

## Stradford Aleporter.

Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men dow for Pres Territors. Pre

E. O. GOODRICH. EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday. May 11, 1850.

Torms of the Report dr. r anuum; if paid within the year for each paid actually in advance, 83.50 ADVERTORINESTS, per square of ten lines, 50 sents for the

Grat, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. [] Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Branes, a set thore to the Bradford Hotel. Entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elweil's law offices.

fer-Hon. D. WILNOT returned home this week, and will spend some days with his friends and family, having paired off with Hon. Mr. Mc-Clean, of Rentucky, a Southern' Whig.

## North Branch Canal.

By our Harrisburg letter, it will be men that the House bill passed the Senate, with the section appropriating \$250,000 to the Branch canal, under certain conditions. Some amendments were made to the bill, and it was sent back for concurrence. The section concerning the North Branch will undoubtedly remain as passed. We understand the Canal Commissioners will feel authorized, under its provisions, in placing a further amount of work under contract.

67- The speech of Hon. D. WILNOT which we publish this week, excludes our usual variety. It is a manly and eloquent production, worthy of the speaker, and deserves the attention of every free man

APPOINTMENT BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL .---E. Percival Shaw has been appointmed Post Master at Sheshequin, vice Somers Kinney, resigned.

FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Brafflord Reporter.)

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1850. The appropriation Bill, which passed the House several days ago, is now under consideration in the Senate. They have passed the Section appropria ting \$250,000 to the North Branch precisely in the shape it passed the House. So I presume we may safely calculate upon that Section being retained. and that it will become a law. It is not exactly such a law as the friends of that work wished to obtain, and after all, I can see but little difference between the Section as it is, br the simple appropriation without the provise. We surely cannot get the money unless it shall be in the treasury onder any Bill which does not authorize a loan; and the present one gives it to us apon the condition that it can be found in the Treasury after paying ordinary expenditures. At all events the Canal Commissioners will teel authorized, under this law to place the whole work under contract, which being once done, will ensure its completion. Besides I have great confidence that the money will be in the Treasury, as needed. The Treasury department will pass from the present Whig dynasty, into the hands of the Democracy on Monday next. In this the North Branch will gain a decided advantage and the prospect for procuring the money will be increased four fold, for, disguiss it as they may, the fact is well understood, I know here, that every person connected with that department have granting an appropriation to complete that work .-The Whig chief clerk in that department has been most open and active in his bostility to it. even to boring on the floor of the House to prevent mem bers of his party from voting for it, and it is said he spoke from authority from the Executive Chamber. certain it is that but nine Whigs could be found in the House to vote in favor of an appropriation, and three of these live directly on the line of the Canal and the major part of the others being Philadelphians, who have been long the true friends of the North Branch, years before Goy, Johnston came into power, and who are too independent to be wheedled about even by Executive dictation. The North Branch is indeed indebted to Philadelphia City and County a majority of whose members have nobly stood by it under all circumstances .-Nor must we forget old Berks, her members too have been our fast friends this winter, besides many others I could mention. But after all, we are more indebted to our own Democratic Representative. Mr. Stock well, than any one else. Charley has been busy the whole time, lending all his energies to the accomplishment of this one object; and he has managed the card well. He even succeeded in were known to be opposed to the work. Mr. Stockwell deserves the thanks of his constituents, and the everlasting gratitude of all North Branch men The probability is that the House will concur in the amendment made by the Senate to the appropriation Bill-that the apportionment Bill will go to a committee of conterence and both be disposed of by the middle of next week, which done, both Rouses will adjourn without delay. So I think there is little doubt their labors will terminate before the close of next week. Monsieur Tonson has come again. The Wetherill Divorse case was sprung upon the Senate again the getter, pressing on directly to the accomplishment other day, in the shape of an amendment, and actually passed that body. It was sent over to the Mease on Saturday last, but some of the Senators der which we live. Such sit is the spirit and who voted for it, and others who dodged got fright temper of the slave power, as exhibited in this Hease on Saturday last, but some of the Senators enell, and on Monday passed a Resolution request ing the House to send it back, which, after under going proper discussion in the House was, as a matter of courtesy complied with, and on its return to the Senate a motion was made to reconsider, which will probably be the last motion made in reference to it, as I have no doubt it is now the design of a majority to permit it to sleep its last slumber on the speaker's table. Forrest and his friends a e still here, evidently maturing some project to carry through his bill in some shape or other before the hour of final adjournment, and don't be surprised if it is done.



Persuant to the call of the Democritic Stabili Committee, a large meeting of the Democratic eltiseas of Bradford was held in the Court House, in this borough, on Monday evening, May 6, 1850, and was organized by the election of the following name

od persons as officers : GORDEN P. MASON, President.

ADDISON M'KRAN, SHON ASPERWALL, NATEAR CONTRACTOR JULIUS RUSSELL HARRY ELLISTE. PELES PACE, H. LAWRENCE SCOTT, BERSON DECKER, ABSEAR WATTER TROMAS T. SHIERT, B: W. Josze, STUDARS BATTERS. Br. E. P. ALLEN GRANSCES GREENE Secretaries ;

George W. Elliott, Thomas J. Ingham. C. F. Wilson. William H. Peck.

Ulysses Mercur, Eng., offered the following resoution

Resolved, That's Committee of Five be appoint ed to report to this meeting the names of five per-sons as a Committee to confer with the Committees ppointed by the other counties in the Senatorial district, for the purpose of fixing upon the ratio of representation to which each county shall be entiled in the Senatorial Conference.

Maj. V. E. Piollet moved to amend by striking out five, and instructing the Committee to report the names of but three persons as a Committee of Conference. After some discussion by Messrs. Piollet and J. E. Canfield for, and Mr. Mercur against, the amendment-it was negatived, and the resolution as offered adopted.

The President appointed Francis Smith, Thoma Smead, A. L. Cranmer, D. Vandercook and Francis Homet, said Committee.

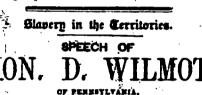
Hor. DAVID WILNOT being called upon, address ed the meeting for two hours, is an animated and eloquent speech, which was listened to with interest and attention.

the meeting the following names, as the Committee of Conference :

adopted, and following resolution of instruction also

Resolved. That the Committee of Conference b instructed to insist upon such a representation is

meeting adjourned.



In the House of Representatives, May 8, 1856.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. on the President's Message transmitting the Consti tution of California.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : This lengthened debate, in my judgment, has been productive of at least one good result. It has disclosed, beyond all question of denial or equivocation, the policy and purpose of the South. It affords ample justification, if any were needed, where the path of duty is so clearly marked out, for firm adherence to, that policy, upon which I have stood from the figst, and upon which Of the character of this struggle, if there were ever room for doubt, there can be doubt no longer It must now be conceded that there is substan - controversy-that the principle of positive are Ailition by Congress, against slavery in the terri-tories of the nation, is not an abstraction, flaving no practical object, and leading to no practical result. Four years of carnest, and often acrimonious debate in the halls of this Capitol-an agitation wide spreading as the country, reaching all classes and stirring to their profoundest depths the passi of men- attests the memitude of the struggle, and the mighty interests dependent upon its issue... Except that protracted and bloody conflict which gave birth to the nation, none has arisen, and, it my julgment, none will arise in our subsequent history, involving interests so vast, consequ so momentous for good or evil, as the pressing its fearful weight upon ne-reaching, as j does, to the remotest posterity, and involving, if not the existence, the character and policy of our Government, so long as we shall have a name and place among the family of nations. The ultimate decision of the present controversy will settle the great question, of the condition and destiny of the southern half of this continent. It will also settle another great question : whether this Gov-ernment shall be administered in the spirit that gave it birth, or whether the sufferings and trials of the Revolution shall have been endered in vaihgetting votes from members whose constituents whether our Democratic institutions are to stand or this Government become an Aristocracy, based

a af . a . a ordinary government ecopies will be withheld that the year and mays will be called, in definite of partiamentary law and mays, spin friveform and dilatery metions until the and of the Bir, where are we ? Is this a Cha

nberin which ives of freemen meet, for the discuelin and determination of grave and important questions? or is it a theatre upon which slaves are aught their obligations and their duties? It behoves as to examine the ground upon which we stand. We have arrived at a point from which we cannot retreat, without a surrender of war indepen dence as representatives upon this floor. I repea men whose representatives we are. It is no quen-tion of feeling or personal pride; but of indepen-dent action upon this floor-of the survise of those acknowledged powers, which belong to us as a part of the Government. Shall the asknowledged powers of this Government be exercised through its constitutional organs ? or is a band of conspire tors to arrest its action and set its authority at defi ance? This, sir, is the point we have rea am for meeting the issue here and now. I will yield nothing to' treason. 1 will know no conce sions to the threats of faction. It would be been cowardice-a flagrant develocition of public duty-a surrender of the constitutional powers of this

House into the hands of a factions minority, subversive of all rightful authority, and destructive of the very foundations of our institutions of govern-Who is it, and what is it, that dares thus hul-defiance at the constitutional authority of this go-

vernment ?--- that dares threaten a dimeen of this Union ? I answer, an aristosracy of slave bolders, who, not content with that share of influ ence and political power given them by the Constition, demand the absolute control of this Govern-ment-the right to dictate the sphere and the modes of its action. What could be more despetthan to make the existence of the governmen lenend upon the acquiescence of Congress in such a construction of the Constitution as the representatives of a particular section chose to place upor it. from time to time? If we will make our ac tion conform to the Constitution as it shall be expounded to us by the representatives from the slave States, we are assured that all be well-that agitation shall cease, and peace and harmony be restor ed to our country ; but if we dare to read that in strument for curselves, and to act upon our under standing of its true meaning, we are threatened with convulsions, and blood shed, and civil war... If one man should assume the right to fix an anthoritative construction apon the Constitution not do-acquire change this Government into an number less than a majority, is to convert it into an aristorizcy. Yet this is what we are called upon to do as the paril of the very existence of the Government itself.... Sir, I am no agitator; I am the friend and the lov-sit, I am no agitator; I am the friend and the lov-but I prefer agitation-I prefer any that is profiler. With them the love on una-gle is a history of high and haughty bearing-of provid and arrogant defiance on the part of slavery; while on the side of freedom there has been a mail of weakness, irresolution, and the North

ed among the dead-he whore courage equaled his designs—scoming all circumfocution and indi-restion, marched boldly up to his object, and pro-posed such an amendment of the Constitution as about place this Government in the power of a minority. This bold and direct proposition startled the country. There was no disguise in it. It could They require that Congress and the country shall acquiesce in their construction of the Constitution, and make the overthrow of our institutions the

Discourse and the second second the second s States: It is design particle. The most service of all particle. The most service of the pre-clavery (

North has never presented as far to entrage public feeling as to all voting the ensuration of any other meteorie with the admitules of California. Upon this point even the Pennsylvanian has been silent while upon all others it has kept neck and neck with the Washington Union and Charleston Mercery in its advocacy of the most extravagent demands of the South, and is justly entitled to pre-eminence over both in the bitterness and malignity of its assaults upon the principles and friends freedom. It has been funced, by the strong public sentiment at home, to concreal its opposition to the admission of California-to disguist its hostility

ander cover of a "general compromise." "When we assembled in this half in December last, there could not have been found five Repre-sentitives from the free States who were not opposed to mixing up California with other subje of controversy and strife. Here, at last, the North was to take a firm stand-one from which she was not to be reduced by promises or driven by threat How stands this Hou te to-day upon the qu the unconditional admission of California ! God, sir, the unconditional administon or Cauronnie 7 Goal, on, only knows; but if reliance can be placed upon the confident exertions of the friends of slavery, the triends of California are in a minority upon this floor. The great measure of her administron with floor. The great measure of her administron with a free constitution, is to be embarrassed by que-tithe of territorial governments for New Mexico and Uteh; and the estilement of the boundaries of

Texas. California is to be compromised into the Uniosi, and the price of her admission is the ex-tension of slavery. Sir, I trast in God that this will not be. If the North prove recreast now, and upon this question, when and where can we hope for maniful and successful resistance against the ag-gressions and threats of slavery ? I trust that the epresentatives from the North will never consen that California chall be made the make-weight for the extension of slavery—that they will save them-selves and the honest constituencies they represent from this deep fitmiliation. California abaseloned as an indepe Sent and separate measure, and there is no ground upon which the friends of freedom can stand and maintain this unequal struggle. This crowning set of treachery to porthern inter-ests and northern rights, would strike a chill upon the hearts of the freemen of this land. I should myself feel as if the chains were clanking upon my own limbs. I pray Heaven that it may not be; yet I lear the arrangements and corruptions of this political mart, where principles and the highest inpolitical mint, where principles and the highest in-terests of humanity are mere commodilies, that are bought and sold for office-where the question of the Presidency is made to override the great issue of freedom or slavery. Would to God that dictate what Congress might, and what it might issue of freedom or slavery. Would to God that not do-acquiesence in this demand, would be to the men who are at the plough and in the work-change this Government into an absolute monarchy. shops could be here to speak and vote upon these

a timidity bordering on cowardice. The North has been driven from one position to another, until the outposts are all abandoned, and we are now summoned to an unconditional surrender of the citadel itself. Under the influence of threats, of ion startled persuasion, of flattery, and above all, of perronage Dangerous as was this proposition, it was harmless compared with the covert demands made upon us by the less courageous advocates of slavery. They seek, by indirect means, more than Mr. Calhoun ever demanded by a change of the Constitution. the ranks of the northern Democracy began give way, under the pressure and patrona; Southern a Iministration Fearing to aba

Fearing to abundon at penalty of disobediance. Sir, if the North, under the influence of threats, and the soluctions of pat-ronage, can be brought to this, it is better for the in the North, discovered that the agitation of the aristocracy of slavery, than any written constitu-tional amendment. It is an ever changing amend-ment, subptd to all energencies, and equal to their professions of fidelity to the principles and the cause of freedom, they took shelter bel ind the plea, that the Proviso, as an amendment to the three million bill, was inappropriate, both as to time and place; that we should acquire the territory before secting to ingraft upon it the ordinance freedom. Under this specious disguise-this cloak of friendship, were sounded in the North the first notes of oppo osition to the Proviso. Under and hypocritical profession was the cry raised by the first deserters, of " hum-bog," " itle abstraction," and such like epithets, believing that il, for any cause, they could succeed in creating a prejedice against the name, it would be easy to put down the principle instif. I could quote from the speeches of various gentler apport of what I have here said, as to the gro opposition first made against the Proviso I ill, however, confine myself to reading a short will, however, confine my extract from the speech of a former collea make this selection, because he has made himself conspicuous of late, in denouncing the principle, and all who support if. He has become a travelling missionary in the cause of slavery propagan diam. His opposition knows no bounds. His de nounces the Proviso as a violation of the Constitu on-e damning political beresy-an old Federal delusion : and a Il who support it as renegades and defusion; and an who support is as renegates and traitors to the Democratic party. Three years ago he stood upon this floor, cloaking his opposition ander the professions of frietitiship, solenthip pledging himself in the face of the nation; to go for ingrafting the principles of the Proviso upon the larging integrating the principles of the Proviso upon the legislation of the country whenever the territories should be acquired, and Congress called spi on to establish territorial governments therein. r-hope his southern friends will take note of this case, as one expetially deserving remembrance and reward. The appointment of charge d'Agaires on to establish territorial governme nts therein. 

ter." This bowever prong neither quick nor large returns of profit, the singuished Senator has secondly abandoned, and J, and

taxi and a the winnerse wire acquired, and it became necessary either to stand up to these pro-tessions, or to find ease new cover behind which to sheker opposition." A presidential election was approaching. The slave power insolently proapproaching. The slave power insolenily pro-claimed its purposes to support no man for that high office, who should regard with the least favor ice of freedom. True, a prominent canhe eramance or nessour. Arrey a prodorsementhad spokes of it as a great measure of right, which ought not, and must not be abandoned. But sla-very was inexorable. The oracle must speak, and it must speak as commanded. Sir, the oracle did speak, and we had produced the "Nicholson letter," in which, for the first time, the ground was taken by a northern man, that the "Proviso" was

ional. We hear much said Mr. Chairmany of the ag. We hear much said fur. Unsumman, or the age two sells my principles, must not draw on me for spon the South wanton and withed aggressions apon the North. She seduces dir public men.2. She tempts them beyond their strength. She leads them "up an exceeding high mountain," and shows them the kingdoms of this world, and prop. see them. domining and power, and they "fill call on me, by my vote, to consummate the down and worship." Sir, I have spoken of slavery as the basis of an

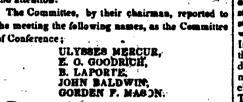
in aristocracy is, where the power is in the hands of the few, to the exclusion of the many. It is not eccential to an aristocracy, that its powers and preogatives should rest upon law; they may rest upon a strong public opinion, that has the consistency and force of law. Thus it is the South. The pubic opinion of the South is entitely moulded and directed by the slaveholders. Their views, senti-ments, and principles, make up southern public opinice. The strength of this public opinion is strikingly exemplified in its influence over the press, that great lever which moves the world.--The press of the South is the more organ and advocale of the interests and prerogatives of slavery. It no more dare assail that institution, or quest rightful supremacy in the State, than dare the press any aristocratic government on earth assail the privileges and immunities of its aristocracy. In the one, the press is under the surveillance of law and a vigilast police, in the other it is under the equally watchful surveillance of a public opinion stronger than law. I say stronger than law, because the freedom of the press is secured by the constitu-tion of every slave State; yet this provision is a dead letter so far as respects slavery. The press of, the South is free to discuss every other subject, and all addes of every other subject. There is nothing in morals, in law, or religion, so secred, that it may not unless a full and thorough discussion at the South, save only the one subject of slavery. Why is this made im exception ? I answer, because it is the bulkarito of southern aristocracy. Why, sir, Why, sir, the press is free in Rawis, in Austria, in the most lespotic and aristocratic governments in Christendom, to discuss all and every subject, so that it does not trench upon the prerogatives of the privileged nder:

No aristocracy ever struggled more desperately to strengthen and fortify their prerogatives than have the slaveboklers of the South, to extend and perpetuate that system, upon which their power val, and at times a deadly enemy, in a power resta. Holding in their hands fifteen hundred mil- atistocracy. which holds in seridom the great aut farge portion of the real estate of the South-having entire control over the public opinion, and filling near all the positions of office and power in their respective States, with nincty-one represe opon this floor, one half of the Senate, and the Excutive branch of the Government during nearly the whole period of our national existence, the bughly and indissolubly united in the common in ests and dangers of slavery,-I repeat the propnaition with which I set out, that the slave bolden of the South constitute this day one of the mos powerful aristocracies on the face of the carifi, and are now fighting a battle of life and death for the permanent control of the Government of the Union. Sir, one of the characteristics of an aristocracy, is unrelenting and unforgiving hatred of those who question its privileges or assail its power, Slavery has exhibited this in a marked degree, during the history of our Government. When has a statesman of the North, however pure, and just, and noble ---however exalted in the affections of his country. men-when has such a man crossed the track conthern policy-when has be related himself in the path of elavery, and made manfal resistance its exorbitant demande, and survived its prescrip-tive wrath ? Sir, the example cannot be found in the fittory of this Government. Such a man could the insubry of this Government. Such a man could have sooner passed in safety the ordenl of the In-dustrion in the dark ages, spon st charge of here-sy, than he could pass that Samate Charge of here-ary these things ever to be? Must we forever bow out necks to the yoke of slavery? Shall the true men of the North be forever struck down ! Are we to stand still and see our children prescribed in the land of their birth ? No, sir! no! The men are born who will rescue this Government from th gruep of a hearliese and ruthless araitocracy. Thi t work is the appropriate and appointed mission of a genuitre Democracy-contrposed as Democracy in trath is, of the great free mass posed as that nee . of the country, however now divided, or by whatever arty names they may be known. Democracy is a principle of sternal justice. A miends for equality and right. It relies all wrong and oppromice. It is the foe of all special privite ges and immunities. It seeks the elevation and redemption of man from every species of bondage and tyranny. It is the friend of the down trodden and oppressed-of earth's millions, whose desti-ny it is to sweat and toil, from the cradie to the grave, it sympositizes with labor, and vigilantly graves its interests and rights against the insidious and licentless domands of capital. Governed by these high principles and aims, Democracy has straggied against the increasing power, and unjust exactions of the great monieut interests of the Until now, we have never had interests of parely settional character, pashed upon the country The main issue in nation al politics ; but now, sir, the South insists upon making the support and exension of slavery, the all-controlling issue and test in our national politics. Democracy, true to its principles, faithful to its high mission, is called upon to restat the progress of slavery upon this conone, it is met by the aristocment, and upon this is racy of the South in deadly strife. Southern aristocracy, and southern capital, seek to save them. selves from the application of those great principles to fight the Butles of Dennethoy, against the capi who have at less three years advantage of the gen-ternan from Boston, in its use. I shrald not have defined the worky of note, but that I do not think if fair in Binascheretted with this work not hink if fair in Binascheretted with this to be fightened from in pre-sold and incorregations too of it's organization will be coming in for pay, to the exclasion of east lier, and more meritorious inventor. A' distin-zuiched Senator trom that State, claimed the Pro-tos and right, which alone green is vitally and weeks to the organization to be reaking down of these green is vitally and wither by right of prior discovery, and exhibited much weeks to the and right, which have given is vitally and weeks to the organization to be the section of east inter and more meritorious inventor. A' distin-with the bracking down of these green is vitally and weeks to the reaking down of these green is vitally and power as a party, and which slove green. I am the interest of the present controvery growth tal and aristocracy of the North. Long accus

must be one based spon principle, and having must be one based spon principle, and having the state and a statement of legitimate ends. its object the attained

In the first in the proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is an analysis is another in vention, wonler the same of the proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed another invention, wonler the same of the standard end proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed and proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed and proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed and proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed and proposes is quick the attain ment of legitimate ends. I we is allowed and proposes at the North, when the arbitist of the analysis and the approximation of allowed and proposes at the allowed and propertuse is power—to bar don a second and propertuse is power—to bar don the field of 1847, by a dustinguished citizen of right de the fall of 1847, by a dustinguished citizen of right de the fall of 1847, by a dustinguished citizen of right de the based and performent. I allowed abendant and prolife provide the fall of 1847, by a dustinguished citizen of right de the based and performent. I allowed abendant and prolife provide and abendant and prolife provide a some provide at the state is a strong of a diverse at the fact. We shall see whether or no it will be more patiatable to them, when administion or rather want of success, which I trust is net very and chaines the fact, to windicate the "trust of a success, which I trust is net very and able point de the fact instalment of pay. To return, Mr. Chairman, to the subject from the trust of the south demanded that it should be threaded that it about a succes, which I trust is net very and bake possition to the attern with a succes, that they will be more patiate we the state were success with men who prelime and prolones of all and proves to attern be avere with a succes, that they will be another to state the state of the second the is allowed the is it about a the state of a success with men who tell ne optimis "" under no porrical natural underer," will by vote for a man whose principles harmonize with my ewn; and yet demand of me, that I tote for one of opposing views. This is a kind of party s. ganization to which I have not been accutomed, and into which I cannot be driven. Sir, I know of but one way to put a stop to such a system of wrong upon my rights, and the rights of my ta mch an outrageous perversion of the ands and purposes of party organization: My al remedy for each injustice, is firm and whenday resistance It, however, I could be driven to "put in the trates," ander an organization thus com tuted, and thus perverted, I would sill oppose i man who had bartered away my principle office. I would do this, if for no higher read who sells my principles, must not insum to reach, a evidence that all self-respect and manhod had not been extinguished in me. No, sir! the had who sells my principles, must not draw on me for the pay. I shall offer no start premium to treach. evy. The South must reward her own vasals. Sha annut had up the offices and high start.

gain. and to the utter prostration of those principle which it was designed to uphold and maintain As a Democrat, and one of the " most states in the sect," I have resisted, and shall continue to sist with all my fields powers, any and every s tempt on the part of the staveholders of the for to wield the organization of the Democratic part against its principles, and for the purpose of propagation of human slavery. I will battle with I have strength against this effort to lead Deman. cy to self destruction, by an unscrupulous and a justifiable use of its organization. What are to legitimate objects of party organization ! What are its uses ? As I understand, to bring logic those entertaining common opinions and sesting upon political subjects, and uniting them in m the end, to which all legitimate organization pour its object is not to bring together those holding a congruous and conflicting opinions. It may, mi indeed often does serve to reconcile difference of opinion upon minor points, but it never can, m never ought, to units into harmonious action, but holding opposing principles, which are deemed s tal and fundamental. No one would think of us ting permanently in the same party organizator the republican and the middlarchist. They me for a time stand together, fighting a common m my, which threatened to overpower both ; hu to dauger once passed, they would immediately m arate and commence a warfare apon each ober-This alliance of antaronist interests and prigriph is not antrequent. It always takes place which threatened by a common danger Even about despotism not antrequently finds its interests at a finite and the second safety in an alliance with the down-trodden ma-es, and carnestly seeks to remove, in some degree the crushing tyranny which overwhelms them " is to to day in Russia, and has been so for centure The Autocrat of that Empire has a formulable his st portion of the tyranny which oppresses them h could cripple the power of this aristocracy, he would feet more secure in his prerogatives, and morest upon his throas. Should be, however, sorred weakning that eristocracy, (which now is the my check upon his power,) by a partial enfanchine ment of the series, things would be changed; and here would be a corresponding change in his ys pathies and policy. The masses, relieved in p from the crushing tyranny which had kept the down, would demand an enlargement of the rights, and the imperial power would ally in with an enfectled aristocracy, to resist those a mands. Governed by the same great minciples uman action but under circumstate er widelt o ferent, we have seen an aristocratic interest at South, drawn into temporary connection with the Democracy of the country. Democracy, as an Democracy of the constry. Democracy, as a re-cipile, can have no sympathy or natural allard with Slavery. Light and darkness are not nor opposed. They occupy the extreme point of p litical antagonism. The one; the friend of their gest liberty; the other, the enemy of every has right. While thus opposed to each other, for a nature and constitution of things; yet Democra, as an active and meetical element in the writing as an active and practical element in the working of our system of Government, pays profend real and loyal obedience to the Constitution, and frains, as in duty bound, from my interient with slavery in the saveral States where it an As a local, domestic. State institution, where may be its evils and its wrongs, it is entitled mit the Constitution to peace and security. But when slavery steps beyond State boundaries, and inner the power of the General Government to ered and perpetuate the system -- to strengther and hold the aristocracy which'it noorishes and state Democracy must either be false in its principal or it must resist demands so extraordinary and a perces. It is only is a State institution, that is very can claim forbearance and toleration. We t voltatatily lave aside its local and domestic actor, and enters upon the theatre of national p when it assumes an attitude towards in des.eral Government such as that in which it stands, dictating law under the threats of dist silence and submission under such alternation rould be moral treason to our free institutions. Mr. Chairman, we hear much anxiety expende to certain quarters for a speedy and final sch ment of all the controverted questions growing of the subject of slavery. Some northern sub-men are nervously alarmed for the safety of a Union. So distressing are their fears, that by cannot opeal except in terms of the most gion forebodings. A s licitude so deep and anim presses its weight upper them so as to destroy left and appetite, and physical comfort. The see sancinary the arxious throbbings of a patrot b The rest of a quiet retreat is abandoned for a P syimage to the Capitol, to teach the North and nion, and aid the South in the work of "press-ing the Union." Surely such pairiotism descript its reward. Oh ! sir, how ungrateful in a when and uncharitable world, to breathe its supration in the supration of the selfishness or ambition for presidential host had ought to do in this labor of love. Sir, be has been an industrious and labored effort to creater the safety of the Union-to get up a po



The report of the committee was unanimously unanimously passed :

the Senatorial Conference, as will recognize the re-lative population, number of taxables, and democratic votes of the several counties.

A resolution was adopted, that these proceedings be published in the democratic papers of this Congressional district, and of Wyoming county, and the

fin Our County Court closed its business for this week on Thursday last.

Hon. GEORGE TRACT the newly appointed Ase siate Judge-appeared on the bench.

Ar Three steamers arrived at New York from California, this week, bringing over two millions of gald.

upon slave property, and slave representation. In the aspect of results thus lasting and moment-ous, has the present struggle been viewed by those interested in the extension and perpetuation of slavery. On their part, the conflict has been maintained in a spirit and temper commensarate with their estimate of the magnitude of the interests involved. In behalf of slavery, this battle has then all-controlling selfishness-embarrassed by no dis-sensions-restrained by no ties of brotherbood, nor

by the obligations of a high and holy patriotism, the champions of human bondage stand banded toof their object, and threatening, if thwatted in their purpose, the disamemberment of the Union and the total destruction of the free institutions up struggie-a power as insolent, as arrogant, as defiant of right, and justice, and haw, as the treasonable conspiracy that ever reared for head against a just and benign government.

Sir, this spirit of threatning and defiance, must be successfully resisted, or we are ourselves the veriest of slaves. What I shall the line of our treasonable threats? We have severally sworn to and for our fidelity in this respect, we must stand individually responsible to God and the country. But we are told that we must understand that Con-stitution, as it shall be taught us by the advocates of shavery-we must adopt their construction cf

prescribed to us, within the acknowledged limits ing like treinbling cowards in our trecks? of the Constitution: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."

every accessity. I prefer any change of the Constitution to this. It the great principles of our go-vernment are to be subverted, and an aristocracy established upon its ruine, let it be done by a change in our organic law-let it be written down, so that the freemen of this country may see it.-Let the powers and privileges of our masters be distinctly defined, and such rights as are vouchsafed to us, have the guarantees of written law .-Of all tyrannies, save me from that unlimited and undefined tyranny, which seknowledges no re-straint except the will or caprice of the tyrantwhich demands control over my judgment and conscience, and enforces obedience by threats, i ot of life, of all that makes life valuable.

Congress has power under the constitution to prohibit slavery in the national territories. We have read that instrument for ourselves. We have carefully studied its provisions. We have called to our aid the lights of history and the experience of the past, and we find our opinious fortified by the nbroken action of this Government thro all its depertments, for the entire period of its ex-We believe further, that it is our bounlence. den duty to God and the country to exercise this power, and to give to the principle of the non-ex. tension of slavery, the authority and force of posi-tive law. How are we met? We are told that if we, being in a majority, dare to act' upon this, our understanding of the Constitution-if we shall

dare to carry out our deep and solemn, convictions of public daty, that the Union shall be dissolved, and our country involved in anarchy and the horrow of civil war. Gentlemen representing the slave States tell us they have a different reading of the Constitution. Disregarding all presede rejecting all contemporaneous construction, they arrogsie to themselves infallibility as the expounders of that instrument; and if we shall dars act counter to their exposition, they notify be by the most solemn warnings, that the Government shall be overthrown, and our glorious institutions of liberty and law buried in the abyer of irretrievable ruin. Sir, no dangers threaten the Republic so its ninent as the assaults made by elavery upon the Constitution and powers of this Government. Stillmission to its threats and domands is the most direful calaittity that can befall as. What more fatal to liberty ? What more subversive of our institu-tions than a surrender of the Constitution, and tions than a surrencer or use constraint, and the rights of a majority, under it, and the adop-tion, as the law of our gaidince, of the arbitrary tion, as the law of our gaidance, of the arbitra beheats of slavery, stiforced by threats of vielen and blond T

Again, Mr. Chairman, we propose to stimit Cal-iformin into the Union, Our right to do so in ne knowledged. Here there is no dispute of our couveriest of slaves. What I shall the line of our stitutional power; yet, here again we are warne conduct be prescribed to us under the pressure of not to proceed at the fibrard of the Union. W are told that Califorr in shall not be admitted, exsupport the Constitution, each man for henself; cept upon such terms as slavery shall prescribe That its admission must be purchased by the sale stantial concessions of opening wide the door for the intradiction of slavery into our offer territories. Yes. Yes, sir; upon the question of the aucordi tional admission of California, here in the plain of sharery —we must adopt their construction of thonal admission of California, never more plan that instrument, and if we presente to overstep the land epen highway of our duty, slavery burle is limits of their interpretation, that the Union shall definite in our testh. We are biditen to stand at the dissolved; and our system of government overs our peril. Shalf we here too, purchase place by thrown. Not only this, batthe line of our action is submission ? Shall we " such the Union" Their can obey the mand nte who choose. I shall not -To my ear it sounds like the crack of the whip teil by the Congress into this Union," is the expin-cit larguage of that instrument. Yet we are given to understand, if we presume to exercise this clear and admitted power in the case of California, with-out making certain concession to devery as an out making certain concession to devery as an

passport through the Senate. I read from the speach of the Hon. Richard Brod bend delivered in this House, February 9, 1847.

"I have thus, Mr. Chairman, briefly stated my objections to my friend and colleague's (Mr. Wil-mot) celebrated amendment. I will now make some observations of a general sharacter upon the subject of slavery, in relation to which so much has been said in this debate, is order that my posi-tion and views may not be misconstrated. First, tion and views may not or miscoustrand. First, however, permit me to premite, that if we had ac-quired either New Mexacoor California, and a bill was before the House providing territorial governments therein, or a bill was before the House providing for the admission of either of those Provinces as Sta (the territory being first acquired by treaty ) I would vote for a provision excluding slavery. I firm the mained in the amendment of my calles gree principle a and will go for ingrafting it upon the legislation of the country but in the proper form; and at the proper time and plote, when the power to do sercan be rithtuity exercised."

Sir. this "premature dodge." which we have seen involutif at the present session, by a distin-guished representative from Massachusette, is not original with firm. I claim priority of discovery for the gentleman from whose speech I have just of justice and right, under which, the were willing road : and I think I center time some come to fight the battlew of Democracy, against the capiwho have at least three years advantage of the gen-