

# Bradford Meporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH. EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, March 2,1850. Terms of the Ropelstar.

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#### ME HE ME CO W A H.

The office of the Reporter' is removed to the third story of the brick building, north side of the Public Square, next to the Bradford Hotel -cntrance between Mesers. Adams and Elwell's offices.

The indisposition of the Editor will excuse. the want of editorial this week.

We have waited in vain for the proceedings of the " Democratic Meeting" held in this place on Wednesday evening, 20th ult.

### Correspondence from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1850. The Legislature are now in the eighth week of the reseion, and literally nothing has been done, towards the accomplishment of the important matters required at their hands. The Appropriation Bill, on which hange the fate of the North Branch, will lies in a state of repose, and when it will be called forth from its slumbers, none can tell. The House Apportionment Bill, for districting the State, has not been acted upon since it came from the hands of the Committee, and there are no visible indications that it will very soon command the attention of the House. Nearly a week has now been spent in fruitless discussion on the resolutions to amend the Constitution; many able speeches have been made on both sides, but speeches on that subject are of no use here. The bill will pass by a large majority, and far better would it be if members would permit it to pass at once, and turn their attention and labour to other engressing subjects before them.

A somewhat interesting debate occurred in the Senate on Saturday last on the joint resolutions relating to the Washington Monument, for the details of which I am partly indebted to the courtesy of one of the Reporters of that body, and which, for want of more interesting items, I send you. The original resolution was read in place on the 29th ot January, by Mr. FERNOR, of Philadelphia Co., and is in the following words, viz :-

That the Governor is hereby aethorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the na-five marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capitol, to take its place in the monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State coat of arms, and flese words :-

#### "PENNSTEVANIA. FOUNDED 1681. BY DEEDS OF PEACE."

Resolved, That a sam not exceeding one thouof carrying out the provisions of the foregoing res

The resolution had been before the Senate and undergone some amendments, and a motion made by Mr. MUHLENBERG, of Berks, further to amend by striking out the words "By Deeds of Peace" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "The Union-may it be perpetual." When the resolution came up on second reading, the question pending being on Mr. MULERBERG's amendment. Mr. M. took the floor and addressed the Senate at length in favor of it. He orged that it was a much more appropriate inscription than the original device, and especially so in the present aspect of our political affairs.

Mr. PACKER opposed the amendment, he thought the original motto a good one, at the same time he thought it useless to place any other inscription upon the monument of Washington than simply his name-that was a history in itself. Mr. P. then passed to a consideration of the sentiment contained in the inscription, and concluded by pronounceing an eulogium upon the character and memory of William PERR, the founder of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Days took the same side of the question, and in his remarks referred to the charges made against the integrity of PERR by MACAULAY, the English historian. He pronounced those charges as illiberal and slanderous on the part of the historian. He liked the old Quaker because he would wear his hat when in the presence of crowned beads.

Mr. King requested the Senator to withdraw his amendment; he did not wish to put in a position to vote against a proposition declaring the unwes vering falelity of Pennsylvania to the Union, but he was in favor of the bill as originally presented, and should vote for it.

Mr. Montexacro would not consent to with draw his amondment, and again addressed the Senate in favor of his proposition and against the sentiment contained in the original resolution. He thought that if the honor and glory of the Commonwealth, as had been alleged, were bound up with that of WM. PERM and the Quakers, she was indeed in an unfortunate condition. He referred to the statements made by Macaulay, and avowed opinions similar to those entertained by that historian, in reference to the character of him who had been called the founder of this Commonwealth,-The State of Pennsylvania was founded, not by WM. PERE, but by the Germans, the Irish and the Scotch, who came hither and subdued the wilderness. The followers of PERS were a class whom he did not admire. They were not manly enough to delend their wives and children from the for but they could cheat and rob the poor Indian.

Mr. M'Caslin was in favor of the amendmen of the Senator from Berks. He thought it a direct insult to the memory of WARAINGTON, to place upon a monument, intended to commemorate his fame. an inscription in honor of a class of men who had is, se done more to perpetuate the bondage of this country, than any other sect who had dwelt within her bosom, during the stormy period of her history -While the patriots of the land were rallying around

their noble leader, they alone had stood aloof care less of what might be her ultimate destiny. Or if they did take any part in the struggle, it was only to interprese shellicles to the goward march of that gallant army which was reguing to win for us the freedom of our glorious heritage.

Mr. Buoote zealously defended Wm. Pann from the altacks of the English historism, and the sect of which he way a member, from those of the Series tor from Berks. He referred to the many sufferings they had endbred for conscience state; and contended that whatever were their failings, they vere at least sincere.

Mr. Danne regested to hear such charges as hese against the founder of the Commonwealth, uttered by her children in the Halls of her own Leniclaure. He had heard them elecuhere, but all hietory liad given them the lie. He referred at some length to the early life of PERR, and concluded by expressing his preference for the original mono over the amendment.

Mr. Kents again took the floor, in advocacy of the original inveription, and was followed by Mr. PACKER, who replied to Mr. MUHLENBERG at considerable length, and entered upon an eloquent defence of PENK, from the charges made by the historian. All the Macaulays and Medame Tros-LIPES in the world, said Mr. P., can never Blacken his fair tame, or that of our Commonwealth.

Mr. Huses coincided fully in the opinion arow ed by the Senator from Berks. He had made up his mind long before he had read Macaulay, that PENN was nothing less than a fawning sycophant of the meanest monarch that ever sat upon the English throne. If the original motto was adopted he thought it should at least be amended by the insertion of the word " fraudulent" before the words

deeds of peace." Mr. France closed the debate in a few chaste and beautiful remarks. It was his lot, he said, to have been born in the vicinity of the spot which had witnessed the treaty of eternal peace, concluded between the Red man and the Father of this great Commonwealth He had dwelf there from his earliest years, and he never gazed upon a spot so full of interesting associations, with other than feelings of profound veneration. Year after year he had seen the solitary Indian pursuing his pilgrimage from a far distant home to pay his simple homage amid the scenes which had been rendered sacred by the "deeds of peace" there achieved. This was the best commentary upon the life and character of him whose fair fame it was now sought

Mr. FERRON having concluded, the question was aken, and the amendment of Mr. MUHLERBERG negatived without a division.

Several other amendments were offered and reected, and the bill at length passed a final reading

by a vote of yeas 28, nays 3. The Committee of the Senate for Apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative Disvicts, have finally made a report. They have had the subject before them a long time, and it is said they have devoted much time and labor to its adjustment, in view of presenting a bill unobjection able to the moderate men of either party. The bill is considered a fair one-mutoul con having been made in framing it-while it secures to the Democratic party a reasonable majority, i does ample justice to the Whigs "and the rest of

mankind." The following is their report: SEVATE. ferson ..... 3 Montgomery..... 1 4 Censter and Dela-18 Venango, Mercer, Clarion and Craw W856....... 

5 Berks.... 1 7 Lancaster ...... 1 20 Butler, Beaver and non...... 1 21 Allegheny...... Northampton and 22 Washington and set.....24 Indiana, Armstrong 1 York..... 1 2 Cumberland, Perry and Clearfield.... 25 Huntingdon, Blair ion and Mittin' . . . 1 and Cambria 36 Behoylkill ..... Lycoming, Pullivan, Clinton & Centre. 127 Carbon, Monroe. Pike and Wayne .. 5 Luzerne & Colum-28 Payette and West-

6 Readford, Susaner

moreland..... hanna and Wyoming ......

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Members	- Members
Philad. City 4	Columbia and Selfivan
Do County11	Lycoming, Clinton and
Delaware 1	Potter
	Bradford
Montgomery & Bucks.	Tinga
Berkser 4	Warren, M'Kean and
Lehigh and Carbon 2	Elk
	Centre
Wayner ! 1	Clearfield & Jefferson.
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	Cambria
	Westmoreland & Pay-
Susquehanna and Wy-	ette
onring	Greene
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Cumberland, Perry and	Armstrong
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The following is a copy of the Bill recently reported by Mr. Packin, for the dismemberment of Bradford County :--

Scott. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of Brad ford county contained within the following bound ary lines, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner Sallivan county in the line of Wyolning county, thence by the same line between Wyon Bradford reguties to:a point one mile distant from the Sasquehanna river, thence by a direct line westwardly to a point on the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike road, on the line of lands between Peter Sterregere and Freeman Wilcox, thence by a direct line westwardly to the thirtiest mile tree, the northwest corner of Sollivan county, and thence to the place of beginning, be, and the same is, hereby amexed to Sollivan county.

ereby annexed to Sullivan county.

SECT. 2 That from and after the first day of June as described in section first shall be estitled to, and at all times thereafter, shall have all and singular courts, jurisdiction, offices, rights and privileges, to which the inhabitants of Sallivan county are enti which the inhabitants of Sullivan county are enti-tled by the Constitution and laws of this Common-

SECT. 3. That all suits, actions and proheretofore commenced, or that may be commenced before the first day of June next, within the boundaries so attached to the county of Sullivan, shall not be delayed, discontinued by this set, but the same shall be prosecuted to finel judgment in

the same shall be prosecuted to finel judgment in the county of Bradford. SECT. 4. That the several acts of Assembly reg

plating township electrons, and county and lower

ship offices in the county of Santvan, shall be no force in the territory off from the county of Bradford and attached to the county of Saltivan, Sacriff That be not be and are hereby appointed commissioners, whose day it shall be to man are cause to be run, and cormetly according and mark the bonn lary line between said equations. Sullivan and Bradferd, and the said commission ers, or a majority of them, having so run, ascer-timed and marked the boundary lines, shall, on o before the first day of June next, by a written report, under their hands and scale, so a majority of them, certify describe and limit, and mark out a correct plut or draft of the territory an set of from he county of Bradford and attached to the county of Sullivan, and file the same with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Sullivan, and a like report to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford county; and said commissioners shall each receive two dollars per day for their services, together with their reasonable expenses in running and marking, or easing to be run and marked the said boundary line, and in doing what is required to be done by this act, by orders drawn by the

County Commissioners on the Treasurer of Sulli The bill meets with little favor. TECUMPER.

### Correspondence from Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1250. Mr. Editor :- For the sake of truth and justice, been it important to give you the chief features the "Old Hunker" maeting, held last evening at the Chinese Museum, in this city. A vast number of Whige and Natives were present-indeed they formed a majority of the meeting-who expected a row, but did not participate in the proceedings and numerous Democrats were there who had no sympathy with the objects of the call, or the gathering. It was, after all, no pro-slavery affair, and what is very singular, every speaker arowed himself opposed to the extension of Slavery! although in one of their resolutions they approve of "the votes in the National House of Bepresentatives laying the Wilmot Proviso upon the table." Now. as to the speakers, -James Page is an old politician and wom-out "Hunker," who has pocketed some two hundred thousand dollars of public money. John Cadwalader is the brother of General George Cadwalader, a large slave-holder. by marriage. Then comes Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler. The tourth speaker was Vincent L Bradford, a fellow-townsman, a few years since in Detroit, of General Case, and of course imbued with the same doubtful principles. After him came a certain two-third rule advocate. B. 13. Brewster. who has always labored hard in the came of James Buchanan, his devoted friend; and last and least came Daniel Dougherty, a young man just of age, and another disciple of Mr. Buchanan—a verdant lawyer, entirely too young to teach older beads.-The effort to turn it into a regular pro-slavery meeting has signally and completely failed, and of this, the getters up and conductors of it must be satisfied, and are sorely disappointed. Neither Buckanan or Foote dared to attend the assemblage, and a resclution in favor of the former, I understand, for the next Presidency, was seppressed, and no resolulution of sympathy for Mr. Forney, was adopted, even the eight Southern Democrats, who voted for Mr. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Clerk, were fornotten, or not noticed. The chairman, Charles Brown, has large investments in Slave States, in which Slave labor is tood. "Straws never fail to show the direction of the wind."

S. D. P., one of the editors of the Pennsylv has bursted-or, in modern parlance, suspended payment-so it is presumed that Wien Forney, the nephew of John W. Forney, may have use for his funds here, without going to Northern Pennsylvania to establish a North Pennsulvanium, as he can now have an opportunity to buy out the interest of S. D. P. in the celebrated pro-clavery Buchanan Jerrenson. organ.

# Gon. Taylor and Disunton

The Editor of the Tribene has a private letter from Washington professing to give Gen. Taylor's views in regard to Distanion. It says :-- "The President is very firm, and the Southern Members are in full possession of his views. A committee of them inquired in an interview with him if he had expressed himself ready to maintain the Union at any cost. He replied that he had-that he should blockade every Southern port in case of an armed resistance to the collection of the customs—that he should not interpose the regular Army, but should call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States, putting himself at their head, and should poer out his blood, if needed, in detense of the Union, He is confident that the People of the Southern States would themselves put down any attement to break forcibly out of the Union. When told that the Southern Members would in a certain contingency, secode and go home, he quietly remarked that there would be enough more good men ready to come in their places. The calm firmness of the Northern Members is also having a good effect.

# Change in the Cabinet.

The Tribine of the 25th has a letter from Wash ington, which states "that Hon. Jour M. CLAY-TOR, on account of hw infirm health, will insist on being relieved from the arduous and incresum? la. bors of his present station at some not very distant day, and that his request will be acceded to hi Gen. Taylor, but not till after the pending negocia tions with Great Britain respecting Central America and the Niceragua Ship Canal shall have been concluded. Whenever Mr. Clayton does retird. be it sooner or later, I venture to predict that Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Mase cood him as Secretary of State."

Expected Duri.-A personal difficulty ism enred between Gen, Brown of Miss, and Col. Bes-BELL, in regard to some remarks made by the lat ter in his late speech concerning the Missian Beginnent, which is likely to lead to a duck. As our latest advices the parties were in correspon dence with but little likelihood of a entisfactory ad-

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN NEW MEXICO .-- J. S. Calhoun, Esq. Indian Agent at Santa Fe, in a letter lated Santa Fe, Nov. 24, says:

The public mind in this territory is now agitate in reference to a Civil Government, and the control-ling powers are opposed to a State organization, but their numbers are daily diminishing, and think we shall have a Convention to frame a Constitution in January. The first number of the "New-Mexican" will be issued on Monday, 28th inet, which will advocate the formation of a State Government. As yet there is no other press is

Murders and robberies, by wild Indians and al where me reserves, by who intrime and all soits of people, are of delity occurrence, and elsewhere so people have selfered so such for the want of a good Government; but it is hoped that in a few menths many of the evils of which we com-

The following is the preamble and resol

UNANINGUELY adopted by the Gageral assembly

of Pennsylvania, m 1818. The Sinate and House of Sepresentative of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whilst they ellerish the rights of the individual States to express their openions upon all public measures proposed in the Congress of the Union, are aware that in useful must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that subjects or unimportant occasions, but they are pursuaded that there are moments when the neget to execuse it would be a derelistion of public

Such an occasion as in their judgment demands the frank expression of the sentiment or and the frank expression of the sentiment of Festive vania is now presented. A measure was article supported in the last. Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnestly urged during the existing setuing of that Body, which has a palpable tendence to immude the molitical collection. during the existing sented of that body, which has a palpable tendency to impult the political relations of the several States, which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the gresent and future generations, which if adopted would impede the march of humanity and freedom through the world and or nementy and recount integral we work the would affix and perpetuate an edious state those the present race; a measure in brief, which pro-poses to spread the crimes and cruckies of slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the 'shares of

When measures of this character are seriously advocated in the epublican Congress of America in the nineteenth century, the several states are in roked by the duty which they ove to the Berry, by the veneration which they susertain for the memory of the founders of the Republic, and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption to refuse to covenant with crime, and to limit the to remse to covenant with chine, and awfat doding range of an evil that already hangs in awfat doding over so large a portion of the Union. Nor can such a protest be entered by the Mate

with greater propriety than by Pennsylvania; this Commonwealth has as sacredly respected the rights of other States as it has been careful of its own; it has been the invariable aim of the people of Pennsylvania to extend to the universe by their example, the unadulterated blessings of civil and religious dom, it is their pride that they have been at a times the practical advocates of these improvements and charities amongst men, which are so well cal-culated to enable them to answer the purposes of their Creator; and above all they may boast that they were foremost in removing the pollution of

slavery from amongst them.

If, indeed, the measure against which Pennsylvania considers if her duty to raise her voice, was calculated to abridge any of the rights guaranteed to the several Blates, if, odious as slavery is, was proposed to kasten its extinction by means in-jurious to the States upon which it was unthippily entaited, Pennsylvania would be amongst the first to insist upon a sacred observance of the constitu-tional compact, but it cannot be prefedded that the rights of any of the States are at all to be effected by refusing to extend the mischiefe of human bondage over the boundless regions of the West, a territory which formed no part of the confederation adoption of the constitution, which has been but lately purchased from an Edropean power by the people of the Union at large, which may or stop not be admitted as a State into the Union at the discretion of Congress, which must establish a republican form of government and no other, and whose limate affords none of the pretexts urged for reorting to the labor of the natives of the torrid some. such a territory has no right, inherent or acquired such as those States possessed which established the existing constitution.

When that constitution was framed in Peyton ber, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, the con-cession that three-fifths of the slaves in the states then existing should be represented in Congress, could not have been intended to embrace regions at that time held by a foreign power; on the contrary, human hondage within its ancient home, that on the 18th of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-sev en, that body unanimously declared that slavery or involuntary servicude should not exist in the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio, the Mississip-. Canada and the lakes, and in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution itself, the power of Congress to prohibit the migration of ser-vile persons after the year eighteen hundred and eight is expressly recognised, nor is there to be edmission of a territory to the rank of a state, in which Congress have not adhered to the right vested in them by the constitution, to stipulate with the territory upon the conditions of such admission.

Pennsylvania therefore cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy pursued, not only by the illustrious Congress eventeen bundred and eighty-seven, but by their successors without exception; they are persua race, would tend to increase their numbers beyond If past example, would open a new and steady marret for the lawless venders of human desh. Woul render all schemes for obliterating this most foul lot sport American character pieless and unavail-

ing.

Under these convictions, and in the full persus sion that upon this topic there is but one on Péndaviv<del>ania</del> :

leed by the Senate and House of Repres tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Senatores and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are bereby requested to vote against the admission of my territory as a State into the Union, thless "the farther introduction of slavery of involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall
be prohibited, and all children born within the said erritory, after its admission as a Ptate, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 25

Resolved. That the Governor be, and he is, here by requested to cause a copy of the foregoing pre amble and resolutions to be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives ISAAC WEAVER, Speaker of the Senate
Approved—the twenty-second day of December

one thousand eight hundred and aineteen.
WM. FINDLAY. The following is the unanimous resolution of the

Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by its Pittsburg Convention of 1848:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adhere now as it ever has done, to the constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither wea-ken nor destroy; and they re-declare that slavery is mestic local institution of the South. subject to n tomestic local fundation of the seneral govern-ment has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction the local justitation can continue to exist. Betterming it a violation of state rights to The Bodford Gazatte has raised the units carry it beyond state limits, we deny the power of gengleman for President and Governor.

We are now only in the second mo citizens to extend the area of boadage, beyond its | We are now only in the second month of the present dominion—nor do we consider it a part of year 1850. The Governor's election does not take

asking an expression of his views on the Slavery question. On the strength of this, it is very well deal of known, he was elected by a majority of near 26this glorious triumph they are stigmatized as " Free Sailers" and " Abolitionists" by the Pennsylvanian.

To the first question, namely, "What are your views in relation to the Constitutional powers of Congress to prohibit, Slavery in the territories be-longing to the United States," I answer that in my humble judgment, Congress possesses such Const tational nover.

To the second question, samely, " If you believe Congress possesses the requisits authority for that purpose, are you is favor of the pussage of an act vor of the passage of such an act, or the adoption of any other constitutional measure, deemed ac-

At a large and ret manter, held on the 224 of Nevent imons reported by Scommittee, consisting of James Hopking, William Porkins and JAMES BUCHAE AN, were unmisseally adopted.
Resolved, That the Representative

from this district be, and they are hereby most earneatly requested to use their atmust endeavors, as THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY in my of the territories or Mates, which may be arested by Com-

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting the members of Congress, who, at the last session, subtained this cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery

the Rismont's Territory, are entitled to the warment the Rismont's Territory, are entitled to the warment thanks of every friend of humanity. A third resolution, reported by the same con-mitted, and also utlastithously adopted, reconsucend-ed to the carriest consideration of the Legislature of to the enract consideration of the Legislature of Pressylvania, then about to commence its an awai session, the propriety of instructing their reprecrition to prohibit the enistence of cleary to of the territories or states, which way harrefter created by Congress.

Pennsylvania Resolutions of 1847. Whereas, The existing war with Mexico may in the acquisition of new servicey

And Whereas, Measures are due pending in Congress, having in view the appropriation of stor-ey and the conferring authority upon the treaty making power to this end; therefore Resolved, by the Senate and Hothe of Repvises.

tatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly mer. That our Senators and Represchiatives in Congress be reducted to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will ac-cree to the Union, unless as a part of the fundament tal law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery of involuntary servicede, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

Resolved, That the therement be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Ben

ators and Representatives in Congress.
(Signed by the officers of Senate and House.) The Democratic Legislature of Indiana have just assed the following glorious resolution:

" Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested so to cast their votes, and to exert their influence, as to have ingrafted upon any law that may be passed nave ingrasted upon any law that may be passed for the organization of the territory recently acquir-ed from Mexico, a provision forever excluding from such territory, slavery and involutary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, where-of the party has been been duly convicted."

The Legislature of Ohio has passed even stronger ones, and that of New York has just passed a series of Resolutions, amongst which is the following:

"That, recognizing the Constitutional power to prohibit, by positive enactment, the extension of slavery into free territory, our Senators in Congress ye hereby instructed and our Representatives re greated to use their best efferts to imert such pus tive prohibition into any law they may pass for the government of the territories in question."

The following are the resolutions passed by the State Convention of the State of Maine:

"Besolved, That the institution of human slavery is at variance with the theory of our government-maharrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the federal y vertment possesses adequate power to mhibit its existence in the territories of the Union; that the onetitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by cotemporaneous exposition and by repeated acts of legislation, and that we enjoin upon our senators and representatives in Congress, to make every exercion and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law forever excluding slavery from the territories of Califor-nia and New Mexico.

"Resolved, That afthough the exercise of the

power of excluding slavery from the territories of this Union has received the sanction of every republican administration, yet it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the distinctive ereed of the National Democratic Republican party; and from the nature of the case it cannot be mon ground," therefore, which can be occupied by the Democracy of the several States in respect to it. is one of absolute and unqualified toleration of

opinion and action.
"Resolved, That while we most cheerfully conrede to our Southern brethren the right, on all oc easions, to speak and act with entire freedom on agestion connected with slavery in the territories we claim the exercise of the same night for our enture ! and new attempt, from any quarter, to stigmatize us or our representatives for advocating or defending the opinions of our people upon this sub-ject, will be repelled as an unwarrantable act of aggression apon the rights of the citizens of this

What follows, contains the sentiments of the Me Dentocratic Governor of Maine!

Int. I believe Congress to have entire constitu tional jurisdiction over the whole subject of slavery in the territories of the United States.

2d. I am opposed to slavery in all its hearings, moral, social, and political, and especially am I opposed to its extension.

3d. I would adopt all constitutional and equitable.

ble means te prevent the agression of slavery into

meet your views, I am, with sentiments of respect and regard, Yours, JOHN HUBBARD.

But why multiply any further examples. Other States could be added to the list, but we forbear-Such were the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison Monroe, Jackson, and Polk, and such are the doc-trines of the Democratic party of the North!

# Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

We would with all due respect to the editor of the Pennsylvanian and the sterling democracy of Bedford, express our opinion that the following paragraph and the move alluded to by it, are both emature:

BERFORD COUNTY .- The sterling Democracy Filler and Hiram Loutz, delegates to the State Convention at Williamsport and avowed their senti-ments to be in favor of James Buchstnan for the Presidency, and Jeromiah S. Black, for Governor The Bedford Genete has releved the senters of these

the compromise of the constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Jesu A. Gample, a naswer to a communication, that support is a special state of the constitution of the color o the party; and in the fall he is to undergo the ordeal of an election. In the name of common sense let us not mix up with the difficult task of select 000. The Democracy will bear in mind that for ing and electing him, matter that does not belong this elections tringent they are etimentimed as a P.

> Next year also we shall probably have to go through the untried and therefore hazardone opera-tion of electing the Judiciary. Will not this be sufficiently difficult without the admixture of gubernatorial or presidential heart-bernings?

> To this list of actual duties before the party will also probably be added that of cleating the Auditor and Serveyor Generals of the State, a bill to authorize which is now likely to pass.—Lineasterian.

THE STATE CANADA. It is the intention of the the Carel Commissioners to open the Canals on troublesome population, and the government of the 7th instant, if seemble. The only difficulty that the 7th instant, if possible. The or can present itself is cold weather.

### he III he Com FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st.

BENATE: Mr. Seward presented the resolutions

stilladly pinned by the Legislature of New York

stilladly pinned by the Legislature of New York

stilladly pinned to be union. Laid on the table, and

officers to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the Committee

on Military Allairs, reported a bill to increase

Mr. Harslin's resolution, submitted some time since, calling for information relative to the imprecomment and barbarous treatment of American Seamen wrecked on the coast of Japan, was taken to and adopted.

and adopted.

The special order of the day being taken up.

Mr. Miller proceeded to address the Sense.

He said that the President had this morning left the
Federal Capitol for the purpose of being present at
the laying of the inpudation stone of the Washing
ton monument about to be erected by the good old Commonwealth of Virginia, in honor of her med distinguished sen. The onen was good, and he treated that this foundation stone might the mach to drengthen the foundation stone of the Union. Mr. Miller then proceeded to consider the gene.

ral question of slavery, answering the charge of aggression made by the South against the Nonh. charging that they were exaggerated, and that so far as they exist, the representatives from the Nor, thern States are ready, and ever have been to atford to the South all accessory and proper measures for the vindication of their rights. He reviewed the past history of the country, quoting the action of the government on various questions, similar in more of loss respects to those now agitating the land, for the purpose of showing that the North set ed nothing from the South violative of any use or principle heretosors established, or of any true or principle necessaries examinate, or or any tracinterest or right of the South. He advocated the proposition to admit California into the Union, deleming the President from the charge of purpa. tion, and arguing the necessity of giving to the peo-ple of the Pacific that necessary protection for which they sue at the hands of the Federal government. At about 3 o'clock, Mr. Miller gave way to a motion for postponement of the futher consideration of the subject until Tuesday start, which was agreed to. After some conversation relative to the title to the floor, in which it was generally under. stood that Messer-Walker, Rusk and Seward should-successively follow Mr. Miller, the Senate adjourn. ed to Monthly.

House—Mr. Morse, from the Committee eq

Private Land Claims, reported a bill to authoras persons entirled to bounty land to dispose of the

ame by testament. 🧸 Several gentlemen expressed their views on the subject and the bill was referred to the Commuter of the Whole on the State of the Union;

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessen, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, by leave reported a bill is provide a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public distant for every man, if t head of a family, soll wislow, if the mother of an nor children-provided they become permanent at upiers of the soil.

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bissel of Illinois, having the floor, process

ed to midress the House.

Mr. Bissel said that if it were inteed true that dissolution was so near at hand as gentlemen de-clared—it should be known—if the contrary it the fact, the public heart should cease its auxious throbbinge, and citizens have that repose and constant security which they are entitled to, under a govern

ment of their own creation and support.

Fie could speak for his own State. It danger
menaced the Union, Wimois—which offered to the government nine regiments when engaged in the war with Mexico will come to the support of the government. She will turnish twite, three or four imes that humber-promising to return only when the danger is over or no more. He spoke for Ille nois, and he thought that he could for the whole Northwest, when he said that there was not a mad there who could support the dissolution of the Union, and they would swear by the clemal God as he now did, that it shall not be done.

Dissolve the Union! How! Are we not not dmired and free, and if the Union talls will not a pail settle over the earth store dark than Egyptan night? Our government stood out as a beaun of light—as the strong defence of freemen. Let the Union stand, still to cheer and encourage us Do not extinguish the Buscon hight If you do, to Fromethean five can the light reillime. ent on with trifles we cannot avoid? but for the must we destroy this peaceful fabric; and eater

Forbid it heaven. to the winds ? Bir. Winthrop had refrained from entering at the discussion of a question so much debated, preferring to wait until some practicable plan shold be proposed. The President was at the belm, and by the blessings of God, he treated he would be haited as the pilot who had weathered the storm He then referred to the chimannerly and grees at facks which had been made upon him by Messa. Johnson, of Tenn. Root, Giddings and others-on side saying that he had, while Speaker, so formed the Committees as to injure the interests of t South-and, on the other, that he had betrayed he North, and had recently dodged the Wilmot Provso. Ten years ago, when he was a candidate to Congress, he said that if it was his fortune to be elected, he would deem it to be his duty not was itate the aubject of slavery—that he had no symp thy with any fanafics, and that whenever the inte-ests of the North were assisted he would defind

them. "A plague on both your Houses," hasher his constant ex He did not believe that slavery can be extende without the smiction of poetive law, and that did not intend to give to this his aid. He believed Hoping, gentlemen, that this brief expense will that the plan proposed in the Special Message lent was the best-if not the only plan which can be adopted. He spoke of no about plan. We must aim at comething practical, whi we can accomplish and not what we wish to a complish. He believed in his own souther past can be preserved and the Union maintained, the Northern principles sufficiently vindicated, adopting the course recommended by the Pro-

dent. He spoke the sentiments of Fancuil Hall not those who meet in the Anti Slavery Courts tion, declaring war on everybody-but the semments of intelligent, patriotic freemen, who make the semments of intelligents of the semments of be remembered for generations to come. -although he had been abused for the expressed there made by himself. He repeated our comits whether bounded by the Sabine or the St. John or however otherwise bounded be the mean ment more or less, our country is to be chemin all our hearts, and defended by all our person The bill from the Senate, releasing the least new of a vessel for the German Empire passel.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

DANVILLE BANK -This new institution col ced operations on Tuesday last. There was considerable anxiety manifested on the part of our zene, to get hold of some of the new Bile; consequence was, there was a perfect "jam" and Bank all day. We examined some of the new and were highly pleased with them. For bear, and neatness, they are not surpassed by any Ball notes we have seen. They were engrard by the same of the same o Mesers. Toppan, CARPERTER, CASILEAN & Co. Philedelphia, and reflect the highest credit to those artists. The editor of Bicknell's Reporter examined impressions of these notes and part

high compliment to them. THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN FLORIDA.—The P. lyune has received intelligence that

"There is a very gratifying prospect of an entermination of the Indian difficulties and estisfactory close of the Indian difficulties. Florida. The principal chiefe have acceled to terms of the Government and agreed to emigrate the second of the company of the We see no reason to doubt that they are such and will get ready to depart immediately troops are sor inpered us to secure their compared to resist further obstacles of portance. The speedy relief of Florida tron be accomplished.