"WE ARE ALL EQUAL BEFORE GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION."---James Buchanan. McCollum & Gerritson, Proyrictors. Montrose, Suiquehanna County, Penn'a, Thursday Morning, Seytember 11, 1858. Volume 13, Unmber 38

welfare of our fellow-men, are so many and

ADDRESS

TO THE

Miscellancous. THE HUNGARIAN PRISONER Or, want of Moral Confidence. heard any noise or scuffle. All these quesions were amply discussed at the coffee house and in the drawing-rooms; and the solution In 1847, a geutleman interested in prison was looked for speedily, since Janish was not reform visited the county fail of Pesth, and dead ; and, in fact, althouh the surgeon enamong the felons found one whose appearanpertained scarcely any hope when the old ce and deportment were altorether inconsistman was brought to the hospital, he began ent with his degrading position. The histoslowly to recover. Examined by the magiary of this prisoner is of a thrilling character -quite a romantic narrative-and we give it | trates, he deposed that he could not tell any-

thing whatever about the assault ; that havin the words of the prison inspector : ing been in the cellar tasting wine in the af- this interval, the political excitement subsided In the spring of 182-, a quiet, country ternoon, he felt drowsy, and was dosing when the Emperor Francis having spologized for town of Hungary was suddenly thrown into the greatest consternation. Mr. A------ a wealthy landed proprietor, had suddenly fallstunned by a heavy blow on the head. en sick at his neighboring country-seat ; and scarcely had the surgeon arrived, when the man he even knew, and he disbelieved therepatient was seized with convulsions and died fore these vidence of the two witnesses, who for his murderous assault on the broker ; but with all the symptoms of poison. At the inquest held, it was found that death had re-Sainthall coming out of the house. sulted from a cup of chocolate which the de-The whole affair began to sink into obliviceased had taken in defiance of the advice of on, when a complication turned public attenhis friends. Mr. A-, always reckless and tion on Sainthall. The Vienna police proobstinate, had lately married, after a someceeded in tracing and arresting the two fewhat notous vouth. His health was shattermales who had posted the package with poised, and he suffered from the results of his

enous chocolate at the parcels delivery. They former course of life. The day before his were the wife and daughter of Janish !---death he had received a parcel from Vienna Thunderstruck at hearing themselves charged by the dilligence, together with a letter, purwith murder, they declared their innocence in porting to be from a fashionable physician the most emphatic way. According to their who formerly had treated him for a long explanation, Janish, who for many years had time, and now recommended the use of the ived apart from them at Pesth, came unexenclosed chocolate as a newly invented, and ectedly to Vienna on a visit, and gave them a most invigorating beverage. Mr. A----money, saying that he was sent all the way seemed delighted with the attention of his from Pesth by a gentleman with the sole obformer physician, and though warned by his ject of having a scaled parcel posted without friends, and himself acknowledging that the giving any name, that he received ten pounds uncalled for advice was rather strange-so for the errand besides his expenses. The femuch the more since he had ceased to stand males took the mysterious packet to the office in any connection with the physician, and did of the parcels delivery, and looking to the dinot even know his handwriting-he still took rection, found it rather strange that, coming the chocolate which proved fatal. The reoriginally from Pesth, it was to be sent to a maining portion of the deadly mixture country town in the neighborhood of the city was divided, one-half of it being sent but more than 250 miles from Vienna. Still to the medical faculty of the University of

unaccustomed not to mind other people's bu-

was of poisoning it is customary in Hungary siness, they posted the parcel without suspicion.to have the analysis made by two parties enwould like to have the following questions character of the two put to young inexperienced persons about to not very reputable, their statement did not matry. find much credit. Orders were given to put Are you aware sir, of the price of coal and Janish under arrest and to examine him candles ! about the affair. The old man was still in the Do you know which is the more economi hospital, and, without knowing anything cal, the flitch bone or the round ? about the dispositions of his wife and daugh-How far young man, will a leg of mutton ter, corroborated their statement in every go in a small family P ates. particular : but when informed that the par-How much dearer now, is silver than Britcel posted by them had caused the death of เทโล่ ? Mr. A----- he suddenly exclaimed : " If this Please give the average price of a four post be the case, the man who assaulted me must have been Sainthall, for it was he who gave Declare, if you can, rash youth, the sum the commission to post the parcel." per annum that chemisetts, pelerines, cardin-The excitement created all over the counals, bonnets, veils, caps, ribbons, flowers, gloves try by this revelation baffles description. It cuffs, and collars, would come to in the was just at that period that, in consequence lump. of the congress of Verona, steps were taken If unable to answer these inquiries, we them now. by the court of Vienna to supercede represenwould say unto him, "Go back to school." tative government and other free institutions He that would be a husband should under in Hungary. Several successive orders in go a training, physical and moral. He should council had been issued, all of them unconbe further examined thus : stitutional, and none bearing the signature of Can you read and write amid the noise and the chancellor. It was known that the highrells of the nursery. ly respected old Prince Kohary, who at that Can you wait any given time for break-

like Janish ! Again, it was suspicious that, the police magistrate, where he at once ac- the indulgence of degraded thought-if they Nothing (but Anti-Abolition candidate, has have done so. They found it, however, in- who knew very well that they had no busi whilst Sainthall declared he had given the knowledged that Sainthall had lent him mon- only realized how frightful were the moral alarm, none of the inmates of the house had ey for the rent of his shop, but he denied depravities which a cherished habit of loose altogether any cognizance of the forged letter imagination produces on the soul, they would Still, this indication led to no result, and the shun them as the bits of a serpent. The power of books to excite the imagination is a researches of justice were baffled, since the female and the barber made their escape on fearful element of moral death, when emthe following night, accompanied dy the turnployed in the service of vice. key of the triak

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated and Sainthall's trial lasted fully two years. There wlowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nais no jury in the Austrian dominions; proseture and all the sublimities of truth; invigoecution and defence are carried on by written rates the intellect, gives to the will inde allegations and numerous replies. During pendence of baser passions, and to the affections that power of adhesion to whatever is pure, and grand, and good, which is adaphe heard the door opened; and before he his encroachments upon the constitution; ted to lead out the whole nature of man into could recognize the person entering he was | Count A-who was to be impeached by the | those scenes of action an impression, by which As Hungarian Parliament died at Vienna; Ja- its energies may be most effectually employed to the solicitor, he called him the most kind nish died in the hospital; and Mr. Sainthall and by which its high destination may be was sentenced to three years imprisonment most effectually reached. \_ The faculty of exciting these faculties in

stated that they had not seen any person but | the charge of poisoning Mr. A----was "not benevolent and self-denying efforts for the proven." His subsequent life was miserable; shunned by all persons of respectability, he great that it is really worth while to live .fell into low society, and became the legal The heart that is truly, evangelically benev adviser of usurers, gamblers, and swindlers, olent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The until last year, when a forgery he could not disprove, brought him back to the cell he had occupied previously. Such was the career of a man who, had his high mental capacity been coupled with moral principle, might have arisen to eminence among his country-

> Education of Husbands and Wives Punch gives us an excellent article on "the Education of Husbands," worthy of the best days of Caudle-as follows :

How suggestive is the new year of bills. Fellow Citizens:

and the bills of housekeeping ! It is fearful The Central Committee, appointed by to reflect how many persons rush into matrithe Democratic State Convention, have mony totally unprepared for the awful change thought proper to alleress you on the questhat awaits them. A man may take a wife tions which you must decide at the next elecat twenty-one, before he knows the difference tion. In doing so, we shall be candid, frank between a chip and a Leghorn. We would no and fair. Apart from the principle which more grant a mairiage license to any body simply because he was of age, than a license on that ground only, to practice as an apoth- well aware that any attempt to mislead you been submitting with a disgraceful tameness cludes him altogether from entrance upon ecary. Husbands ought to be educated. We would injure our cause. It is nearly three of spirit. This is an artful appeal to a point their soil, and numbere is he recognized on nonths before the election, and there is no

dav.

not hesitated to say that the Union cannot stand in care an Abolition candidate like Fremont. be chosen: and he lets it be very plainly understood that, in such a case, he would think a dissolution of it perfectly jusearly day it was a subject of mutual irritatifiable. When you consider these things in tion and excitement; and although the wonconnection with the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists, most of whom are acting with the so called Republican purty, openly profess their desire to break up the Union and trample on the Constitution, how can you doubt that Fremont's election, or even casting considerable of a vote for him, would prove to be a fatal mistake.

Yet we are no alarmists. We trust confidently in the perpetuity of our present Government. But that confidence is based in the conviction that the people will take the advice of Washington, and frown indignantly on the fresh dawuings.

The safety of this Union must depend on the triumph of better principles than those of Giddings and Sumner, and Garrison, and Hale-and Seward; and upon the election of a better President than John C. Fremont.

promises offered and inexpressidly rich, the These men attempt to justify the miserable main tendency of things so manifestly in ac rusade which they are preaching against a cordance with them, "the extent of moral in portion of their fellow citizens, by asserting fluence is so great and the effects of its emthat the South have encroached on the rights ployment so visible, that whoever aspires afof the North. They have pertinaciously deter benevolent action and reaches forth for clared that in all controversies on the subject things that remain for us, to the true dignity of Slavery, we of the North have been overome, by the superior energy of those who favor that institution. "The Slaveocracy,' "the lash of the Slave drivers," "the aggressions of the Slave power," these are the phraes with which they describe the influence of the South in our National Councils. Northern

men who do not join them in their clamerous abuse of the South, are charged with cowardice and habitually called "Doughfaces." This has been repeated so continualy and so impodently that many persons have at length been im-

derful uses to which the cotton plant has been applied, on account of the subsequent discoveries in the manufacture of machinery were then scattely anticipated, it is enough to say that the republican fathers could not dispose of this slavery question until they agreed upon the basis which led to the formation of the Constitution ; the recognition of the domestic institutions of the south, in the ratio of representation, and in the provision for the restitution of fugitives from labor Twelve of the thirteen States that formed the Constitution, held slaves at the time that in ty six of these States have since become free.

Throughout all the action of the framers of acre. What did she do ? She magnani the federal Constitution, the idea which pre- | mously gave up not only her political juris vailed was that which regarded the negro as diction, but also her proprietary right to the inferior to the white, and until Abolitionism | Federal Government, allowing the voters of

that this idea is illogical and untrue,) and to proceeds to go into the general coffers. Condo this they must agree to the doctrine of a necticut had a spurious claim to a part of it perfect equality between the races,) all per- ] -a claim precisely like that which she set manent legislation on the subject of the ne- | up to a part of Pennsylvania, and which was gro race must and will be controlled by the decided against her. But her claim to this same sentiment. In the free States, at the Western Reserve, was conceded to her-she present day, the negro is subject to a moral, kept it, sold it, and put the proceeds into her and in many respects to a physical servitude, own treasury. Virginia did not protest even quite as injurious to his condition as the when the Ordinatice of 1787 was passed; most fabulous pictures of Southern slavery abolishing Slavery within the territory, which represent his brother's condition in the South | slie had thus generously, given away. Was to be. We do not call the Northern negro a | there any aggression in all this !-- If there slave, but in what free State is he the equal | was " encroachment" on either side, who comof the white ? In some Statts he is preven- | mitted it ? If there was a wise concession

property qualification; even in Massachusetts certain disqualifications are thrown in pressed by it. There are men among us who | his way by those Utopian philosophers, who should bind all men to the truth in political actually think that the North thas been the constantly prate of the equality of the races; discussions, and in every thing else, we are victim of grievous wrong, to which we have in others still he is met by a statute that ex-

corporated in the social system of all the has whatever with the matter states but one, and they dealt with it accor-A majority of the old States made the ne. ding to the exigencies of the times in which groes free without opposition from abroad. they fived. We all know that even at that That it was wise for the North to do so al!

are agreed ; that it was just and proper in the South to make no complaint is equally true. Now let us see whether the South has gained any advavtages or committed int aggressions with reference to the new States: Maine and Vermout were admitted as free States, and nobody asked them to put slavery into their constitutions. This was a matter of course, and so treated all round; .

But with reference to the Western States: their exemption from slavery was not a matter of course. The South might have preven

ted it if she had seen proper. The whole of the territory north and west of the Ohio, and strument was adopted, and by the quiet op- east of the Mississippi, belonged to the State eration of their popular exclusive zovereign- of Virginia. She owned the land, and had power to control the settlement of every

is able to convince the present generation the North to settle its destiny, and all its ted from voting, in others he votes upon a from whom did it come !

The Territory of Louisiana, including what s now Arkansas; Misscuri, Iowa; Nebraska; Kansas, and the unoccupied wilderness be yond, was purchased from France in 1803 It was all slave territory. We took it with a French law upon it legalizing slavery. It could not be made free without repealing that aw. Missouri had been settled long before by persons who owned slaves and who hail held them there upon the faith of the law: They were not disturbed during her whole existence as an organized territory. When she proposed to come, into the Union as a State, her people, in the exercise of as plain : right as any people ever possessed, made a Constitution for themselves, in which, with almost entire unanimity, they recognized the rights of the slaveholders to retain the property acquired under previous laws. Then arose the wildest yells of fanaticism. Large mass tion, for its own comfort and protectioil, and es of people in the North, and especially in New England, led on and excited by the inflammatory appeals of their leaders, grew al most frantic with rage. The sole cause of this outcry was that the people of Missouri had made their own Constitution to suit their own views, and had not permitted it to be made for them by antislavery men residing it the Northern States. This was the head and front of their offending. Nothing elso way ion that Missouri had a right to make her own constitution was called an aggressor, a slare driver and a tyrant, while every Northern man who assented to the same simple proposition was denounced and abused as a coward, a doughface and a recreant to the rights of his own section. So fiercely did this storm of calumny blow that the whole government rocked and reeled to it. There seemed no way left to avoid a civil war but to compromise. And such a compromise 1 It consisted in an agreement that Missouri might exercise her undoubted right, and have her own constitution if Cougress would abolielt the faw legalizing slavery in all of the territory outside of that State and lying north of a certain line. That Congress had any power to do this is now almost universally doubted, and by a large majority of the people, it is totally denied that slavery can be forted: either in or out of a Territory; by the legislation of the General Government. Thus by mere claimor and abuse the North got an unconstitutional advantage, in return for yielding to a Southern State a privilege which no fair man can deny was plainly her own. But even this did not satisfy the Abolitionists. They continued to insult the South of the people; nor qualified in any way to be ted what they deemed their own true interest, for not giving np everything, and vented our equals. This race was then held in slave- and one after the other, in their own time and their abusive and slauderous enithets as vigry, or involuntary servitude, by the laws of all their own way, abulished slavery. Against orously as ever upon the North because is the States except one. But in the North their these proceedings in the North the South had not insisted on more. Was this Northern-

of his nature, can find free scope for his intel ect, and all inpiring themes for the heart. PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

tirely independent of each other, for the more sure instruction of the medical inquest. In the present case, both universities came to the decision. They discovered vegetable poison in the sample submitted to them. As to the person of the murderer, or the motive of the dark deed, nothing could be ascertained. The letter was a clumsy forgery-even the name of the physician was wrongly spelled in the signature ; and at the office of the parcels delivery they remembered only that two females, one middle-aged, the other young, had brought the package for transmissions

Pesth, the other half to Vienha-since in ca-

Precisely at the same time, Pesth was thrown into a still greater excitement than the country town. Mr. Sainthall, one of the leading solicitors of the capital, an ambitious young man, connected by marriage with the family of the chief-justice, and of the highest expectations at the bar, was brought to the police-station on the charge of wurder. Two errons of somewhat dubious character-a waiter out of place, and a professional gambler-were smoking their pipes in the dusk in ime held the post of a keeper to the Empeone of the by-streets of Pestle, when they sudror's conscience, had refused to sign the deenly observed Mr. Sainthall rush out of one rees, which, therefore were issued by the of the houses, covered with blood, and shoutvice chancellor. Count A----, the head of the ing, " Stop the murderer !" The waiter as family to which the poisoned Mr. A .---- besured him that nobody could have left the longed. The count had never been rich, and house without his knowledge, as he had been was now embarrassed in his finances, whilst standing there for the last three or four minthe junior branch possessed great wealth. Afutes. Upon his asking the cause of the solicitors ter the decease of Mr. A .----, this was repextraordinary appearance, Sainthall told him resented only by a sickly child, at whose that having had some business to transact probable death the extensive estates of the with Mr. Janish, an inmate of the house, ho family would have devolved upon the elder found him on entering his room, weltering in branch. The public connected likewise the his blood, whilst a stranger was beating, him death of Mr. A----'s father, which had been about the head with a stone. suspiciously sudden, with the undoubted poi-

soning of the son. Everybody at Pesth well "I immediately gave the alarm,' continued remembered that old Mr. A ....., scarcely six he, ' and tried to arrest the murderer, closing months before, had died in a box at the theawith him : but the miscreant tripped me and escaped. My coat became bloody. I rose and ran after him down stairs. You must have seen him, for he left the house just be-Sainthall, who being the solicitor of the famfore me.' The gambler, who had in the ily, stood in continuous intercourse with both meantime joined the waiter, remarked that branches of the A----family, with the count he had not heard any alarm, nor had he seen as well as his unfortunate kinsmen. It was inybody coming dut of the house, and thereopenly said that Sainthall could not have fore he called the police. The constable went any personal motive in poisoning his clients, up with the solicitor to Mr. Janish's lodging, unless as a tool of the count. Exaggerated and found him senseless on the floor of his reports of the case spread like wild-fire all room severaly wounded on the temple. The over the country, and damaged the count house was carefully risided, but no trace of The case assumed a political character. and the allegea murderer being found, Mr Saintan impartial, thorough-going inquest became hall was taken in charge and brought to the of the highest importance, not only as a matpolice station. The inspector, well acquaintter of justice, but even of policy. Amidst the ed both with the social position of the solicigeneral excitement, Mr. Sainthall seemed alter and the somewhat suspicious character of together unconcerned by the grave accusathe two witnesses against him sdinitted him tions brought against him. With his usual to bail, and when the case came before the coolness, he refused to put his case in the magistrate it was dismissed, the statement of hands of a lawyer, and conducted it is per the witnesses being too slight for substantisson with the greatest ability. No further ting the serious charge of a brutal murder proofs against him could be found : Janish. against an educated man, whose account of the transaction, though in itself not entirely satisfactory, still outweighed the purely negstive evidence of a waiter and a professional | tery.

. .

At last, a new incident led to the arrest of gambler. Some incidents certainly remained the solicitor. At the hospital where Janish unaccountable for. Janialy a man of seventy. was a kind of unlicensed broker. often em- still lay, a female was discovered nursing him ployed by usurers and gamblers of the lowest description. What could a man of Saint- had entored under false pretences. The police of a pure character. The mind in order to

ast ! Can you maintain yonr serenity during a washing day 1. Can you cut your old friends ! Can you stand being contradicted in th

face of all reason I Can you keep your temper when you an not listened to !

Can you do what you are told without being told why ! In one word young sir, have you the patience of Job ! If you can lay your hand upon your heart

and answer "yes," take your license and marry-not else. To this a lady writer makes the following addenda under the head of "Questions to a

Girl before marrying'-in the Newark Daily. tre, of an apoplectic fit, as the physicians Are you aware of the price of cigars, clubs said, but certainly immediately after having and oysters ! taken a glass of lemonade offered to him by Do you know how to make a piece of

tough dry meat, rich, and juicy, and ten. der 1 Can you "get up" an abundant , tasteful and savory dinner, on short notice, and with twenty-five cents in your pocket ! Can you bear the frequent presentation of bills with no money to meet them ! Is your wardrobe well stocked I expect not to have it often replenished ! Can you bear with the cries of children pinched by outgrown shoes ?

of Jub! A YOUNG MAN'S CHARACTER.

In one word, have you twice the patience

No young man who has a just sense of his own value will sport with his own character. A watchful regard to his character in early youth will be of inconceivable value to him

back on this ?"

It is of smazing worth to a young man to

of honor on which all men are sensitive, and reason to believe that the public mind will it is not wonderful that those who are weak not use the intermediate time in calmiv conenough to be deceived by it, should also be sidering the great measures before it. We weak enough to break out into denunciation schools and churches there is almost a uniare perfectly willing that whatever we may of the South, as a cheap and safe way of showsay which is not justified by fact and reason, ing their courage.

shall be set down as so much against us, a-Candor requires us to say that if there is gainst our party, and against our candid- truth in this the Democracy ought to be de- ding region, are inexorably opposed to the The time has passed for the discussion of Bank and Tariff question ... We hear no pronot worthy of your confidence and support.

posals to enact a Bankinpt law-no word of If we have ever vielded to our Sonthern opposition to the Independent Trensury. All brethren a right which the Constitution, in these questions are settled agreeably to the its letter or spirit, did not give them-if we Democratic opinions upon them. The rise, have made any concession to them in the way the prosperity, and the fall of the great Whig of compromise, which was not required by the very same theory which induces us to party, are themes for the historian, and full of a fair and manly sense of justice-then we ad- respect and to recognize the great doctfille instructive lessons ; but we will not dwell on | mit that abolitionism has the right side of of State rights in the South, under which it

this argument. It is the present duty of the Democratic But we totally deny the truth of this impu-

party to stand over the Constitution, and dent accusation. It is false in the aggregate "shield it and save it, or perish there, too." and false in detail ; false in every one of its The North regulates its colored population as It is our task in this campain to beat its ene- items. We pronounce it a libel on both sec- it pleases, and is protected in doing so by mies, separate or combined, just as they choose | tions of the Union. It could only be invento conquer them with an overthrow that will ted in a spirit of sheer mendacity; it the negroes of the North are represented in charged against them. Yet every Southern be a warning to them for many a year. And can be believed only by gross ignorance or the ratio of federal representation, and yet member of Congress who expressed the opinit must be done, or this Union is not safe for a childish credulity.

We know how easy it is to sneer at any

North has behaved with honorable magnansuggestion of danger to the Union. But we imity and fairness to the weaker sectionknow also, that the federal relations of this their brethren in the South-this is our crime stitution, but its slaves are only represented Government are so delicately constructed. -this is the wrong which we and our fathers that they may be ruptured at any time, by a have been heaping on our own heads for three serious error of the people in choosing a Chief

quarters of a century. This is the offence Magistrate. The States of the Union are not which the Abolitionists would punish by held together by physical force like the de- bringing our Government to a violent end, and al power, like different parts of the same State. and ruin.

They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union, and when it ceases to operate the Union will be unmade. Let a President of ernment could possibly be established. Such the United States be elected exclusively by was the view of the subject taken by Washingthe votes of one section, and on a principle of ton himself but the effort was made. It owes avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the its success simply to the fact that the right of domestic institutions, the feelings, and the ineach State to manage its own domestic concerns, in its own way, was fully conceded. terests, real or supposed of the other section. It was easily forseen that great difference of and what must be the consequence ? We do opinion and feeling would exist between the not say that it would certainly or necessarily people of the several States, in regard to the dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good gentreatment that ought to be bestowed on the

ius of the Republic, which has brought us black race, who were among us, but not of us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind. who does not see that it would put us in fearful danger. For this reason the election of a sectional candidate must be regarded as in itself a great public misfortune. The party that arows opposition and hatred towards a to them, while in the South it was just the recertain class of the States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or com-

fort from any man that loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us

that the Union could not last under the conwas unable, by circumstantial evidence, to in all the remaining years of his life. When trol of a geographical party. Need we recorroborate his statement, and the crime re- tempted to deviate from strict propriety of de- mind you of the admonitions which Jefferson mained wrapped in the most complete mys- portment, he should ask himself, "Can I aff- and Jackson liave given ! If the solemn voinon, from the set u c're at Monticello, and

who did not belong to the institution, and have a pure mind, for this is the foundation to be regarded, then we are lost indeed. The most illustrious statesmen of later

level with the white. The wh who intermatries with the black is every where regarded as a degraded being ; and in versal bar beliveen the two races, so that the rules of society and the laws of the States. even in the communities of the non slaveholfeated. If that party has ever counselled sub- negro. Why is it that Abolitionisif does not mission to wrong, oppression, and injury, it is | begin at home and reform these things !

But again, there is no power which can prevent any State from passing whatever laws it may please under the Federal Constituholds its own slaver, compels us also to recognize those laws to which we have referred in the North, in regard to the free blacks; the Constitution of the United States: All nearly all are disfranchised and alienated by The fact that the Democratic party in the laws of the North. The South does as it pleases with its colored population, slave and free, and is protected under the Federal Conin the ratio of three-fifths its the federal representation

In a moral point of view, it seems at least inconsistent that these Abolitionists, who are entirely silent in reference to the condition of pendencies of a Kingdom, nor even by politic- by covering our whole country with shame the negroes in the free States, should be so extremely vituperative when they come to

Before the formation of the Constitution, it | treat of the condition of the negroes of the was feard that the interests, opinions and feel- slave States; Both belong to the same infeings of the different States were so various rior class, both are so regarded in all the and so much opposed, that no general gov- States. The South found a legacy in slavery transmitted to it by its English ancestors. and the Constitution respected the institu tion as it existed when that instrument was framed. The North, while it has rid itself of slavery, (so far as the name is concerned( still rotains the right to protect itself against contact with a race which is stamped as inferior by all classes of whites wherever they are found.

The Northern States, in the exercise of -who were on our soil, and yet not a part their undoubted constitutional right, consulnumbers were few, and the climate unsuited uttered not a word of complaint. But the or Southren aggression! views and opinions of the Southern States.

verse. It was utturly out of the question to were wholly averse to abolition. They beexpect unanimity on a subject like this. It lieved it to be utterly impossible, without the on Northern rights again rose to a nitch could be managed in one way only ; and that greatest danget, not to their prosperity only which seemed to put the Union in extreme dan was by agreeing that each State should deter- | but to their very existence. This was an | ger, Again the trouble was allaved by a commine the whole matter for itself, and on its opinion to which they had as good a right pormise. The liature, character and terms of own responsibility. It was then solemnly a as the North had to the opposite one. But the Compromise will show how much argresgreed that the Federal Government should they were not suffered to enjoy and to net sion had been committed then. There were not interfere with Slavery, and that no State upon it in quietness and peace. At the very five measures included in it. I The admission should interfere with it in another State, eith- | first Congress after the government was orord this! Can I endure hereafter to look ces which come from the tomb at Mount Ver- er directly or indirectly. And all the people ganized, a petition from the North was presaid agien ! If the solemn assurances of mus sented, praying for the abolition of slavery by from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased tual forbearance then given, and sworn to so Congress. Treacherous attempts to deprive often since, bave been belied and violoted, it the South of her undoubted rights to manhas not been done with the consent of the age her own affairs, have been constantly made. The framers of the Constitution de-

In 1850, this cry of Southren aggression of California as a free State. 2. The territorial organization of New Mexico on the principle of nonintervention which it was known would exclude slavery. S. The purchase of a large portion of Texas, taking it away from the jurisdiction of a slave state. 4. The abolition of the slave trade in the

hall's standing have sought in his lodgings 1 knew her at once as living with a barber, in the kept pure must be employed with topics times felt the same fears for the Union, and Democracy. If the transactions of any of his clients re- whose premises arsenic was found; together of thought which are themselves lovely, chashe might have been sent for by a clerk. But the letter enclosed in the fatal packet of choc- its own power the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its the selection of its themes of overlooked all other considerations in the selection of its themes of overloo on the other side, what possible object could olate. Here, they, was a club to the invstery, ineditation. If youth only knew, how dura- forts they made to avert this one portentous if they could have provided for its ameliora- quility of the South has been constantly and one constant on the constant on the constant on the constant one the solicitor have had in assaulting a man. The barber was arrested and brought before ble and how disual is the injury produced by Calamity. Even Mr. Fillmore, the Know.