICAL HALL, N. Queen Street, Lancaster. Dr. R. would be pleased to show them his extensive assortment of PFRFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, &c. such as, Extracts, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau Lustral, such as, Extracts, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau Lustral, Beef Marrow, Bear's Grease, Philocome Stick Pomatum, Bear's Oil, Cologne, Mecassar Oil, Toilet Powder, Or Marrow, Sand Soap, Velvet Chalk, Lliy White, Puffs, Lachets, Court Plaster, Indelible Ink, Brown Windsor, Floating, Omnibus, Palm, Aimond, Radway's Chinese Medicated, Lavender, Shell, Eagle, Oval, Ribbed, Washington, Circassian, and Transparent Soaps. Barry's Troopherous Teaberry Toothwash, Rose Tooth Powder, Boerhaave's Odontalgic. Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c., &c.

algic. Hair, Tooth and Nail Brusnes, ac., The prices are so low they will astonish Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale that valuable farm, situated in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, between the Walnut Bottom and Forge roads, and convenient to Moore's mill, CONTAINING 195 ACRES, of excellent limestone land, about 150 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is well covered with woodland. The improvements are a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a new BANK BARN, and other Out-

buildings. Two wells of never failing water are convenient to the house and barn, and a large apple RCHARD of grafted trees is on the Persons wishing to view the property can call on Persons wishing to view the premises, it is undersigned, or on the premises, NATHAN WOODS.

27-tf CONESTOGA STOVE STORE

BY CHURISTIAN KUBPPER. EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER. DESIRE to call the attention of the public to my extensive stock of STOVES, suited to the wants of the people of this county. Having made valuable additions to my former large stock, I am now prepared to offer a great variety of the very best patterns and styles in the market, at the lowest prices. Give me an early call.

wrices. Give me an early call.

TAll Castings made of the best Iron in the ountry, and warranted for one war. OLD METAL TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. My stock consists in part of the following:

New Improved Parlor Cooking Stoves,
New Air-tight for burning Coal,
Celebrated Victory, Complete Cook,
Hathaway's Cook, Ten Plate do,

Benedict's Coal Burner, Paragon do Radiators.

Coal Stoves of various other patterns, together with a general assortment of Nine-plate WOOD STOVES, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the C. KIEFFER, East King ttreet, Lancaster 36-6m oct i

Timothy Seed.

200 BUSH. PRIME TIMOTHY SEED, clear of all other seeds. Just received and for sale at the cheap Hardware Store of
REUBEN S. ROHRER,
aug 20-tf-30]
REUBEN S. ROHRER,

Economy in Washing.
WEBR'S WASHING POWDER will rende
unnecessary the use of either Washing Boar or Machine, and prevent the wear and tear of the usual rubbing process. Warranted not to injure the finest fabrics. Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. RAWLINS' Medical Hall, North Queen street. N. B. Dr. B. is the sole agent for Lancaste City and County. [may 14-16]

Harrison's Ink. ARRISON'S celebrated Ink in Quart, Pint, Half Pint and Gill Bottles, may be had on enquiry at MILLER'S Drug Store, aug 27-31j West King street. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

P. and Old Jacob Townsend's Saraaparilla,
Seelebrated alike for the cure of all diseases
incident to, and arising from, an impure state of the
Blood, may always be had fresh and genuine from
GEO. A. MILLER.
Draggiet West First state. Druggist, West King street.
Drinducements will be offered to those who by
the quantity.

[aug 27-31]

South in season of part of

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Dr. John McCalla

DENTIST, NO. 8, EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER. JOHN McCALLA, D. D. S., attended wwo full courses of Lectures, and graduated with high honors in

and graduated with high honors in the said graduated with high honors in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and from his untiring energy, close application and study of the branched taught in said listitution; together with exhibitions of skill in the practice of his profession, we feel no hesitation in recommending him as worthy of public confidence and patronage.

C. A. Harars, M. D., D. D. S.,
Professor of Principles and Practice in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

C. O. CONE, D. D. S.,
Prof. of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Balt.
College Dental Surgery.

EDAND OF EXAMINERS:

E. Parmley, M. D., New, York.

E. B. Gardette, M. D., Philadelphia.
S. P. Hullihen, M. D., Wheeling, Va.
E. Townsend, D. D. S., Philadelphia.
E. Maynard, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Lancaster, Nov. 12:

"How Benutiful": "How Life Value."

"How Beautiful!" "How Life-Like!" "HOW DELICATE AND FINE!"

"HOW DELICATE AND FINE!"

SUCH are a few of the expressions of the scores of visitors who daily throng to JOHNSTON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, to procure one of his elegant Likenesses—which, for beauty of shading, depth of tone, and elegance of finish; are unequalled by any pictures ever taken in Lancaster, and unsurpassed by those taken by the best artists in the larger cities.

Groups of any number of persons neatly arranged and taken on one plate.

Miniatures set in Lockets; Breast Pins, Rings, &c., no matter how small.

A beautiful assortment of Rosewood Frames and Papier Mache Book Cases, constantly on hand.—Satisfaction in every instance, and pictures warranted not to fade.

Johnston's Baguerracture Rose.

Johnston's Daguerreotype Rooms, are in Kramph's uilding, corner of North Queen Orange streets. July 23

Dentistry. MESSRS. REID & CARMAN, Dentists, respectfully inform their friends
and citizens of the city and county
of Lancaster, that they have removed their office to No. 8, North Queen street, over J.

F. Long's Drug Store, where they can be found at all times prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth. Artificial teeth from one to a full set inserted on the most improved principle. Pivot teeth inserted, cleansing, filing and extracting performed with care, and all operations pertaining to the dental art, executed in the most skilful manner, and on the most moderate terms.

April 9 50-1y-10] REID & CARMAN.

REID & CARMAN. JACOB L. GROSS Attorney at Law,

Office, Centre Square, EPHRATA—opposite
Gross' Hotel, WHERE he will attend to the practice of his W profession in all its various branches.

Also Surveying—and all kinds of Conveyancing, writing Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, stating Administrators and Executors' Accounts, &c., with accuracy and despatch.

[April 23, 260-13-19

Counts, &c., with accu-REMOVAL. JOHN M. AMIVEG,

Attorney at Law, AS removed his office to the South West Corner of Centre Square, next. door to G. ... Bomberger, and two doors west of the Lancaster Library 20, 26 st.

[July 30-26-tf DR. J. WALLAM. DEVIST. terly Scholfield's) Hote North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

heartily recommend to the people of Lancaster, all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan, Grndute of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as a gentleman eminently quasified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that entitles him to all confidence. I do also certify, that Dr. Waylan did obtain, as the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Parmly of New York, Dr. Roper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the College as a prize for the greatest proficiency in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the Institution.

Institution.

I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated upon my mouth in a highly satisfactory manner.

Thos. E. Bonn, Ja., A. M., M. D.
Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Lancaster, Dec. 11, '49.

46-tf

WILLIAM S. AMWEG.

Attorney at Law. FFERS his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions, and the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had filled during that time, and the mode in which claims of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

ot fail to afford satisfaction.

Office in South Queen street, second house below
the Lancaster Bank Dr. M. M. Moore & Son,

DENTISTS, RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to practise Dentistry in all its various branches;

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted upon Pivot, Plate or Atmospheric Pressure, from a single tooth to a full set; carious and decayed teeth rendered sound and healthy by filling, and teeth extracted with one-half the pain generally experi-

37 Charges in all eases moderate.
37 Office in North Queen street, half a square from the Court House, and adjoining Col. Georga Mayer's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite Kauffman's Hotel.

[april 30' 56-4:74 GEO. W. McELROY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS removed his office next door to the Intelligencer Office, Market Square, in the room that Heam B. Sware, Esq.
Lancaster, April 2, 1850.

Geo. W. Hunter, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—North Duke street, one door above Widmyer's Cabinet Warerooms, in the office Midmyer's Cabinet Warerooms, in the office-ecently occupied by John F. Shrodar, Eq. All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, fortrages, Accounts, &c., will be attended with coverages.

April 12, 250 1y-12 DB. S. WHLOULANS. SURGEON

DENTIST, OFFICE-In Kramph's Building, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Orange and North Queen Streets,

LANCASTER, PA. And St. BLACK,

ATTORNIES AT LAW:

Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.

37 All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Accounte, &c., will be attended
to with correctness and despatch.

51 Lancaster, July 3, 1849.

CHESNUT ST. HOUSE, SAMUEL MILLER, NO. 121 CHESNUT St., Between 3d & 4th sts., PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING \$1,00 PER DAY. [may 14, 1850-1y-16ine 011
i. at Dr.: Rawline
n st., Lanckster, at
[april 16-12-1y]
[april 16