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The second state of a second state of the second state of the second state of the second second second second s you constitutional rights, then there is no occasion for repealing this act, for the courts would anapt it. If it is constitutional, no northern man oright toyote to repeal it; if unconstitutional, there is a tribunal organized by the federate compact itself to bettle such questions. But if the Constitution itself willes any rights relative to slavery in the Territories, what are they ? It extends the jurisdiction of Con-gress over the Territory. As the Territory is em braced in no other jurisdiction, it is, therefore, local and charge is charge is of course excluded in all id encoment, slavery is of course excluded in all in encoment, slavery is of course excluded in all the tentiory north of this Missouri compro-mise line was instant of the the charge is charge is the the territory. The territory is employed in the territory is employed in the territory is of course excluded in all the territory north of that line during its territorial the territory north of that line during its territorial the territory north of the line during its territorial the territory north of the line during its territorial the territory north of the line during its territorial and exclusive, not like that over the Suter fin

there it is limited and defined, leaving each State to settle for itself all questions of private rights, either of persons or propeny. But in the Territo-nes, before the organization of a legislative body. nes, before the organization of a registative body, in the tegislation of 1800 manuscript over whit this but the inconvenience and almost impossibility of what legal jurisdictions can there be save that of act of 1820; for there were laws in New Mexico all the chizens of a State of van area, meeting to Congress, and what private rights are secured to and Utah when we secure them from Mexico, gether for the physics of phacing laws: makes in Congress, and what private rights are securited in prohibing slavely. Anu, I take it to be a control persons dwelling therein save those guarantied in prohibing slavely. Anu, I take it to be a control international state in and anizersally recognized principle of internation of which is that "no person shall be depived of a law, that the laws of a conquered country, not of which is that "no person shall be depived of inconsistent with the organic law of the conqueror, of which is that "no person shall be deprived o life or liberty without due course of law ?" Before any legislation, then, either by Congress or the to cal Legislature, while there is no legal jurisdiction of any kind extending over the Territory save the of any kind extending over the Territory save inte-Constitution itself, how can it, by its own inherent force and power, enslave and hold in bondage a human being, in violation of the most sacred and rolemn guarances of personal rights ? But when the Territory is converted into a State, it is then clothed with all the attributes of State sovereignty, and the jurisdiction of Congress and the Constitu tion, from being exclusive becomes limited and defined, and thus the two jurisdictions are harmoniz-

Upon this point I will refer to the authority of but one of many distinguished names, and to which I desire specially to call the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Breckinridge.] who combines, with so much credit to himself, the characteristic of his family name, as well as the sterling virtues of an oft-defeated, though uncon-quered, Kenucky Democracy, and also the atten-tion of all others who were his disciples, while living, and who revere his name now that he is dead It is an authority that will not be questioned by them, and certainly not by a son of Kentucky; and upon this question it has become canonized in the hearts of the American people. Mr. Clay, in reply to this claim of constitutional

right to carry slavery wherever the juriadiction of that instrument extends, said in the Senate, 22d July, 1850 :

"If I had not heard that opinion avowed. I should Thave re Arded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions, an he most indefensible position, that was ever taken by man You esanot put your finger on the part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry s aves for one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the Unit States.

I leave the advocates of this doctring with their own champion who stond on the floor of the Sen-ate of the United States to scout the idea, and to declare that if he had not heard it, he would believe it beyond the presamption of man. But it is said that these Territories are common

property, and that all citizens of the United States have common rights in them ; and that, therefore, no citizen can be excluded from emigrating to them without injustice and degradation. Sir, no one proposes to exclude any person from emigrat-ing and settling on the public domain. The ter-ritory, it is true, is the common property of the whole people, but by the Federal Constitution they agreed to put it under a supersistory power, ...That power is Congress; Congress is made a board of directory over this limit fund to need to be in the superdirectors over this trust-fund. to use it in such 'way as, in their sound discretion, will be most advan-tageous to the trust, and will best accomplish the object of its creation, the promotion of the real and and permanent interests of the country. Whoever goes into the Territory, therefore, as a settler, must conform to the "rules and regulations" established by this Súpervisory board, created by the common nsent and agreement of the whole country, and made one of the articles of compact. No person has any separate, distinct individual right than he can have set apart as his share to use as he pleas es, any more than he can take his whate of the President's House, or of this Capatol, and appropriate it to his own use. It can be used only in such way as, in the judgment of Congress, will conduce to the advantage of the whole. Any attempt to exclude any citizen from emigrating to the Territories upon the same condition that you permit others, would, of course be unjust.

But you claim to hold there, legally, whatever the laws of the State from which you emigrate re-

in may be included. There was no principle established or act done in the legislation of 1860 incunsistent even with this and Utah when we secenced them from Maribo, prohibiting slavery. And, I take it to be a sound ontinue in full force till changed by the conquering power. Congress religed in 1850 to change them, so they remained valid enatiments for the Terri ory just the same as if they had been reenacted by Congress. And territorial governments were there-tore formed, leaving the validity of these laws to be settled by the courts And, sir, why not do the same thing in this case? Here is a law prohibiting slave ry in the Territory we propose to organize; so there was in the Utah and New Mexico, and we left it untouched there, and to be consistent with our iction then, we should do the same thing now .-

That was the opinion of the chairman of the Com minee on Territories in the Senate, [Mr. DouoLass,] as expressed in his report on the bill he first in rodoced, before the addition of the amendments supersedures, and inconsistencies. And I desire to call particular attention to the following extract from his report made on the introduction of the original bill, the 4th of January last : . .

" As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to re frain from deciding the matters in controversy then, (i. e. 1850.) either by affirming or tepealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution and the extent of the proection afforded by it to slave property in the Perri-

tories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable accasion, either by affirming or re-pealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitutio

n respect to the legal points in dispute." But it is said the South did not ask the repeal of this act, but it is a boon tendered by the North --Admitting it to be so, how stands your excuse. It hows that you are willing to take the benefit of an

set after it is performed, and that too by your own aid, which your sense of justice would not justify you in asking to be done. Why not then meet the mertion fairly, and say that no porthern man would have over thought of making this proposition, on

less he supposed that it would be acceptable to you. But, eir, has the North made this tender. In the ther wing of the Capitol a majority of northern Senators, representing a constituency of eight mill-ion seven fundred and sixty-three thousand seven undred and fifty, voted against it while the four teen voles in its lavor represented a constituency of only four million five hundred and seventy eight thousand five hundred and seventy-three, but litte more than half as many as the opponents of the all ... And at the first vote in this House on refer ring the bill to the Committee of the Whole, of the one hundled and two northern votes in favor of the reference, filty four were Democrate, fury four Whigs, and four Free Soilers, representing tagether a constituency of ten million two hundred thous and, while the twenty three votes against it repres ented a constituency of only two million three hun dred thousand. And on the vote a tew days since o take up the bill, there were forty one northern Democrate in favor of it, four of whom are oper and avowed opponents of the bill, so that there were but thirty-seven really in its tavor, represent ing a constimency of three million seven hundred housand, while the foriy-two Democrats against i represent a constituency of four million. two hun dred if opsaud, and the forty-five northern Whiger constituency of four million five hundred thousand so that the empre representation of the North with out counting the absenters, is three million seven hundred thousand for the bill to eight million sev

If extended to the Pacific ocean, so as to end in

salt water, the line would be perfectly just and con-

stitutional, so the South constantly declared and voted from 1847 to 1850; but as the line terminates

civilized life, aeizing the standard of the Republic

he will bear it across the mighty deep, to regenerate

is our mission, our manifest destiny-for the ener-

gy, enterprise, wealth, and superior intelligence, are Destiny-and he who would attempt to say i

may be borne down by the tide, but he canno

en hundred thousand against it. And of the ninetyone nonhern Democrats on this floor, loriy nine are

a civil government is to meet together in mass conthe territory north of that line during its territorial vention, and enset their own laws, and there elect existence, no matter under what local jurisdiction their own rulers. That, sir, is popular sovereignity their own rulers. That, sir, is popular sovereignly, and the great principle upon, which our government rests—the right of the people to govern themselves.

But the inconvenience and almost impossibility of gether for the phriose of chatting laws; makes it necessary to elect representatives for that purpose. Hence, from the necessity of the case, comes rep. resentative governments, instead of democracies -So the citizen in avery Size of the Union, is forced ernments, in any shape, are an anomaly in our system of government; and upon the doctrine of absolute popular sovereignts, you should throw

your territorial governments to the winds, and leave the people to form their own government and manage their own aflairs in their own way. What did the pretended friends of this, principle of por plar sovereignty do in the case of California,

the only case of real popular sovereignty which ever occurred in any Territory of the Union 1 Many of the gentlemen here who are now so loud in lavor of popular sovereigny, protested against the ad-mission of California because of the exercise of popular sovereignty by ther people, in excluding slavery icom her limits. Ten another benators, five of whom are now in the Sena e and strenuous advocates of this bill, entered a formal protest against the admission of California, after her people in convention that framed her ofganit law, in the exercise of their popular sovereignty, and among the reasons they assigned for dissenting from the bill was that "it gives the sanction of Jaw, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California by which an odinus discrimination is made against the property of the fiftcen slaveholding States of the Union who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which con-stitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which the Union canarepose,"

In the passage of the ordinance of 1787 (lur which every southern man voted) it was not then con-idered that slavery was necessary in order that the States to be formed out of the Northwest Territory might come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, nor was its exclusion considered degrading to the citizens of the South

Popular sovereignty, it seems, is right when it dmits or benefits slavery, but wrong when it excludes it. In the case now before us, the only difference in this bill, and other bills which have been passed for years for the organization of Territories, is the section repeating the Missouri compromise. And it is that therefore which gives this bill its character pay excellence of popular sovereignty. And still it is attempted to impose upon the peo-ple of the country by ciy of popular sovereignty, when this bill differs not an iota from other bills, save that it repeals a prohibition on slavery.

our political system, the people who got there must submit to all the conditions incident to that anom alous position during the communication, where is the the formation of a State constitution. A supervisory power over the Territories in not only vested in Congress by the Constitution, but, from the pa ture of the government, it is necessary that it should tiave that power. For it would be a strange an omaly indeed if the Government should pay all the expenses of legislation over which it has no content It would be a strange doctrine that a banditti of one hundred, who, being the first settlers of a Territory, should legalize muriler, theft and arson, and all other crimes known to the criminal calender, and thus drive off all respectable citizens from settlingthe public domain in their vicinity, and yet Congress would have no control or voice in the matter, save to pay all the expenses of their legislation and the salaries of their officers. If the power is not cerity, either do not understand the real sentiment delegated in the clause of the Constitution giving to

their public buildings, send them, their executive and julicitial officers in whose selection they have se cluded by positive draw is Not satisfied with the set. in her bosom the poignerd that in the last extremity is to take her own life, after it has drank the life-agreed to waive the exercise of what the North re- blood of the aggressor. It would be the security of

And I might add the not less emphatic language of his equally illustrious compete, the veteran Sen ator of Missouris [Mir. Penton.] who teday benom his constituents, with a stat on this floor. It, was almost the dying declaration of the one, and having lived as a sentiment for more than half a century in the bosom of the officer, it will; without a double continue among the legacies that he will bequeath

to the generations that are to come after him. But gentlemen tell us that slavery caunot go there by reason of climate and soil. There are; to day north of the parallel of 869 80', sight bundred and sizty-three thousand, five hundred and eighty-nine slaves, being more than a fourth of all the playes in the entire Union." If climate and soil, and the laws of nature and God, will keep slavery out of Kassia, why have they not expelled it from Mimouri, Kantocky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, during the two centuries since its first introduction there? With the same latitude, the same soil, and the same climate, the number of slaves has been constantly increasing in all these States except Delaware and Missouri. What differences of climate and soil, what different laws, of nature and God, are to operate in the Territory of Kansas to prevent it from becoming a slave State, if this bill passes ? But if slavery cannot go there, why repeat this act ? Why excite anew abgry sectional feelings if aothing is to be ac-complished, by it I a my judgment, if this bill passes, Kansas will become a slave State; and yet northern men are asked to effect this by a positive legislative act by their votes. If the Missouri act constitutional, what cause of complaint can there because we refuse to repeat it, And while there s a tribunal that can annul it, why ask us to yield

our convictions on a controverted point? But a reason urged in and out of this Hall by the opponents of this bill is, that you are woing with Abolitionists! Mr Chairman, is there a man upon this floor so craven that he will refuse to vote the sentiments of his heart, and utter his deep convicions, because be will stand on the record with some man whose opinions, on other questions, he does not suppove ? The men who drge that reason libel their own integrity of character no less than the in justice they do to others 1 for no honorable man will prescribe a rule of conduct for others that he would not be governed by himself. Sir. I shrink from no companionship on the record, when my judgment approves the vote; it is no difference to me who i vote with. Nor have minorities any terrors for me ave that it repeals a prohibition on slavery. But any territorial government being anomaly in our political system, the people who got there must supremacy of free and untrammeled commerce. Traduced by almost the entire press, of the Fine, area by the corporate capital of the common wealth --as false to Pennsylvania interests and recreant to their party obligations as Pennsylvania Democraty -yet uncorrupted by patronage and unawed by power, they railied around and upheld the banner of free trade and unrestricted commerce, which they had thrown to the breeze in 1844, while the stand ard of Democracy trailed in the dust in almost every other portion of the Common wealth. When satisfied that they are right, they stand by their convictions in subshipe or in storm; and their representative, in true to them, will do the same.

But it is said that it is necessary to repeal the Mis souri compromise, in order to take the question of slavery out of Congress, and to quiet agitation by removing it from the political arena. Those wh make this declaration, with so much apparent sin-Congress the making of all "needfull rules and springs of human action." Sir, you are raking oper

molested and undisturbed, with the people of each | if render your property any more secure by many become powerless before the statectacy based to State to devise in their own time their own remedies. | a meridian line as a national boundary along the become powerless before the statectacy based to But in this care we are called on for positive legis-ative action by our voter to open to the introduction of your present limits 1 and the benear boolders. In our judgment the time to lative action by our voter to open to the introduction of this Union 1 it come when every Freeman should be tion of slavery a vast empire from which it is ex- would be the security of the maiden who conceals

garded as a constitutional right, you now ask us by the strong man, who, laying hold on the pillers of obr vortas to permit slavery to goisigler right you now ask us by the strong man, who, laying hold on the pillers of which it is excluded by the law of the laud. My and roin. It is the security of despair, enveloped in swer to such a proposition is the lauguage of your destrument week. For if even the starry bunker own immortal CLAR shited Confederaty the last hope of the oppressed will go out in darkness ; and a pall of midnight gloom will hang over his future. If ever youde

canle, torn by faction and strife, shall fall rent, and dismembered, it will be the knell of men's political rights, the dealth sigh of liberty on earth. If ever, in out pational dissisters; this event, and if all upon is, humanity will be shrouded in mourring, and sloop. "The American is, therefore, bound to this Union by the glories of the past and the hopes of the future; by the love which he past and the offpring, and shown for symmetry that hopes are the offpring, and shown for by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the bopes of the future; by the love which he past and the past and for the bopes of the future; by the love the bopes of the future; by the bopes of the future; by the bopes of the future; by the bopes of the bopes of the future; by the bopes of the bopes of the bopes of the fu

by mathy that the bears to share on sping, and the sympathy that throbe warm in the heart of man for, the woes of his rates. The Constitution and the Untoniof these States, the president monument ever reared to the wisdom of many and if ever folly or fanaticism shall lay it in the dust, freedom, heaving her last sigh, may wing her way back from earth to heaven. Atrike ont this last beacon light, this polar star to guide the poliucal mariner over the troubled waters of revolution and reform, and his tempestoused bark, dismantled and rudderless, will sink be neath the waves, and the winds of heaven will bear to the ends of the earth the wailings of despair as they come up from crushed humanity. But, sir. I harbol no such gloomy forebodings for the future of my country and race. I trust in God that when the angel whall take his place, with one foot upon the land and the other upon the see, to proclaim to the world that time is no longer, the banner that waves so proudly o'er us to day will still float out with its proud motto inscribed upon its folds in letters of liv.

ar fight. Sir, this is the only element of discord' that can ever sunder the bonds of this Union ; and there is one method to render even this harmless. And that is, faithfully to observe all the compromises and reconciliations of its goafficts, and heaceforth banish it farever from these Halls.



E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. Towanda, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

Yermis of The Reporter. 52 50 per annum-if paid within the year 50 cents with re deducted for cash paid setually in advance \$100 with seducted. No paper send servino years, unless plut for. Apyranuxyarys, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the trit and 35 cents for each subsequent inservino. ID Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Pablic Square, next door to the Brafford Hotel. Entrance between cents. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.

Democratic State Nominations. FOR GOVERSOR

come when every Freeman should speak and act

Sorth Branch Canal

The officers are now engaged in filling the North Branch with water. This is necessarily a rety slow process, owing to the constant lendency of the banks to leak, and the great danger of breaks We be. lieve that water is now nearly in the whole line, and that in a few days, the Canal will be naviga. ble from Athens to Pittston. A small portion of the

President of the Board of Canal Commissionen, who is giving his personal superintendence, and endeavoring to hasten the necessary repain. It no unioward event occurs, we are assured a few days will find the finished part of the Canal filled with water, and ready for boats.

The Barelay Coal Tract.

This great body of land situated in our County has recently passed into the hands of an association of gentlemen of wealth and standing in Philadel. phia, in connection with one of our well know Citizens, who have abundant means and energy to to unfold its great resources immediately. The company has engaged Mr TROMAS T WIER.

MAN, as Engineer, who will commence the supreys of the Rail-Road on Monday next, and proceed to locate and construct it without delay.

This land is of great fertility, covered by heavy and valuable timber, with inexhaustable supplies of Coal, Iron and Fire-clay and its development is of great interest to our Crizens who should be care. fal to afford facilities for the company to develope their property in our direction and not seek other openiugs.

As IMPORTANT ACT .- And Act was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, changing the mode of creating and dividing elec. tion districts in this Commonwealth, Upon the petition of one third of the voters of any election district, presented to the Court of Quarter Semions, it shall be lawful for such Court to order an election in such district opon the question of the location or change of the place of holding elections... The second section of this act gives the Cours an. thority to divide any borough, ward, or township into one or more election districts, or to form an election district out of parts of two or more townships, to suit the convenience and wishes of the inhabitants thereof. No district thus formed shall contain less than one hundred voters.

A NEBRASKA MEETING - We observe a handbill posted in one or two places, addressed to Democrais, calling for a meeting at the Ward House, on Friday evening, to respond to the passage of the Nebraska bill. Whether it is the work of some wag. who deems such an idea a proper subject for WILLIAM BIGLER, of CLEARFIELD Co. a joke-or is designed to manufacture capital for some one who would accept an office-is yet to be

cogniza as property, because you are joint owners of this Territory. It is ppon no such doctrine that any species of property is held by any person in the Terri ories. He can hold whstever the commo law of the country recognizes as property, and nothing else, till there is local legislation, no mat southern principles ?" ter where he comes from, whether from the North But it is said, no matter whether the Missouri or South, from Europe or Asia All are, therefore, compromise is constitutional or not, it has been placed on an equality, and the rights of each are abandoned by the North, therefore we are under determined by the same standard, and governed by the same law If, then, you have an anomalous no ocligation to stand by it any longer. When was it ever abandoned? Is not t a act upon the statute brock to day? Was it not placed there on species of property, not recognized by the com mon law by which the rights of every one else are the 6 h of March, 1820 ? Has if ever been changed determined, then you must submit to whatever in-Does it not stand there still as an act of legislation ! conveniences are incident to that species of property wherever you may take it. Mr. Clay said, in Senate. July 29 1860. Then, sir, how has it been abandoned ? Is it because the North would not consent to extend the line of enate, July 22, 1850:

⁴ Nor can 1 admit for a single moment that there is any se-parate or several rights spon the part of the Sinies or indi-vidinal members of a Sinie, or any portion of the people of the United Sinies, to carry slaves into the Territorica under, that idea that these Territorics are hold in common between the weveral Sinies."

amid the crags and spurs of the Rocky, Mountains, In adhearing to any opinion of the illustrious it is unconstitutional and unjust. Sin the North, was under no obligation to extend it over the acquisition Kentuckian on the question of slavery, L trust no northern man would be charged with tanalicism. of territory from Mexico; for it was an arrangement If slaves are recognized as property by the com-mon law of the land, by which our rights of propmade to apply only to the Louisiana purchase, and as such it has ever been respected. Had the North erty in the Territories are fixed, then you can take consented to extend this line over the territory acm there, and hold them as such. But if the ouired of Mexico. it would have been an act of right rests only on local and municiple ensciments then there is no reason for charging the North with country she would have hemmed herself in upon a want of fidelity to the compact, but you should rather blame nature, and reason, and the common twelve and a half degrees of latitude, while unlimited expansion would have been open to the South. law of the laud, in the enacting of which we have had no part. The decisions of the courts from the time of Lord Mansfield's decision in the famous alone would limit the South. For who believes Sommerselle case, in 1771, down to the present that the territorial expansion of the Republic will time, have been constant and uniform, that there not continue till it covers this whole continent? It is is no foundation for slavery in nature or reason, but one of the incidents of position resulting from the that it must rest for its support solely on local law. The genileman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayly,] who tionalities that surround cs. While the pionee has just taken his seat, said that no count in the country had ever decided that slavery could not spirit presses on into the wilderness, snatch ireas from the wild beast, and bequeathing them exist without local law, but that the correct docume a legacy to civilized man, it is in vain you attempt to stay his progress by meridian lines or legislarive is, that it could exist unless there was a law prohibiting it. mactments. The habits of his life and the prompt-

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Mr BAYLY. With the permission of the genings of his nature are stronger than the river of mountain barriers of nations. And when he has tleman, I will say that in the case of Sommersette cavered this whole continent with the abodes of the opinion of Lord Mansfield ----

Mr. GROW I cannot yield to the gentleman to explain Lord Mansfield's decisión. If I have mis taken his position, he can correct me.

But it has been decided by your own courts, by the highest judicial tribunals of your own Sates, of Kentucky, Missouri, Lonisiana, and Mississippi, that slavery can only exist by positive municipal regulations; and, sir; I have only time to cite a few of them :

" Shall it be said that because an officer of the Army own "Ball it is said that because as officer of the Army owns slaves in Virginia, that when as officer and soldier be is re-quired to take command of a post in the non-slaveholding States or Territories, he thereby had a right to take with him sureny slaves as will suit his tutteret for convesience. It surely cannot be the law,"-Racharl vs. Walker, 4 Missouri, 331.

"The relation of owner and slave is, in the States of the mon. in which it has legal existence, a creation of the mun-ipal law."—Sup. court of Louisiana, Lunaford vs. Coquilion Martin's Reports. 42.

"Slavery is condemned by reason and the laws of nature. It exists, and one only exist, through municipal regulation" Sup. court of Missussippi, Harry et al. vs. Decker & Hopkins, Walker's Report. 43.

Waiker's Report 43 "The right of the master exists not by force of the law of mature, or of nations, by virtue only of the positive law of the Binter, "-State of Alississippi vs. Jones Walker's Report. SJ "The state of alivery is deemed to be a more mannetpat regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the ter-ritorial law -3-Sop. Court U.S., Prgg vs. Com the of Penna... 16 Peters, 611.

regulation, where the state of the state extends not beyond the Territorial limits of its jurisdiction, whenever one of our citizens goes beyond that, he is divested of the incidents of its jurisdiction, whenever one of our citizens goes beyond that, he is divested of the incidents of the State or place in which he takes on those of the State or place in which he their incidents of citizenship of that State, and their incidents of citizenship of that State, and their incidents of citizenship of the State, and their incidents of citizenship of the State or place in which he may be. He cannot carry his local institutions and their incidents of citizenship of the place to which he goes. which he states upon hisself the claracteristics of citizenship of the place to which he goes. which he goes of the place to which he goes of the is a constitution-which he goes. which he goes of the is constitution-which he goes. which he goes of the is constitution-which he goes. which he goes of the is constitution-the is goes of the is on their legislation, build their roads, and erect

regulations respecting the territory of all other prop- and fanning into a flame coals which were already known to be open and avowed opponents of the erty," it is clearly within the treaty making powbill. This, sir, is the record of the men authorized to speak for the North, the record of her delegated er. ried themselves forever in their own cinders. The

A necessary incident of the power to acquire is agents. And is it not entitled to as much credit and injudicious legislation in this Hall in reference to the power to govern, and the power to govern cononsideration-as the proffer of any northern political salvery is the origin of political Abolitionism, and aspirant with, I will not say southern interests, but lers the right to make such laws as the governhas given them all the airength they possess. Pre-vious to the passage of the 21st rule, Abolitionism ment power shall think wise and necessary, relative

to all the subjects of legislation in the acquired was but a sentiment, and a mere sentiment is not a Territory. And this power is not, of course, limsufficient basis for a formidable political organizaited to the mere functions of administering territory tion. But when great principles of constitutions as property, for it it embraces the power of civil right are violated in the legislation of a country, legovernment at all, it would as well embrace juris. gislative acts, combining with a strong and univer diction of sisvery as can other institution. And if sal sentiment, may form enduring political organi-the power of civil government over the territory is zations. And the sentiment of the North in reference to slavery being deep and general, when you not embraced at all, then why are, we legislating force up legislative issues to combine with it, it then becomes a formidable element, as illustrated in for the Territories to-day? Why delegate powers to their Legislature, send them their governors, 36° 30' across the continent, as desired by the South 1 indges, and other civil officers, fix the qualification the canvass of 1848, when, notwithstanding the strength and power of the Democratic party, its stanof their voters, and pay their taxes ? Why, if there dard-bearer was stricken down on an issue similar be no constitutional power to govern in the Territo the one you ere now forcing upon the country. tories, do we deny the citizen, even in this bill, the refer to that result in nospirit of exultation or taget, exercise of the great aitributes of ropular sovereignly, the right to select his own rulers, make his own laws, and levy his own taxes?

And such is the construction even of some of the success, it was with a sai heart I received his final ablest living statesmen of the south, but I have not defeat. the time to refer to but a tew of them :

"I agree with these who maintain that the right to govern the Territories is in Congress."-Mr. Hun-ter, of Va., on Oregon bill, July 11. 1848-Ap. Cong. nicidal injustice ; for in the territorial expansion of Globe, col. 19, page 802.

"I do not doubt the power of Congress to make laws for the government of the people who inhabit The wall of British power would hard back the "There is no prohibition to be found in the Consti-North will be the super states." North, while the lathmas of Darien or Cape Hour tution in respect to the power of Congress over the question of slavery when legislating for a Territory," -Mr. Underwood, Ky., on Oregon bill. July 25, 1848, -App Cong. Globe, vol. 19, page 1165.

babis of our people and the character of the na by the treaty-making power, we have express auinto service, become, instead of guerrillas, a stand-ing army to strike down the staff officers of the Debority to acquire territory-and by the provision I have cited, Congress has express authority to legis. late for it when acquired. Now, sir, upon this pow ug nev er what are the restrictions and where are they to be found? There are plainly none in the Constitution itseif."-Mr. Badger, of N. C., App. Cong. Globe, by example. col. 19 page 1174.

The inhabitants of a territory, till the formation of a State constitution, must, therefore, from the neces-sity of the case, be subject to the supervision of Congress. They go out in the territory in the first old dynasties and breache new life into decayed empires This, no matter what may be the views of your statesmen or the policy of your legislation; deruces, and are not of sufficient numbers, strength, and wealth to protect themselves alone against the the General Government pays all the expenses of their government, builds their roads, and erects their the general Government, builds their roads, and erects their their government, builds their roads, and erects their

the special provide the current. Why, then should the North have, consented to exclude hered from participating in the inevita-ble acquisition of the future, specially when she had, heretolore yielded, without a mormur, the lion's share of all our acquisitions, the whole of Florida, nearly all of Texas, and the half of Lopis-iana, so that the area of the slaveholding States to-Florida, nearly all of Lexas, and into hall of Lows cite interpretations of the highest tribunals of the summon and unkindness may intervene before it ind, by the action of the Government from the day the bereating if ever, it is to be restored i

act of 1820, in order to give the people their inalien. [rial, is thus reported in the fourth volume of Elliots: able right-the right of popular soverignty Mr Debates, page 213: Chairman, I understand popular sovereignty to be the right of a people to select their own rulers, in which Congress have certainly the power to regu-

"He adverted to the western conniry, and to the cession of Georgia, in which Congress have certainly the power to regu-late the subject of elavery; which shows that gualganen are minuted in supposing, that Congress cannot, constitutionally; mitorfere in the business in any way."

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERNE COURT. AOMO ONE W JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET CO. determined. smothered, and which, if left alone, would have bu

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT, of PIRE COUNTY.

The Missouri Compromise Repealed :

my perpetrated I-which violates a national com. the bold and consistent course of its author, m pact, entered into under circumstances the most binding and solemn, and under which this nation has lived and prospered for nearly hall of the peiod of its existence. The House, on Tuesday, passed the Nebraska Bill, by a vote of 109 yeas, to 100 nays-thus in direct terms, repealing the Missouri Compromise.

This, is a result, against which we have hardly fared entertain a hope, since the introduction of the measure, by Senator DougLas-for we have regardfor I was then one of the ardent supporters of the veteran statesman of Michigan; and after giving my best efforts, during the entire canvass, to his ed the power of Slavery, allied with the potency of a National Administration, as being able to carry through Congress any act of legislation that might be deemed necessary to promote the interests of had precedence, according to the practice of the In that canvess New Hampshire was the only

the " peculiar institution." northern State in which the Whig and Free-Soil vote did not exceed the Democratic. And who that It is no time now to discuss the principles involvknows anything of the real sentiment of the North, id in the struggle which has terminated in such a does not believe that that combination would be disastrous overthrow for Freedom. The Nation augmented a hundredfold on this issue? For then will receive the announcement with sorrow, min. the Whigs were divided in sentiment on the slave ry question, now they are a unit. And the organi-zation of the Democratic party having lost most of gled with indignation. It is proper, while we herald the news, to give utterance to the emotions which its power over voters, must, under this issue, go will swell the breast of every Freeman, and awainto a hopeless minority in the northern States, — The two hundred and ninety-one thousand voters, who in 1848 separated from their oid political associates and party organizations, to lead a forlorn hope, would, in my judgment, when again mustered

But a few months since, and the whole country was in repose. The slavery question had been put at rest. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convennoaracy on this issue, as they did in 1848. The same onsequences, it seems to me, must be the resulttion-and the inaugural of a Democratic President, gave the most solemn assurance that the peace and Not having approved of the movement at that time, quiet of the country should be protected from all therefore speak of it freely " as philosophy teaching

by example." But, sir, as an early and constant friend of this Administration, I desire the defeat of this bill; for ritory, unlegislated upon as regards Slavery. There ding rough shod over the minority. seemed to be forever an end to the vexed and deli. Mr. Dean moved that the Committee rise. seemed to be forever an end to the vexed and deliits passage will, in my judgment, insure, beyond a doubt, an anti-Administration majority in the next Congress. As an earnest and devoted friend of the cate question. Who, when the present Congress assembled, imagined that the slumbering embers Democratic party, to which I have cheerfully given my best energies from my earliest political action, T were to be quickened into flame-that the kind desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will blot it out as, a national organization, and, leaving and cordial feeling already existing, was to be ruthlessly ourraged-by a proposition so monstrous and uncalled for, as the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise ? Who demanded its Tepeal !- what sec-

ism, ambition and subserviency to the power of

davery. and The Missouri Compromise being now repealed, what new demand will slavery make upon Northmanly inflexibility, maintained your constitutional em Preemen ! Or rather, what " lower deep" of rights against all fanatical assaults, you have but to

force apon them the passage of this bill as a politidegradation will the designing plunge into, to satisfy their masters of their subserviency ! Does any person believe that the victory which slavery has gained, will satisfy the rapacity of that interest, or put af rest the agitation of the question ? Past es- 97, nays 117. Mr Richardson moved a substitute for the Mr Richardson moved a substitute for the versally been caused by the encroachments of that power. The temper of the North having been tried, new demands will be made: until no barrier interposes upon this Continent to stay the free spread of 100.

We invite attention to the able speech of Hon. G. A. GROW, which we publish this week. Its length compels as to omit the remarks suggest-The outrage is consummated !-- the deed of infa- ed by this eloquent effort in favor of Freedom, and Congress.

> Proceedings of the XXXIIId Congress. FIRST BESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1854 Houss .- Mr Pratt presented the resolutions of the State of Connecticut against the Nebraska bill Mr. Richardson moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resume the consideration of the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Wheeler moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a resolution which was not read. The Speaker ruled the motion of Mr Richardson House

Mr. Dean called for the yeas and mayson the mo lion of Mr Richardson.

The yeas and mays were ordered to be taken, and the motion was agreed to-yeas 115, anys 70. The House then went into Committee of the

Whole. Mr. Stephens; of the moved to strike out the sn-acting clause. He sand it would cut off all amendments the others could report, and the bili could ken the liveliest foelings of apprehension and then be immediately opported to the Horse. Be hoped that the south of the bill would agree to the motion in commune, and the whole country the motion in commune, and when the bill was reported to the flouse, the friends could rote the

motion down. Mr. Richardson could then offer his substitute and call for the previous question. Thus they could go on voting on the bill.

Mr. Chandler protested against the motion. The action resorted to by the friends of the bill was not assaults. There remained not one foot of our ter- contemplated by the rules. Such a course was

The motion was lost-yeas 82, nays 104. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Stophens, and it was carried-yeas 103, asys

The most of the minority refused to vote. The Committee then rose and reported action 10 the House by a vote of 101 to 2 Various questions of order were raised, 25 10 whether the Committee could rise and report action

with less than a quorum The Speaker ruled that it was for the Commuted

and not for the House, to decide M . Richardson moved the previous question of agreeing to the report of the Committee Mr Washburne, of Me., moved that the bull be

laid on the table Mr. Dean moved that the House adjourn Mr. Pringle moved to adjourn ull We Codnesday.

These motions were lost. The House in great confusion-there is a contub dal struggle going on for the yeas and nays. The same routine of business has prevailed up to this time, by o'clock and the minority are gradually

being drawn into narrower limits. A motion was made to lay the bill on the uble, but it was deteated-yeas 92, pays 102.

The House refused to concur in the report of committee, striking out the enacting clause-

ate bill without the Clayton proviso, what we read on the demand of the minority. After debate it was adopted -year 115 plf M. Mr. Millson moved to lay it on the table. Los The bill was then passed by yeas 113 to Days