PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. S. GOODRICH & SON.

TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, October 6, 1847.

SPEECH OF HON. D. WILMOT. BEFORE A MEETING of his Constituents of Tioga County. AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN WELLSBORO, ON THE EVENING OF SEPT. 21, 1847.

Mr. PRESIDENT : I respond cheerfully to the call that has been made upon me by this meeting. It always affords me pleasure, to meet with any portion of my constituents: and especially, to interchange opinions with the democracy of Tioga Co., their uniform kindness and support.

When I turn to my District and constituency, it Such a constituency will reflect honor upon the humblest Representative. The democracy of the welfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, by then devotion to principle, have acquired an enviand distinction, not only in the State, but through-Pennsylvania, was the standard of correct principle, upon the question of the Tariff, maintained in the Presidential contest of 1844. Here only, upon that question, could the banners of rival and conjuding parties be distinguished. The unjust Tariff of 1842, with its burden upon labor, and its bounhes to wealth, found no favor with you. Again in 1816, after having aided in establishing a more equitable system of taxation and fevenue, you reaffirmed your verdict of '44, under circumstances of difficulty, and in the face of an opposition, that would have defeated the party in any other District in the State. Upon the ground where you stood in 14. and again battled in '46, now stands the united democracy of the State. The banner you then unfurled. s now borne with pride, by the democrats of every coarage from the past; and while we exult in the actory, let us also remember the lesson it teaches -never to surrender the " right for the expedient?" --There is a moral power in the right, which neither numbers nor high names can overcome?

Mr President; we must defer the past, for inferbe called to the performance of the high duty of selecture their Chief Magistrate. The carnest demosat, will ever be found ready for the discharge of tonce into a stillness so profound. I know not what of the vasty deep it will not come. sate in disaster and defeat. To me it has no such portentious threatning. Our people have been weared with excitement. They require rest, but and the rest of sleep. I cannot believe that democats are indifferent, to the success of their principles, or their party.-that, after having triumphed upon the great issues, State and National, which has agrated the country for the last few years, they have become weary in well doing, and are prepar of to surrender, the trophies of so many a hard bught field, into the hands of the enemy, without a singgles or an effort. No sir, the democrats of Perasylvania, I am persuaded, will be at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next, again to stableate their principles, and assert the ascenden-

Federalism is at this day the same that it has evbeen. Its organized and extensive system of troud in this State in 1838, is not forgotten. Its subequent treasonable attempts at Revolution, when an armed military force, at the command of a whigh Governor invested the Capitol of the state, and with "buck-shot and ball" sought to overawe the Legislature and resist the declared will of the peopsc. constitutionally expressed through the ballot, by, is fresh in the memories of all who hear mc. Why is his Mr. Presidents that democrats are evatom the future! The history sir, of the past, ofwha complete vindication of the general policy, time democratic party, while every page ibears e ord of the tollies and blunders of lederalism .-I is to silence this instructive lesson, taught by the astory of parties in America, that our opponents ever seek to drown the voice of the past, in noisy a.d ill-omened prophecies of the future.

I am yet sir, a young man; but the events of the few years that I have been an actor upon the stage vite, would abundantly satisfy me, if history were which party had the strongest claim upon my confidence and support. I have lived long enough to see Federalism driven from one position b another-abandoning issue after i-suc-contealing as-principles, and changing its name-prewith unpuration zeal, for the fulfilment of its gloomy propheries

. The war wood by the Bank of the United States, against the people and Government of the country, during the Administration of Gen. Jackson, proves al that I have here charged upon the federal party. of that day, will remember the desperation of Federaism, when its great Idol was struck down.-How were our ears assailed with imprecations and tures, upon the head of that good old man, who, hehful to his trust, stood like a Rock in the midst stan agained ocean, calm and resolved, beating back the surges of corruption, that for a time over-The med all beside. Federalism bewailed a con-

Again, under the administration of Mr. Van Bu-

ren, when the Banking and Paper money system, had exploded from its own inflation, that sagacious statesman and sound democrat, advised a return, on the part of the Government, to the currency of the Constitution, and the establishment of an independent Freasury, in which the public monies should be kept for public purposes, instead of being deposited in Banks, and loaned out to speculators.-The passage of this just and constitutional measure by Congress, was the occasion of renewed excitement and agitation, so violent and noisy, that the voice of reason & argument was for a time, unheedto whom I am under the deepest obligation, for ed and unheard. Both, upon the Bank, and the Independent Treasury, have the triumph of our principles been signal and complete. Federalism now is with mingled feelings of gratitude and pride __ gives soon instead of reverence to its former ldol. It openly repudiates, or carefully conceals an issue, upon which, a few years since it stood and battled as for life. The Independent Treasury, re-established and in successful, opperation, is no longer assailed. Indeed, I hazard nothing in saying that out the Union. In this Disperct, and in this only, in , a large majority of the federal party, that saw in this measure only hopeless and irrefrievable ruin, are even ignorant of the fact, that for more than a year past, it has been the established law of the

sorbing issue. To this Federalism clung, as to its last and most darling measure. The ruthless Democracy, that respected nothing venerable or good -that delighted in ruin, was about to lay its sacriligeous hand on this, the latest born and best beloved. Oh! how black-how universal was to be that ruin, which was to follow the repeal of the Tariff of 1842! "Your canals a solitude, and your Lakes a desert waste of waters," were as a shadow, to that profound abyss of min, that was to overounty in this broad Commonwealth. Let us take, whelm all classes, and all conditions. It was a rvin, that was to coine home in its desolating influences, to the fire-side of every family in this wide Union. The fires of the forges were to go out. The loud breath of the engine, and the busy eu, That distinguishes him, from the great mass of of adopted citizens, and condemning the riots and and said he would make a speech against it. Gov. hum of machinery were to be silent—the plow to stand still in the furrow, and the axe of the poincer to these enquires? Has James Irvin in any act of lications were scattered broad-cast over the State, to be no more heard in the forest. The arm of In- his life, shown either extraordinary capacity, or pe- charging Mr. Shunk with favoring Catholicy. In powerless. Oh! such a ruin! such a ruin! such ble for anything, except the faculty of growing rich on the American flag, and of the unpardonable sin a RUIN! It is frightful to look back upon the pic- without labor. He is, I believe, distinguished from of having walked in a procession at the laying of of the Hotel, I had further conversation with ment our fathers made." By this "solemn comture. The Tariff of 1842 is REPEALED. There is a all other men, in his section of the State, for the fa-the corner stone of a Catholic church. Every effort all those duties he owes to his country. If there is great noise and turnult in the land—but the sun cility with which he appropriates the profits of oth-

phecied, is again organized and in the field? Yes more talented but poor competitor, James Cooper. There was no language too vile. no epithet too inever-appealing to the people with as much confi-American people have scarned, by sore experi- ed by the closest ties, with every branch of the same vote in his hand, he was sneered at and insulted: number, if we did not constitute the entire group. Sir, we are not without examples and precedents ence, that the prosperity of a country cannot be pro- ily of Corporation. The monied aristocracy of Phi- now they are fawning around them for their votes moted by taxing the energies and industry of its ladelphia City, apprehended danger least a poor Irvin's liberality to the suffering Irish is trumpeted people. Already is the federal party avoiding the man like James Cooper, should entertain some va. abroad, and I believe it is even claimed that he is issue of a high protective tariff, and like the bank garies—some agrarian, loco foco notions about "equal- more than half Irish himself. It is disgusting to issue, in a few years, it will be openly repulliated. ity," and the "rights of the people." It would nevel follow the Whig party further in its recent abuse, The war-this hojust-this Presidential war, is now | or do to have such a man; and the matter was and present hypocritical friendship for the Irish.the sole theme of while clamor and complaint.-Our soldiers however, are doing up this business of ... Change." The nomination of Mr. Irvin by a vote ignorant of the repeated attempts of the same parwar pretty successfully, and I doubt not but an ear- of two to one in the convention, taught Mr. Cooper ty, to deprive them of the rights of ciuzenship.ly peace will find us still prospering, with enlarged boundaries, and new fields for American cuter-a friends, that mind stood a poor chance against mo- knowledge of the history of his adopted country, as prise and labor. Such sir, is a brief chapter from ney, in the councils where Federalism sat to delib- to know, that it is to the democratic party, that he the history of federalism in my day

What do our of ponents promise to themselves, or sylvania? What reasonable ground of complaint is there, against the policy or conduct of Francis R. Shunk? At what period in our history have the with corporate franchises and immunities. It will mately associated. I refer to the question between people of this state enjoyed a larger share of prosand property? Is not labor rewarded? and does power of its voracious jaws. Irvin sealed his fidel- of this subject, at this time, as having no direct not capital receive a fair return for its investment. ity to the Money Power, in his steadfast support of bearing upon the more immediate objects this What is there wrong, that they promise to make the U. S. Bank, and by his violent abuse of Gen. meeting was designed to promote: But friends have that has divided parties for the last fifteen years. We have proved by reason, and demonstrated by experience, the soundness of every principle we advocated. The whigs have continually prophecied RUIN, and as continually prophecied false. There is no issue-L affirm it with confidence-there is no issue of principle or policy, that the federal party dare present, in the approaching election for Godiving rum and overthrow of Liberty, and laboring vernor. Driven from every position-proven false in every prediction, they abandon all issues, and doggedly maintain the attitude of mere partizan opposition. They oppose Shunk, not for anything he has done or failed to do; not because of his incapacity or unfitness; but he is a democrat-a loco toen, and this is enough to soil the purest charac-Ad who participated in the intensely exciting strife ter—to taint the most spotless reputation. Against this grievous sin, a long life, faithfully and honestly devoted to the public service, weighs but as a feather in the balance. Reason and truth, are allowed to exert no influence, against partizan pre-

The Administration of Governor Shunk, has been marked by signal ability and success. Nine years story, he had been cheated out of the nomination. of mal-administration, preceded his induction into The money and the intrigues of Mr. Muhlenberg Station shattered into fragments, and proclaimed office. The credit of the State was seriously imthe country in the midst of a revolution. A Senate paired, and little confidence entertained in our ability Adadered forth its impeachments, and a party ex- to pay the interest on the Public Debt. The reversity, from the praise lavished upon him, that his nomagness, even clamored for the blood of nue from our Canals and Rail-Roads, was inconsi- mination would have secured the vote of every

indice and error.

healed; and the country sprung forward, under a rigid system of economy and accountability was world knew that; but Muhlenberg was a very bad rightfully appertaining to his high office. If, forget-existed in some of the States, and in others it was enforced throughout every department of the go- man. He was charged with abandoning a holy ofvernment: the effect of which was soon felt, in the augmentation to more than double, the former revenue of the Public works. The State interest has been promptly paid-confidence restored, and the public credit re-established upon a safe foundation This result, notwithstanding a large increase of business upon the State Improvements, has mainly been brought about, through the energy and integrity of the present Administration. Not a dollar of nest Frank Shunk," as the candidate of the demothe public monies have been squandered, or misand more faithful administration of its affairs.

While the federal party has no reasonable ground of opposition to Mr. Shunk, democrats have every directed against Francis R. Shunk. He was no aults of enemies, nor the importunity of friends, lived upon office all his life time. has ever been able to move him one jot or tittle from those great principles, upon which rests the being. A party born of bigotry and intolerance, driven from the Legislative Halls, the whole brood and a torch in the other, and commenced their la- August. On the Saturday before, the message of in the Territories of the Union, where it does not exist, In the late Presidential election, the Tariff of Constitution and the Bill of Rights, he has resisted burning churches. Federalism openly avowed its his disposal, was received and read in the House erect barriers against its encroachment; and this is 1842, was put forward as the controling and all ab- all grants of special immunities—asserting the sympathy with this party; and by pandering to its of Representatives. It was the subject of general all that the Proviso professes to do. Surely, Mr. primary truth, "that the grant of exclusive privi- intolerant spirit, turned the whole force of it, abthe remark and speculation. That day at dinner, the Buchanan would not argue, that the Slave States leges to some, is repugnant to our whole system: election, against Mr. Shunk, and in favor of its own conversation turned upon it; in which, Robert Dale alone, have the exclusive control of the subject of the intent of which is, to make firm the equal rights | candidate, Mr. Markle. Five thousand majority Owen of Indiana, Robert P. Dunlap of Maine, | slavery, throughout the length and breadth of the of all." Such is Francis R. Shunk. The plain; against Mr. Shunk in the city and county of Phila- Jacob S. Yost of Penn'a and myself took a part. I Territories of this Union. Yet it is such a construcpractical, clear headed and clear sighted man. Pure, delphia, attested that there, at least, Native Ameri- remarked that it was clear, that the two millions tion of the Constitution only, that will warrant the character of his native State.

erate. It is even so. Irvin is the MONEY candid- is indebted for the rights and privileges of Ameriate, and it elected, will be governed by the money can citizenship. to the State, by a change of Administration in Penn- of the State. The interests of money will override | Mr. President, I approach a question of momenall other consideration. It will return with an ap- tous import to the American people. One with petite sharpened by abstinence, and gorge itself which my own name has become somewhat intiperity and contentment? Is not the peaceful and will succeed monopoly, until the industry and la- offered by me, to the Three Million Appropriation industrious citizen secure in all the rights of person bor of the State, shall be completely within the Bill. I would have refrained from any discussion right! I am unable to see nor have I heard an ac- Jackson, during the whole period of his Adminis- otherwise advised, and I come to the subject with cusation against the patriotism or honesty of Francis | tration. So unrelenting was his hos ility that it fol- that confidence, which truth and a consciousness of R. Shunkt There is no ground of opposition to the lowed the Patriot into retirement. When in Con- having, to the best of my ability, discharged my duty democratic party, or its candidate, upon which a gress, he made a cowardly opposition to that act to you, and to the Country, justly inspires. If I am reasonable and candid man can stand. We have of justice, by which was refunded the fine imposed right, so straight and plain are the ways of truth, tramphed upon every issue and every measure, on the old Hero, for his desence of New Orlans, that the weakest advocate may walk therein with

> and enabled the fraudulent debtor, to maintain the sumptuous extravagance of a Prince. Sir, the brief period of federal opposition to Francis R. Shunk, furnishes a striking example of the shiftings, windings, and inconsistencies of that party. I was a member of the convention that assembled in March 1844, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Convention was nearly equally divided between Mr. Shunk, and the lamented Henry A. Muhlenberg. In accordance with my own feelings, and in obedience to the wishes of my constituents, I supported the nomination of Mr. Shunk. After several days of exciting session, the choice of the convention fell upon Mr. Muhlenberg. Well do I remember the deep sympathy expressed at the time, by the whole federal party of the State, for "honest Frank Shunk." According to their and his friends, had triumphed over the sterling honesty of Mr. Shunk. You would have supposed

> Bankrupt Law-a measure more pregnant with ini-

fice in the Church, to mingle in the corruptions and intrigues of political life. Federalism assailed his untarnished private character, charging upon him habitual vices in his daily life and conversation. A stroke, sudden and appaling, removed Mr. Muhlenberg to another world, beyond the reach of calumny and federal detraction. The convention reassembled, and unanimously nominated this 'thocratic party. The tune was instantly changed .-

About this time, a new party had sprung into ny; but what public service has he ever rendered? ers of my own county, for having, in a Democratic What evidence of superior ability has he ever giv- Association, offered resolutions vindicating the rights therefore taken in hand by those who strut on They have not forgotten the former; not are they and his phalanx of young and enthusiastic whig Every naturalized citizen, ought to have such a

again riot in the Halls of Legislation. Monopoly Freedom and Slavery, involved in the amendment Again he gave a new pledge of fidelity to the Most confidence and safety; even though the authority nev Power, in his advocacy and support of the late, of high names, and the weight of shining talents be against him. If wrong, I derive consolation in quity and fraud, than any other act of modern leg- the reflection, that error will be made more appaislation. It robbed the honest laborer of millions, rant, from the feebleness with which it is defended. I have been misrepresented, because of my agency in this movement. After devoting a few moments, to the vindication of my conduct and motives, i and the "Compromise of the Constitution" our Government, and the well being of our people. I have been charged with an intent to embarrass ings towards the President, have been represented as hostile and unkind. This I deny. Towards the administration, when some who now challenge my without being sent for or seen. I have given my pledge myself to abandon it. support to the war, and all measures for its vigor- The Constitution was adopted as the fundamen-

ful of those duties, he, or the members of his Cabinet, have entered the Halls of Legislation, and with its chances.

tegrity, and a fair share of intelligence, I do not de- I know. I was myself assailed by the Whig lead- to move an amendment, to the effect that slavery should be excluded from any territory acquired by virtue of such appropriation. Mr. Owen objected, his fellow cuizens? Can any man give an answer outrages of Nativism, in Philadelphia. False pub. Dunlap and Mr. Yost approved of such an amendment, and advised me to adhere to my purpose.dence, as if they had never prophecied falsely the subject of corporations and mono olies, that years ago. Now, that there is no longer a Native amendment. I well recollect that Mr. Rathbun, sleeps the death that has no resurrection. The enjoyment of special privileges, & who was connect, if one appeared at the ballot-box with a democratic Judge Thompson and myself of Penn's were of the should be forewarned in season against it. Some were engaged in drafting an amendment, myself among the number, and several were submitted; all of which underwent more or less alterations, at the suggestions of those standing around and taking part in the business going on .-After various drafts had been drawn and altered. the language in which the amendment wa- offered was finally agreed upon, as the result of our united labors. I well remember, that my colleague Judge Thompson, made, in the progress of the matter, various suggestions, some of which were adopted. True, he afterwards, and in the hour of trial voted against the "Proviso," because as he declared, of the time of its introduction, or the place it occupied. He was a principal in the treason, both asto time and place, if there was treason in it. How- of Slavery was repealed, and the law of Freedom ever, at the time of his vote, he avowed himself in established. The Provise does not even profavor of the principle and ultimate object of the 'Proviso." I trust I shall find him where I left him, law of Freedom: not to abrogate the law of Slave and not in favor of compromising the principle apon the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude.

its introduction into Congress. In no conversation or consultation that I heard, touching it, was the subject of President making introduced. Its effectupon them since, has been pretty clearly seen.-The merits of the measure, and the propriety of were canvassed. I trust I have said sufficient to

will proceed to an examination of the merits of The whole Southern press and Government Organs with anxious solicitude to the day, when slavery, this question-its bearing upon the Constitution, of the North, topresent it, as something that affects left numbered in its early limits, would wear itand also, its lasting influences upon the character of exists. Even great men, when writing or speaking upon the subject, persist, in talking about the made no effort to weaken the force of this law, or the administration, in the prosecution of the war as if the Proviso, proposed the one; or in any resagainst Mexico. My personal relations and feel- pect interfered with the other. It does not pro- putting off to a more distant day, our final redemp-President I entertain respect; and unreserved good Union. Its sole object is, to secure from the unwill. I have given support to the measures of his lauful aggressions of slavery that territory which is now free. In opposing it continual use is made for all coming time, its limits must be extended friendship for him, stood at a distance, uttering cen- of the words, "Constitution"-"Compromises of as the slave population increases. The old lands, sure and complaint. Sir, the President knows the Constitution," and "Comprises under the Con- exhausted and made barren by slave labor, must be where to find me. On a vote, where the prin- stitution," as if the former was violated, and the latciples of my party are at issue, I am counted ter assailed by the " Proviso." If this be so I

The alternative seemed inevitable, of in- federalist in the state. Then, it was Mr. Muhlen- my wish to embarrass the Executive, in the dis- and defines the powers of the General government. and of a constitution broken, its breaches had been creased taxation, or open repudiation. The most berg that was assailed. Shunk was honest—all the charge of any of the various responsible duties, At the time of its formation and adoption, slavery in them. If slave labor be profitable on the West-

prohibited. The Slave States, before entering the Union, desired certain concessions or compromises patronage, endeavored to control the independent touching their peculiar institution. They insisted action of the people's Representatives, in this, I upon guards for its security, against any interference may have embarrassed them. I charge no such with it, on the part of the General government. high misdemeanor, upon him or them; but if I Accordingly, the whole question of slavery, in the offered any embarrassment to the Administration it STATES wherein if existed, was, by the Constitution, was of this character. My labors were confined to left to those States respectively. Each Slave State, the appropriate sphere of my duties as an Ameri- individually and for itself, within the limits of its can Representative. It has also been charged, that own boundaries, had the sole and exclusive control ulterior political designs, looking to the election of a over the whole question of slavery-to regulate it, applied Never was a State blessed with a purer The federal press went into mourning, and its edi- President in 1348, was the great object the friends and abolish it, at the time, and in the manner, it torial columns were filled with eulogies of Mr. Muh- of the "Proviso" had in view. So far as I am should, in the exercise of its sovereign power, see lenberg, and their batteries of slander and abuse implicated in this charge, or have knowledge of fit. Other concessions were also made, by which the motives of others I declare it equally false with slaves were enumerated in fixing the representaeason, to raily with ardor to his surport. No publonger that "honest Frank Shunk," who a few the other. I never played at the game of President of the States. To the master was also given lic man of the present day, has given stronger evil months before, had been cheated out of a nominadence of his sincere devotion to the democratic faith. The proceedings of the last the right to pursue into the free States his fagitive Baltimore Convention, in establishing a two thirds slave, and reclaim him. I have here embraced As true as the needle to the pole, neither the as- now an "ignorant dishonest old knave," who had rule, be a fair example of the principles which everything upon the subject of Slavery, compregovern it, I have no desire to stake anything upon | hended within the spirit or letter of the Constitution. From what I have said, it will be seen that I agree The h Proviso," Sir, was not hatched up, in any with Mr. Buchanan, when he says in his letter to superstructure of American Democracy. He has christened "Native American"—its baptismal ele-cabal or caucus. The occasion which called for it, the democracy of Berks county, "That the subject fearlessly-exercised his high constitutional preroga- ments, fire and blood. With a boldness in iniquity, arose but a few hours before the adjournment of of slavery by the Constitution, is left to the States tive, in arresting all partial and unjust legislation. and a profanation of the Holy Scriptures without a the first Session of the late Congress; which took wherein slavery exists;" but I cannot follow him in Standing upon the platform of our creed, he has parallel, its partizans seized the Bible in one hand, place at 12 o'clock M. of Monday the 10th of his conclusion, that therefore, the subject of slavery of monopolies and corporations. Appealing to the bors of reform amidst riot, and the blazing ruins of the President, asking that two millions be placed at is beyond our control. Here we may lawfully in heart and simple in manners, he is the pattern canism and Federalism were one. So anxious asked for by the President, was to be paid, if paid conclusion he aims to establish. If this be the true of a democrat, and a noble representative of the were the federalists to make sure of the support of at all, as the first instalment, of purchase money, interpetration of the Constitution, why talk to us this new party, that they denounced our Catholic for large accessions of territory from Mexico to about the "Missouri Compromise," or anything What recommendation, or claim upon our sup- Irish citizens as the slaves of a Foreign Potentate the United States; and then declared my purpose, else connected with slavery? We have nothing to port does James Irvin, the Iron Master of Centre - Cattle," unworthy the rights of citizenship, or in case Mr. M'Kay, (the Chairman of the Com- do with it. The Slave States will rightfully dispose county present. That he is a man of business, in- even a home in this land of liberty. I speak what mittee of ways and means) should bring in a Bill, of the subject as they may think proper. No, sit, this is not the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, nor does Mr. Buchanan desire so to be adopt, can be supported by no other construction. It was slavery in the STATES, that by the Constitution was left to the "States where it existed."rest appertaining to the present, and the future. In a dustry was to be paralyzed, and the strong muscles culiar fitness, for posts of high responsibility and them, he was accused of wishing to exclude the the House took a recess for dinner, I cannot, and boundaries, within which, by the Constitution, each and sinews of the laborer, to become relaxed and trust! I have never heard that he was remarka- Bible from our Common schools—of trampling up- I have tried to do so, recollect it. I would not State for itself, has the exclusive and supreme conhowever, say that it had not. After dinner, in front | trol over the subject of slavery. This is the "agreeseveral members. Those that I now recollect, pact" I cheerfully abide! Within these "timits and boundaries" I hold that the General government shines, and the rains descend—the seed is sown, er men's labor to himself. James Irvin is a feder- Whigs, to arouse the fell spirit of religious intoler- Otio, and Mr. Hamlin of Maine. We agreed to is powerless, and the States all powerful over the shines, and the rains descend—the seed is sown, er men's labor to himself. James from every whigh press—alist of the old stam's. A man who counts his ance—to excite the native born, against the adopted advise with our Northern friends generally, when descend to exercise the native born, against the adopted advise with our Northern friends generally, when descend to exercise the native born, against the adopted advise with our Northern friends generally, when descend to exercise the native born, against the adopted advise with our Northern friends generally, when the question is politics of this State. So free are we from political articulated by every whig tongue in the land, comes wealth by the hundred thousands. This it was, that pointed him out to the federal party, as an availa- abuse. Towards the Scotch and English whig, they measure met with their approbation, that it should ry over the Tearstonies of this Union, especially ble and trusty candidate. The consideration of his bore no hate. The vials of their wrath were all be pressed. We did so and so far as I heard, free territroy, I claim the right for all the States. of the vasty deep it will not come.

The value upon the eve of a most important elec
The it possible that the same party that thus pro
The value upon the eve of a most important elec
The value of the vasty deep it will not come.

The value of and the value of and the whole American people, to be heard. The vast wealth, gave him the nomination over his poured out upon the heads of the Irish democrats. Northern democrats were unanimous in favor of and the whole American people, to be heard. The vast wealth, gave him the nomination over his poured out upon the heads of the Irish democrats. with as bold a front as There has been such a leaven of democratic senti-sulting, to be applied to them. Such was the concalled app. several gentleman collected together, to Union, and not to a part. Upon that soil where slands and the second second several gentleman collected together, to Union, and not to a part. ment, infused into the public mind of late, upon duct of the Whig party towards the Irish only three agree upon the form and terms of the proposed vary does not exist, I claim the right for the American people, to provide safe-guards against its ac-We hear no more about the Tariff of 1842. It Federalism was unwilling to trust any man, except party to be courted they have suddenly become great Mr. King, and Mr. Grover of New York; Mr. quiting such existence. If this be unconstitutional, sleeps by the side of the United States Bank, and one who had heaped up enormous wealth, in the friends of the Irish. In 1844, they were cattle, and Brinkerhooff of Ohio. Mr. Hamlin of Maine, and sthen it was meet and proper that the democracy

> for our guide. Our fathers at an early day, had this same question in hand. It may be profitable in these days of "compromise," to see what compromise they made with slavery. In 1787. an Ordinance was passed, by which slavery was forever excluded from the territory north and west of the Ohio. This Ordinance bound every foot of land then belonging to the Nation. This is the "compromise" they made. The Northwestern Territory had been ceded to the General government by Virginia, a slave state. The law of slavery extended over it at the time of the Cession, and in some parts of it slavery actually existed; yet upon every inch. did our fathers impose the seal of Freedom. Here was ABOLITION-not in States, but in Territory. The law pose to do this. Its sole object is to preserve the ry. The first Congress under the Constitution, re-

cognized the validity of the Ordinance of '87, and I have given a brief history of the "Proviso" and passed laws to give it force and effect. It had received the votes of every Representative from the Slave States. The article in it, excluding Slavery, had been incorporated in a similar Ordinance, drawn upon Presidential candidates, was never, to my up by Mr. Jefferson, in 1784. The language of the knowledge, the theme of speculation. Its effect, "Proviso," is substantially the language of the Ordinance of 1784, as drafted by Thomas Jefferson. Sir, the history of the Ordinance of 1787, when the time and occasion of bringing it forward only contrasted with the opposition made to the Proviso, exhibits a melancholy and alarming change in exculpate me from the charge of hostility to the the public opinion of the south, between that day administration, or of scheming for a Ptesidential and at the present, upon the subject of slavery.candidate in 1848. Now, Sir, to the thing itself. , The fathers of the Republic saw and acknowledged What is the "Proviso"! What is its effect and the evils and dangers of this Institution. They covobject! Altho' plain in its language, and clear in its enanted not to interfere with it in the States where design, this enquiry becomes necessary, from the it existed; but in Territor is, its existence even. did covert manner in which it is continually assailed. Inot stay their hands. They looked forward or inteleres with slavery in the States where slavery self out, by the laws of population, and the force of natural causes, then in active operation. They abolition of slavery, and the right of the Slave States; to postpone the result of these causes, by widening the field in which they were to operate, and thus pose, either to abolish, restrict, or in any manner to tion from the curse of Negro Slavery. Now, the interfere with slavery, in any of the States of this eternal perpetuation, and unlimited extension of Slaver, has become the leading, if not the "one ideg" of the South. In order to perpetuate Slavery, abandoned for new and virgin soil; otherwise the slave becomes inducless, and emancipation of necessity follows. The value given to slave labor, by the new and fertile regions opened for it, serves ous prosecution. It certainly, was farthest from tal law of this Republic. It prescribes the duties, also to give value to the Slave in the old Statesthus retarding the progress of gradual emancipation