DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA;

Subject to the same decision.

Daily Morning Post.

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:::::::::SEPTEMBER 15.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
WILLIAM KERR, *of Upper St. Clair Township.*
GEN. JAMES H. WATSON, *of Elizabeth Tp.*
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES ANDERSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
LEVI PETERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*
ABRAHAM HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township.*
RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*
REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*
CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*
TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*
COMMISSIONER.
D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*
SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*
AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

COL. BIGLER'S SPEECH,

At the Great Democratic Gathering in Pittsburgh, on the evening of Friday, September 12th, 1851.

REPORTED BY LYNDE ELIOT.

Fellow Democrats:—

This is the first opportunity that has ever been presented to me of addressing the people of the city of Pittsburgh, and of Allegheny county; and I assure you it is with great pleasure that I find myself surrounded by such a large number of my fellow citizens. I have had comparatively little intercourse with you; but I must say that what I have had has been of a truly gratifying character,—such as leads me to hope that all our future intercourse may be agreeable to all.

I have not come here with the presumptuous idea that I shall be able to give instruction to this great assembly: still less to dictate to them what they should do. Nor did I come here from choice; but in accordance with what I conceive to be a sacred duty to those friends who have placed me in the position that I occupy. No, fellow-citizens, I should greatly have preferred to let the canvass for Governor go on in the old-fashioned unassuming manner that marked our electioneering campaigns previous to 1848. The old-fashioned mode of conducting the gubernatorial canvass was more in accordance with my feelings, because it was unobtrusive, and quiet, and free from much that is unpleasant in the mode which was then adopted by my present honorable competitor. In 1848, he commenced the sytem of canvassing the State, with a view to his election; and I am therefore left no alternative. I, too, must declare to the People the matters which appear to me to be involved in this contest.

The relation of elector and candidate imposes high and important duties on each; duties which neither can lightly regard, nor strive to avoid, without doing great injustice to his country: for the elective franchise is the most glorious feature in our government; and of its importance and value you are doubtless thoroughly impressed. Your presence here to-night is a proof of this fact. You are enabled to feel, under the operation of the laws of our country, that you are part and parcel of the Government; for, cause every man is permitted to reflect his wishes through the ballot box. This is not a mere privilege, but a solemn duty, which should by all be exercised intelligently: for on the pure, independent, and faithful exercise of this duty, depends the stability of our beautiful political fabric. This much in relation to the duty of the elector. On the other hand, your will cannot be carried out, unless the candidate who asks your support shall make a full and fair declaration of all his political principles. This you have a right to demand at his hands. It is one of your surest safeguards for the performance of duty; and no man worthy to be the representative of a free people, will withhold, or in any manner attempt to conceal or disguise, his true political sentiments. I would here remark, that if there is one fact that should more than another inspire you with pride and satisfaction, that fact is that the great Democratic party has never gone before the People without making a full and unequivocal declaration of its principles.

It may be necessary now to state some of the topics upon which I expect to speak to you on this occasion. One of those, and perhaps one of the most material, is the subject of a circulating medium. This is one of those questions that has claimed the attention of all governments; and it is one that has been generally discussed among the people of this country; and has claimed the especial attention of every Executive Department. Every People must have a circulating medium; and money and exchange, in fact, State as well as General, has been long aiming to settle upon some system that shall be in the highest degree conducive to the public interest. Our great error, however, has been, in regarding money rather as wealth itself than the mere representative of wealth. Money, of itself, is not wealth—it is not, and if it constituted wealth, we could make us an instant, poor indeed. The only true wealth we should be can recognize, is that the productive labor of the People alone is wealth. It is this is alone which affords the means of human, subsistance and comfort, and luxury,—it is this alone that traverses the mighty deep; that brings low the mighty trees of the forest; that sets in motion every piece of machinery, and gives value, and beauty, and life to every work of Art, and every contribution to the great Volume of Literature. It is therefore unquestionable, that the wealth of a country lies in the labor of the mass of its citizens.

The Government should of right furnish to the People a circulating medium; but they should likewise take care to secure to the holder the utmost farthing of that which represents the wealth of the country; and this guarantee should not only be complete but permanent. Perhaps the only effectual way in which this can be done, is by resorting to a specie circulation. We have had a most and experience, in monetary affairs—the result of issuing a paper circulation instead of specie; and a similar result is yet be anticipated, because the holders of small notes never can avail themselves of the full value of what they hold. I therefore contend for the ultimate and prompt payment of every cent that may be due to every man; and consequently that all attempts to establish a valuable circulating medium, except upon a strict specie basis, must utterly fail; and thus we are subjecting to continual hazard the entire interests of all the laboring and producing classes. The experiments that have been made upon this subject have cost the People more than any other matter connected with their Government; for a superabundance of paper money is like the dreadful Upas tree, that withers and blights all within its influence.

I am not here to complain of those who differ from me in opinion. I claim not for myself what I will not accord to another. Differences of opinion should be entertained calmly and dispassionately, with a view to arrive at the truth; and no man ought to be less highly esteemed merely because of his political or religious opinions. [Tremendous cheering.] But on the great question of the circulating medium those who really think that a sound currency without a paper circulation; but who also truly wish to secure to labor its honest reward, should unite with those who have so long been striving to overcome the abuses of the system we now have; and by this means there may be effected results in the highest degree favorable to the entire community. I am sensible that, for a time, at least, we must have, in part, a paper circulating medium; but I wish it to be of the character I have named, and that this can be I have some doubts. However, should I be honored with the confidence of the People so far as to be chosen to fill the station to which I aspire, I shall exert whatever abilities I possess, to promote, on this point, the good of the entire community. I think I may say, too, without being subjected to the charge of vanity, that I can do much to promote the public good. I can pay your debt *when you pay the money*: but I do not desire to be elected if any one expects me to pay the debt of forty million dollars that now hangs over the State. I believe that *all* who are sent to the Legislature should study the public interest; and this matter of the financial condition of our State should be one of the first objects of the care of all who are chosen to watch over your interests. There is one thing that I think I can safely promise you,—that I shall not be idle, nor dilatory, nor lazy, if you should confer upon me your favor. Independent of my own nature, I am industrious; and therefore should strive to be diligent in trying to do your will, in husbanding your resources, and in promoting your interests by every means in my power. This is all that I can promise.

My honorable opponent and his friends seem to use it to be trying to impress the People with the belief, that he is doing what one on else ever did before him, and what no one but he can do, in the way of serving the public. Now my only desire is to present the facts as they are. If the party in power have really done so much as they claim, to have done, how is it that they have been enabled to accomplish what they have done? Simply by, and in accordance with the laws. *Of themselves they can do nothing.* I shall present the FACTS, and you can then dispose of the *figures* as you see them: but all that has been done has been in accordance with laws passed under the administration of Gov. SHUNK, or previous to the advent of the present administration! In his Annual Message of 1849, you will find a recommendation that there be a revision of the Revenue Laws. From this recommendation arose the laws requiring a premium on all charters of incorporate Companies; and a tax on all Foreign Insurance Companies; and the tax on Ale and Beer Houses and Ten Pin Alleys. From the last Treasurer's Report, you will find that the income from premiums on Corporations, and the tax on Foreign Insurance Companies has amounted to *sixty-four thousand dollars*, and the tax on Ale and Beer Houses and Ten Pin Alleys has been *six thousand dollars*—making the sum of $70,060, which makes a poor show in the whole sum of paying off the portion of the public debt which is said to have been paid.—How is this? My opponent has not paid the balance out of his own pocket,—and his friends have not paid it for him. How, then, has the amount stated in his late proclamation been paid? Where did the money come from? I reply that the balance has been obtained from the increased revenue arising from taxes upon Real Estate.—Yes, every county in the State has contributed its proportion to swell the amount paid on the public debt, for which my opponent and his friends claim such an extraordinary degree of credit. All the other results, except from the increased taxation, and the increased revenues from the public works, flow from laws passed under Gov. Shunk's administration.

The three great financial measures that have been referred to as causing an increase of the revenue, are the acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846, under which $70,000 have been raised. Therefore all the boasted means by which the revenue has been increased result, from the labors of others; and every man in business knows that the easiest and simplest way to pay debts is to have some one else find the money. The means by which to raise all that has been raised of the amount paid under Gov. Johnston was provided under the administrations of Gov. Porter and Gov. Shunk.

[The weather being excessively warm, and scarcely a breath of air stirring, Col. B. here facetiously remarked that if none of the Whigs would run he would take his coat off. This occasioned a general roar of laughter, and cries of "Off with it!" "Give it to them!" &c. He did so, amid the deafening applause of the multitude.]

I have seen a number of accounts of public meetings of the friends of my opponent lately, at all of which a resolution has been adopted commending the present Executive on account of having paid so much of the public debt: and in every instance I have found one equally strong laudatory of the present administration on the score of economy. Now it may be worthy of inquiry how far is economy to be secured under any administration? If means are to be secured it must be by statute, and all other acts and doings of the Executive Department are regulated in the same manner. If, therefore, there are any laws by which the present Executive has been enabled to do all the wonderful works that we hold to have been done, you can easily find them in the pamphlet laws of the Commonwealth. I will give a premium for any such law that can be pointed out, passed since the resignation of Gov. Shunk.

By a reference to the tabular statement of the expenses of the State Government for several years, contained in the Treasurer's Report, you will find that during the first year of Gov. Shunk's administration the expenses were about.....$239,000
For the second year,.....240,000
" " third year,.....216,000
" " fourth year,.....200,000
In three years,.....$645,000

While in the first year of Gov. Johnston's administration, the expenses of the Government were about.....$240,000
Second year,.....264,000
Third year,.....280,000
For three years,.....$784,000

Or nearly *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, under an administration professedly economical, above the sum expended by one whom they charge with having burthened the State with debt.—Thus while the expenditures under Gov. Shunk graded from high to low, we find that under the economical administration of my opponent, they grade from low to high.

Another measure that is often referred to by my opponent is the Sinking Fund, in relation to which it has been deemed necessary to issue a proclamation very recently. This is esteemed by many as a most wonderful effort of genius, and a proof of great patriotism, that had never been thought of before, and could not have been done by any one else. But, if there be any ground for boasting about this measure, my opponent and his friends are not the proper ones to boast. The idea and the law are not at all novel. They were both perfected as far as they now are in 1784, by the younger Pitt, in introduction into the House of operations of England, was regarded as the dawning of a brighter day; the benefit was everywhere applauded;—but it would not work,—simply *because there was no money to put into the Sinking Fund!* During the administration of Gov. Porter, in 1846, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, verbatim with the act of 1849; but it did not pass; because the Legislature did not know how to raise the money to satisfy it. I mention a similar bill myself, at a subsequent period; and the only reason why such a bill was not passed before 1849, was because the Legislature could not devise the means by which a Sinking Fund was to be kept up. And even now that it has become a law, I think I can show that the Legislature will prove that the Democrats had at least as much to do in effecting its passage as their opponents. The whole vitality of the measure consists in having the means to sustain it.

Another evidence of the economical management of the present administration is to be found in the fact, that during the first year of Gov. Shunk's administration, there was put into circulation something over $200,000, while we find that in the second year of its operation, there has been put into it only $181,000—being nearly $40,000 less than the previous year, even with a great increase of the tax upon real estate; but even in both these cases I do not know that my opponent is entitled to any credit—because he has only directed to be paid over, as your servant, what you directed him to pay, in accordance with the laws. A premium on charters is a new feature in the history of financial legislation; but the Legislature could not unnecessarily be found arising from this source must necessarily be fluctuating, according to the number of charters that may be granted. I could wish that other means were available in order to assist in paying off the debt of the State; because there is no money paid into the State Treasury that is more hardly earned. Every charter thus granted by the State is calculated to lessen your value as men: and your influence as laborers: because every such charter implies an association of capital with a view to competition with labor; and in every such contest the honest efforts of the individual to secure for himself and family a living are almost entirely frustrated. Capital is indispensable to labor, and labor is equally indispensable to capital. They should always act in union, and to the mutual benefit of each other; but as capital can always protect itself, I hold that it is the duty of the Government to protect labor, and leave capital to be regulated by those laws which always determine the direction it will take for its advancement, whether that direction shall be agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or the arts. But if those sources of revenue that were appropriated to the payment of the public debt had alone been resorted to for that purpose, the economical management of the Sinking Fund would have been more apparent. Had this been done, we might have had a portion of $680,000 bearing an interest of *five* per cent; but we should not have found it necessary to resort to a loan of $400,000 at *six* per cent. in order to pay off our *five* per cent. stock. There are few economical business men who would be disposed to exchange stock bearing six per cent. for that which was bearing only five; or who, if they had notes out at interest bearing only five per cent. would be willing to cancel them and give new notes bearing six per cent.

But this is no pleasant topic. I desire not to be unkind, and just as little do I desire or desire to sign to misrepresent, in any manner, my political opponents. I only wish to correct error; and that I shall endeavor to do, in every public station to which I may be called. We should all bear in mind, while speaking of our political affairs, that the financial department is perfectly separate and distinct from the Executive; and is entirely independent of it. Therefore if there be so much credit due our public servants for the performance of their sworn duties, surely the State Treasurer (and with him the Democratic party, of the State,) are entitled to their full share of praise. The State Treasurer actually *pays* every dollar of the money appropriated by the People to cancel the public debt; and he is fully entitled to as much credit as any other officer of the Government for whatever amount of the public debt may have been paid. But it has been asserted very generally through the State that there was no public debt contracted during Governor Ritner's administration; and my opponent has made the same statement. This is not correct: and I shall endeavor to explain to you the truth. The State debt amounted to $25,000,000 when Gov. Ritner came into office. At the end of his term there had been appropriations made for various works of internal improvement, to the amount of $6,000,000 more. In the first year of Gov. Porter's administration, the Legislature passed a law making these six millions a part of the funded debt, and bonds were issued to the public creditors for this amount. This is well known to be the fact by my opponent and his friends; and yet they charge this as a part of the debt created under the administration of Gov. Porter. An assertion more incorrect, unfair, and unjust could not be made. As well might the administrator upon a deceased estate be held accountable for the debts of the decedent. These six millions were contracted to be paid under Gov. Ritner, and the laws authorizing the appropriations are still upon the Statute books. If we not among the number of those who voted for those bills because I was not then in public life. My votes have all been for the *payment* of your debts: but it is not improper for me to ask *who was it* that voted $400,000 for the Gettysburg railroad, and a further sum of $70,000 for the Kittaning Feeder? I have never voted a *dollar* for these or similar appropriations; but have always voted to pay the debts of the State and retrieve her and your honor. The crisis of 1842 was one in which I had to bear a part. This was a period when the State credit was prostrated; when repudiation was openly asserted to be our only hope of getting rid of the enormous burthen under which we were groaning; and it was certainly a time which required at least as much prudence, firmness, and skill in governmental affairs as is claimed by and for those who now boast of having these qualities to so high a degree.

Reference has been made by a respectable paper* to my vote, at the time of which I have spoken (1842,) upon what is called the Lineal Inheritance Tax. But the object of that vote, and the design of that tax, I have not seen stated. It is in this manner, that many seek to injure me politically, while I care not that every vote, and every public act of mine shall be made known. I only ask that justice shall be done me in relation to them. The object of this bill was to appropriate all the money arising from this tax to the payment of the *principal* of the public debt; while not one cent of the interest was to be paid out of this fund. But, if I did wrong in voting for this bill, I am willing to stand all the consequences—provided I may have in my company my honorable opponent, who, in the previous year (1841,) voted three times on the same day for a bill much more objectionable to the People of the State, because it contemplated the appropriation of the money raised under it to any object of State expenditure; and this bill was sustained by the Whigs in every case. I only ask of my opponents sheer justice. Let them present only the truth, and I shall not complain.

But there are some topics of a General character that I must refer to: and that which I deem of the greatest importance I shall first touch upon. It is one upon which depends the future peace and safety of this country. The question to which I allude is that of Slavery; and the Compromises that have lately been made in relation to it. I need not advert to the bitterness with which the North and the South have been respectively assailed by the fanatics in each section. I need not tell you that most of this bitterness had its origin in our war with Mexico, and the territory gained in consequence of that war. You are aware that the South claimed the right equally to possess that soil, because it was the price of the blood of the whole country; and that the Northern opponents of Slavery contended that Congress should pass a law restricting the limits of Slavery. This was a question, as you all know, that caused deep and bitter excitement over our whole country; and the minds of all good and great men were directed to the means by which it could be allayed. Here we find battling side by side, Clay and Foote, and Webster and King—men who on no other subject could unite, were united on this, and came forward as a band of brothers, to devise some means by which to allay the fearful excitement, and put it forever to rest. And here I must say that I have no sympathy with the man whose patriotism is of that kind which determines the value of our glorious Union by dollars and cents. Yet it was the consideration of a paltry sum that was agreed to be paid to Mexico, which was the moving cause of all that dread excitement which has come so near leading to the prelude of dismemberment. And what, for twenty million dollars, compared with mutual confidence in our Union, and peace and happiness among ourselves? It is not as a drop of water in the ocean, or as an atom to our world, compared with that Union, which has secured and still promises to us so many blessings. But the position that was taken by the Democratic party in 1848, will always be cited against us, and though many at the North will still contend for the restriction of slavery, while others, at the South, will perhaps aim at its extension, I do not believe it will ever be extended beyond the limits then assigned to it. There it now exists, and beyond it is not likely to go.

But the most important of all the series of measures known as the Compromise, is what is commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law. This is a measure which is variously spoken of, according as men understand and value, or misconstrue and lightly esteem the provisions of the Constitution. I cannot believe that it is either candid or fair to regard this Compromise, in any of its provisions, as an ordinary law. It was the result of long and patient deliberation and patriotic compromise; and is therefore placed on higher and holier ground than any ordinary law. The Constitution most clearly and unequivocally settles this matter. Look at the Fourth Article and Second Section. You can read the words:—

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The law of Congress merely prescribes the mode in which this provision of the Constitution shall be carried into effect: for the Constitution has made ample provision, even if this law were repealed. If, therefore, we would make a change in relation to this provision, we should at once change the Constitution. The case of the State against Prigg, which was tried some years since, may be taken as the basis for all the dissatisfaction that has been manifested on the part of the South, in relation to the law of 1850. In the prosecution of that case it was clearly shown that under the operation of the law of 1793, many cases of kidnapping had undoubtedly occurred, which rendered it necessary that some provision should be enacted that would insure justice to the fugitive as well as to the party claiming the service.

Our Constitution is in the nature of a solemn treaty, entered into between sovereign States, by which each agrees to relinquish a portion of its rights, "in order to effect a more perfect union." This treaty declares that—"No person held to service," &c. Now every person that treaty is equally binding on the People—on every State entering into the Union. And is there a man here who is opposed to our glorious Union? There surely cannot be! There is surely no one here in favor of dismemberment—of disunion—of secession. And let me assure you that so suicidal an act can never be contemplated if we remain true to the Constitution as it is. We have the best government that the world has ever seen; and that enactment which does not fulfil the Constitution is no law. We of this State are surely not willing to throw ourselves among those political breakers of which we have been warned by Washington and Jefferson, when they cautioned us to beware of geographical divisions.

It is necessary that I should here say a word or two in relation to my connection with the law of 1847, which was repealed by the last legislature, and about which so much has been said. If I had voted for that law I should have no hesitation in declaring to you the truth; but I did not. I did not, however, oppose its passage, nor do I think that I objected to it at the time. But even if I had advocated its passage and voted for it, I might offer a pretty good excuse for my course. The law of 1793 had become almost a dead letter and void. Claimants of fugitives were constantly coming into the State, and taking persons, under the provision of the Constitution, who were alleged to be slaves, and carrying them out of the State. In many cases these persons were believed to be entitled to their freedom; and it was in order to prevent this state of things that the law of 1847 was passed. In preparing it for presentation to the House, all that was deemed necessary to fulfil the design of the constitution was done. The Committee to prepare the bill was composed exclusively of lawers, who, I thought, were more likely to frame an unobjectionable law than any others,—as a knowledge of the Constitution and the laws made under it was deemed necessary on the part of this committee. I am no lawyer, as most of you probably know; and as the constitutional question had not then been discussed as it has since been, I, and many others like myself, could not have been supposed to be as well advised upon the whole subject as we ourselves could have wished; but this we could do, as all honest men will ever strive to do—*we could rectify our error as soon as we found ourselves in error!* This gave rise to the bill of the last session, which my opponent put in his pocket, and which has thus failed to become a law. Fellow-citizens, that bill should now be on our statute books. If the law of Congress—which on this subject is the paramount law of the country—is to be regarded, the repeal of the law of 1847 is imperiously demanded: and if it is to be carried out in good faith what do you gain, what does the alleged fugitive gain, by denying to the claimants the use of your prisons. On the contrary, to how much difficulty and inconvenience do you subject both the claimant and the fugitive, by denying their use. Besides subjecting your fellow-citizen, who may be a lawful claimant, to unnecessary trouble and vexation in procuring a place of confinement, you also expose the fugitive himself to a great risk of health and of life, by procuring his confinement in a wet cellar, it may be excluded from the light, in an offensive stable, or in a garret, where, fast secured, his life may be endangered by the incendiary, as was the case but a few months ago in Harrisburg. Then the duty of obedience to the Supreme law of the land, is no other consideration, should prompt us to repeal this law unless such a change shall be made in our Constitution as shall render such a law unnecessary.

I am charged by the Philadelphia *North American* with duplicity in relation to this bill; but unless it shall be signed by the present Executive I think it would be well for his friends to manifest some degree of modesty on that point. I have had no hesitation in declaring to you my sentiments in relation to this bill; and I have frankly explained to you my position in relation to the act of 1847. I have done this because I hold it to be the *right* of the People to *know the* opinions of all who aspire to high and responsible trusts, especially those candidates for such stations as may place it in their power to defeat the will of the People. In connection with this matter, I feel bound to say that in some portions of the State through which I have passed, there are many persons who intend to vote for the present Executive because, as they say, he will sign the bill of the late session; on the other hand there are many who declare that they will not support him because of his hostility to the Compromise measures, and his determination not to sign that bill. My ideas of duty are such, fellow-citizens, that I would declare to you frankly and honestly my political opinions, on every point in controversy, if the declaration should consign me to complete political oblivion. I have no disposition to conceal from the People what it is their right to know; and such is the uniform sentiment and practice of the Democratic party.

I have said, that, after looking at all the interests of the country, the best thing which could be done was the strict fulfilment of all the requirements of the Compromise law, in all its particulars. I confess that I should have felt less confidence in my own judgment on this subject, if I had not found myself sustained by such distinguished and able men of both parties as King and Webster, Clay and Foote, and many others not in Congress, upon whose great experience and profound political researchs I would at any time greatly rely. But apart from the sanction of such high authority to the opinion to which I have arrived, a complete performance of the requirements of the Compromise Act, ought to be regarded as a sacred duty by every one, because of the high ground upon which it is placed, I cannot close my eyes to the facts that the enlightened and truly patriotic sentiment of the country, in both the North and the South, is warmly in favor of sustaining this measure; and that the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, both of whom are aiming at the dismemberment of our Union, are resolutely and bitterly opposing its fulfilment and declaiming against it. I can never act with the enemies of the Union, let them be called by what name they may.

But there is another point on which you will expect me to say something to-night. It is the Tariff. I regret very much that time will not allow me to discuss this subject in all its bearings; but I will give you briefly some of my opinions, and if the editors here wish to know more fully on the subject, I will tell them where they may find my opinions in full. I refer to a Report submitted to the Legislature by me in 1847, which may be found in the first volume of the Senate Journals for that year.

Our Revenue System is intended to provide for the expenses of the General Government; and in framing laws for this purpose, there always will be afforded incidental protection to our manufacturing interests. In the early days of the Republic, protection was deemed advisable, and indirect important, to try to foster various manufactures in this country, especially of such articles as were deemed of indispensable necessity; but since those manufactures have become established, the general sentiment of the country—even the opinion of those statesmen who once favored it—is against the doctrine of high discriminating duties for the purpose of affording protection to our manufactures—is against the doctrine; and the public sentiment is becoming more and more confirmed upon this point. But I acknowledge the full and entire right of Congress to legislate upon the subject, in such a manner as to afford protection to any interest of the country, whether agricultural or mechanical. Yet I do not recognise the right of Congress to legislate specifically for the benefit of one class of men to the injury of the rest, or of any other class. All the legislation of our country should be framed with reference to the interests of the Whole People; and therefore I am in favor of the enaction by Congress of such laws on this subject as will promote the general welfare.

The adjustment of our Revenue system is an arduous and difficult task; and danger lies in the way of the Government at every step. We of Pennsylvania have our particular interests, that we are continually pressing upon Congress. Our iron and our Coal interests, we contend, ought to share the fostering care of the Government; and I am decidedly in favor of such a discrimination by Congress and will afford a reasonable and fair share of protection to those articles. But let us recollect, that the same desire for enjoying the protection of the Government exists in other States in favor of their own particular products; and all have an equal share of State pride, and a consequently strong disposition to urge their own products or manufactures upon the attention of Congress. Thus you see that a degree of selfishness is at the bottom of all our efforts of this description; and each expects Congress to do for his own particular State all that has been asked to be done. Congress is expected to promote every interest of every section of the country.

But no laws of this kind can be permanent or perfect. Even the Tariff of 1846, (which I greatly prefer to that of 1842,) is susceptible of improvement; and I am not disposed to think that any similar law can be enacted that will be any nearer perfect, or that will be any more popular. It is not in accordance with our ideas of Democratic progress to suppose that such laws shall be permanent; but that they shall be modified or repealed as the wishes or the necessities of the country may seem to demand. I have now, fellow-citizens, spoken to you, very briefly, my views upon this, and all the leading topics involved in the present contest. So far as it respects this particular branch of the subject, I will repeat that I am sorry my time will not admit of a more full and comprehensive discussion of it. I have said enough, however, to let you all know where I may be found on this question; and if we cannot agree, I trust you will at least admit that I have frankly told you my sentiments.

I cannot close these remarks without again expressing the great gratification I feel at meeting with the Democracy of this City—the Birmingham of America; and I shall ever cherish the most profound sense of pleasure on account of the flattering manner in which you received me; the kindness and unbounded hospitality that has been extended to me while in Pittsburgh; and particularly the hearty approval which you have manifested to-night.

* This was stated by Col. B. upon being interrogated, to be the *Gazette* of this city. *Justice* is what neither he nor any other Democrat need expect at the hands of the editor of that paper.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES.—The Boston Post, in recording the death of Mr. Lovett, at Philadelphia, a few days since, from the bite of a pet rattlesnake, and remarking upon the fact that all efforts of physicians in his behalf were unavailing, says:

"Yet authentic statements have been published that the poison of the rattlesnake has been overcome by drinking ardent spirits—a quart or more, in a short time; and that even by bathing the wound in olive oil, and swallowing every few minutes as much as could be got down, a bitten man has been known to recover. It it said that no quantity of brandy will intoxicate a person bitten by a poisonous reptile: that the poison does not act in the blood, but affects the same nerves or vessels near the surface of the skin, through which ardent spirits pass off, and that there the combat between the spirits and the venom is carried on, and the latter overcome.—After a few hours' sleep, the patient thus treated has been known to rise as well as before the reptile inflicted its bite."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday last, Mgr. of Martyropolis was at St. Gregoire, District of Three Rivers, where he celebrated a solemn mass, at which Messire Prince, the nephew of the venerable prelate, was about to receive the holy-order of the priesthood. There was a great crowd, the benches and the nave being filled with people, even to the outer doors; and there were, besides, about two hundred persons from the neighborhood who occupied a temporary gallery, supported on a scaffolding prepared for the occasion, and which was supposed to be sufficiently secure. Unfortunately this was not the case, for during the course of the *Introit*, the supports gave way, dragging with them the frail construction, which overwhelmed all those who were placed upon it. Those persons who were beneath, alarmed by the cracking noise, rushed outside by the three doors in front which happened to be open. Of those who were precipitated from above, fifty received contusions—some very serious ones, and a respectable inhabitant of St. Gregoire has died from the consequences of the dreadful pressure to which he was exposed. We do not attempt to paint the terror which seized the crowd at this unlooked for catastrophe.—*Montreal Transcript, 6th.*

Scribblings and Clippings.

The Cholera has been prevailing to some extent near Chester, Illinois. Among the deaths were Rev. N. Cleveland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Elder Silas Crisler, Pastor of the Grave Creek Baptist Church, and Rev. John Kennedy.

Hon. Edward Hammond, member of the last Congress from Maryland, and Democratic candidate for re-election, is seriously ill at his residence near Ellicott's Mills.

A gentleman of Massachusetts recently deceased, has left $10,000 for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be completed in four years.

LOSS OF SPEECH BY LIGHTNING; ITS RESTORATION BY GALVANISM.—The following singular case was lately recorded in a Scottish paper the Glasgow Saturday Post:

On the 1st of July, during the thunder storm a man named Raeburn, residing in the Croft, Paisley, was struck dumb. Raeburn appears to have been standing near a window, when one of the flashes of lightning, more vivid than usual, had such an effect on his organs of speech that he could not articulate a syllable. The advice of several medical gentlemen was obtained, but all to no purpose; and, what was strangest of all, no hurt or defect whatever could be observed. Next day, Raeburn was advised to try what galvanism could do in his case, and he at once proceeded to Mr. Ferguson's galvanic operating rooms, in Sauchiehall Street, where the application for a few minutes of the pack, enabled him to articulate one or two syllables. He hoped this, it may be imagined, was very great, and we are happy to say that, after six applications from the galvanic apparatus, his speech has all but recovered its former fluency. Raeburn is about 23 years of age, and all that he felt at the time he was struck dumb, was a kind of a giddy feeling for about a minute.

CUBA SECURED TO SPAIN.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that France and England have expressly guaranteed to Spain their protection in the possession of Cuba; while the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce confirms the report of a secret treaty, in which the United States are pledged to preserve Cuba to Spain. This writer states, that "in the archieves of our government we have an engagement made, in Jackson's administration, between the United States, England and France, to the effect that Cuba shall not be seized by either party, and that Spain shall remain in undisturbed possession of the Island."

DIED.

On the 13th inst., MARY JANE, wife of THOMAS Allan.

The funeral will take place this morning at half past 9 o'clock, from the residence of her late husband, Centre st.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ PENNOCK, MITCHELL & CO. beg leave to return their most cordial thanks to the Empire and Hose Companies and those citizens who by their untiring and arduous efforts saved our property from destruction, at the fire, on Friday afternoon last. [sept2:1t

NEW GOODS!

NEW WHOLESALE TRIMMING, NOTION AND VARIETY STORE,

No. 61 Wood Street,

Between Third and Fourth streets, opposite Hampton, Smith & Co's. Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Country and City Merchants to his extensive assortment of Trimming, Notion, Fancy and Variety Goods, which he is now opening for the Fall Trade. Among the articles comprising his stock may be found a full assortment of the following:—

Buttons, Fogins, Pocket Books, Threads, Combs; Laces and Insertings, Porte Monnaies, Suspenders; Embroideries, Needles, Snaps and Victoria Mulls, Fringes, Gimps, Pins, Jackonets, Braids; Hooks and Eyes, Fancy and Dress Buttons, Brushes; Tape Checks, Plain and Fancy Robinets, Whalebones; Quilt Ribbons, Black Silk and Lasting Laces; New Style Ribbon Trimming, Hosiery and Gloves; Black Lace Veils, Woollen Comforts.

Kids Gloves and Mitts, Bonnet Ribbons; Gents Silk Woollen and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers;

Boas and Ring Comforts, Worsted and Opera Hoods; Plain Mantle Ribbons, Inserts; Bonnet Frames and Finger Pocket Handkerchiefs;

Plain Satin Ribbons, Linen Gambric Pocket Hdkfs; Gilt and Gold Jewelry, Jerome Clocks, Fancy Soaps Carpet Bags and Sachels; Window Shade;

Cotton Cords, Zephyr Worsteds, Perforated Boards; Floss Silks, Worsted and Crochet Needles, Looking Glasses;

Which, with a variety of other articles, he will offer for cash or approved credit, at prices completely favorable with Eastern markets.

P. S.—The attention of Pedlars is particularly directed to its extensive and varied assortment.

sept15:1t W. C. MURPHY.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received his entire stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, would respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he is prepared to dispose of his Goods, either at Wholesale or Retail, at very low prices.

He has, in Dry Goods, all the staple, as well as a large stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, comprising in part:

4-4 Chene Silks, for evening and street dresses, very rich;
4-4 Brocade Silk, do do do;
Plain Black Silks, all prices and widths;
Brocade Black Silk, do;
Heavy Watered Silk, all shades;
French Poplins, do;
Moucelin de Laines; do;
French Merinoes and Cashmeres;

Together, with French and English Prints, in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

4-4, 12-4 and 13-4 Damask Table Cloths;
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 do do and Irish Pillow Linens;
3-4 and 4-4 Damask Napkins and Doilies;
Huckaback, Diaper and Crash Towelings;
Rich Printed Piano and Table Covers, *super Goods*;
Marseilles Quilts, French, Furniture, Dimity, Curtain and Curtain Materials;

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

Lupin's Black Bombazines;
Black Mousselin de Laine, 3-4 and 4-4 wide;
Black Canton Cloths; Black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp Thibet Cloths; Black Challey; English, French and Italian Crapes; Mode and Crape Veils; Chemizettes and Sleeves; Collars and Cuffs; Gloves and Hosiery. All of which Goods will be warranted of good colors, and cheap for quality.

JAMES M. MCNIGHT.

sept15

Notice to Owners of Hogs.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pitsburgh, September 15, 1851.

THE great and increasing number of Hogs running at large has become an intolerable nuisance that must be abated. I therefore give notice to the owners of Hogs, that from and after the 15th day of September, A. D. 1851, all Hogs found running at large within the limits of the City will be dealt with according to law. And I hereby authorize all persons, whether officers or not, to seize and apprehend any and all Hogs found running at large, in the streets, lanes or alleys, within the limits of the City, and for each and every Hog so apprehended and impounded the person or persons performing the service shall be entitled to receive a fee of *one dollar*.

J. B. GUTHRIE, *Mayor.*

[*Washington Examiner.*

Wanted,

A SITUATION IN A CLOTHING STORE.—By an experienced CUTTER. For further particulars apply at THIS OFFICE. [sept9

For Sale,

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, *in Peebles Township*, four miles from the City of Pittsburgh, one mile from East Liberty, and three fourths of a mile from the Fourth street Plank Road, near Murdoch's Nursery, and adjoining the residence of David Irwin, Esq. Consisting of *Twenty Acres of Land*, on which is erected a convenient Brick Cottage House, with an excellent well of water at the kitchen door; together with convenient stabling, sheds, &c. Also, a good Frame Tenant House. The orchard contains 150 apple trees of the best grafted fruit; 330 Peach Trees, three-fourths of which are budded; and of the most choice kinds; about 100 cherry, pear, plum, apricot and quince trees, of the best varieties; 40 grape vines; about 500 young trees, consisting of fruit and ornamental trees, for transplanting. Also, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currant; together with a great variety of ornamental trees, and shrubbery. The above property will be sold on easy terms, and title indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN MCCOMBS.

sept15:3t*

For