of Representatives, with great earnestness by Mr. Lowudes, of South Carolina, and Mr. Mercer of Virginia ; and here again is the most persua- | Slavery national in any way, form | cr manuer - | tories. In 1787, all the existing national domain sive voice of the South. When passed by Con-gress, it next cause before the President, James justice, "promote the general weight," The discredita-Monroe, of Virginia, for his approval, who did enter the blessings of Liberty." The discredita-dict of Slavery, then Covered every inch of soil not sign it till after the unanimous opinion of his Cabinet, in writing, composed of John Quin-cy Adams, William H. Crawford, Smith Thomp-son, John C. Calhoun, and William Wirt-a ma-and therefore according to the rales of interpre-i jority of whom were Sonthern men-that the tation, particularly revealing the sentiments of prohibition of Slavery in the Territories was con- the founders, which is calculated, like the Declarstitutional. . Thus yet again the Compromise takes its life from the South.

As the Compromise took its life from the South, so the South, in the judgment of its own statesmen at the time, and according to unquestionable facts, was the conquering party. It gained forthwith its darling desire, the first and essentialistage in the admission of Missouri as a slave State, consummated at the next session of Congress; and subsequently the admission of Arkansis, also as a slavo State. From the crushed and humbled North, it received more than the full consideration stipulated in its favor. On the have been supposed by many that they would side of the North the contract has been more should disappear together. Nor do any words em-than executed And now the South refuses to ployed in our day denounce it with an indignaperform the part which it ofiginally proposed tion more burning than that which glowed on and assumed in this transaction. With the con-the lips of the Fathers. Early in the Conven-sideration in its pocket, it repudiates the bargain tion, Governey Morris broke forth in the lanwhich it forced upon the country. This, sir, is a guage of an abolitionist : "He pever could con-

simple statement of the present question. A subtle German has declared; that he could find heresics in the Lord's Prayer-and I believe it is only in this spirit that any flaw can be found in the existing obligations of this compact. As late is 1848, in the discussions of this hody, the Senator from Virginia, who sits behind - me, [Mr. Mason,] while condemning it in many aspects, says :

" Yet as it was agreed to as a Compromise by the South for the sake of the Union, I would be not be wanting." the last to disturb it."- Congressional Globe, Appendix, 1st session, 30th Congress, Volumn 19 p.

Even this distinguished Senator recognised it as an obligation which he would not disturb .--And, though disbelieving the original constitu-tionality of the arrangement, he was clearly right. I know, sir, that it is in form simply egislative act; but as the Act of Settlement in England, declaring the rights and liberties of the subject and settling the succession of the Crown, has become a permanent part of the British Constitution, irrepealable by any common legisla tion, so this act, under all the circumstances altending its passage, also by long acquiescence and the complete performance of its conditions by one party, has become a part of our fundamental law, irrepealable by any common legislation. As well might Congress at this moment undertake to overhaul the original purchase of Louisiana, as unconstitutional. and now, on this account thrust away that magnificent heritage, with all its citles, strice, and territories, teeming with civilization. The Missouri Compact, in its unperformed obligations to Freedom, stands at this day as impregnable as the Louisians par-

I appeal to Senators about me, not to disturb it. Lappeal to the Senators from Virginia, to keep inviolate the compact made in their behalf by James Barbour and Charles Fenton Mercer. I appeal to the Senators from South Carolina. to guard the work of John Gaillard; and William Lowndes. I appeal to the Senators from Mary-land, to uphold the Compromise which elicited the constant support of Samuel Smith, and was first triumphanily pressed by the unsurpassed cloquence of Pinkney. I appeal to the Senators from Delaware, to maintain the landmark of Freedom in the Territory of Louisiana, early espoused by Louis McLane. I appeal to the Senators from Kentucky, not to repudiate the pledg-os of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senators from by the carliest votes in the Senate of their late King. Sir, I have heard of an house that finds a stain like a wound. If there be any such in this chamber-as there surely is-it will hesitate be was a master of slaves, crying, "I will net, H Mr. President, it is not only as an infraction of cannot justify it. However calpable my conduct solemn complet, embodied in ancient law, that I arraign this bill. I arraign it also as a flagrant and extravagant departure from the original policy of our fathers, consecrated by their lives, opinions, and acts. And here, sir, bear with me in a brief recital of unquestioned facts. At the period of the Declaration of Independence, there was upwarde of half a million colored persons in slavery thro'ont the United Colonies. These unhappy people were originally stolen from Africa, or were the tion of Slavery in all the existing Territofics of children of those who had been stolen, and, tho', the Union, Among those who sanctioned this distributed throughout the whole country, were act were men fresh from the labors of the Conto be found in largest, numbers in the Southern | vention, and therefore familiar with its policy.-States. But the spirit of Freedom then prevail- But there is mother voice which bears testimony cd in the land. The fathers of the Republic, in the same direction. Among the petitions preleaders in the war of Independence, were struck sented to the first Congress, was one from the with the inconsistency of an appeal for their own Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, signed by liberties, while holding in bondage their fellow Benjamia Franklin as President. This veneramen, only " guilty of a skin not colored like able votary of Fracdom, who throughout a long their own." The same conviction animated the life had splendidly served his country at home dicarts of the becole, whether at the North or and abroad -whose name, signed to the Declara-South. At a town meeting, at Danbury, Con- tion of Independence, gave added importance following declaration was mude:

secure, or sanction playery-not to promote the character of the change with regard to the Terri special interest of slaveholders not to make the whole land, discomfitted Freedom was compelled, by a dividing line, to a partition with slaation of Independence, if practically applied, to carry Freedom to all within the aphere of its in-fluence. It was specifically declared, that no person shall be deprived of life liberty or problem of the specific as person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or prop-erty, without due-process of law;" that is, withfinal down to the present session of Congress but now, sir, here in 1854, Freedom is suddenly out the presentment, indictment, or other judicial summoned to surrender even her hard won mot proceeding. Here is an express guard of person- ty. Here are the three stages : at the first, all i al Liberty, and an express interdict on its invaconsecrated to Freedom; at the second, only half sion anywhere within the national jurisdiction. while at the third, all is to be opened to Slavery Thus is the original policy of the Government absolutely reversed. Slavery, which, at the be-It is evident, from the debates on the Nationa Constitution, that slavery; like the slave trade was regarded as temporary; and it seems to inning, was a sectional institution, with no foothold anywhere on the national territory, is now exalted as a national institution, and all our broad domain is threatened by its blighting shadow. 🔡 Here are provisions, determining the main features in the Government-the distribution of powers in the Executive, the Legislative, and Ju-

cur in upholding domestic slavery. It was the curse of Heaven." In another mood, and with dicini departments, and the manuer in which they shall be respectively constituted-securing to the mild, juridical phrase, Mr. Madison " thought it. President, with the consent of the Senate, the apwrong to admit in the Constitution the idea of pointment of the Governor, the secretary, and the judges, and to the people the election of the property in man." And Washington in letters written bear tais period-which completely describe the aims of an abolitionist-avowed " that it was among his first wishes to see some plan compensation of the members of the legislature adopted by which Slavery may be abolished by law," and that to this end " his suffrage should Surely, if Congress may establish these provisions, without any interference with the rights of cercitorial sovereignty, it is absurd to say that it

In this spirit was the National Constitution adopted. In this spirit the National Governmay not also prohibit Slavery. But there is in the very bill an express prohi-bition on the Territory, borrowed from the Ordinanco of 1787, and repeated in the every act orto which I have already, on a former occasion, called attention, but which is well worthy of perganizing a Territory, or even a new State, down to the present time, wherein it is expressly depetual memory. At the time that this great clared, "that in tax shall be imposed upon the chief took his first oath to support the Constitut property of the United States." Now, here is a property of the United States." Now, here is a tion of the United States, the national ensign noclear and unquestionable restraint upon the sovwhere within the national Territory covered a sincreignty of Territories and States. The public gle slace. On the sea an execrable piracy, the lands of the United States, situated within an or-Irade in slaves, was still, to the national scandal, ganized Terrifory or State, cannot be regarded as tolerated under the national flag. In the States, the instruments and means necessary and proper as a sectional institution, beneath the shelter of. to execute the sovereign powers of the nation,

local laws, Slavery unhappily found a home. But like fortifications, arsonals, and navy yards.-in the only Territories at this time belonging to the Nation, the broad region of the northwest, it of the nation, and as such, unless exempted by the Nation, the brond region of the northwest, it had already by the ordinance of Freedom, been made impossible, even before the adoption of the the foregoing prohibition, would clearly be with-in the field of local taxation, liable, like the

Entering upon his high dutics Washington, himself an abolitionist, was surrounded by men. declared, in a well-considered judgment, that "where the United States own land situated. who by their lives and declared opinions, were within the limits of particular States, and over pledged to warfare, with slavery. There was which they have no cession of jurisdiction, for John Adams the Vice President, who had early objects either special or general, little doubt exannounced that "chusenting to slavery is a sac ists that the rights and remedies in relation to it religious breach of trust." There was Alexan are usually the same as apply to other landholdder Hamilton, who, as a member of the abelition ers within the States."-(United States 15., 1 Society of New York, had only recently united Woodbury and Minot. p. 76.) I assume, then, in a solenn petition for those who though free by the lars of Gid, are held in Slavery by the lars of the State." There was also another of spot-less purity, and commanding influence, John Jay, President of the Abolition Society of New York, until by the nomination of Washington he be-came Chief Justice of the United States. In his sight Slavery was an "iniquity"—" a, Sin of the Supreme Court of the United States have

crimson dye," against which ministers of the gos-given great prominere to the United States nate rimson dye," against which ministers of the gos-given great prominence to the soverign tight of pel should testily, and which the Government taxation in the States. In the case of Provi-should seek in every way to abolish. "Were I dence Bank vs. Pittman, 4 Peters, 514, they de-in the Legislature," he wrote, "I would present charees of Henry Clay. I appeal to the Senators from a bill for the purpose with great care, and I would "That the taxing power is of vital importance; Alabama, not to break the agreement sanctioned never cease moving it till it become a law or I Nat it is essential to the existence of Government;

ceased to be a member. Till America comes in-that the relinquishment of such power is never to to this measure, her margers to Praven will be improved. By such men was Washington sur-be assumed;" And again, in the case of Dobbins rs. Commis-sayimprous." By such men was Washington sur-rounded, while from my was Musica the the voice of Patrick Henry, amidst confessions that

These facts prepare us to comprehend the true The Nemocrat THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN' E. B. CHASE & ABVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, March 16, 1854.

Democratic State Rominations For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY. For Judge of Supreme Court, JEREMIAH S BLACK, OF SOMORBET COUNTY. For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN. We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Hilliard Sterling; in Brooklyn township this county, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last. The fire originated from a store, around which were a quantity of shavings. There was some insurance uplegislature-ordaining the qualifications of voters on the building.

The Whig State Convention, which issembled at Harrisburg on the 15th inst., nominated Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland county, for Governor; Geo. Darsie for Canal Commissioner; and Daniel M. Smyser, for Judge of Supreme Court.

Mrs. SARAH BIGLER, mother of William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, and John Bigler, Governor of Californa, died at her residence in Mercer county, on Friday the 17th inst., aged about seventy years.

Our Position. Immediately after the Nebraska Bill was introduced into the Senate, we announced

without equivocation that we should oppose it to the last, and that as soon as we could get time, consistently with other duties which we could not postijone, we should lay before our readers the reasons why we opposed it.

That promise we fulfilled, and for five weeks a toast to "the State of Pennsylvania." past, with but a single exception, we have Nine Cheers were here given for the Govwritten and published column after column ernor of the State of Pennsylvania, when

in opposition to the Bill, placing that oppothat gentleman arose and spoke as follows: sition on what seeined to us the true ground for Northern Democrats to stavd. Any per-Mr. President and Gentlemen -- It has been. assigned to me as a duty, and I certainly reson who has read our paper must know this gard it as an honor and pleasure, to respond to have been the case, and how anybody. with this fact before them, can presist in the assertion that we are, or have been favorahad not been confided to abler hands. It is a noble attribute of the mind that

ble to the Bill, exceeds our comprehension.--enables man to contentidate the realities of And yet, we have understood that men have the past and the visions of the future in the not been wanting, who for some purpose, same scene. It is in the exercise of this Godbest known to themselves, have persisted in like faculty that the men of the present gen-

the Slander that our press has been bought eration can see Pennsylvania and her metropby somebody to advocate the Bill, and that olis as they were centuries ago, as they are it has been advocating its passage ever since now, and as they are to be in the mysterious

its introduction. We hazard nothing in sor-its introduction. We hazard nothing in sor-ing that is have written and published balts were, we is the story of the rise and fall of na-as many columns against this Bill as our co-itions and cities that have gone. It is the vis-home for friendless children—her humane Legislature should cheer themselves, we cititemporary, the Redister, has lines, and still ta through which the great drama of the past we are said to have been purchased to sup- is presented to our view. It is thus that we of the destitute-her infirmaties for the re- and let us show, in reference to them, that ament my wait of conformity to them." Such with the incident, to attach it upon all persons port the Bill. We dispair making those who words as these fully coming from our leaders, and property within the jurisdiction of the below to the transformed by the Schuyl-below to the transformed by the Schuyl-the transformed by the Schuyl-State." for they either cannot read, do not read, or house of the red man, then the lord of the or erring youth, with a hundred or more Prolonged and hearty cheers wefe then given assert what they know to be wilful false, western forest; that we learn of the move- charitable associations rise up as so many for the Legislature of Pennsylvania," sacred right, said to be essential to the very ex-istence of Gavernment, is abridged in the bill now before n. For myself I do not doubt the power, of Con-gress to faster this restriction upon the Territo-nalways done; but I am at a loss to see on what grounds this can be placed, which will not also ocratic party at Baltimore, pledged itself to illustrious Penn, the founder of our great tion. Her institutions are beacon lights to hour of rejoicing. We have come to hearthstand by the Compromise of 1850, and resist. Commonwealth, and her metropolis; how he guide her in the path of duty, and show her stones of generous hospitality—strangers, per-any further agitation of the Slavery question, for of the country—of his hoges and fears, Her 280 public schools, her colleges her acad-we regard the Nebraska Bill as directly on the stones of the country—of his hoges and fears, We regard the Nebraska Bill as directly op his pravers and his disappointments; how he emies, her seminaries, her university, her alposed to the Compromise of 1850 and a re- Jexerdised an influence almost superhuman, most-countless number of literary associations newal of the Slavery agitation : and, as a over the savage heart ; how he treated with and mechanic institutes, attest her appreciademocrat, standing in good faith by the par-ty and its pledges, we therefore oppose the how he measured it; how in 1682, he foun-Bill and to 1000 all most Discourse the measured it; how in 1682, he foun-scale of civilization and christianity. Bill, and call upon all good Democrats to ded Pennsylvania in "deed of Peace," and in (Cheers.) Such, fellow citizens, are the distinguishstand by us. We also oppose the Bill as all the same year shaped Philadelphia for a city American Institutions, at once practical and har ganized as a State, may exclude slaves, and in bold and unwarrantable. attempt to annul a and gave her political existence by charter ing characteristics of this new and flourishsolemn compact of the country, and from a in 1701; how reluctantly the red man yiel-ing city; and it is benefitting that we should name, hither we have come to stand beside large territory to the inducements of Sla-ally they gave way before the inevitable in-mation of a measure so well designed to give how changed the scene since that morn when ing city; and it is benefitting that we should not but think it a palpable absurdity so londly to mane, was embodied—who snew infinance) the this way abriage an asserted fight founders—this the common property in the Territory. Now, if large territory to the inducements of Sla ally they gave way before the inevitable in-If this great wrong shall be arrested, it must how the great work of civilization in our a brighter lustre to her fame. The agency I tongued peal, proclaiming "liberty to the itories, by a common treasure, seems futile and vanescent. But this argument proceeds on an assumption which cannot stand: It assumes that Slavery of Reltigiors and bet by firing on alcolition at Baltimore, and not by firing an abolition liveliest interest to her present inhabitants, tirade at the broadside of the Capitol. Let but I can only allude to such as are illustrathe Democratic party of the North, and the tive of her marvellous growth. For instance it were to be in future a covenant of mutual democratic press of the North demand of the idea that within a century of time "drck their Representatives to prove true to the poinds and fishing pools" were found between confidence, and protection between the ex-he hearts of the people of these States to your blatform of the native at Baltimore and resist almost incredible; nor are we more ready to a closer sisterly affection between the cities alone, should be sufficient to embalm the this "attempt at further agitation of the Slavery realize the truth, that in 1777 three quar- of Erie and Philadelphia; and such I trust " City of Brotherly Love," in the affections of question in Congress," and there is an end to ters of a century ago-Lord Cornwallis, the it may prove to be. (Applause.) I congratulate you, therefore, Philadelphithe Bill. This is the position the North must | British commander, through his subordinate, took the gensus of Philadelphia. We are more apt to remember, that the subsequent period, this same gentleman had the politefor lier future. God and nature have blessed ness to present a sword to General, Washingolitionist may thunder and denounce till the ton, and that the old State House-the venton, and that the old State House—the ven-erated State House, still standing in primi-tics modestry was the histh blace of Amer. I tants use the ordinary means of industry and Honored Philadelphia! honored in the tive modesty-was the birth place of Amer- tants use the ordinary means of industry and ican independence. God bless the spot. It enterprise to give her the position she once character of your illustrious founder; honoroccupied of the greatest city on the continent. should be commemorated by a monument as ces of their policy, to the cause they advo- high ns the highest of our hills. (Great applause.) Again, we learn by Watson's annals that, cism. The Democracy of the north-the only 60 years ago, a citizen who had erected a dwelling in Market street West of Sixth, was regarded by Philadelphians as eccentric if not unsocial, because he had fixed his residence so far west of civilization ! (Cheers and laughter.). The same history informs us that in 1800 the north side of Chesnut street, be-The Nebraska Bill. tween Fifth and Sixth, facing the State House cheering.) the whole scene in that vicinity, at the pergence while I utter a sentiment or two about do we honor Philadelphia. Her vast wealth, riod named, wore a country aspect, the national our fatter our native home. And how shall the merited reward of the enterprise and contained but two small buildings, and that tive "walnut tree" still distinguishing the Lexpress the emotions of pride and delight integrity of her people, her living monu-Col. Richardson of Illinois, with a recom-pavements, at that time, been permitted to speak of the part she has taken in achieving and colleges, indicative of her rapid advance mendation for its passage, when Mr. Cutting interiout the growth of primitive vegetation. the liberties of the country-in cherishing in science; literature and the arts, and her cagranually tost their power. The blessings of to the mines, and from the permission she has freedom being already secured to themselves the given her officers in the Turkish service to mendation for its passage, when Mr. Cutting interrupt the growth of primitive vegetation. freemen of the land grew indifferent to the free. This then is equivalent to the of N. Y. City moved its reference to a Com- The ground between Sixth and Seventh dom of others. They ceased to think of the addition of the greater part, if not all of the mittee of the Whole House on the State of street, South of Chesnut, was a grass meadow, inclosed by a hoard fence. The adjoining square westward was familiarly known friends of the billias equivalent to a defeat; as Norris's parlor lot; and I foubt not my siave states, (according to the fate census they cy of all the Western Powers, for it must but the House ordered, the reference by a venerable friend on the left (Hon. Richard to inquire,) greatly abbreviate the duration of the war, vote of 110 to 95 Who never to himself hath said-The space between Seventh and Eight streets, self-interest, by the skilful factics of party, and which they all freed, and free them all from among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor among thomselves—swoying, by turns, both the preponderance of a domineering heighbor and rival whom they all fear. Besides, it re-lieves them at least in a great measure, from the notional Government, bending it to their will, and immediate danger of revolutionary convulties, compelling it to their will, and immediate danger of revolutionary convultions of the other will, and immediate danger of revolutionary convultions of the section only, and directly opposed to freedom only, and directly opposed to the assist of the hostile policy of the allies. Her joining the hesting are seen to be but it the hesting are seen to be but it to be but it the hostile policy of the allies. Her joining the hesting are seen to be be the hesting and power is but it to be but it the hestile policy of the allies. Her joining the batter but controls a new free among the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be be the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be be the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be the hesting and power is but it the hesting are seen to be the hesting are seen to be added by a members of a certain the hesting are seen to be be the hesting are seen to be be the hesting are seen to be be the hesting are seenting are seen to be be thesting are seen to be be the This is my own my native land? lowship. was at the beginning, a Republic merely permit. the latter puts entirely a new face upon the a large amount of property were consumed." religious congregation, about that period,

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," The Great Celebration in Philayouth. As an evidence, let me remind you and "manifest destiny" has long since forced that her per centage of increased population the unwilling depizens of the city as far west | since 1840 exceeds any other Atlantic or old The Philadelphia papers last week were as the banks of the Schuylkill. But how State. She has also excelled in production full of the proceedings of the Celebration, in changed the inclination! for recently, the of wheat, of coal, of iron, and in many of the that city, of the passage by the Legislature old city, like the rod of Aaron, has swallowed inanufactures. How she has broken from the of the Bill consolidating the city proper and up all the other districts and the surrounding moorings that once bound her in a quiet and the several municipal. Districts into one city. country. (Applause.) In 1810 the population of Philadelphia last annual message of Simon Snyder; and The Governor, Hends of Departments, and was 96,000, and yet, up to 1820, slie was all that I am a going to say of this period will the largest city on the continent. About be familiar to the distinguished gentleman on members of the Legislature were present as guests. The Celebration consisted of a grand that period it was that her giant rival of the my right (Mr. Dallas), and him on my left pleasure excursion on a fire steamer, trium- Empire State took the lead. This advance (Mr. Rosh). That patriot statesmen "conphal processions, a grand Ball at the Chinese New York has maintained ever since, in com- gratulated the legislature and the people on merce and trade, in money and enterprise ; the fact that a bridge had been erected over Mansion, attended by about 5000 persons, Philadelphin, as I. believe, still excelling in the Susquehanna, river."-that a "turnpike visits to the various public institutions, the the number of her dwellings, in real natural road was winding its way towards Pittsburg, illumination of the city, closing with a grandgrowth, and most certainly in the general then a flourishing village" that a similar

Banquet, Speeches &c. Of the latter the happiness of her people. (Loud applause.) avenue was being constructed towards the But, gentlemen, I have thus far been North. And by the way of flattering the speaking of old Philadelphia, as she was; as mechanics, the fact is stated that the bridge to the New Philadelphia as she is, augmen- lover the river had been commenced and complace realised the ends they contemplated, may be inferred from the report of speeches ted by her recent mighty accessions I am not pleted in the space of three year! (Laughter,) inade by the Governor and the Speaker of repared to admit that, in an aggregation of I need not make the contrast between the the elements and qualities of a great and condition of the State at that period and the the House, at the banquet on Saturday evehing. The sentimentsithey uttered were those happy city, she is second to any in the Un- present. He is dull indeed who is not deeply She is no longer wanting in enterprise; impressed with the amazing change. The intertained by all for whom they spoke, and iou. breathe, not only a warm sense, of pride in and I am sure her territorial sufficiency will most vivid imagination in the days of Snyder the magnificent commercial capital of Penn- not be doubted. With an area of 7600 would have foiled to paint the realities of 1854.

the magnificent commercial capital of renn- not be doubled. What an area of (Applause.) is sylvania, but an earnest desire to cultivate acres, inhabited by over a half a million of (Applause.) On the completion of the broad wheeled tween it and the State, which their mutual zens-with her rich variety of industrial pur- wagons-superseding the use of the packsuits-her high attainments in the mechaic horse in the business of transportation. I do relations and interests so strongly recommend. We trust that the expression of these feelarts-with a sufficient channel for foreign not know whether any of the merchants here commerce-with a safe harbor, and an un- present have wittnessed the loading of packings and opinions, emanating, as they did, qualified extent of wharfage—with one iron horses for the west, but I do know that there arm already extended to the waters of the are many who have had a hand in loading Ohio, and the efforts she is making to extend the broad-wheeled wagons. After these came a similar limb to the lakes to gather in the canal boat, and then the iron horse. What rich fruits of the boundless West-enjoying is to come next I shall not dare to predict ; an unblemished reputation for commercial but I stand prepared to give countenance to

and financial integrity, who can doubt her anything that imagination can describe as a future triumph sustained, as she will be, by future work for the inventive genius of the the fraternal sympathy of the entire State? "universal Yankee Nation." (Laughter) For whatever of prejudice may have, heretofore existed between the country and city, I a brighter period than the present; neyagree with my esteemed friend, the President er enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity, or a es of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Judge Lewis, of of the Committee, that in interests and feel- larger share of the confidence of the world the Supreme Court, Hon. James Cooper of ing, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are one nor stood higher in the scale of moral, inteland indivisible. (Immense cheering.) In- lectual and political dignity. And I say this tercourse, the greatest corrective of error and gentlemen, in no vain spirit of boasting, but prejudice has done its work, and the fruits of simply as a truth. I do not mean to say that

rad, and other distinguished men of the day friendship and fraternity from one extreme of pleted-that there are no social or political who were present, but they would more than the State to the other. (Cheers.) defects in her condition nor by any means to s But, gentlemen, ft is not commerce and intimate that the great work of elevating the the

trade, population and wealth alone that must masses by education has attained perfection. Chairman, Mr. McMichael, rose and proposed be placed in the scale when the aggregate Whilstmuch has been accomplished that is merits of a nation or city are to be ascertain- | honorable and useful, there is still a mighty

ed. The social and moral condition of the work before she will reach the altitude a people is a far mightier and nobler consider- mongst the other powers of the earth that God ation. It is not so much the opulence of a and Nature have manifestly marked out for city as the happy condition of the mass of its her. That her future will equal the most inhabitants that reflects its true glory. The sanguine expectations, I can see no reason to largest share of individual comfort, the doubt. That she will grow greater, better, greatest measure of intellectual developement, wiser, happier, as she becomes older, is my to the sentiment just read. I only regret the highest degree of Christian and moral belief and prayer. (Prolonged applause.) that a sentiment suggestive of such vastideas dignity, should be the standard by which we Affer the Governor sat down, the orche After the Governor sat down, the orches

Pennsylvania, I sincerely believe, never saw

test the greathess of a city. And it is in this traplayed some excelent music, regard that Philadelphia stands relatively. The Chairman then rose and the best and is most to be admired. From her If we of Philadelphia have be The Chairman then rose and said. It we of Philadelphia have been indebted earliest days her poor have suffered less than to the Governor for the readiness with which in most of the large cities. They have, at he signed our Consolidation bill, how much least, had houses to live in, and not been more are we incebted to the Legislature for the stowed away in cellars and garrets as in Path readiness and unanimity with which they ris and London, and, to some extent, in New passed the bill! I have got up now for the York. Humanity and beneviolence have been purpose of proposing. "The Legislature of ber distinguishing characteristics. Her hos Pennsylvania," in which you will, I know,

associations to relieve the animal necessities! zens must perform that ceremony for them characteristics of Pennsylvania's sons. With hearts profoundly affected with such emotions and such impulses, we greet you here as brothers, and enibrace these passing moments to render you a heartful good will. (Applause.)-The constituency of this great commonweilth, whose representatives we have the honor to be, greet you all. Hither in their her a fresh impetus in her growth, and to add the bell from yonder dome tolled out its land had in this work, allow me to say, was a la- captive and freedom to the inhabitants of the which surrounded its consumation, for I within which the solemn and momentous acts signed the bill in the north western extremi- of 76' were performed, might be the sufficient ty of the State, in the city of Erie, as though glory of this the proud metropolis of. Pennsylvania. If naught else existed here to fix every American patriot for all time to come and stamp upon it the name of hallowed ans, on the auspicious circumstances under ground. Hither come the warm prayers of which the consolidated city commences her millions as the Mecca of their earthly devocarcer-on the brilliant promises presented tions. Around this lovely city cluster the fondest reminiscences of all that has been great her with abundant means of prosperity, and and good, and pure in American republicaned by deeds of peace and deeds of war, and Although in the race for commerce and trade three honored as being chosen of God to re-Although in the race for commerce and trade, three honored as being encount of our to its she may possibly come out second best, yet, ceive the angel-born offspring of liberty from in all the higher purposes of civilization, I the arms of Jefferson, breathed upon and blest confidently predict her triumph. The princi-by the prayers of Washington, Hancock, and ples of benevolence and charity, interworen, as they have been with her whole history like well? The mention of thy name calls theputhreads of gold, will never be permitted to rest emotions of patriotic pride. Ours it isto lose their lustre. Like a rainbow of promise claim the proud honor of citizenship of the to suffering humanity, they will stand over State which points to you as her. metropolis, and above all herother characterestics. (Great and ours shall be the strong arm that shall guard and protect you. Fellow citizens-I must ask your indul-But not alone for the memories of the past the bonds of our national confederacy in the pacity to enlighten and bless the world; for great work of forming the American charac- these too do we honor her, while on her unter ! . Neither the time nor the occasion will selfish philanthropy, exhibited by her numer warrant the task, and I shall leave each to his ous institutions for the amelioration of these own reflection. I am, however, constrained doomed to misfortune and misery, we challenge the world to gaze and admire. Citizens, you have us your guests to day Lives there a Pennsylvanian with soul so dead, in commemoration of an event in which, 35 Representatives of the Commonwealth, we acted a part. A few weeks since, and your ci-If there be such, with them I have no felty proper was embraced within narrow limits. Pennsylvania, it is almost useless to say, is with space assigned to its birth. Long, long rich in the elements of a great and prosper-years had you struggled in vain to burst the ous Commonwealth. She is rich in the va- fetters cast upon its infancy. You called riety and in the exhaustless resources of her aloud, and we responded to your call, by tear mineral deposits in her coal, her iron, her ing assunder its swaddling clothes, and bring copper, her zinc, and other less precious de ing you forth, in a day, to the gaze of the posits. She is rich, and yearly becoming world; the largest, and one of the most pow

from a source so justly entitled to respect, may be borne by the press to every citizen of the Commonwealth, and in order that they may obtain so wide a circulation, we hope that the proprietors of every Pennsylvania newspaper will publish in their columns these peeches delivered at the banquet. In accordance with the wish expressed by ur cotemporary we give below the report of the two speeches referred to, and regret that we have not space to publish also the speech-

delphia.

the U.S. Senate, Hon. Richard Rush, formerv Minister to France, Hon. Mr. Mathew, the British Consul at Philadelphia, Judge Con- this occasion, I am confident, will be mutual her work as a sovereign State has been com-

fill our paper. After the cloth had been removed,

greed to import no more negro slaves, as we can-

The South responded in similar strains. At a meeting in Daries, Georgia, in 1775, the foilowing important resolution was put forth :

To show the world that we are not influenced by any contracted or interested motives, but by a general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhorrence. of the unnatural practice of Slavery-(however the uncultivated state of the country or other specious arguments may plead for it)—a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties as well as lives, debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest; and Jaying the basis of that liberty we contend for, and which we pray the Almighty to continue to most endearons for the manumission of our slaves in this Colory, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves."-Am. Archives, 4th Series, Vol. 1. p. 1135.

The soul of Virginia, during this period found found also fervid utteance through Jefferson, who, by precisions and immortal words, has enrolled himself among the earliest Abolitionists of the country. In his address to the Virginia Convention of 1774, he openly avowed, while vindicating the rights of British America, that fabric was reared; and I do not liesitate to say "the abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest that it is the only ground on which it can stand oliject, of desire in these Colonies, where it was inhappily introduced in their infant state." in permanent peace. It is periond question, sir, that our Constitu-And then again, in the Declaration of Independion was framed by the lovers of Human Rights ; ence, he embodied sentiments, which, then practhat it was animated by their divine spirit; that tically applied, will give Freedom to every Slave. the institution of Slavery was regarded, by them throughout the land. "We hold these truths to be self evident," says 'our country, speaking by the voice of Jefferson, "that all men are created equal-that they are endowed with ce.. in inallenable rights-that among these are life, LIB. ERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." And a-gain, in the Congress of the Confederation, he brought forward, as early as 1781, a resolution to exclude slavery from all the Territory "ceded or to be coded" by the States of the Federal Government, including the whole Torritory now covered by Tenuessee, Mississippi, and Alubama. Lost m first by a single vote only, this measure, in a more restricted form, was renewed at a subsequent day, by an honored son of Massachusetta and in 1787 was finally confirmed in the Ordinance of the northwestern territory, by a unant mons vote of the States.

Thus early and distinctly do we discern the Anti-Slavery character of the founders of our Republic, and their determination to place the National Government within the sphere of its jarisdiction, openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of freedom. The National Constitution was adopted in 1788.

And here we discern the same spirit. The emwhich our country took upon its lips as baptis-mal you's, when it claimed its place among the nations of the earth, were not forgotten. The pre-

belong to the true glories of the country :

While we such precedents can boast at home, Keep thy Fabricus and thy Cato, Rome!

Keep thy Fabricus and my Cato, terms in the Constitution istence of Con-The earliest Congress under the Constitution now before us. For myself, I do not doubt the power, of Con-For myself, I do not doubt the power, of Conadopted the Ordinance of Freedom for the Northwestern Territory and thus ratified the prohibisupport the prohibition of slavery. The former is an unquestionable infringement of sovereignty as declared by our Supreme Court, far more than can be asserted of the latter. Bat another argument is pressed most fallacious in its character. It is asserted that, inasmuch as the Territories were acquired by the common treasure, they are the common property of the whole Union; and therefore, no citizen can be prevented from moving into them with

necticut, held on the 12th December, 1778, the even to that great instruments and then, again this stayes; without an infrigement of the equal signed to the Constitution of the United States, rights and privileges which belong to him as a "It is with singular pleasure we note the sec- filled it with the charm of wisdom-in whom citizen of the United States. But it is admitted ond article of the Association, in which it is a more than in any other man, the true spirit of that the people of this very Territory, when or not bat think it a palpuble absurdity so londly to mone, was embodied-who knew intimately the this way abridge an asserted right founded on argument founded on the acquisition of the Terpowers he had helped to define and establish, and by the last political act of his long life, solemnly ritories, by a common treasure, seems futile and entreated that it would be pleased to counteevanescent.

nance the restoration of liberty to those unhappy men who alone, in this land of Freedom, are de which cannot stand: It assumes that Slavery graded into perpetual bondage," and "that it is a national institution, and that property i would step to the very verge of the power ves-ted in it for DISCOURAGING every species of slaves is recognized by the Constitution of the United States. Nothing can be more false. By traffic in the persons of our fellow men." Only the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Uni a short time after uttering this prayer, the patri-ted States, and also by the principles of the com-ot sage descended to the tomb; but he seems mon law, slavery is a local municipal institution still to call upon Congress, in memorable words; which derives its support exclusively from local to step to the very verge of the povers rested in it municipal laws, and beyond the sphere of these to discourage Slavery; and this prayer, now soup- laws it ceases to jexist, except so far as it may laws it ceases to exist, except so far as it may ding from the tomb of Franklin, proclaims the be preserved by the clause for the rendition of fuencouragement, but discouragement of Slavery, gitives from labor. Madison thought it wrong to not its nutionalization, but its denationalization, admit into the Constitution the idea that there was their rule. can be property in man; and I rejoice to believe Sir, the original policy of the country is clear

and unmistakable. Compendiously expressed, it stitution regards slaves always as " persons, was non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in with the rights of " persons," never as property the States, and its prohibition in all the national When it is said, therefore, that every citizen may domain. In this way, the discordant feelings on enter the national domain with his property, it day of doom and we shall not be swerved this subject were reconciled. Slave masters were does not follow, by any rule of logic cr of law, left at home, in their respective States, to hug that he may carry his slaves. On the contrary, he can only carry that property which is admit-ted to be such by the universal law of nature, Slavery, under the protection of local laws, without any interference, from Congress, while all opposed to it were exempted from any responsi-bility therefor in the national domain. This, sir Man. is the common ground on which our political

(Concluded on Fourth Page.) Foreign News.

The leading fact of the news by the Arabia is the Accession of Austria, and the prob-able accession of Prussia to the League of and the Missouri Compromise will not soon the Western Powers. That Austria has join- be repealed. the institution of Slavery was regarded by them with aversion, so that, though coverily bluded to, it was not named in the instrument; that, ac. cording to the debutes in the Convention," and pressly affirms in his speech at the openbe obliterated from the lind. But the original Prussia will follow suit is highly probable policy of the Government did not long pre-rvail. The generous sentiments which filled the with the Car's demands and close her ports early patriots, giving to them historic grandeur, with the Cars hemands, and close her ports gradually lost their power. The blessings of to the allies, and from the permission she has this indifference, and, though few in numbers, the Czar alone to contend against united Eucompared with the non-slave holders, even in the rope. This union is obviously the true poli-

self-interest, by the skilfal tactics of party, and which they all dread, and free them all from

"Taxation is a sacred right, essential to the existence of Government-an incident of sover-

Now, I call upon Senators to remark, that this sacred right, said to be essential to the very ex-

platform of the party at Baltimore, and resist take, if it would accomplish anything, for that no such idea can be found there. The Con- then we have a power and a strength to fely. upon. This is the position we take, and Abfrom it. We understand our duty better, and we understand too well the fatal consequencate, ever to get mixed up with their fanati-

men of the north-must go to work, go to work coolly and with determination, standing firmly by past obligations of their party

The Nebraska Bill received a severe blow looked forward to the certain day when it would ing of the French Legislative Body; and that in the House on Tuesday last, which is considered equivalent to a defeat. It was reported from the Committee on Territories by slaves. The slave-masters availed themselves of Germanic States to the League, and leaves the Union. This was objected to by the

