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राजन्मधास

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY T. E. GOLD. I've wandered in the village, Tom-I've sat beneath

the tree_ Upon the school-house playing ground which sheltered you and me

But none were there to greet me, Tom, left to know That played with us

years ago. The grass is just as green, Tom,-free booted boys at

play Were sporting just as we did then, with spirit as gay ;

But the master sleeps upon the hill, which coated o'er with snow

Afforded us a sliding place just twenty years ago. The old school-house is altered now, the benches are replaced

By new ones very like the same our pen-knives had defaced :

But the same old bricks are in the wall-the bell swings to and fro,

he

ly dissolve the Union.

Its music's just the same, dear Tom years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by

the spreading beach. is very low--'twas once so high that re could al-

most reach ; And kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I star-

ted so To see how much I had changed, since twenty years

Near by the spring upon the elm, you know your name,-

Your sweatheart's just beneath it, Tom-and you did this issue; but, sir, if the republican be mine the same

some heartless wretch hath peeled the bark- twas dying sure but slow, Just as the one whose name we cut, died twenty

years ago. My eyelids had been dry, Tom, bu

my eyes. I thought of her I loved so well-those early broken

I visited the old church yard and took some flowers to strew

Upon the graves of those years ago.

Some are in the church yard laid-some sleep beneath the sea, But few are left of our old class, excepting you and

And when our time called to go,

I hope they'll lay us where we played just twenty years ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER.

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Monday, December 8, 1856. But 1 cannot agree that this act of the and a policy acceptable to the whole family President is unprecedented. If I am not of States. Those principles could be exmistaken. President Jackson discussed the question of a national bank in such a manner as to correct the misrepresentations of his political opponents. President Polk discussed the question of war with Mexico

States. The Senator from Ohio said, the own views. other day, that they would have done so dicate differently. Out of 460,000 votes at issue, and thus revive the sinking hopes

in Pennsylvania, their candidate received of their followers. but 147,447 votes-leaving him in a mi-089 in Indiana, 46,615 in Illinois, and, from the returns we have from California, he Mr. Wade. the popular vote in that State, claimed to of freedom in the Territories to be decided figures I leave them to enjoy. They cer- there is a constitutional question to be de- every square mile of territory. How, af- sand square miles, and those south of the be united, and how the Union has been

Fillmore vote, for Mr. Fillmore was him- how he reconciles these two ideas. self among the first to denounce them as a have full power. But they deny that their party is see-

against the democracy. Well, Mr. Presi- for us to declare that we mean to exercise dent, I shall not consume much time on the power, if we have it?

not conceive what characteristics or prac- gress, he must be perfectly satisfied that party lacks. Both of their candidates people. were from one section of the Union, they Sir, I cannot speak of the canvass in

were nominated by delegates from the Indiana or Illinois, for I was not in those same section, and they received all their States; but of New Jersey and Pennsylvotes in that section. In fifteen of the vania I can speak, and in these States I States, differing from the others only as to know that the issues were met boldly and

serious attempt to get votes, but they en- servation and reading I cannot call to mind deavored to gain power by exciting preju- an instance where a public speaker or a dice and passion in the popular mind in democratic newspaper demurred to the their own section against a local institu- democratic doctrine on the slavery question tion of the other. How else could you con- as enunciated at Cincinnati. Indeed, it people of the United States.' stitute a sectional party ! It is sectional, was the beauty and force of this broad

distinctly and dangerously sectional, and doctrine that chabled the democracy to it is useless for senators to deny it. It is withstand the varied and potent elements just the kind of organization which the of prejudice and passion employed on the greatest and best man who ever lived in other side. But, Mr. President, the honorable sena-

tors from Ohio and Massachusetts are evi-One of our candidates was from the dently unhappy because of the use of the North, and the other from the South .-- | term "free Kansas" in connexion with a They were nominated by delegates from | democratic meeting. I hope it has not all the States, and were voted for in all the | taken these senators till now to discover States. Their party declared principles that the democracy are the advocates of real freedom for Kansas-that kind of freedom which our fathers achieved in the conpounded alike in all, and orators from the | flict with the forces of George III. We North and the South met daily on the same are for leaving the people of Kansas free stands to do so. A constant theme was to make their own institutions, and are, the equality of the States, the constitution- therefore, for free Kansas. The republity of the President to inform Congress of ternity of feeling amongst the people of all. about freedom in Kansas, but distinctly this connexion, and in this way, we talked be the umpire. The senator from Massachusetts says I find that if I yield to further interrup-Mr. Trumbull. I wished to correct the senator in regard to that bill. er more nor less than self government. Mr. Bigler. It was the practice of the * * * * * * * Fremont party in the canvass to charge the

insufficient.

learn how a party can be sectional. I can- Ohio claims the entire power to be in Cou- bing the prejudicial influence of slavery lican party during the late campaign. upon the physical improvement of the culture, remarked as follows :

one local institution, their party made no broadly. In the whole range of my ob-

in the question of slavery in the Territo- any portion of that instrument repudiate

resentatitives of their sovereignty on this Union. Senators representing States, the pride was excited. loor ! I agree that the States as such. legislatures of which have taken distinct true, then, sir, the body-political will be have no direct concern, and that the people ground against the execution of this law, healthful. Every limb will be invigorated. of the United States who go to the Territories are most interested; and for that | tutional rights of all the States. Now, was | the best interests and happiness of the peoreason they should be allowed to determine not this constitutional provision one of the ple of every section. The vital strength will whether they will have the institution or compacts of the Union; was it not one of not. The people who emigrate to the Ter- | the compromises of the constitution ; cer- | ease will hopelessly assail what must be so | ritories are not only the most interested, tainly it was; and no man has a fair claim pure and healthful. but they are most competent, and have the to friendship for either who will not hold nor fillibusterism can make any impression best right, to decide. The people of his that it is to be faithfully executed. The upon that good old Commonwealth. The State and mine exercised that right, and denunciation of this law was one of the po- storm of faction may rage, but she will in the same spirit. It is the right and du- al rights of all, and the necessity for fra- can party, on the other hand, talk most why deny it to the people of those States tent means of the campaign to swell Mr. come dut of it more erect in her noble pawho may go to the Territories ? The De- Fremont's vote. How much of loyalty to triotism than ever. The more terrible the propose that, as to the white population, mocracy contend for, but the republicans four people and their free institutions there ionalism against such a party. Mr. Wade. Does Mr. Buchanan be-when her people do as they please as to Mr. Wade. Does Mr. Buchanan be-Mr. Water Mr. Buchanan be-Mr. Water Mr. Water Mr. Buchanan be-Mr. Buchana The republi- must be permitted to control the decision. cate of slavery or the defender of the affection of her sister States, and equally in a territorial state, have the power to ex- cans say not so : Kansas will be free when The power to shape this domestic institu- South. I speak but to vindicate the his, so as to the sources of that spirit of disher people obey their dictation as to a por- tion in Kansas, for instance, shall be found tory of the late presidential contest, which content which at times would seem to men-Mr. Bigler. Does the senator from tion of these institutions. They propose everywhere else except in the Territory! has been so unfairly referred to. 1 do not ace the existence of the government, she Ohio wish to present the constitutional to enslave the will of the people by dicta-difficulty that has been raised here fre-ting what they shall do. We leave them Kansas, shall make its institutions; the sion of slavery: and heartily do I concur stone of the Federal Arch. I believe she quently, in regard to the power of the leg- to the dictates of their own judgment .- | republicans say not so, but the people who with the senator from South Carolina, [Mr. will perform it should the crisis come, and They say we are for negro slavery in the | do not go to the Territory, through their | Butler, | when he said the other day, ' Territories; this we deny. We say they representatives in Congress, shall decide not want the extension of slavery." North and the South, so much lamented propose to enslave the will of the white whether slavery shall exist there or not— Mr. Butler. I beg to be understood by all patriots, may go on for centuries, people to some extent, and that they can- that those who have no interest there, who correctly. The senator from Maine asked she will maintain her integrity to the not dispute. Herein is the difference. In know nothing of the soil or elimate, shall me how the remark which I made was to Union, and be found standing like some this connexion, and in this way, we talked be the unpire. about "free Kansas" in the canvass for And here is the vital issue between the tain, as I have always maintained, that all seas, defiantly resisting the bitter waves of President; but I never heard a demo-eratic speaker suggest that Kansas should ded in the last contest for President. The in what lawyers call a condition of indif-northern or southern side. not come into the Union whatever her de- senator has a right to claim much consider- ferency. I said, let the institution go cision might be, nor did 1 ever hear a ation for his superior intelligence, but 1 where it would, I would not attempt here speaker on the other side who expressed a can scarcely believe that he is willing to either to restrain or extend it. Mr. Bigler. I think that is the sub-of the motor of the sub-and bart to Dr. John. M'Calla, DENTIST-Office Yo 4 East (apr 19 tF13) illingness to see her admitted unless she claim for himself and his constituents sudecided in accordance with his views on the perior judgment, patriotism, and sovereign-stance of the quotation I was about to subject. The senator from Maine, the ty over those enterprising and hardy pio- read. The senator from South Carolina other day, declined to say what he would neers who have gone into that new country remarked : great occasions; but the President has what the Kansas-Nebraska bill means.— from Ohio, however, with less reserve, de-to fell the forest, cultivate the soil, to de-velop its natural resources, advance the I have never contended for it. If I had arts of peace, the ends of civilization, and the right to vote to extend it by act of "Union or no Union; come what may, finally, and very shortly, to add another Congress, I would not undertake to do so; member to our happy confederacy. The I would leave that to the choice of those senator concedes the right of the people of who settle the new Commonwealths." a State to have slavery or not. Are not the people of a Territory just as wise as all the democratic party contend for. The But, sir, it is not my main purpose to be summered, the people have a latter many of the republican defend the President. This has already power equal to any question. This is a been done with more ability than I can point, however, as to the meaning of the speakers in the North took this ground the basis of appeal for a less measure of sovereignty? Is the derstood him, expressed the same sentisovereigntyreserved from the United States ment. Is there not authority enough here, government not as good for a citizen of a sir, to show that the wide-spread allegation Ferritory as for him who resides in a State? | that we seek the extension of slavery, by the people, through their local legislature, for Mr. Dunn's bill last session were called Is not the political status of the latter the agency and power of the government, Congress; and the other, the people. I made by the Fremont party, that the dem- clusive in a State to operate in a Territo- subject of slavery. I have seen articles hold that when Congress has conferred ocrats were seeking to increase slavery, ry? Thus it is seen the guardianship from the southern press philosophizing on upon the people of a Territory all the law- we said that the only attempt that had ever which the senator would set up can, at the relations of white and black, from making power which it possesses under the been made to increase slavery by an act of most, only exist during the territorial pro- which I utterly and entirely dissent. settled by the result of the late election, some taking exception to the definition as given by the President; and on this point I have a word to say. cause that bill proposed to maintain slavery the people, when a State will have the dissolution of the Union, as though it had in Kansas up to the year 1858, and pro- right to change the local laws and policy cost our fathers nothing, as though it were vided that children born of slave parents as often as they please, and no power on worth nothing, and its dissolution would question and wished the senator's opinion in the Territory, and sold in the mean time earth can interfere. Should Kansas come remedy a single one of the evils complained the 4th of March next, and that John C. question and wished the senator's optimion in the ferition, and solution in the ferition, and the found in the mean time senator is optimion. In the ferition, and the ferition, and the ferition as a free state, it will be of; and I certainly have no respect for the perfectly competent for the people, after-like period. Another still more potent lines (Mr. Trumbull) in an amendment closer are only be brought about by the perfectly competent for the people, after-carding that the slave state should be slave are only be brought about by the perfectly competent for the people, after-carding that the slave state should be Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) in an amendment slavery can only be brought about by the wards, to establish slavery; and vice ver- Carolina, that the slave trade should be increase of the number of beings in sa. Thus it is seen that this absorbing recommenced. I condemn, discard, and rebondage, we did maintain that Mr. Dunn's and angry controversy, which at times pudiate the fatal suggestion; and I am bill was virtually to increase slavery. Mr. Trumbull. Will the senator from if not the existence of the government, is and the southern people will do the same Pennsylvania allow me to interrupt him quite limited in ils practical effects. If thing. I have, however, an admiration for the rule of decision by the popular will be that class of southern statesmen who de-Mr. Bigler. No, sir. I beg the sena- a slavery rule, as alleged by some, how clare distinctly and emphatically that they tor from Illinois to excuse me, if he pleases. | are we to get clear of it ? It makes the | can only remain in the Union as equals. There is another class of political philosvery foundation of our whole republican tions my speech will be much longer than eystem; it underlies the institutions of ophers, widely separated from those of each and all of the States; it is the very whom I have just been speaking, for whose essence of true republicanism : it is neith- opinions I have still less respect. I refer to Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Gerritt Smith, The aggressions of slavery is a favorite | Spooner, and similar fanatics, who, in atdemocracy with seeking to increase slave- theme of the senator from Ohio; but he tempting illegally to abolish slavery in the ry, and we availed ourselves of the facts has not, to my knowledge, Mr. President, States where it now exists, would dissolve have stated in retort. So far from look- at any time, specifically defined what he the Union and aggravate the evils they I have stated in retort. So far from look-ing to the increase of slavery by act of Congress, I know of no means by which such a work could be accomplished, except through the recommencement of the slave trade, and no one would entertain such an idea. But the republicans in the House, holding that slavery has no legal existence in the Territory of Kansas, voted to recognise and maintain it till 1858, and to provide that the issue of slave parents, if ing to the increase of slavery by act of means by the phrase. I am not willing to lament. Although, in the main, these Congress, I know of no means by which submit to any aggression from slavery or men acted with the Republican party in sir; a vote in the Senate of the United States to decide a judicial question was through the recommencement of the slave and if the senator will point out aggres-

known that there was a popular majority has ever pretended to advocate the estab- founding the increase of slavery with its the control of all branches of the govern- a pleasant one. I have no sympathy with against Mr. Fremont in New York of over lishment of slavery in Kansas ? No man; territorial extension; and some, doubtless, ment. Now they control none. Then there that crimination and recrimination which is forty-five thousand, and in Ohio of eleven no one of all the orators whom I met in the voted the republican ticket because they were eleven slaveholding States, and one so calculated to estrange those who should thousand, and in Jowa of one hundred and canvass, whether from the South or North, believed that the inhibition of slavery as non-slaveholding. Now there are sixteen be friends and brethren. The people fifty thousand. . He and other senators did any such thing. Their uniform doc- to Kansas was to retard the growth of the free and fifteen slave States, with six or whom I represent in part on this floor have seem to be under the impression that their trine was, that the people, through a proper institution. Were 1 a citizen of Kansas, seven Territories to come in as free States. no sympathy with a sectional contest.party came very near carrying all the free law-making power, should carry out their with my present impressions, I should vote Then we shall have twenty-two free There may be some in the ranks of the against the establishment of slavery; but States and fifteen slave States, Kausas dis- opposition who would press their opinions But it is obvious that the object of this in doing this I would feel that I was not pured, and with the right in Texas of mak- to the dissolution of the Union; but so far had the issues been fairly put on the dem-ocratic side. The senator from Maine said side, is to make the impression in the count the number of slaves or to improve their nothing in this picture to alarm the pleasure, that the mass of the opposition they would have succeeded had the vote try that we have not achieved victory on a condition. To scatter the slaves over a senator from Ohio : as an element of would, if they deemed the danger imminent, been a fair one. Why, sir, the figures in- fair and full discussion of the main point greater area will do them good rather than political power he certainly does not rise, free from the shackles of the leaders, harm, and to restrict the institution to its fear it. The northern States have an to stand by their country. The democracy present limits will not affect the increase ascendency in both branches of Congress, are a unit upon the question. In Penn-Mr. Wade. Will the gentleman allow of the number of slaves for a century ; for and the electoral college. Where then, sylvania they have an affection which is nority of more than 165,000. He was also me to ask him one question ! He is not so it will, in my judgment, require all of that shall we look for aggression ? Is it in coextensive with all our people, and with in a minority of 43,695 in New Jersey, 46,- explicit as I could wish. period to fill up the unoccupied territories territorial acquisition ? Certainly not. - all of the States of the confederacy. Her Mr. Bigler. The senator can proceed. in the slaveholding States. In Texas alone When our independence was established, creed embraces the South as well as the The gentleman has just there are over ninety millions of acres of the States north of Mason and Dixon's North. She has been, and she ever will has not received more than one fourth of stated that he is for leaving the question soil untouched by the implements of the line, (as shown by the senator from Ala- be, just to all. Among the first to adopt, agriculturist, rich and easy of cultivation, bama, [Mr. Clay,] in his speech made she will be the last to disregard, the cove his own. Whatever consolation and by the people of the Territories as they favored by a genial climate. The number during the last winter,) possessed an area nants of the Constitution and the Union. encouragement they can draw from such please. In the next breath he tells us of slaves in that State do not equal one to of but one hundred and sixty-four thou- Her people remember well how we came to

tainly cannot claim fellowship with the cided by the courts. I do not understand ter all, then, do the practical and direct same line an area of six hundred and for- maintained. We do not forget that when consequences involved in this angry con- ty-seven thousand square miles. Now, the our independence was declared southern Mr. Bigler. I did not raise a constitu- troversy diminish as wo approach them; slaveholding States possess an area of eight and northern men counselled together sectional party, attempting to maintain tional question. There is one, and let it and how like mountains on a plain do they hundred and eighty-two thousand square that the constitution was the joint producdoetrines and practices that would certain- be decided. I am claiming that the people loom up as we recede from them! And miles, and the free States, with the Terri- tion of the patriotism and intellect of both how painful the conviction that there are tories inevitable to become free States, an sections, and that upon every battle-field ave full power. | how painful the conviction that there are tories inevitable to become free States, an sections, and that upon every battle-field Mr. Wade. Then, why talk of devolv- | those amongst us, found in widely separa- area of over one million seven hundred | men of the South and men of the North tional, and make the charge of sectionalism ing it on the courts ? Why is it improper | ted communities, who talk seriously of thousand square miles. Surely the sena- stood or fell together under the resplenbreaking up the government for causes so tor and his party cannot be alarmed at dent banner of the nation-that they did

such aggression as this. And yet this so in the war of 1812, and in the war with this issue; but, sir, if the republican be Mr. Bigler. You can raise the question Tae honorable senator from Maine, [Mr. charge of agression was a constant and Mexico. Are not the events of the latter fruitful subject of discussion for the repub- war fresh in our memory ! Do we not recollect that away down upon the Rio The fugitive slave law was another .- Grande, and at Buena Vista, the sturdy tices of a sectional party the republican the entire power has been delegated to the States where it exists, upon their growth The law was talked of even by men of po- volunteers of the North and of the South, in population, commerce, trade, and agri- sition in society as though it had no con- under a southern general, gained immortal stitutional authority-as though it were victories over a hostile enemy ? We do ; "I do not look upon this question as a the mere act of Congress—and that by its and we remember, too, that upon the shores question of States. The States, as political agency alone slaves were reclaimed. They of the Gulf of Mexico, wending their way corporations, have no direct interest in the knew better, Mr. President. They knew to the city of the Montezumas, to vindicate Ferritories. I do not recognize the State | that the law on this subject was nothing- the honor and dignity of their country, of Virginia, or the State of Texas, as a the constitution everything. The law gave were found together the Pennsylvania vol-State, as having a particle of interest in no man the right to his fugitive slave.— tigeur and the Palmetto volunteer, under them ; nor the State of Maine, nor the State | The constitution has done this, and the | a northern general. We of Pennsylvania of Massachusetts, nor New York, nor any Supreme Court of the United States has so are for a fraternity of the States, and of other free State. It is a question with the decided; and the law is but the execution the people of the States. All that we are

of the constitutional provision. Therefore, | -all that we have been-we owe to the Now, Mr. President, if the States in those who rail against the law rail against Union. It is our hope in the future .their corporate capacity have no interest the constitution; and those who regret Such is the feeling of Pennsylvania.

I would not be vain of my State, but ries, then why does the senator, and those all its blessings. The senator from Ohio must confess that when I heard a promiwho act with him, insist that the States has not hesitated to do this, and yet he nent public man say the other day "Pennshall control the question through the rep- | claims, I believe, to be a friend of the sylvania is the heart of the republic" my If the sentiment be say they are for the Union and the consti- That heart will pulsate only in unison with be distributed alike to every part, and dis-Neither fanaticism

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THE Office of the Lancaster Savings in stitution is open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M., until

ire requested to call at the Office with as little delay a wessible and receive the new certificates now being in uad in exchange for those its ued prior to June 6th, 1850 n order that the Institution may proceed in the regular renearching of business.

By Order of the Board of Trustees. E. SCHEAFFER, Presiden A. K. ROBERTS, Sec'y. oct 30 tf 41

ADIES' FANCY FURS .- JOHN FAREIRA NO. 284, MARKET Street, above 8th, Philadelphia L NO. 284, MARKET Street, above 8th, Philadelphi Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANC FURS, for Ladies and Children. J. F. would call the a tention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortmen tention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment. Being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS, I feed confident is saying that I can offer the greac-est inducements to those in want, and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from. Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for overy article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturer's prices. JOIN FAREIRA, sept 16.354m 284 Market Street.

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How idle and fallacious the charge of the state of the Union; and entertaining the views he does as to the dangerous tendencies of the doctrines of certain political parties in the country, the obligation on

the present Executive to communicate his apprehensions became imperative. Senators may scout and discard the reasoning of that officer, but they should remember that President Washington, even in his early day, felt required to warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of geosigraphical parties in our country, and efforts

to array one section of the country against another; and that Thomas Jefferson compared this sectional agitation to the startling alarm of a fire-bell in the night. Nor, sir, will exceptions to the language used

the motives of

by the President serve to break the force of his overwhelming argument in support of what he regards as the true policy of if the senator is willing to hear them. Mr. Wade. Well, let us have your the nation. I agree, sir, that the criticism

racy.

of the action of a large class of his fellow- opinions, if you please. citizens by the President, and the condemnation of the tendency of such action, however strongly qualified in protectives of the actors, is a most delicate task, and should only be performed on great occasions; but the President has -men seeking political power by means that would hazard the peace of the country; people of the Territory all the law-making and I think the people will agree that they deserve the rebuke. But, sir, it is not my main purpose to be sufficient, the people have a law-making States in which it now exists."

-now that he is near the end of his term of office and when my motives cannot be misunderstood-that I believe time and experience will prove the wisdom of most of his measures, and that the day is not far in the future when the purity and patriotism of his motives will be acknowledged by

But, sir, senators have been endeavoring to determine what questions have been settled by the result of the late election,

settled by the result is, that James Buchan- gratified to see it decided. an is to be President for four years from the 4th of March next, and that John C. fact is, that the principles of the Democratic party, as defined at Cincinnati and expounded by Mr. Buchanan-the most prominent feature being that the people of the States who go into the Territories shall enjoy the right to determine the character of their own recal institutions in their own 1861. Another fact as distinctly settled negative.

is, that the modern and miscalled republican party, against which the democracy party, with its intolerant dogmas of faith.

the figures show that they were in a minority legislature. That is all. in all but eight. He certainly ought to have Why, Mr. President, who in the North

tionalism against such a party. lieve that the people of a Territory, while | their domestic institutions. clude slavery ?

islature of a Territory ?

our country anticipated with alarm.

But it is far otherwise with the democ-

Mr. Wade. I want to know what Mr. Buchanan's opinions are in regard to the constitutional difficulty which has been so often spoken of ? . Mr. Bigler. I cannot answer the sena-

tor as to Mr. Buchanan's views of the constitutional question. I can give my own,

> Mr. Bigler. It is no new proposition that the senator from Ohio has presented. It has been here before, and discussed before; and I endeavored, at least upon one occasion, to make myself understood.-Its terms are explicit. It confers upon the clared as follows : power which Congress possesses under the | I believe it to be the settled purpose of constitution. If the authority delegated the northern people to limit slavery to the

> is of very little importance, but still I am willing to express it. I am of opinion that that the members of the House who voted

I have a word to say. I am quite sure, sir, that one great fact a legal question, and I, for one, should be

Mr. Wade. The reason why I asked the to a pending bill, proposed to declare what was the true intent and meaning of those peculiar words in the Nebraska bill, namely, that it was intended that the people, through their territorial legislature, should have the power to prohibit slavery in the for a moment ? way, including that of domestic slavery— are to be in the ascendency till the year are not mistaken, the senator voted in the am not mistaken, the senator voted in the

Mr. Bigler. Mr. President, every member of this body understands that subject I intended. contended, has been found in a minority in very well. The senator from Illinois upon twenty-three out of the thirty-one States, the other side did offer that proposition as and has been rejected in the Union by a an amendment to what is known as the popular majority of not less than one Toombs bill. He offered it to a bill to illion three hundred and seventy-five which it was not germaine, and I should thousand, being a minority of more than all not have voted for it, however I had bethe votes cast for their candidate, and in a lieved in its truth. It was out of place minority in the Northern States alone of when offered to a bill where the question near two hundred thousand. Another is, did not properly arise. But not only that, that the modern American or know-nothing | sir; a vote in the Senate of the United and against which the democracy also con- agreed on all hands to be unnecessary, if tended, has been repudiated in thirty out not improper. I declared my views upon of the thirty-one States, and by a popular that occasion, and I voted against the majority of over two millions. But the result seems to be misunderstood on this point, I mean simply to express the

even by senators. The senator from New opinion that, should the question be sub-Hampshire has evidently not liked the re- mitted to the Supreme Court, the decision turns of the election well enough to look at would be that the people have the right, them, or he would not claim a large majority under the Kansas-Nebraska law, to control for the republicans in eleven States, when the subject of slavery, through their local

recognise and maintain it till 1858, and to provide that the issue of slave parents, if sold to a slave State in the mean time, should be slaves for life, virtually attemp-ted, according to their own doctrine, to increase the number of slaves by act of Congress. Many persons are in the habit of con-

trial the closer will her people cling to the

"I do that, though the controversy between the

CARDS.

TUNIUS B. KAUFMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to his residence, in Duka street door south of the Farmers' Bank' near the Court House

REMOVAL.-WILLIAM S. AMWEG, ATTORNEY KAT LAW, has removed his office from his former place nto North Duke street opposite the new Court House, apr 8 ff 12

t112 **Demoval.--ISAAC E. IIIESTER--Attorney at Law** posite the new Court House. Lancaster, Pa, apl william whiteside, surgeon

DENTIST — Office in North Queen street, 3d door from Orange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhaeffer's Book Store. Laucaster, may 27, 1856. iy 16

TEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY

A ldus J. Neff, Attorney at Law .--Office with B. A. Shieffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, A B. A. Shieffer, Esq., south-west corner of Cent next door to Wager's Wine Store, Lancaster, Pa. may 15, 1855 1y-17 James Black.-Attorney at Law. Office in E. King street. two doors east of Lechler's Hotel. Lan-caster, Pa. & & All business connected with his profession. and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds. Mortgages, Wille, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15.

Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician. L to Dr. M'Allister. Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First Ger-man Reformed Church. Lancaster, April 17 (1413) (tf-13) **MEDICAL.**-DR, Jas. J. Strawn, late ef Philadel-phia, and a Graduate of the Volume late ef Philadel-M EDICAL.-DR. Jas. J. Strawn, late of Philadel M phia, and a Graduate of the University of Penn'a., o. 1846, has located himself and opened an Office in the Vil-lage of Paradise, Lancaster county, where he can st all times be consulted, except when professionally engaged. may 13

Dailroad House, European style Hotel Jud Restaurant, No. 48 Commercial and No. 87 Clay Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. HALEY & THOMPSON, jan 2 tf-50 Proprietors.

AMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at D Law, Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer. Office. No. 4 North Duke street, opposite the Court House. REFERS TO

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Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston, Pittsburg, William Bigler, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward,
Alex. Jordan, Babury,
Peter McCall, Esq., Phanager,
Joshua W. Comiy, Esq., Danville,
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