TOWANDA:

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Sainrdan Morning, Man 4, 1850.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN M. READ

We have read with much pleasure and satisfaction, the Speech of the Hon. JOHN M. READ, MIE Attorney General of this State, delivered before the Philadelphia Linon and California Meeting.on ine 13th ult. We would be glad to print it at length in the columns of the Reporter, but the demand upon our space compels us to rest content with giving some extracts from it. Mr. Read is an able lawyer, possessing a discriminating mind and much research, and his opinions are entitled to a candid consideration. He opens his speech by de claring that Pennsylvania is in favor of preserving the integrity and prosperity of our glorious and happy Union, and says:

In this very city, within sight of this Hall, the pedaration of Independence was written and sized, which gave us a station among the independen nations of the earth.

Isthere a man in Pennsylvania who will dare to sy that he is opposed to the admission of Cail. for a with freedom inscribed on her banner ! If Lachquars, publish his advertisements, and take ere de ce Square for his exclusive accommoand will even send to South Carolina to secan a seconder to his resolutions.

and in trescued from the hands of an embitterlegislation. "The act for the gradual aboli- cally. From this text. Pennsylvania be seed deviated. Slavery is finally extinguishhe glorious harvest of free principles,

of twitter aucostors seventy years ago.
Is 1819. Pennsylvania passed her celebrated want a and resolutions against the admission of Meson, 13to the Union, without a prospective of slavery. The vote was unanimous; 22 y question. It was the solemn decihe people a sovereign State. if her i proveded by large meetings of the

with our distriction of party, in various por- of the United States, whether States or Territories. as at the Common wealth

the fe 23 lof November, 1819, such a meeting rache by Philadelphia, Jared Ingersoll, a framof the case sterion, was the Chairman, and Rosw. Raiston the Secretary, and it was addressed by Mr. Broney whilst its Committee of Corresponerce is aled the names of Thomas Leiper, Im Cone is Richard Vany, and the then Demmade May mof the city, James N. Barker; and for the committees in the districts, are to be in the names of those Democratic veterans, I so G of nan. Joshua Raybold, and Richard

Ortho same day, a similar meeting was held at Lunger over which Him. Walker Franklin presiel, as the committee, of which Mr Bochanan was a member, reported the strongest re-olutions, especially directed to preventing "the existence of safer in any of the Territories or States which had be erected by Congress," which were unanimeesir, adopted

01 27th of the same month a similar meetat at West Chester, at which D Birnind acted as Secretary. Depreciate and resolutions of the the 22d of

Peremier 1919 were offered by the Hor. W. J. Day of Democratic member from the city of are the and were seconded by another, Mr. but in In the Legi-lature, we find amongst its transmit the mover, afterwards Secretary of the the present Judges Coulter and Rogers. - ne Court, the Hou. Wm Wilkins, afweeks inter of District Court of the United fare freie Western District, the Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency in 1832. United Stacks for Minister to Russia, and Secretary Wir it is the Hon. Daniel Stutzeon became Tamber of the State Senate, then State Freasurer, 1st his won twice elected to the Senate of the

General Barnard became Secretary of the Commmercain and a Senator, whilst Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress in the fall of 1820, and Pringal there ten years, was sent to Russia by Gen Jackson, and in 1815 became a Senator, which effer he half for ten years, until appointed Secre art of State by the late President, Mr. Polk

There were the rewards which Pennsylvania when the exponents of her feelings and reples in relation to the further extension of

1317 equally strong resolutions were passed in are of prohibiting slavery in the territories to be red from Mexico. They were offered by a Democratic member from a Democratic county and assed both bodies with but three dissentient rouand were known to have received the confial paroral of Governor Shunk.

At the Baltimore Convention in May, 1848, the remonent candidates for the Presidency were dewind ed the rejection of one sovereign State with "reix electoral votes, and the representation of as easy to be foreseen, but it was rendered inritable by the adoption of an old resolution, upon when he South placed a construction not warrant-The words as applied to the period when it

The Southern construction was, that the non renum recommended, applied to Territories, " he north contended that it was confined on-Tin he States The consequence was that neith was pleased; and whilst New York and in transa wheeled out of the Democratic ranks, & Syrhom States either folloged their example, " Their majorities so low as to be equal

I'm lifficulty was severely felt in the Convenm nominate's Governor in August, 1848. The Array Slavery Platform could not be adoptedat an impossible. To reject it, was to bring The candidate the ill wishes of a Southmastration. The Convention, therefore, the consequence was the defeat an in the ral who was believed to be against set a soul of slavery, and the overwhelming of the Democratic party at the Presidential

h perrol one fact conclusively, that the Demotrue pury of this State, cannot succeed when " Tien's or secretly arrayed against any prine waxh is interwoven with the education and see of its citizens. When therefore, the De-The Convention met at Pittsburg on the 4th 1. 14 to became evident that some resolution her he adopted expressive of the sense of the on way of the State, incaparitie of the views er time! by their beethren in the Slave States. The resolution embodied in our call, was the 9 Die rethection. It was mibl. moderate, but trained, and after a full and fair discussion it was der the protection of the laws."

maniy slapted. Then came the manly

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conclusion that they are but an expression of the will of the only true sovereigns in a free Republic, the people.

e people. Baving thus briefly reviewed the course of Pennsylvania upon the question of alavery, it may be profitable to enquire whether it has not been entirely consistent with the Constitution, and the uniform construction placed upon it by the Legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Go-

Four years ago no one would have asked as plain a question, but Constitutional heresies have been brouched since that period, which neither the framers of the Constitution nor our wisest states-men ever dreamed of, until the politicians of the South found that their ascendency in the Senate must be swept away by the overwhelming increase of the free white-population of the country.

Territorial governments were established by the Congress of the Confederation, and by the Congress on the Confederation.

under the present Constitution. They have existed and flourished for upward of sixty years, and from them have proceeded thirteen of the present States. They are now discovered at this late day to be un constitutional, and unwarranted either by the artithere be one, let him call a meeting opposed to its cles of confederation or by the Constitution of the agreement. We will print his placards, distribute United States. The framers of the Constitution did not understand that instrument. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk did not understand it; but its true meaning has been discovered by individuals who have lived and prose anomy days of the Revolution, with her pered under institutions which they now proclaim to have been unwarranted by the paramount law Propostivania passed her noblest act of do- of the land. Let us trace this question histori-

The words territory and territories as used in the original charters, of the various colonies, in the the borders, and her citizens are now public documents preceding and succeeding the ar ticles of confederation in the cessions from the various states, and in the contemporaneous legisla-tion of the old Congress, included soil, land and water jurisdiction, domain and sovereignly. The same meaning has been attached to them in our treaties with foreign powers, in our acts of Congress, and even in the celebrated resolution for the conditional admission of Texas, and in some cases they have been used to designate the whole

The original-title to a new country is founded on the right of discovery, and it confers upon the nation discovering it, the sovereignty and jurisdiction, with the right of pre-empire of the soil from its aboriginal inhabitants. This right belongs to it in its sovereign capacity, which enables it to extinguish the Indian title and to perfect its dominion over the soil and dispose of it according to its own good pleasure.

In the new tentiories therefore of America, discovery and the purchase of the Indian Title vested in the government, the soil, jurisdiction and sovereign'y of the country, and of course of its inhab-

Mr. Read then recapitulates the terms of the charter of Virginia in 1609, the second charter of Carolina in 1677, the Georgia charter of 1732, the 9th of the articles of confederation, and numerous acts and resolutions, to demonstrate the position assumed by him that -

"The word Territoryon its lands, soil, jurisdiction and covereignty, and as the power to sell includes the lesser power to mortgaze, so the power to dispose of territory, supposing it used in its most extended meaning includes the power to self the public Lands agreeably to the present system, which commenced before the

So the words 'rules and regulations,' in the langrage of that day, included all ordinary acts of dem lation, as well as the framing of temporary Governments for the people of the territories assume at once the last and perfect form, that of a How much has been done for the prosperity and State. Such was the case of Texas, unquestionshappiness of our beloved country, under the simple words, 'Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the the several States, and with In lian tribes." This power to make needful rules and regula

ions was to be carried into execution by Congress agreeably to the first article of the Consti-

We accordingly find that the ordinance of 1787 August, 1789 and that in her cession of the 25th a census called a convention, which framed a con-February, 1790, of what is now the State of Tennessee. North Carolina provided that it should be sobject to the ordinance of 1787, except the sixth arricle, and that Congress should at the same time | ed for admission into the Union. Congress unhesiassume the government of the said ceded territory, assume the government of the said ceutes letting, and execute it in a manner similar to that which they suppport in the territory west of the Orio, and a like provision is to be found in the ession by Georgia in 1802, and in the year 1800, Connectand released to the United States the jurisdictional claim of that State to the Western Reserve of Con-

DOTICUL. From this constitutional potrer of Congress have prisen fifteen territorial governments, which have all terminated in State governments but two, firegon and Minesoto. We have solemn decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States recogniz-Exper by self-appointed delegates. The result the Supreme Court of Mi-sissippi in 1818; of Mising this power in 1818, 1819, 1829 and 1810, of souri in 1824, of Louisiana, in 1830, and of Kentucky in 1820, the four fast decisions affirming the . Judges, and the whole legis constitutionality of the sixth article of the onli-

> This question was solemnly decided in 1820, by three-fourths of the votes of both Houses of Congress and the unantmons sanction of Mr. Monroe and all his Cabinet, and this decision was repeated and ratified in the Oregon Territorial Bill, passed by Congress and signed by President Polk, with the unanimous approval of all his cabinet — At the same time the position taken by Pennsylva. nia in 1819, was affirmed by the resolution for the conditional admission of Texas, by which a prespective State to be created out of it could only be admitted with a perpetual prohibition of slavery. provision deliberately sauctioned and approved by President Tyler, Mr. Calhonn and the

change and the other members of his Cabinet. It is therefore too late in the day to dispute a construction of the constitution upon which de-pends by far t e largest portion of the present Em-pire of the U.S. of America.

The annexation of Texas, a state State, produc ed a war with Mexico, a free State, and first by conquest and then by purchase and by treaty, we equired from her the free Territories of New Mexico and California. This is established by the decree of President Guerrero of the 18th December, 1829, and by the acts of the Mexican Congress of the 5th of April, 1837, as published by Mr. Berhanan when Secretary of State, and also by the Constitution of the Mexican Republic of he year 1853, by which it is declared, "no one is a slave in the Territory of the Nation, and any, in

By the Law of Nations these territories an ac-

fenter of our candidate, and upon its heels a glorious and overwhelming victory.

This plain position has, however, given rise to
doubt that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are
against the extension of slavery to the free territories acquired from Mexico.

Whenever the Whig and Democratic parties, at
their regular Conventions, pass exactly similar resolutions upon any given subject, it is a foregone

duried remain free until the law is changed by a
competent power as in this case by Congress

This plain position has, however, given rise to
what may be called the South Carolina heresy,
which acknowledges the power of Congress over
the territories, but denies it upon the subject of
slavery, and which assumes the ground that all
territory belonging to the United.

I therefore speak the united voice of the people
of Pennsylvania, when I say that the State of South Carolina heresy
and laws, and to invest her authorities with all the
legislative power of a perfect flats organization.

I therefore speak the united voice of the people
of pennsylvania, when I say that the State of South Carolina heresy
and laws, and to invest her authorities with all the
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of pennsylvania, when I say that the State of South Carolina heresy
and laws, and to invest her authorities with all the
legislative power of a perfect flats organization.

I therefore speak the united voice of the people
of pennsylvania, when I say that the far west the protection of a settled government
and laws, and to invest the far west the protection of any law, and to invest the far west the protection of any law, and to invest the far west the protection of the far west the far west the protection of the far west the far west the protection of the far west the far west the far west the far west the far west

The armies of the United States, according to this theory, march into free States with slavery interibed on their banners, and they hold out to the conquered, the inevitable introduction of the crimes alone, suclogged with any other measure or considerations, and the friends of the Union will act sonquered, the inevitable introduction of the crimes and cruelties of slavery as the glorious fruits of conquest. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to warrant so preposterous an idea. Its remaining compromises are but three, they ambrace the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes among the States, according to the federal numbers, the requisition that capitation and other direct taxes shall be laid in proportion to the cenaux, and the clause which proportion to the census, and the clause which provides that fugitives from labor in one State, excaping into another State, shall be delivered up. The most refined ingenuity can extract nothing from these propositions to favor a heresy so erroseons, which would render slavery and its extension the sole object of the Constitution.

This Piusburg resolution on this branch of the thus randomy resonance on this orange of the question is most accurate and expresses the real condition of slavery and slave property in the Union. The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal relation founded upon and limited to the

range of the State laws.

The true answer however, is to be found in the Constitution. The terriotries belong to the U.S. in its sovereign capacity, and the Constitution has in its sovereign capacity, and the Constitution has in the constitution of the constitution in the constitution devolved the power of governing and legislating for them upon Congress exclusively, and no State, nor any of its citizens, under any pretence, car control or nullity their action. These are the plain words of the supreme law of the land, and the repeated and undisputed exercise of this power in relation to slavery has added precedent to prin-

One word about an obsolete idea—the Missouri compromise In 1811, in secret section, Congress determined the Floridas should never pass from Spain into the hands of any power but the United States. In the treaty of 1819 they were ceded to us, we ceded Texas to Spain, and at that moment our title to the Oregon Territory was as complete as it was upon the inauguration of President Polk.

The Missouri compromise, therefore, was the admission of Missouri, and the tuture admission of two slave States, Florida and Arkansas on the one side, and the admission of Maine, and the surren der of all the remaining Territory of the United

States to freedom in the other.

The annexation of Texas added upwards of three undred thousand square miles of Slave Territory, whilst the Oregon Trenty negotiated by a southern administration surrendered five degrees and forty minutes of Latitude of our free Territory to Great Britain; as a compensation for Texas, and the loss of nearly four hundred miles of the Pacific coast. we are clearly entitled to the whole of New Mexieo and California, as free territory, and which came to us as such.

Besides the running of the line of 36 30 to the Pacific would dismember California, and make all tuture scupisitions from Mexico with Free Soilslave Territory, an absurdity too great to be even stated in a tree state.

🗷 over the territori over the admission of new States, provides for the very case of California, which Congress can admit into the Union, if they deem it just and expedient.
It is true that the other new States of the West, except Texas, have been preceded by territorial forms of government, which emanated, directly or indirectly, from the Ordinance of 1787; but it is clear, as in the present instance, that Congress may not choose the territory to go through any of the grades of territorial government, but that it shall bly. This may be done by a previous Act of Con gress pointing out the mode in which the State shall be organized, or it may be done by an Act ratifying what the people of the new State have already at complished, as in the case of Tennessee and Miet j. gan, a slave and a tree State admitted into Union

under the two gloribus administrations of Washingion and Jackson The case of Tennessee is most appropriate. The s confirmed and extended by the act of the 7th territorial legislature, the creature of Congress, took statution under which a state legislaturé was organi ized, which elected two Senators, whilst the people elected one Representative, and they then ask. tatingly passed an act for her immediate admission

into the Union on the 1st June, 1796. Forty years afferwards, Minnigan adopted the same course, and upon the precedent of Tennessee was admitted into the Union, with Arkansis, which had also framed a State constitution without the

sanction of any previous Act of Congress. The exercise of the power of Congress over the territories has been of the most plenary kind. In the district of Louisiana it devolved the govern-ment man the Governor and Jaidges of the Indiana territory. It was after ands called the Territory of Lonsiana, and a Governor and Judges were pointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The executive power was rested in the Governor, the judicial in the lative power of the territory in the two combined, thus giving to four offi-cers of the general government the power of legislating for all its inhabitants

There can be no doubt, therefore, that California can be constitutionally admitted into the Union as a State, with her present constitution and bounds

Congress refused to give California a territoria form of government, but its members distinctly hinted that its people should form a State govern ment a policy which was clearly favored by both the present and the late administrations.

With an almost untraver-ed desert between he and the Atlantic States, with a population increase ing in numbers beyond all human calculation, and rest of e with the richest mines of the most valuable metal the Cabinet, and also by President Polk, Mr Bu- worked by the tree labor of our most intelligent and bardy citizens and with a foreign and domestic commerce unparalleled in the annals of the United States, a State government became a State necessi ty The crisis admitted of no delay-3 convention

was called—a constitution formed, a model for all future States, and almost unanimously adopted. A State Legislature and members of Congress, and Senators have been elected, under it, and this great and glorious free State of the Pacific is now knock. ing at the door of the Senate house for admini into the Union as an independent member of the

confrdering
Sound policy distance her immediate and ancomdinoral admission. With such a State on the great western ocean we require no army or navy to pre serve her from foreign invasion or aggree Her citizens, soldiers, and suitors would protect her troduced shall be considered free, and shall be so sension the article of the most powerful mitten is the work!.

It is just and expedient to give our brothen on

The effect of all this would be, that if we had conquered all Mexico, it would instantly have betension of slavery to the free territories of the Uni come slave territory, and the same rule would be applied to the peaceable or forcible acquisition of the British Provinces.

The armies of the United States, according to The pressing question is the admission of Cali-

thing upon so absert an issue.

It is true they wish to preserve their ascendency in the Senate, which is a part of the Executive as

well as of the legislative branch of the government; and which has enabled them to control the conne of the Executive action, but their murmurs will be hushed into silence the moment Congress passes an act for the unconditional admission of Califor-

The preservation of the remaining free territory acquired from Mexico as free territory, will never dissolve the Union. No Nashville Convention, if it ever dares to meet, can effect this object, and would willingly trust the moral traitors who preach disunion to the patriotism of our brethren, the people of the South, who will never permit a few ambitious men to sever our glorious Union.

Upon this question the free States are clearly in the right. They simply follow and carry out the principles of the constitution, and the directions and practice of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Polk. (Here there was great manifestation of feeling at the mentioning of Mr. Polk's name.)

The North and the South are essential to each other. We are the same people with the same interests, and by the American invention of the electric telegraph brought within a few hours of each

I would never, therefore, say to our brethren o the South, you are week because of the peculiarinto your happiness. But it is our duty to say to the partisan politicians who are attempting to create capital for themselves, that you never can unite the them people in a conspiracy to dissolve the Union.

The South has no ships, no navy, no sailors, and it certainly wants no standing army to spend its treasurers, and to clothe its officers with despotic power. Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, and the whole mountain range of country which divides the Atlantic States from those on ne Mississippi and even Missouri, are either virtually free, or soon will become so; and is it possible to suppose that a few fanatical politicians can unite these discordant elements in favor of a meaof all slave property in the slave States.

The prespects of Louisiana depend upon the nion. Florida cannot exist without it, and Ten Union. nessee, the burial place of the hero of New Orleans, has refused to welcome the pilgrims of the one

The South cannot after the co The black race is not increased by emigration, and the existence of the peculiar institution prevents the influx of white emigrants into the slave States. The free States of the North and West must, therefore, always outstrip them in the race of popula-

But free labor requires free soil. The slave is the peasant or laborer of the South, is the declaration of its champions, and they have compared him to the free citizen of the free States, who can cultivate the fahr, build houses, dig his own gold, sail strine at once the last and perfect form, that of a his own ships, educate his own children, and protect the soil by his own right arm from invasion. I will not answer so unworthy an attempt to de-grade my fellow citizens to the level of a slave whom they will neither teach to read or write; nor allow to read the Bible, and with whom the connection of the sexes is but concubinage, and who can be sold at public auction, like our brute beasts, to the highest bidder.

A free State on the Pacific can defent itrelf, navy of the United States to protect it from domestic insurrection, or foreign invasion.

In Pennsylvania we have a peculiar interest in the success of California, for our Central Railroad is the first fink in the chain which is to bind us to Saint Louis and San Francisco. This link unites he metropolis of western with that of eastern Pennsylvania, numbering between them more than half a million of free inhabitants.

Congress has the power of exclusive legislation over the d strict of Columbia, and can abolish siavery and the slave trade in it at any moment. It a disgrace to the capital of a free Republic to have in it share markets, when the ethian of Turkey has prohibited them in Constantinople, a Ma-hommedan city. But if the inhebitants of the dirtrict are an willing to have the benefits of freedom extended to them, I would not force them, but would retrocede the remaining part of the District to Maryland, and remove the seat of government to Piusborg, a city of incown right hand, situated at the head of the Ohio, in the vicinity of the Lakes and upon the direct rome to the Great Western Ocean, and occupying a central position which would render it a fit capitol, when the British Provinces and Mexico, by peaceful amexation, be-come integral parts of the United States of North

We would be glad to see this speech in the hands of every Democrat in the State, as we believe its friends of freedom are blanched, and joy brightens circulation will do good. We know that the Wash the evert of Calhoun. I care not for the argument. of every Democrat in the State, as we believe its ington Union, and Mr. Buchanan's organ, the Pennsylumian, have assailed its ambor, but they have not attempted to controvert his arguments. "They may as well cease their attacks upon him, as they " bite a file."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Portsmouth Va., Whig says that a call was made, on the 8th inst, for the people of Nansemond to meet for the purpose of electing delegates to the Nashville Conto assemble, not a single person attended!

From the present indications says the Philadelry. It grows more contemptible every day, and hered to should be recommended by Mr. Webste stands in great danger of dying even before it is to us truly sumplying. We have read the teport derstood by the people.

THE COURSE OF LIFE! TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANNER,

Of let its slumber break ouse its senses and a wake. To see how soon, Life, with its glories glides away, And the stern foot-step of decay Comes stealing on.

How pleasure, like the passing wind Blows by, and leaves us sought behind How still our present happiness Seems to the wayward fancy, less Than what is past

Our lives like basting streams must be That into one enguising sea Are doomed to fall;
The sea of Death, whose waves roll on,
Out king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide. After the humble rivilets glide To the and wave; Beath levels poverty and pride, And rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

Our birth is but the starting-place, Our surtu is out the starting-place,
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our steps at last are brought,
That path alone of all annought, is found of all.

Where is the strength that mocked decay, The step that rose so light and gay. The heart's blithe tone ! The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows weariness and woe , When age comes on.

Say, then, how poor and little worth Are all those glittering toys of earth, That lure us bere ; Dreams of a steep that death must break, Alas! before it bids us wake Ye disappear.

Daniel Webster in 1848 & 1850.

Since the recent speech of Mr. Webster, which s so much landed by those who were wont to denounce him, the New York Tribune publishes the following, under the head of "Antiqurian Discoveries."

"My opposition to the increase of slavery in

this country, or to the increase of slave represen-tation in Congress, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such exten-increase, in all places, at all times, under all circomstances, even against all inducements, against all combination, against all compromise."-Daniel The late speech of Mr. Webster meets with lit-

one of the Speakers at the recent Fanenil Hall pitches into him:

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens:-The friend who preceded me spoke of the very remarkable crisis in which we were met in Fancoil Hall tonight. I can like it to nothing but to the suppo- the best way you can; but to a had gone over to the British, or John Hancock had raned. The men who came up to this Hell in 1776 with such news, in what temper would they have filled it?

There has been but one such event as that we now consider within our day. I will not allude to those my friend has mentioned in the time of know there was a time when the fate of Hongary rested with one man; and who does not rem ber the indiguation that swept over Europe when it was known that Georgey had been brought by Russian gold. Liberty stands now in these northem States as it stood then in Hungary; and the news has come to us that our Dictator, in whom the Massachusetts had trusted so fondly, in whom the garnered up all her confidence, has been bought with the gold of our Russia. Mark, also, that Georgey, when he surrendered Hungary, surrendered nothing but the political rights of the men he was berraying. Our statesman, baser far, i whilst a slave State would require the army and dealing with those personal rights, the violation of any one of which outweighs that of all civil priv-We are met to consult in such a crisis as this.

For after all, whether we are able to smewer the argument of Daniel Webster or not, whother Mas-sachusetts can pick to pieces that logic or not, whether we can unravel its sophistry to her inhabstants or not, the conviction of every man's heart m, that Daniel Webster is false, no matter how impregnable his logic be or seem. (Hear, hear.) fidence of the Commonwealth in him, that it may be impossible to keep her from the conclusion was to be suspected, was unconstitutional, and that, after all, Charles 1st and Clarendon were the true friends of English liberty, and he retoried the free freenes or ranges inverty, and no retorious, "Grant it all; no man shall personde me that it was not the cause of liberty on the one hand, and
tyranny on the other," (Prolonged applame.)

Let it be so with m now. I ware not whether I am able to answer that speech or not. The paries were met; they stood ranged and marshi have to face on the floor of the United States Senate; and as that speech is spoken, the faces of the [Sensation.] He gave and and comfort to the enemy, and that is treason. [Reiterated applause.] But this is a speech that is rotten all through, not only in its spirit, but its argument also. [Cheen.] it entwers itself. The beginning eats the end. It is his by the beginning eats the end. It is like Munchausen's lion, that devoured the horse

so quick as to find bimself in the traces dragging the chariot. [Shouts of enthusiasen] The Hartford Courant gives atterance to the true New England spirit, as follows:

"Ma Wester's Spears. - h is not surprising ver tion. When the hour arrived for the meeting that in the conflict or opinion at Washington a mamber of expedients should be suggested for the settlement of the great question of the day—the phia Ladger, the Nashville Convention will be the of the Free Soil principles which the Whiz party stands in great danger of dying even before it is form. Those who originated it begin to grow ground is not that of the White of Connecting assumed of their folly, and would gladly exception. They cannot follow him when he abandon the of a if they could hide the remembrance of it with principles they hold dear, and we be the late of the late Wing State Conception at New Haven - the

The Washington corner Courier says:

"We are making to find that any Northern Whig member of Congress concurs with Mr. Websiter in the propriety of chiablishing territorial govern-ments in New Mexico, &c., without the "Wil-mot." And it is freely said, that his argument, that it is not worth while to "re-enact what God has it to not worm write to "re-enact what God has ordained," would have been as good an afgruent against the original passage of the ordinance of 1787 as it is against the application of the stational government for New

What they think of their

We feel in a generous humor this morning, and will bestow upon our neighbor of the North Pennsylvanish, a milior, in which he may beliefd his likeness. The Blue Hen's Chicken, a journal printed in Dalaware, a slave holding state, thus gives: him opinion of dough-faces. We cannot say that it is complimentary to our neighbor, but it may be that it truly reflects his image:

Tearross to Ligitary. Coserve all those who advocate the prostitution of the principles of this immortal Declaration of Independence to the slave power. Who are they? What are they? Are they republicans? We go against meddling with slavery in the states where it now exists, but we say no more extension of slavery, no admission of any more slave states in the Union, no slavery in the District of Columbia—either remove slavery or remove the Seat of Government. We can enper into the feelings of state holders who have been raised with their slaves, who treat them kindly and never think of wronging them. But the northern dough face is the meanest wretch we can imagine. A few of these ought to change places with some claves for a few years and taste the sweets of slavery and feel the slave drivers whip, but save even them from having their wives and fulle ones sold and parted from them forever.

Painatives will not Answer.

An able writer in the New York Independent thus closes an article on the position of Messra. Clay, Webster, and other so called leaders:

We have in our view some prominent statesmen who have fully exemplified the words of Christ He that will save his life shall lose it. They have given up every thing for ambition. To be the President of the United States has made them silent when they should have spoken, and made them speak when they should have been silent. It has made them fearful of their better impulses, Every thing has been studied,-calculated,-measured. They have been statesmen of their own advancement. They have been selfish. Truly they have their reward. Is there no one who will make proof of that other sentence—He that will lose

his life shall save it ? Many men weary of agitation, longing for peace, would be glad to see the slavery question sculed in some way, even if that were not exactly the right way. So much stronger are the selfish instincts of a community than its benevolent sentiments, that it is hard to hold it up to a fong, persevering demand for right simply as right. They are soon sensible of less excitement, or less interest, of wavering moral rensibility, and then, peradventure, of a impatience of consideration and agitation. In this mood their mind is to settle the thing; to settle it men made delirons, they are more entious to quiet pain, than to get rid of it by removing disease.

But no moral question, practical or theoretic, is finally settled until it is settled right. It will not be quiet. It seams it. It begins at the moment to assert and re-assert itself. Wrong subsists by power given it from without. It is dead in itself, and may be hewed and shaped like stone Charles 1st or of our own Revolution. But we or timber, and lie passively wherever the builder puts it. But Right, is not passive, nor dead. It suffices violence impatiently. It works and strives against compression, and seeks to free itself. It is a fire inextinguishable; which, raked up yet lives, and pierces through the covering and seeks liberty, and with every breath of air, bursts out in flames. He that holdles up a settlement between right and wrong timbledful of this truth, will find em

one his troubles return to him seven fold. Stave

off the question of Stavery now, and it will come back again. They who cast off Right, cast it against

God, and he will give it an Omnipotent rebound.

Cot. Bestos. - The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times very troly says, any one who has ever carelessly observed the course of Foote towards Col. Benton, cannot fail to perceive the truth of the remarks made by a correspondent of a Kentucky paper. The fact is, Foote has never suffered an opportunity to escape, without showing the inherent wickedness and malignity of his heart, by openly We may be unable to unravel the web of that sophistry. He is a great man doubtless, and can easily make 'the worse appear the better reason."

And it may be, so deep and protound in the con
in their treatheroes present the stability of in their treacheroes presede against the stability of the Union. The late disgraculal scene in the Senwhich that argument leads. Set let us stand as ats only goes to confirm the statement of this cor-Chatham stood, when some sophister tried to prove respondent, that there is an organized and systematic in attends, on the pair of the Somhern privates of ic attempt, on the part of the Southern planists of the Senate, to diagrace, 'if possible, Col. Benton, and drive him from that body Foote, it is believed, is the scapegont used to make these personal attacks, and cover the ulterior designs of these fanaica. This view of the case is truly alarming, and commends itself to the attention of the true friends of the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and of h r tree institutions. Let the Senate adopt proper means to crush this conspiracy, and to vindicate

> BESTON'S SPEECH.—The speech of Mr. Benton. recently delivered in the Senate, presents very strongly an I clearly the just claims of California to be admitted, by herself, without being connected with any subject that may claim the attention of Congress, either in relation to the organization of the territories, or the quieting, of agitation on the subject of slavery. His argument is in our padement, conclusive and manswerable as a matter of right and justice to California, and experience will doubless prove that the course advocated by him is also the best as a matter of expediency.

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invaded and insuled, by expelling therelion a com-

mon assassir, who disgraces the position that he

bolds.

Gapes In Chiegens - A female friend who raises chickens, &c . for the Columbias market, informe their abundanment. The fact is preny good proof that they will either so the muniments so clears of the Union to all parties is well as the late Wing Some Concention of New Haves."

The fact is preny good proof that they will either so the muniments so clears of the distribution of the Union to all parties is well as the late Wing Some Concention of New Haves."

The fact is preny good proof the concentration of the concentrat we that she cures gapes in chickens by simply apthroat and nerk of the chicken—two or three appli-