

Bradford Reporter.

Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men dem for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, Jone 29, 1850

Democratic Mate Noninalistic

FOR CARAL CONNENSIONER, WM. T. MORISON or MONTCONERT CO.

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FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS,..... OF MIFFLIN CO.

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\$3 50 per anuum; if paid within the year 50 the deducted, for cash paid actually in advance, 81 aurien. Abventisemeurs, per square of ten lines. 50 cents for the

Arti, and 25 cents for each robarquent insertion. D Office in the " Union Block." morth side of the Public Square, nest door to the Bradford Herel. Entrance between Mesers. Adams' and Elweil's law offices.

Apology .- A doméstic bereavement, has withdrawn our attention from this week's Reporter, and delayed its publication until Monday. The delay, with the recurrence of our National Anniversary. will prevent us from issuing a paper, on our usual publication day. The next Reporter consequently will be published and dated the 13th of July.

Speech of Thos. H., Benton.

We publish this week, entire, the Speech of Hon. THOS H. BENTON, upon the Compromise Bill, to the exclusion of our usual variety. We bespeak for it a caretul perusal at the hands of all. Abounding, in wit, in sarcasnr and history, it is altogether the most able and powerful speech of the session. Those who read it, will fail to see in it. the vulgarity and personality which have been charged upon Mr. Benton. Its wil, it is true, is keen and cutting, but not tinctured with a grain of personal animosity.

Fourth of July.

The birth day of our Nation, at this place will be suffered to pass without any demonstrations of respect, except that the places of business will be closed.

An Independence ball will be given in the evening. at the Bradford Hotel, where judging from past occasions of the kind, every attraction will be fur nished to make the occasion pleasant and attractive. In the evening, we are informed, a grand display of fire-works will take place.

The Mysterious Knockings.

A great ado is made now-a days, about the mysterious visitors at Rochester and other places, now at New York, who converse with people by means than earthly. Most marvellous stories are told of con iniator." versations held with the spirits of the ' dear departed' who have shuffled off this mortal coil, some half a century or less since, and who now revisitthis earth c. funct hanks manifest to visit the earth-and in

Sunday, the twenty-third day of June, one thou-

and eight hundred and fifty, being no less an oceasion than the twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth of the editor of this paper, was rendered an usually memorable by the receipt of the following

A Particular Bolice.

Towázna, Jone 20, 1850. Mr. E. O. Goodrich, Sur :-- You have, both direct by and indirectly, on several occasions, within the last six months, charged in your paper, that I had some improper connection with the Bash of Sus-upehanna County; that I had, in some way, profied by its failure, and was one of those, who should receive censure, and be visited with public odium, on account of such connection, or in conrequence of such tailure.

The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the concerns of this institution, com-mence their sitting at M ontrose on Monday next, to continue for some days. This committee has ample powers-and I now invite you to make good, if you can, your vile insingations, and malignant slauders against me on the subject of this bankstring you notice if you assist the effort, or fail to do so, I shall brand you publicly. as I now do, if this form, a faise-hearted and destardly calumniator. I have reason to believe that your first published attack upon me in relation to this subject, was written by your lord and master David Wilmot. If so-it would be but fair and decent in you, to transmit him information of this notice. With all due respect, yours. C. L. WARD.

A more impodent and insulting bravado than this we have never seen, and there could be no more striking illustration of the acriptural adage, that " the guilty flee when no one pursueth." It looks badly on the face of it; much like an attempt to brazen out the perpetration of some gross wrong Our indement of the motives of human action would lead us to suppose such a document the last resort to which a high-minded, honorable and honest man would think of resorting to vindicate his reputation from unfounded and malicious aspensions. The character which need such props as this, is saily lilamdated, indeed !

We should not have given a moment's attention to the braggadocia the letter contains, were it not that such a missive is totally uncalled for, and a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to ending .-There is not a syllable of truth in its first paragraph. The charge arises from a cowardly and distempered imagination. We have made no reflections upon Mr. Ward with regard to the Susonehanna County Bank, and if he has construed anything we have published as such, the fault is his own, not ours. We might have etated, with truth, the pop-

ular opinion upon the subject, but we have not even done that. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has sesigned him no small share in the management of that institution; but how far rumor has done him

injustice, we have no knowledge, except as much as was published in regard to the "assignment for of benefit of indigent persons, widows, and young. ladies," which though it might have been all right, had a very suspicious look, and was so regarded by nine persons out ten in this community. We

defy Mr. WARD to make good his charge ; we call upon him to point out the first line where we have charged him with improper or proper connection with the Susquehanna County Bank, further than the assignment above referred to, or we shall of rappings, and by other indications more spiritual brand him "a talse-bearted and distantly calum-

It has come to a pretty pass indeed, if a broken bank cannot be mentioned, without Mr. WARD's flying into a passion, and crying out, " that means and make their presence known. But all this is me!" Can we not rebuke, in strong language, the rething-nothing compared to the disposition which system of Fraudulent Banking, which has swindied the community of hundreds of thousands of their perturbations to disturb the quiet of those who dollars, by means of the Sunggehanna County and had laid them decently out, and given them a Towanda Banks, without thereby asserting that Mr. christian burial. They do not wait the time, when WARD had "profited by their tailure," or holding "church yards yawn, and graves give up their him up to "receive censure or be visited by pubdead." but in the broad day light, in the crowded lie odium?" And if he sees fit to make the applistreet, in the social circle, even in the columns of cation to himself, we repeat, it is no fault of ours, newspapers, their uneasy spirits are hid, and a word but one for which he alone is responsible. We calls up the ghost, and they commence to knock, have done only this, in regard to the Susquehanna knock, knock, at the breasts of those who have a County Bank, and if Mr. WARD considers it as personal, he can make the most of it. The publie can judge why a man should be so mighty sensitive. Defunct banks seem to torment him as the ghost of Banquo did the affrighted Masheth. by the manifestations of the participator that they re- and allow him no peace, they rise before him in such quick succession. Their spectres haunt him everywhere: in the public prints; in the quiet conversation of neighbors, and for anght we know in the stillness of the night. We shall not accept this urgent invitation to be present at the Investigation, with a full view of the treasures acquired from broken banks, would cer- awful consequences which are impending. We tainly prevent any honest man from any desire of know not whether it is to be a white washing or not-but we have no faith that the troly guilty will be brought to justice. It would be a strange anom aly in such affairs if the matter should be probed Advices from Santa Fe to May 25, have been to the bottom, and all the rascalities which have been practiced, laid bare to the light. We have no doub, that some scape-gost will be let loose, covered with all the iniquities which have been perpetrated, while those who have fattened upon the labor of our farmers, will enjoy in peace their ill-gotten gains, maintaining their reputation in community, and remaining honest and honorable men, and perhaps christians, as tar as the labors of In fifteen days afterward, an election was to take the Committee shall effect any good. We have seen too much of such things, to hope for any good to come out of it. We have no doubt had the affairs of the Towanda Bank been investigated, would soon be elected, and efforts would also be much the same result would have been anived at though some connected with that institution, emerged from comparative poverty to sudden affluence, while others found thousands of dollars at once Safery-Fund money became changed into Towantransmuting the keg of coppers into gold coin ---Who could ascertain where the assets of the Bank had flown, as long as every thing was fair on the surface, and the tracks so covered as to be invisible ? Financiers do not do their business so loosely as to lear Investigating Committees. Who ever heard of a broken bank investigation, revealing the authors of the calamity, or compelling the swindlers to disgorge, though scarcely a man in the community but could place his finger to a certainty upnocket his money had gone ? When such a thing happens, we should like some one to "make a note" thereof. No ! the authors of all the suffering and misery every Bank failure brings to the door of those who labor for their daily bread, langh ones and twos. They may be easily detected, as at law while they revel in their accurred gaing .--"I the genuine tens and twenties of that Bank are Such persons though they may be out of the reach of the laws of the land, are amenable to moral law, and at the hands of public opinion receive the exectation and odum they so justly merit about Binghamton. Qur business men would do They cannot brade by any of the tinselled and well to be on guand. They can be quily detected | dazzling attributes of over-grown wealth, that jos-

Charles Sprague's,

"The may is from later but not from soors seesa, The printed Eger, old, averaid eye. Itsolind virtue's king then cank not \$5." And the man when Shibas from community by any

means the hard earnings of labor, may fill his colfors to replation, but at the same tume entails and his character and name a stain which no time can efface. The Bank robber is the worst and most

usible of this class of persons. If Mr. WARD asserts that DAVID WILNOT has over written a line or syllable, for the Bredford Reporter in relation to him-or that he has, within the last six months, written a line or spilable for the Bradford Reporter upon any subject, we tell him he is mistaken ; and if he possis in the untruth, we take this occasion to brand him " a false-beartis in the patrath, ed and dastaidly calumniator."

We shall allow no one to talk to us about "lord and master," much isis a man whose whole life has been characterized by abject sycophancy, and cowering and crooching cervility. We shall sider in our next issue, with how much grace e charge comes from such a source, and we coneive this a good opportunity to have a tew words o say about expressions of a similar import, which ave been so flippantly used by his " Minutrel."

JOHN VAN BUREN has accepted an invitation to leliver a Fourth of July Address, at Binghamton. The party from New York, will consist of "the Prince," Lewis Gaylord Chark, ex-Governor Young and other notables.

SPEECH OF T. H. BENTON.

CONCLUDED PRON FORSTH PAGE.

And there the wisdom, not the philanthropy, Virginia balked filty years ago: there the windom of America balked filty years ago: there the windom of America balks now. And here I find the lar-gest objection to the extension of slavery-to plant-ing it in new regions where it does not now exist -bestowing it on those who have it not. The incurability of the evil is the greatest objection to the extension of slavery. It is wrong for the legisla-tor to inflict an evil which can be cured ; how much more to inflict one that is incorable, and against the will of the people who are to endure it forever !-I quarrel with no one for supposing slavery a blessng: I deem it an evil: and would neither adopt it or impose it on others. Yet I am a slavebulder, mong the lew members of Congress who hold slaves in this District.

In retusing to extend slavery into these seventy thousand square miles, I act in conformity not only to my own long established principles, but also in conformsty to the long established practice of Con-gress. Five times in four years did Congress reuse the prayer of Indiana for a temporary suspension of the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 87. Ou the 2d of March, 1803, Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke, as chairman of the committee to which the memorial praying the suspension was referred, made a report against it, which was concurred in by the House. This is the report :

"That the rapid population of the State of Ohin afficiently evinces, in the opinion of your committee, that the labor o' slaves is not necessary to promote the growth and settlement of colonies is region. That this tabor, demonstrably the dearest of any, can only be employed to advantage in the cultivation of products more valuable than any known to that quarter of the United States ; that the committee deem it highly dangerous and inex-pedient to impair a provision wisely calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the north restern country, and to give strength and security to that extensive frontier. In the salutary operation of this sagarious and benevolent restraint, it is be-lieved that the inhabitants of Indiana will, at no very distant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labor and of emigration."

The report of Mr. Randolph was in 1803; the next year, March, 1804, a different report on the same prayer, was made by a committee of which Mr. Rodney, of Delaware, was chairman. It recommended a suspension of the anti-davery clause for ten years ; it was not concurred in by the House.

a terrible punishment. It is a true sectiment of dance, all the fruit trees of East egranates, and peaks."--- [Voi. 3, p. 30

Hamboldt is right, and recent travellers confirm Hamboldi is right, and recent traveliers confirm note what he wrote in 1964. It was at the head of the valley of the Det None, nome three degrees north of Smits Fe, that Col. Frement suffered his great disaster—had to straggie through anows above the heads of mon and harses, and found it a relief to tread the river, solid with he for a read. At Sania Fe, the 20th of February, it was winter; eight days afterwards, on the Rio Abejo, half way to El Pano, and having descended 2,800 test, and till 1.200 feet above the level of El Paso, it was ring-the farmers ploughing and seeding, the bring froit trees in bloom, and the air so mild that camped out of nights, and without tents, though in a settled and hospitable country. Here, then, as two climates in New Mexico-one a barrier afainst the introduction of African slavery, the other not; and it is that part which is not a barrier mat is proposed to be transferred to Texas. This applies to the Del Norte and its valley ; it is still more tree of the Poerce and its valley. Rising in the initiade, and at the elevation of Sunta Fe, it decends below the latitude, and below the elevation of El Paso, and is milder in its climate throughout, because more open to the east, and sheltered on the west by a long and lofty range of mountains is more genial climate makes it, as I have said. the cocolic region of New Mexico, to which the inhabitants of the banks of the Def Norte cend their flocks to find their own food, and live with-out shelter, the year round. And it is precisely the southern half this river and valley, reaching a degree and a halt south of New Orleans, and with ant sufficient altitude to counteract the effect of southern latitude, that the committee's bill would transfer from the possession of New Mexico to the possession of Texas. Climate there can be no bar to the introduction of slavery : and thus its actual extension into the quarter becomes the question which the committee's bill forces us to face-and

which I have faced ! The committee's line has the further ill conse quence of raising the question of the existence of davery by law in the Santa Fe part even of New Mexico. If their line is a compromise of the Texas rlaim, it admits the right and sovereignty, of Texas both above and below, and will involve members in an inconvenient role-the consequences of which is readily seen.

This is a consequence which the committee's bill involves, and from which there is no escape but in the total rejection of their plan, and the adop tion of the line which I propose-the longitudinal line of 102-which, corresponding with ancient title and actual possession, avoids the question of slavery in either country; which, leaving the popula tion of each nutonched disturbe no interest : & which. in splitting the high sterile table land of the Staked Plain, conforms to the natural division of the coantry, and leaves to each a natural frontier, and an ample extent of compact and homogenous territory To Texas is left all the territory drained by all t rivers which have their mouths within her limits, whether those mouths are in the Gulf or Mexico, the Mississippi, or the Rio Grande; to New Mexico is left the whole course of the Rio Puerco and all its valley of the Del Norte, will make a state o the first class in point of territory, susceptible of large population and wealth, and in a compact orm capable of defence against Indians. The Staked Plain is the natural frontier of both

countries. It is a dividing wall between systems of waters and system of countries. It is a high sterile plain, some sixty miles wide upon some five hundred long, running north and south, its western declivity abrupt, and washed by the Paerco at its from which issue the myriad of lithe streams which from which issue the myriad of lithe streams which flowing towards the rising sun, town the great rivers.-...Red river, Brasos, Colorado, Nuces, which rfind their outlet in the Miseissippi or in the G.II of Mexico. It is a salient feature in North American geography from its structure-a table of land sixty miles wide, five hundred long, and some honesands of feet above the level of the ses-and sterile, level, without a shrub, a plant, or gass, and presenting to the traveller a horizon of its own like he ocean. Without a landmark to guide the steps of the traveller across it, the early hunters and herdamen of New Maxico staked their course across t; and hence its name, El Llano Estacade-the Naked Plain. It is a natural frontier between New Mexico and Texas ; and for such a line, quieting all questions between them, all with the United States vielding near; two hundred thousand square miles of territory to the United States and putting into her hands the means of populating and defending Mexico, by giving lands to settlers and defenden-I am ready to vote the fifteen millions which my bill fairly and openly proposes. For the line in this bill I would not give a cooper. But it would be a greater error to suppose I would give fifteen millions for the territory in dispute between New Mexico and Texas. That disputed territory is only a small part of what the Texas cession would It would embrace four degrees of latitude on the north of Texas, and a front of a thousand miles on the Arkansas, and would give to the United States territory indispensable to her, to the population and defence both of New Mexico and Utah. in front of both which this part of Texas lies. The committe, in their report, and the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) in his speech, are impressive in their representations in favor of giving governments to New México and the remaining part of California. I join them in all they say in favor of the necessity of these governments, and and the duty of Congress to give them. I mean territorial governments, and woak/hot vote for state governments in either of them, even if they sent stitutions here. I do not deem them ripe for such governments ; they are too young and weak for that. They are in our hands, and wpon our hands, and belong to us ; and it is our duty to pro-vide them, and take care of them, until they are strong enough to take care of themselves as sover eign states. Both territories require gov eign simes. Built territories require government at our hands, and protection along with it; New Mexico especially, now desolated by Indian rava-ges, and suffering more in the three years that she has belonged to the United States than in any three years of her ex intanco-even during the most help-ion period of Mexican rule. The Spanish Government, under the vice regal system, appropriated two thousand dragoons to the protection of the internal provinces from the Apathes, the Navahoes, the Comanches, and other wild Indians. We have a lew companies of dragoons and some stationary infantry, in sight of whose barracks these Indians slay men and women, carry off children, and drive away flocks and herds, sometimes thousands in a drove. The Navaboes actually have more New Mexican sheep now than the New Mexicans have left. A single individual inhabitant of El Paso owned (more cattle and sheep when Pike was there in 1806 than the whole town and settlement now own. Single inhasitants of the Valley del Norte owned flocks and herds than nearv equal to those of the whole province now. The Valley of Puerco, then the sheep walk of millions, is now reduced to some two hundred thousand, and becoming less every day. All this is a reproach to us. It is a reproach to republican Government in our persons. It is an appeal to us for succor and rotection, to which we cannot be deaf without drawing down upon our heads the censure of all 200d m But this bill is not the way to give it. These go ernments are balked by being put into this bill .---They not only impede California, but themselves, The emjunction is an injury to both. They matu ally delay and endanger each other. And it is no argument in favor of the conjunction to evy, that he establishment of a government for New Mexico requires the previous settlement of her eastern bound ary with Texas. That is no argument for tacking exas, with all her multifarings questions even o New Mexico, much less to California. It is it deed very desirable to settle that boundary, and to settle it at once, and forever; but it is not an india. ensability to the creation of a government for New Mexica. We have a right to a government according to her passession : and that we can give her, to continue till the question of titles is decided. The sti possidelisman you poweramis the principle to sovern aur legislation—the principle which gives the powerson a right to the possession satil the question of title is decided. This principle is the same both in national

menutipal law-both in the case of citizens or com- is virtue in a name when applied to the extract of

munities of the same government, and between in-dependent nations. The mode of decision only is different. Between independent nations it is done dependent nations. The mode of decision only is different. Between independent sations it is done by negociation or by arms: between citizens or communities of the same government, it is done by law, independent nations may invade and fight out atter for a boundary; sitting or com-manities of the same government cannet. And the party that shall attempt it commite a violation of law and order; and the government which permile such violation is derelict of its daty.

I have now examined, so far as I propose to do it on a motion for indefinite perponement, the three bills which the committee have tacked together-the California, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas bills. There are two other bills which I have not mentioned, because they are not tacked nave not mentioned, because they are not tacked, but only hung on ; boi which belong to the system, as it is called, and without some mention of which, injustice would be done to the constringer in the presentation of their scheme. The fugitive slave recovery bill and the District of Celembia alavetrade suppression bill are parts of the system or measure which the committee propose, and which, taken together, are to constitute a compromise, and to terminate for ever and most fraternally all the dimensions of the slavery agitation in the United States. They apply to two out of the five gaping wounds which the Senator from Kentucky sou-mersted on the five fingers of his left hand, and tor heating up all which at once, he had provided one large plaster, big enough to cover all, and effi cacious enough to cure all; while the President only proposes to care one, and that with a little laster, and it of so efficacy.

I do not propose to examine these two attendant, or sequecious bill, which dangle at the tail of the other three. I will not go into them, normenthe other intee. I war not go into meni, not meni the states, and which are above all Congress comprom. the report to pay the owner out of the federal treasury for the loss of irrecoverable slaves, might admit in practice, of abolition in the states by the leg-

islation of Congross and the pane of the nation ; and to suppress the slave trade in this District as a concession for abstaining from the abolition of slavery in this District, as expressed in the report, page 17, is to make a concession of something valuable for an abstinence, which we have had for sixty years without concession, and are still to have on the same terms !

This is the end of the committee's labor-five old bills gathered up from our table, tacked together, and christened a compromise ! Now compromise is a pretty phrase at all times, and is a good thing in itself, when there happens to be any parties to make it, any authority to enforce it, any penalties for breaking it, or any thing to be com promised. The compromises of the constitution are of that kind; and they stand. Compromises made in court, and entered of necord, are of that kind; and they stand. Compromises made by in-dividuals on claims to property are likewise of that character; and they stand. I respect all such com-promises. Batterhere there happens to be nothing to be compromised, no parties to make a com-promise, no power to enforce it, no penalty for its weach, no obligation on any one-not even its makers-te observe it, and when no two human beings can agree about its meaning, then a com-promise becomes ridiculous and pestiferous. I ave no respect for it, and eschew it. It cannot stand, and will full; and in its fall will raise up rute ils then was intended to care. And of this character I deem this farrage of incommended to eter I deem this farrage of incongruous matter which has been gathered up and stuck ingether and offered to us "all or none," like "fifty-four forty," to be. It has none of the requisites of a ise, and the name caunot make it so.

in the first place, there are no parties to make on the nine place, there are no partice to mano a compremise. We are not in Convention, but in Congress; and I do not admit a geographical di-vision of parties in this chamber, although the Committee of Thirteen was formed upon that principio-six from the South, half a dozen from the North, and one from the borders of both. I recognize no such parties. I know no North, and Fanow no South ; and I repulse and repodrate, as a thing to be forever condemned, this first stiemy to es tablish geographical parties in this chamber, by ersaing a committee, formed apon that princip in the next place, there is no sunction for any such no authority to enforce it-cone to perish its violation. In the third place, there is sotMng to be compromised. A compromise sion, a mutual concession of contested rights between two parties. I know of nothing to be conceded on the part of the slaveholding States in regard to their elave property. Their rights are in- ded of it on Saturday last, when I saw the t. and almit. ted in the Constitution-s right to hold their slaves as property, a right to pursue and recover them as property, a right as a political element in the weight of these States, by making five count three in the national representation. These are our rights by an instrument which we are bound to respect, and national representations are bound to respect, and I will concede none of them, nor purchase any of them. I never purchased as a concession what if them. I never purchased as a concession what if them is chairman-all power put into the han is-their own hands untied, and the hands a the single-si them. I never purchased as a concession wast a hold to be a right, nor accept an inferior title when I already hold the highest. Even if this congaries of bills was a compromise, in fact, I should be opposed to it, for the reasons stated. But the fact it elf is to be apocry phal What is the case of five old bills introduced by different members as common legislative measures; these five are caught up by the Senator from Kentucky, and his commit-tee, bundled together, and then called a compromise ! Now this mistifies me. The same bills wer ordinary legislation in the hands of their authors they become a secred compromise in the hands of their new possessors. They seemed to be of no account as laws; they become a national panacea as a compromise. The difference seems to be in the change of name. The poet tells us that a rose will smell as sweet by any other name. That may be true of roses, but not of compromises. In the case of the compromise, the whole enabl is in the name, and here is the proof. The benator from Illinois (Mr. Dovoras) brought in three of these bills they emitted no smell. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) brought in another of them-no smell in that. The Senator from Missouri, who now speaks to the Senate, brought in the fifth-ditte, po smell about it. The olfactory nerve of the nation never scented there existence. But no sconer are they jambled together, and called a compromise, than the nation is filled with their perfume. Peo. ple smell it all over the land, and, like the inhalen of certain drugs, become frantic for the thing. This mistifies me, and the nearest that I can co enlation of the mystery is in the case of the two Dr. Townsend's and their samaparilla root. They both extract from the same root, but the extract totally a different article in the hands of the two Doctors ; produced by one, a universal panaces ; the other, little less than poison. Here is what the Old Doctor says of this strange difference :

is virtue in a name wrien applied to the extract of sareaparilla root, and there may be equal virtue in it when applied to a compromise bill. If so, it may show how these self-same bills are of no force or virtue in the hands of the young Senator from Il-linois (Mr. Dopot.as.] and become componently efficacious is the hands of the old Senator from Restored in the same of the old Senator from

five old bills tacked together, and presented as a ramedy for evils which have no existence, and re.

remely tor evils which have no existence, and re-quire to be accepted under a penalty-the penalty of being gazetted as enemies of compromise, and played at by the organs ! The old one, to before a state of the second second second second second second played at by the organs ! is dreadfully out of tune-the strings all broken, and the screws all loose, and discoursing man we fal masis, and still requiring us to dance to it! And such dancing it would be !--- nothing but tam ton i, such dancing it would be -- nothing but tam ton i, cross over, set-to, and back cost! Sir, there was cues a musician-we have all read of him-who had power with his lyre-[but his instrument was spelt ivre]-not only over men, but over will beants also, and even over stones, which he could make dance into ther places when the walls of l tion were to be built. But our cld organist was none of that sort, even in his best day; and suce the injury to his insignment in playing the grand mational air of the four t's the filly four forty or fight it was so out of tane that its music will be much more apt to scare, off tame men that to charm wild besits or siones,

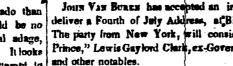
No sir! no more slavery compromise. Sin to those we have in the constitution, and they will be stock to ! Look at the tour volce-those for on the propositions which I soburited. No about

tion of slavery in the States ; rous in the forts. at senals, navy yards : none in the District of Colum. bla ; no infurference with the slave trade between the States. These are the votes given on the ises, because they abide the compromises of the constitution.

The committee, beskles the ordinary purposes legislation, that of making laws for the go of the people, propose another object of a different kind, that of giving peace and happiness to a mierable and distracted people-muendo, the people of the United States. They propose this object as the grand result and crowning mercy of their not. tilarious labors. The gravity with which the chart. man of the committee has brought forward this ob. ject in his feport, and the pathetic manner in which be has enforced it in his speech, and the exact enumeration he has made of the public calamities up. mersion ne has made of the public calamities up-on his fingers ends, preclode the idea, as I have heretofore intimated, of any intentional joke to be practised upon us by that distinguished Senator, otherwise I might have been tempted to believe that the eminent Senator, utbending from his se-rious occupations, had condescended to amuse himself at our expense. Certain it is that the con ception of this restoration of peace and happiness is most jocose. In the first place, there is no content on to be reconciled, no distraction to be rom. posed, no misery to be assolaged, no lost harmony to be restored, no lost happiners to be recovered And, if there was, the committee is not the pary to give us these blessings. They preach common pand practice discord. They recommend haman to others, and disagree among themselves. The propose the insternal lies to us, and give themeing rude rebuffs. Scarcely is the healing report red. and the anodyne bills, or pills, laid on our tables, than there contention breaks out in the ranks of the committee itself. They attack each other. They give and take fierce licks. The great peace maker himself fares badly-stuck all over with arrows, like the man on the first leaf of the atmanac. Here, in our presence, in the very act of consummating the marriage of California with Utah, New Mexi-

co, Texas, the Jugacious slaves of the States, and the marketable slaves of this District-in this very act of consummation, as in a certain wedding feas of old, the feast becomes a fight-the featural combat-and the antiable guests pummel each other.

When his committee was formed, and himse safely installed at the head of it, conqueror and partificator, the Senator from Kentucky appeared to be the happiest of mankind. We all remember that sight. He seemed to ache with pleasure, k was too great for continence. If barst forth -in the follness of his joy, and the overflowing of ha heart; he entered upon that series of congratulations which seemed to me to be rather prematore, and in disregard of the rage maxim, which admoust es the traveller never to hal-loo till he is out of he woods. I thought so then: I was forcibly remaafter vain efforts to compose his friends, and even reminding them of what they were "threatened with this day-inucide, this poor speech of mme-gather up his beaver and guit the chamber, in way that seemed to say, the Lord have men you all, for Pans done with you! But the Senator bound together forever. It was an ecsiatic mome Pirithous when he surveyed the preparations the nuptial feast-saw the sempany all present. lepithe on coaches, the contaur fon their haunche heard the le human begining to sound, and save beauters Hippodania, about as beauters I so pose as California, come "gittering like a so and take her stand or his left hand. It was he py moment for Pirithous !- and in the fulnes) of a celings he might have given vern to his joy int gratulations to all the compaty protent, to all : lapithae and to all the centaurs, to all mankind p to all horsekind, on the suspicious event. Bet, a the deceitfulness of human felicity! in an inst the scene, was changed I the toust a find ding festival a mortal combat-the table intlist plying the implements of war!



thousand times exorcised them, and fondly deemed they had fled at last.

The difference however is, that no alphabet can interpret their language ; and we can only judge call unpleasant memories, and are unwelcome visitants. The renowned free-booter, Capt. Kidd. it was said, had a ghost keeping watch over the ill-gotten treasures he had hidden away, whose appearance frightened the adventurers from its recovery, and these ghosts which keep watch over the participation in the spoils.

New Mexico.

received. The Convention previously called for the formation of a State Constitution met on the 15th May, and the session lasted 8 or 9 days, in which a Constitution was formed, which would go into operation about the first of July.

The boundaries of the State were defined and Slavery prohibited.

The Constitution was adopted on the 25th May. place for the election of Members of the State Legislature.

Two Senators and Representatives in Congress made to procure them acceptance at Washington. This news has tallen like a thunder clap upon the "avery propaganda at Washington. An attempt while maile to defeat the application of New Mexico and California, but they must come into the Union as sister states free from Slavery!

From Washington.

Our latest advices from Washington are, that Governor Doty had published a call requesting the members friendly to the separate and immediate admission of California to meet in the House of Representatives on Friday evening.

The ultra Southerners are said to have belila can-"us on Wednesday evening and resolved to insist upon the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line at all hazanle

The fate of the Compromise bill is sealed ; it is said it cannot even pass the Senate.

ATEAED NOTES-Look Out !- The Cashier of the Owego Bank cautions the public against ten and twenty dollar notes on that Bank, altered from registered on the back-the spurious are registered on the face.

Onite a rumber of these notes are in circulation by holding them up to the light.

Two years afterwards, February, 1806, a similar report recommending suspension for ten years was made by a committee of which Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, was chairman : if met the same tate-nonrence. The next year 1807, both Houses concu were tried. In February of that year, a committee of the House, of which Mr. Parke, was chairman, reported in favor of the indefinite suspension of the clause : the report was not concurred in. And in November of that year, Mr. Franklin, of North Carolina, as chairman of a committee of the Senate nade a report against the suspension, which was concurred in by the Senale; and unanimously, as it would seem from the journal, there being no division called for. Thus, five times in four years, the respective

Houses of Congress refused to admit even a temporary extension, or rather re-extension of slavery in-to indiana Territory, which had been, before the ordinance of '87, a slave territory, holding many slaves at Vincennes. These five refusals to suspend the ordinance of '87 were so many con-firmations of it. All the rest of the action of Congress on the subject was to be more effect, or stron-ger. The Missouri compromise line was a carailment of slave territory ; the Texas annexation resolutions were the same : the ordinance of '87 iself, so often continued by Congress, was a cur-tailment of slave territory—in fact its actual aboli-tion ; for it is certain that slavery existed in fact in the French estimates of the Illinois, at that time ; and that the ordinance maximum it. I got the and that the ordinance terminated it. I act, then in conformity to the long, uniformly establi policy of Congress, as well as in conformity to my own principles, in refusing to vote the extension of slavery which the committee's line would involve. to vote the extension of re's line would involve. I return to the point-the 70,000 square miles of territory which the committee's line would transfe from the powersion of New Mexico to the powers sion of Texas-and the question of the extension o slavery which grows out of that transfer. There is no slavery on it now, either in law or in fact. It will be there by law if the transfer is made This leaves open but one question ; and that is, can climate be relied upon to keep it away ? I think not. There are two climates in New Mexico-one frigid, the other temperate; and these 70,000 square vanish into thin air, or become salastess pieces of miles are in the temperate part. It is a long pro-paper prettily engraved. Who was to tell when vince, stretching north and south, high and mountainous in the north-lower, and with broader val ley lower down. Santa Fe has an elevation of 7. da notes ? a feat scarcely less magnificent than 250 fest, El Paso 3,300. The Rio del Norte in called, in the upper part of its course, the river above, (Bio Arriva;) in the lower part, river below, (Rio Abajo;) and the climate corresponds with this structure of the country-tightous at Santa Fe, mild at El Paso. Humboldi thus speaks of them :-

"New Mexico, though placed under the same latitude with Syria and Central Persia, has a climate eminently cold. It freezes there in the middle of the month of May, near to Santa Fe, and a Little tarther north, (under the parallel of the Morea) the Rio Del Norte is covered, edmetimes on the perpetrator, and fett most firmly into whose several years in sucression, with ice so thick that homes and carriages pass on it. We do not know what is the elevation of the country in New Mexico: but I doubt whether, under the \$7th degree of latitude, the hed of the river may have more than seven or eight hundred metres of elevation above the level of the sea. The mountains which bunler the valley of the Del Norte, even those at the fort of which is placed life village of Tana, love their snow already towards the commen int of th month of June."-[Vol 1, p. 302.

"The environs of El Paso are a delicious cour try, which resembles the most beautital parts of Andalusis. The fields are caltivated in corn and wheat The vineyable produce excellent wines, dazzling auributes of over-grown wealth, that jos-uce which surely, though slowly perhaps, inflicts and of New Biscay. The gardens coatsin in abou-

"We wish it understood, because it is the e whe truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Samaparilla are Aaren wide anart, end infaitsly dissinitiar ; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in In Wysor, on the 23d instant, Anna, wife of

And accounts for the difference thus :

" The Samaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless and others which if tenained in preparing it for use, produces fermentation and acid which is injurious to the system iome of the properties of sarsaparilla are so cotatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific woress, known only to the experienced in its man tacture. Moreover, those volatile principles. which fly off in vapor, or as an exhala ion, under heut, are the very essential medical proprieties of the roo which give to it all its value."

Now, all this is perfectly intelligible to me.] international is perfectly internative to me. I understand it exactly. It shows no precisely how the same root is sinter to be a poion or a medi-rine, as it happens to be in the hands of the old or the young doctor. This may be the case with these To me it looks like a clue to the mystery but I dockto nothing, and wait patiently for the so-tation which the Senator from Kentus by may give when he comes to answer this part of my speech The Old Dorlor winds up in requiring particular attention to his name fabelled on the bottle, to wit.

" At first a mediay fight Of howis and jara supply the figh Once implements of teasts, but

You know how it ended. The fight broke the feast. The welding was postponed. And i may it be with this attempted conjunction of Ca fornia with the many ill-suited spopses which Committee of Thirteen have provided for her. Mr. President, it is time to be dooe with comedy of errors. California is suffering for of admission. New Mexico is suffering for wa of protection. The public basiners is reflering want of attention. The character of Congress suffering for want of progress in business. It is to put an end to so many evils; and I have many the motion intended to terminate them, by mot the indefinite postponement of this unmanage mass of incongroous bills, each an impedime the other, that they may be taken up one by

and in their proper order, to receive the of which their respective merits require.

Smith, jr., aged 39 years.

At Binghamton, N.Y., on Thursday morning instant, Averstur, infant daughter of E. Susannah Goodrich, of this borough.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE A LL parama indebted to the estate of Gill BEYMOUR, deceased, late of Pike torn are hereby requisited to make payment withoutdely three having claims against said estate will place MARTHA SETUCIA

Pike, June 27, 1850. Administrati

BU NOTICE! A LL persons indebied to HUSTON & POSTI must call and estile farthwith

BOOTS SHOE £ THE LARGEST and heat amormant of BOON L HIIEd ever effered for sie in T. wanda WALLIS BULL

No. 5 BRICK ROW. The Old Doctor winds up in requiring particular attention to his name labelled on the bottle, to wit. "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend," and not Young Doctor Samuel Townsend. This shows that there I Brek Row, H. & A. CANPBELL