

Stradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 17, 1817. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR

FRANCIS R. SHUNK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

> OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY. No Mistaire.

for im a diste prosecution. No dat networked by made. We shall positively SUE EVERY ACCOUNT MORE THAN for more than a year, will do well to pay up and save costs We'are compelled to be thus rigid-simply because we owe money, and must pay it; and our only resource is the amount due from delinquent subscribers, for alteress ig, job work Ac.

To the few who have been prompt and panetial in paying their dies—westender our thanks.

A CARD.

The unders good return their heartfelt neknowledgments t those individuals—and particularly to the Labres—who so cond-ty and realously labored to secure our property from destrucon on the occasion of the disastrous fire of Friday last. The cheerial and prompt endeavors to lessen the ending type held in grateral temembrance. Towarda, March 15, 17-17.

MONTANYES & CO

MONTANYE & FOX N. N. BETTS. H. S. & M. C. MERCUR.

J KINGSBERY, JR

Hon. David Wilmot's Speech.

We publish this week the speech of ou Represent tive in Congress, delivered on the celebrated provise to the three million bill, proposed by him. We find the Esq., was on fire, and only saved through great exfollowing comments upon his speech in the Wilkes B .rre Farmer :- "There has been an attempt to produce the impression, that Mr. W. is animated in this movement by a sympathy with the abolitionists. No representation could be more unjust or untrue. We know him to be as much opposed to that fanatical sect or party. and to their principles and purposes, as any man living. He is merely a thorough and true democrat, imbued with a deep love of the soil, even beyond his affections, for the artificial denizen, who assumes to lord over it. called man. He sees that the cursed presence of the elave, blights and mars the beauty of Nature, and immeasurably contracts its productions. And while he denies the right of the citizens of the free, to interfere in any respect with the institutions of the slave States, either by word or deed, he yet claims their right as constituting a majority of thirteen seventeenths of the whole free population of the Unian, to declare that territory which is now free, shall remain so. This is as far from abolitionism as Heaven from Earth, for by it nothing is proposed to be abolished. By it, things are merely left as they are found. In short, it is a mere acknowledgment that to the "bounteous mother of mankind" man owes every thing, and by no act of his should her beauty, harmony and fruitfulness, be diminished."

The Nominations.

We find in the last Democratic Union, the following very appropriate and seasonable article in relation to the nominations lately made by the Democratic State Convention. We cheerfully commend them to the attention

of our readers. mity, and Monnis Longsthern, for the office of Canal

The re-nomination of our present patriotic Executive will be hailed by every Democrat throughout the length and breadth of the Keystone State, as an act eminently due that distinguished statesman, for the faithful and honest manner in which he has discharged his public duties as Chief Magistrate of the State. We defy even the viperous tongue of Federal slander, to find one sear in his character, on which to fasten for a moment. His straight-forward course has ever been far above the truckling meanness of hypocrisy, flattery, or the hope of reward, other than the approval of a pure conscience, and the just plaudits of a discriminating and grateful Demacrary. In every station in which the people have seen fit to place him, he has truly and faithfully served them, and without wavering or hesitancy, has done his WHOLE DUTY. When his merits and qualifications shall come up in remembrance before the Democracy of the Keystone State, on the second Tnesday of Octobor next, he will be sustained by an old fashioned Democratic majority.

Mounts Longstures, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a man truly of the peopleknown of the people, and loved by the people. His brivate as well as public life will bear the test of the

We shall seize an early opportunity to speak more fully of the merits of this gentleman-but for the present, let it suffice, that he will receive the largest vote ever given for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania."

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE -An election was held on Tuesday 9th inst. in New Hampshire, for memhers of the State Legislature, four members of Congress Governor, Lieut, Governor, For Governor, Anthony Colby, the present incumbent, was candidate of the whige, Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, of the Independents, and Jared W. Williams of the Radical Democrats. For Congress, the following were the candidates:

Whig.-Ichabod Goodwin, Joel Eastman, James Wilson, H. A. Bellows.

Independent.-Amos Tucker, G. W. Stevens, John Preston, Jared Perkins.

Radical Democrats.-B. W. Jenness, C. H. Peaslee, S. Dinsmoor, J. H. Johnson.

We learn by the N. Y. Sun of the 12th inst., that the Democrats have carried everything. The average Deocratic majority in the State is from 1,500 to 2,500, being a very large gain.

INFORTANT EBON MEXICO. - The New York papers e main a rumor to the effect that Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna had a battle at Monterey, and Santa Anna was driven from the field. The report needs confirmation, and is not very generally credited,

Cor. Baxros, it is said, retuses to accept the appoint ment of Major General, unless Scott, Taylor and Butler are re-called from Mexico. We hardly credit it.

Tremendous Conflagration in Towarda. Great destruction of property.-The Court House, "Claremont House," Stores, Shops and dwellings burned.

hecked, and sweeping before it building after building until there were none within is reach.

The fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock, and niginated in the roof of a building occupied as a store by N. N. Betts, and in a very few moments communicated with the contiguous buildings on cuther side. The large three story store owned and occupied by the Messis, Montanyes -the Claremont House and adjacent buildings, and the Court House were soon enveloped in one sheet of flames. Inless than two hours more than twenty buildings were consumed by the insatiate element.

Every building on the south side of the public square, and east side of Main street as far down as E.7. We are preparing all accounts on our thicks of more square, and east side of Main street as far down as than one years' standing, or collection, and as soon as we can. M. C. Arnout's Brick house, was destroyed. The arrange them they will be placed in the hands of a mag strate | beautiful Brick Block on the west side of Main street was several times on fire, but ultimately sav-ONE YEAR OLD. Those who know thems less indebted ed through the almost superhuman exertion of our citizens. The Bridge was at one time considered in the most imminent danger, the roof being on fire in several places.

The wind blew from the Northwest, which threw the force of the blaze partly toward the river, and was a fortunate circumstance, for had the fire crossed Main street, Heaven only knows where it could

We will not pretend to estimate with accuracy the less; but it cannot be less than 30 or \$40,000. More than twenty-five families have, by this calamity, been left houseless, and many have lost all

they possessed. The buildings south of the seat of the fire, situated on Bridge street, were several times on fire, the air being filled with burning fragments of shingles, which alighting on the roofs communicated fire to

a number of buildings. The Brick dwelling house of Burton' Kingsbery,

ertion, after the wooden comice was partly destroyed The building in which the fire communicated was owned by J. Kingsbery, Mrs. Rice, and David Cash, Montanye & Fox, with Dry Goods' stores, and L. mostly saved. Mr. Betts is nearly or quite covered by an insurance; the others were not insured.

The large wooden building occupied by the Carter. It was occupied by them as a Dry Goods ry Mercur's Hat store and dwelling, and by J. B. Ford as a dwelling, and Mrs. Lewis, Tailoress .-Messrs. Mercurs had lately erected a large and commodious store house in the rear of their store, which was filled with grain, flour, &c. Their goods were mostly removed, and their loss, though very heavy, is, we are glad to say, in some measure, covered by an insurance of \$6,000. Dr. Carter is fully insured. The remainder are sufferers to various amounts.

The old harness-shop of M. C. Arnout was also must be trailing.

The large dwelling house, occupied by Mrs Spalding, and owned by J. Kingsbery, was not insured, and is a total loss. Mrs. S., we regret to

say, suffered the loss of most her household goods. The large and newly erected building owned by Montanye & Betts, on the corner, was occupied by Montanyes' & Cu., as a store: C. Pratt's Grocery "In otedience to the unanimous expression of the A. Moody, Meat Market; Powell & Penepacker, Democracy of Pennsylvania, in State Convention as Tailor shop; U. Mercur's Law office, and Mrs sembled, we nail to our mast-head the flag agreed upon Kipp, Tailoress. In the third story was the Sons It will be observed, by reference to the proceedings of building were very generally carried out. Messrs. FRANCIS R. SHUNK has been, re-nominated as the was also insured a portion of its value. The Sons Democratic candidate for Governor with signal unani- of Temperance lose the fixtures of their Hall, &c., amounting to some \$75.

> D. F. Barstow's building, occupied by D. C. Halk's Tin shop, east of Montanye's, was consumed. The building is a total loss. Mr. Hall was insured, and der in the first degree, and the Judge sentenced him to his loss will be triffing.

The two small buildings adjacent were owned by J. Kingsbery, and occupied by Solomon Cooper barber, and Capt. J. M. Gillson's Grocery. Mr Cooper loses considerable, and Capt. G. a small

The "Claremont House," and much of the furture, with the barn, was owned by J. D. Montanye and occupied by G. W. Mersereau. The forme

was partially insured. N. Tuttle's Boot & Shoe Store, and the building adjacent, occupied as a dwelling by S. Rowles,

were burned; the property being removed. Messrs, Montanye's & Co's, large store house wa consumed with most of its contents, consisting of

grain, flour, &c., loss considerable. In the rear was Wm. Trout's blacksmith shop, which was also consumed. Building total loss-

tools, &c., saved. The Court House was next destroyed by the fire, and as if in revenge for being stopped in its pro

strictest scrutiny. A firm and consistent Democrat from gress, slowly and steadily devoured it. Mr. Black, his earliest youth, his nomination cannot fail to meet the Jailor, is a loser to a small amount. The prison with the cordial approbation of the Democracy of the ers were conveyed to a place of safety by the Sheritf.

No estimate can be correctly formed of the aggregate or individual losses. The goods which were removed were many of them injured or missing; so that the merchants themselves are as yet unable to tell the amount they have actually suffered.

PLAIRFIELD BARR .- The receivers of the Plainfield Bank announce that they are now in possession of as sets, consisting of real estate, money, stocks in other con porations, and principally in notes and bills receivable, to an amount-which they believe more than sufficient to redeem at par the whole amount of bills of that Bank now in circulation. They further say that they," Have not yet been able to ascertain with entire certainty the amount of bills in circulation, nor can they foresee what losses may be incurred in the collection of debte, nor on General. the sales of stock they now hold. Unless this should be nuch greater than they anticipate, the bill-holders, they think, will eventually be paid in full."

DECLIARD .- The telegraphic despatch of the Ledger rom Washington, dated March 10, says, that "The Cábinet yesterday, after a session of six hours, refused to accede to the demand of Major General Benton, that Generals Scott, Taylor, Butler and Patterson should b ecalied.".

Mr. Benton has this morning sent into the Preside declination of his commission as Major General.

THE PERSETUANIA LEGISLATURE, adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock, M.

More of that "Ruin."

We find the following paragraphs in the Danville In telligencer. Comment is needless:- The Iron Busi ness, in Columbia county, is the very flourishing condition. The Montour Rolling Mill is in full and success On Friday last our town witnessed a most awful ful operation, making railroad iron, with plenty of work and destructive conflagration, raging for hours un- to do for a long period of time. The Montour Company now have three Furnaces in blast, and are just heating and preparing the large new stack for its immense us of pig metal. The Company are also enlarging their Mill, and adding several additional Puddling Furnscen to their stupendous works. In addition to the four Furnaces of the Company, there are four other Anthracite Furnaces in the vicinity, sending forth pig metal on a arge scale. In all parts of the county the Furnaces are ited up, and yielding large supplies of good iron.

We understand that a company is now formed to start nother Rolling Mill at this place, to be got ready for work by next fall. It will be on the Canal at the upper end of town. Here will be another job for our foundries and machine shops, to prepare the engines and all the rastings and machinery for the new mill. This will make the third Rolling Mill at Danville. We now have fire Anthracite Furnaces in blast at the town, and three in the variouty of it-8 in all.

Benj. Perty, John Foley, and Wm. Hancock, are reported to be some of the capitalists who are about starting the mill. All of them are men of experience in the iron business, and amply responsible. Success to their enterprise.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS FOR IRELAND. -The follow ng is the resolution passed by both Houses of Congress uthorizing government vessels to transport provisions to

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress as-sembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to place at the disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedoman, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland such contribuions as may be made for their relief; and that the said Secretary be also authorised to place at the disposal of Captain Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop of war Jamestown, for the like purpose; or, if the he Secretary shall be of opinion that the public interest will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to despatch said vessels upon the

How IT STANDS ABBOAD .- We find in the money rticle of the Philadelphia Ledger, the following signiand occupied by J. Kingsbery Jr., N. N. Betts and | ficant paragraph :-" The Lancaster Tribune saye, a large amount of the notes of the Susquehanna County Buchelor tailor shop. The goods in the stores were Bank are in circulation in that quarter. These notes were some time since selling at a discount of fifty per cent.; and by the last report of the Auditor General, it appears the circulation of this Bank was \$95,625; for Messra Mercur's, was owned by them, and Dr. the redemption of which they hand \$4,873 14 in specie, being almost twenty dollars circulation for one dollar store, and by the latter as a Grocery store, by Hen- in specie! The public should be cautious about touching the notes of this concern."

THE RUMORED BATTLE .- We find in the North merican, of the 12th inst., the following paragraph in relation to the rumored battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna :- "There was no confidence in the report through the city yesterday, and the Hon. Lewis Cass, who arrived in our city yesterday, states that he left Mr. Buchanan at Baltimore in the morning. From a conversation with him he learned that despatches had been eceived at Washington from Gen. Taylor, dated thirtysix hours after the supposed battle, and there is nothing burned ;-the loss we could not ascertain, though it | in reference to an actual collision. The inference there ore is irresistible that the intelligence is premature."

> "CONFORT FOR THE OPPOSITION."-The election New York seem to be going hard against the Federalists. Rochester is Democratic by 300 malority .- Utica by 212 majority-and Butfalo goes Federal by a reduced majority. If the Federalists will " aid " and " comfort' the Mexicans, the people will not " aid " and " comport the Federalists.

NEWSPACER POSTAGE.-It should be remembered by individuals who are in the habit of sending newspape by the party, with emotions of unalloyed satisfaction .- of Temperance Hall. The moveable articles in the to friends, that under the law adopted by last session of Congress, newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the Delegates to the 4th of March Convention, that Montanye's are partially insured, and the building the publication office, have to pay three cents postage. Under the late law, they paid but one cent.

> GULLTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE Riggs, a colored man, was tried in the Oyer and Terminer at Pottsville last week, for the murder of Charles Gemder, a German. The jury found him guilty of mur- Providence has filled this land of freedom, and

QUITE POSSIBLE !- We find in the Argus, in an article giving the result of the Democratic State Convention, the following prediction :- Mr. Overfield, a locofoco member of the Senate, declared in the Convention that if " Mr. Shunk was nominated, he would most cer-

tainly be nominated-depend upon it." FEDERAL STATE CONVENTION .- This body assemembled at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., and after a stormy session, nominated Gen. James Irvin, of Centre county, as ; a candidate for Governor, and Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland county, for Canal Commi

Gov. Shunk has again nominated to the Senate John M. Forster, to be President Judge of the 15th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

Mr. John H. Steck, of Philadelphia, has just ublished a likeness of Governor Shunk, lithographed from a Daguerreotype, by Wagner and M'Guigan. It is a faithful likeness.

CONFIRMATION OF JUNGE BELL-We annuouce, with real pleasure, the confirmation, by the Senate, of Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, recently nominated to the Supreme Bench, by Gov. Shunk.

The Hon, JAMES BUCHANAN has sent a donation of one hundred dollars for the relief of the suffering Irish. to his friends in Lancaster.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned sine

die on Friday last, after a session of eight weeks. A SINGULAR SPECTACLE.-The Maryland Statesman a new Democratic paper recently

started in Baltimore, says: "The singular spectacle is now presented to the world of the three senior officers of our army keeping up a fire both . in their renr and in their front," warring, at the same time, against their own government. We do not wonder that the President should want a Lieutenant

A RENEGADE .- There is a Colonel in the Mexican army, named Torrey, who is an American by birth, and was formerly in the U.

Good for Pittsburg.-Six hundred and welve steamboats have been built at Pittsburg in the last sixteen years-thirty-one the past

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN .- Sailors are very arce at this port at the present time. As high s \$22 per month for a voyage to the West Indies, has been given the past week .- Bost. Trav.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ADVANCE UPON SAN LUIS. -The New Orleans Bulletin has conversed freely with officers of the army recently from Monterey, who give the following intelligence respecting Taylor's movements, who it appears, is about to advance upon San Luis Po

As regards the actual position of affairs there, it is believed Santa Anna has no idea of advancing from San Luis, with a view to attack Gen. l'avlor at Saltillo, or rather twenty miles in advance of that place, where he is now posted with the main body of his army. The force under the actual command of Gen. Taylor, is about 6000 men, all volunteers, except four batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of dragoons-the former about 300 men, and the latter 150 in all. The force at Monterey is about 2000 men-also volunteers; Gen. Taylor has not a regular infantry soldier with him, the whole having been withdrawn for the operations on the sea soast, under Gen. Scott-he is, however, to be reinforced by five or six regiments of the volunteers, actually arrived or shortly expected, and when joined by them. his intention, and indeed his orders are, to move forward, and he is making all his arcaugements to do so by the 1st of April .-Among other preparations, he is constructing small water tanks, to be carried on pack mules, with a supply of that necessary, to enable the army to cross the desert, where for a distance of 90 miles there is only one watering place, and that only for a limited number at a timea mule will carry two of these miniature tanks each containing 10 or 20 gallons.

At the present moment, Gen. Taylor has most ample supply of provisions, and also full means of transportation, all of which latter is actively employed in bringing up full supplies of everything from Camargo, preparatory to the intended forward movement, for which the most extensive and active preparations are be-

ing made. The force concentrating under Gen. Scott and intended for the attack on Vera Cruz, will be from 13 to 14,000 men, at least one half of which will be regulars-it is thought they cannot be before Vera Cruz until the last of this month-the city, it is, believed, will be abandoned, but the castle defended. The opinions are various, not as to the final result, but as to the time that will be required to reduce it. If the resistance is any way serious, it is thought some weeks, if not months, will be required.

As regards the subsequent operations, all agree as to the difficulties and absence of any decisive results in penetrating into the interior, even if it could be done in the most successful

The policy of Santa Anna will be to let us advance into the interior, should such be the intention, without risking a general battle, but to harass our march-cut off our supplies and stragglers, and where an opportunity occurs, crush a detachment and destroy our foraging

All those from whom we have obtained the information on which our present remarks are founded, unite in the opinion that the capture of the city of Mexico would have no more bearing on the result of the war, or tend to procure a peace, than the capture of Monterey, and that if we attempt to march there, no general battle would be risked to preserve the capital, except it could be given on terms that would rensuccess certain; but that the Mexicans would depend upon harassing us upon our march—defending the passes and defiles, so as to occasion us severe losses, and after we got to the city to cut off all supplies, as well as further reinforcements, and let the army gradually melt away and become reduced by naural causes, disease and the casualities which attend every army in an enemy's country.

Resolutions of the State Convention.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on were adopted <

1. Resolved. That the members of this convenion are deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude for the abundance with which a bountiful for the great prosperity that pervades the country in its moral and social condition, and in all th industrial and productive pursuits of the people, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and

2. Resolved. That we, in common with the hose of Ireland and other parts of Europe, on whom the hard and withering hand of famine is laid, and whose miseries are aggravated by despotic rulers, who rob labor of its just reward ind impoverish the many for the benefit of the

. 3. Resolved, That it is a source of gratificawitness the christian and republican spirit which countries, and that we recommend to our friends throughout the Commonwealth to make the most liberal contributions in money and provisions according to the extent of their ability,

for their relief 4. Resolved, That the increased prosperity and power of our great country, the result of her free institutions, and the faithful administration of the government, are satisfactory evidence that the accustomed war-cry of our opponents as to the ruin to be accomplished by the tariff of 1846. will fail to have any other effect than to excite a feeling of ridicule towards the authors of these senseless predictions. Our farming, manufaturng and other industrial interests, are in the highest state of prosperity, and are not injurous-

ly affected by the operations of the present tariff. 5. Resolved. That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and purity of the President and Vice President of the several heads of departments, and recognise in the performance of their high constitutional duties the just evidence of the ability and energy with which they have performed the duties of the high sta-

tions entrusted to them. 6. Resolved, That it is with pride and grati-Secution we present Francis R. Shunk, as our candidate for Governor; his private character is irreproachable, and his long public services aford the surest guaranty of his future fidelity and devotion to the public interests, and to sound Democratic principles. During his present term, his administration has been distinguished for an inflexible adherence to the cardinal principles of Democracy, sound economy and a rigid maintenance of the public faith; his whole conduct, as well as the usages the party, emphatically pointed to his renomination, and his e-election will be sustained by the suffrages of an honest and intelligent people.

7. Resolved. That we heartily approve of has so repeatedly urged upon the Legislature to jer that makes laws—a power that demands of has been falling back into decreptinde and the has been falling back into

Later from the Army of Occupation. be applied to Banking Institutions; the establishbe applied to Banking Institutions; the executes the prerogative of enforcing obedience, the profits of labor in reference to the Banks I could not understand the distinction the genchartered at the last session receives our decided tleman was pleased to make, when he said approbation, and as we believe, the approbation of the people; and we entirely approve of the and its being another." I know of no sorer. approbation, and as we believe, the approbation of the people; and we entirely approve of the people; and upright course which he has eighty distinct from its attributes. Sovereign pursued in interposing his veto to all corpora-tions chartered for individual gain by which an exemption was thus asked and conferred from ereignty in the hands of the people. They, the ordinary responsibilities of individual enter-

prize. 8. Resolved, That in the Hon. Morris Longstreth we have a candidate for Canal Commissioner of whom the Democracy may well be Constitution, and in the exercise of the power proud. His inflexible integrity, high order of given, this Government is sovereign; and with talents, and sound Democratic principles, commend him to the cordial support and affection the governments of the States are sorereign.

of every Democrat in Pennsylvania. 9. Resolved, That the recent action of the Senate of the United States, in the expulsion of Thomas Ritchie, the able and faithful exponent of the ductrines of democracy, whose long life has evinced his fearless devotion to the maintenance of the great principles of free government, meets with our decided condemnation .-The entire freedom of the press in the examination of the conduct of public men in relation to phblic measures, is essential to the preservation of our liberties, and any attempt to coerce silence by punishment, will not fail to visit the authors of such a measure with the reprobation of every citizen who values the inestimable privileges of American freemen.

10. Resolved, That James R. Snowden the late officient State Treasurer, is entitled to the us that this Government stands as a naked trugrateful thanks of the Democracy, for the servi- tee for the States, and that the States are joint ces he has rendered the Commonwealth, in the tenants and co-sovereigns over the territories of successful performance of his official duties, and that his removal by the federalists, shows how can form no idea of a co-partnership in surer. hypocritical were their shallow and fraudulent pretences put forth during the campaign of the territories, and that this Government holds

11. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to give an undivided and hearty support to the co-sovereigns" can exercise over their propernominations of this convention. Our candidates are eminently worthy of the support of the Democratic party and the people, and no how large is the control of Pennsylvania over Democrat who is true to his profession will it? Without stopping to inquire where the permit himself, directly or indirectly, from any ause, to oppose them.
12 Resolved. That we are in favor of a

vigorous and energetic prosecution of the existng war with Mexico, repudiating the "masterinactivity" policy, as unwise and impolitic. and only calculated to prolong the war, and check the patriotism which the justice of our case has, in such an eminent degree produced throughout the United States.

.13. Resolved, That the removal from the rious offices at Washington of every opponent of the National Administration, or of Democratic principles and measures, has been long called r and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party, and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed

Mr. R. C. Hale, from the Committee on Address, made report.

[The address will appear hereafter.]

Speech of Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania,

[CONCLUDED FROM FREST PAGE.] When southern gentlemen sit down and revise their estimates of the value of the Union, no fears need be entertained of a dissolution from that quarter. Not that I doubt the bravery of the South. I know that they dare do all that brave men dare do, in vindication of their rights. I would be afraid to invade their rights. would expect, from their known character, and from the stand they have heretofore taken in defence of State-sovereignty & State-rights. a manful and spirited resistance. But, sir, I am not afraid to do right. The South dissolve the Union without just cause! The Union is valuable to all, especially valuable to the South. The Union dissolved, sir, and it is my deliberate conviction that southern slavery could not exist twenty years. The South, sir, equally Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which with the North, places a proper estimate upon

the value of the Union. there is Mother reason, and a most substantial one, why this Amendment should be made now, and to this Bill. For what is this appropriation to be made? To make peace. How to make peace, I inquire, sir? Not to purchase a humiliating peace. No one supposes this. What return, then, are we to have for this money ? Territory, sir, territory .--My friend, the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.) hows; people of the country, deeply sympathize with the admits it, sir; I thank him for the admissign, it is frank, it is true. The chairman of the same committee in the Senate, (Mr. Sevier.) makes the same distinct admission .-His language on this subject is explicit. He says:

"The intelligence possessed by the President, gives them reason to believe, that upon a States have double the population of the slate ion to the benevolent and and philanthropic, to certain edvance to be made, to pay the expenses of their army, (the Mexicans,) and other setts furnished more men for carrying on animates the people of these United States in expenses, they would be willing to cede that extending aid to their suffering brethern in other portion of their territory which he had named." pened this? Not from any want of pairtous Upper California and New Mexico.]

Why are we to pay the expense of their army ! It is hard erough to fight them, and to the men who labor are slaves, you cannot play pay the expenses of our own army, as the war arms in their hands; and it is the free lib s going on. Ay, sir, the Mexicans "would ing man who constitutes the strength and be willing to cede Upper California and New fence of his country on the field of battle. Mexico." This, sir, is the return we are to have for "paying the Mexican army." Yet, mitted, I believe, send more nen into the first the Mexico." sir, when the Bill is before the House, appro- than the entire six original slave States. priating the very money which is to purchase territory, northern men, as an excuse to vote against my Amendment, tell us they believe no territory is to be acquired; that the movement is untimely and out of place; that it is throwing an agitating and distracting question into our councils-breaking the unity of the party. An agitating question, sir! If the South, the minority, will yield, there will be it that Virginia, the "mother of States" no "agitation" upon this subject. I implore my friends of the South to stop the "agitation of this delicate question." They have it in their own hands.

Sir, my reasons for moving in this matter at the time I did, have been given. I saw the York, before Pennsylvania-and now the licy of the Administration as clearly then, as I see it now. Every man with his eyes open must see it. Territory is to be acquired, and money is asked to aid in its acquisition .-I am ready, I am anxious to give the money ; but I seek in the act which appropriates it, a guarantee that free territory shall be preserved from the aggression of slavery—that it shall wholly owing to slavery in the one sad of be sealed up and held sacred for freedom .-This is what I seek.

One gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Rhett) submitted a long constitutional argument on this question, and one, which it seemed to me, frittered away all the powers of this Government. I tried to follow him in his sumes or wastes less. Nothing is neglect than three slaves, while he of source in the state of ideas of sovereignty, but his refinements were by him; his eye sees everything that i too nice for my comprehension. I became lost attention. It is the enterprise. he just and decided course of Governor Shunk in the mists and cloude of constitutional refine- and the economy of free labor. That he is the control of the ments. I understand by sovereignty, the pow-

ty is known by its stributes and its powers.
The theory of our Government places all sor. sir, are the true source of this right which we call sovereignty. But in a political and legal sense, sovereignty resides in the States and in this Government. Within the limits of the in the limits of their respective constitutions They exercise different and distinct powers, yet each in the powers exercised are sorer. eign. The right of the people to alter or remodel their constitutions, is a right which the theory and practice of our Government main-

tleman from South Carolina, which places the sovereignly exclusively in the people, would strongly conflict with the opinions held by that school of constructionists, in the case of Rhode Island. I recollect that they denied the authority of the people of Rhode Island to re-construct and remodel their organic law. In one breath, the gentleman makes sovereignty reside in the people ; and the next in the States. Indeed, he makes it reside everywhere and any. where, except in this Government. He tells the Union. This, sir, is novel. I couless ! eignty. Suppose, sir, that the State do onn 1844, that they would proscribe proscription. , them merely as trustee, will the gentleman inform me what acts these "joint-tenants and

tains. That part of the argument of the gen-

ty ? Can South Carolina legislate for it ? and if so, for how much, or to what extent? And right of property is, one thing is clear, the States can act upon territory only through this General Government. I maintain that this Government, so far as the territory of the Union is concerned, sovereign within the limits of the Constitution.

Every argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett.) against my amendment, applies with equal force against the Ordinance of 1767, and against the Missouri compromise. Great questions of constitutional right-of the rights of the people and the States-are not determined by parallels of latitude and longitude. If this proposition invades the constitutional rights of the South, then did the Missouri compromise. If we have no right to say, that slavery shall not exist in New Mexico and California, than we had no right to say that is should not go north of the Missouri compro-

I would have been glad, as objections have been made to the manner of introducing the question, to have had an opportunity of intolucing an independent proposition, standing isolated and alone. But every man knows that no such opportunity has or can be offered, ander the rules of this House. Those who my they would support such a proposition, butorpose my Amendment, know that it is uterly impossible to get it before the House. A resulution of that character can only be brought before the House by suspending the rules, and that requires a vote of two-thirds. Action might be had upon it, by offering it on resolution day, and immediately demanding the previous question; but such a day we have not had since the early part of the session, and will not again have to its close; and, again, I would not attempt to force through so important proposition under the press of the previous question, and without opportunity for one word of debate. I had a resolution drawn for more than three weeks, and could not advance so ht. as to obtain the floor and make a motion that he rules be suspended to receive it. I also doned it as idle and useless, and came back to this bill as the proper and only place where I could bring my Proposition before the House.

Sir, I have said before, that I have no morbid sympathies upon the subject of slavers still, I regard it as a great social and political evil-a blight and deadly mildew upon any country or State in which it exists. I regard it as the most difficult and dangerous problem which we will have to work out in this free Government. If we go back to the period of the establishment of our Constitution, we fin there were six slave and seven free States; if stave States containing an area of some of thousand square miles more that the free, with about an equal population. Now, these in Why is this ? In the Revolution, Massacht pened this? Not from any want of patriotte on the part of the South, but from the wants ability, growing out of this institution. When that Penusylvania would be more for ward the they in the vindication of the honor of country; but because she has the men, i owing to this peculiar institution of the South they have them not. Their laborers cannot take up arms; indeed, they dare not for them into military organizations, and terd them the use of the weapons of war-State which has ever been foremost in " cation of the rights of the States, and of liberties of the People-why is it that the of the glorious "Old Dominion" is not still the ascendant ! She stood first -before outstripped by States that have grown up in the memory of the presnt genera Why is it? Can any doubt that slavery is cause ?

Again, contrast Ohio with Kentucky has the former left so far behind the the race of prosperity and greatness? the other. There is always a lack of the ergy and enterprise in slave labor, which is be found in free labor. I verily believe the laborer of the North, who goes ion wilderness to hew himself out a home,