is advanced than that the Governor of Pennsylvania, and a portion of the cit-izens of Philadelphia say it ought to be re-pealed. Even this is not so, as the Governor Then they may hold them accountable alone. does not so state. Those questions will as they must be to the eternal principles of come before us at the proper time, but this way of avoiding the Union resolutions of the Senator rom Philadelphia will not answer. Their adopany ignominy in connection with that institution may be calculated to promote harmony and do good; but, Mr. Speaker; if they do not bring about that good which we all desire, because we all love this glorious land of ours, dearly and before Christendom, before the universe and bewell, then we assert that Pennsylvania will susfore eternity, that avalanche must settle on tain the General Government, and in the lantheir heads and not on mine. I am understood, guage of Jackson "Crush out disunion wherever am I sir? If the Constitution gives them the its head be raised,"—that the Union shall be right to hold human beings as chattels, I say, preserved and that the Constitution which has gentlemen, they have the disgrace of it, and I been such a blessing in the past, shall continue would like them to have the expense of it, too, to stand for ages to come, shedding its beif that could be. You may have the shame of
nign influences over all the world. I should it—the profit of it—all to yourselves. Then is that of ages to come, shedding its benign influences over all the world. I should
like to hear, when it comes to the direct
question of a vote upon the resolutions of
the Senator from Philadelphia, after these
amendments shall have been voted down,
what reasons the Senator from York can give
or will give for voting against their adoption.

Intil then I will weit hearth of the Senator from the senator from York can give
or will give for voting against their adoption.

Intil then I will weit hearth of the Senator from the senator from York can give
or will give for voting against their adoption.

Intil then I will weit hearth of the Senator from the senator from York can give
or will give for voting against their adoption.

Intil then I will weit hearth of the Senator from your firm convictions to strangle your
or will give for voting against their adoption. what reasons the Senator from York can give or will give for voting against their adoption. Until then I will wait, hoping that the Senator from York may reflect further upon the sub-

in what I say, except myself; and I do it the more freely from this consideration. You will bear me witness to the fact that I never have encroached upon the time of the Senate in any of the sessions of this body. I think that thirty minutes would cover all the time I have occupied in speech-making; and I think that it in I shall not bring to their consideration. I shall not bring to their consideration more intellectual extended to the restriction of the party to whom such service or labor; not the claim of the party to whom such service or labor, may be due."

I shall not bring to their consideration more intellectual extended to service or labor in one state and the sunshing what I in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, may be due."

I shall not bring to their consideration of the party to whom such service or labor, may be due."

I shall not bring to their consideration of the party to whom such service or labor, may be due."

I shall not bring to their consideration of the party to whom such service or labor, may be due."

I well sir, but, in close proximity to this and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and with a grudging look at the North giving and the sum through into an or labor; but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor in one. more intellectual strength than they; but All well, sir, but in close proximity to this a small part of the territory to the cause of the article is another, of yet greater significance dom, and with a feeling of demoniacal satisfaction, all south of that line to the unmittigated and force, one that every man should read, one that the bas. I am in favor, and force, one that every man should read, one that the bas of playares. I have under right exercise of what he has. I am in favor, first, of defining the position of Pennsylvania upon these matters. We are the representative body of this great State. The eyes of the people are upon us; and I, for one, am in favor of defining what I consider to be the calm and deliberate position of the people of this great commonwealth which we represent. Pennsylvania certainly is a great State, occupying, as she does, a sort of breakwater position, holding on the one side the North, on the other the South: containing within her borders almost as they shall give me mine: I want a resolution Commonwealth which we represent. Pennsyl-South; containing within her borders almost as many people as the whole number of the population of the colonies in the days of the Revolu-tion; sending out her currents of influence from the centre to the circumference of this great the centre to the circumference of this great-country. Being the Keystone of the Federal Arch, it is eminently proper that Pennsylvania should define her position on the question be-fore the whole country. I would, moreover, have her affirm her convictions, for this reason; that I think her true position is misunderstood in certain sections of the Confederacy. Had you, Mr. SPRAKER, taken up a newspaper, last evening, you might have read in the speech of a distinguished man lately delivered on the floor of Congress, the assertion that "if the worst came to the worst, there was a large party in Pennsylvania and other North-ern States, which would side with him." It is ern States, which would side with him." It is a fact of which I believe we are all cognizant, that a portion of the country holds a false im-pression in regard to our position; and we should endeavor to correct that misconception If the idea is entertained in Georgia, Mississippi or elsewhere, that in the event of certain action age. I would have no declaration go out from this on their part, a like course of proceeding will misapprehension. Then, there is another con-len upon troublous times. Seas are stirred; the sideration. Within a few months—I was about storms and whirlwinds of political fury are rushto say weeks—great principles are to be settled in this country. Pause and reflect for a moment. See our country trembling in the balance, unsettled and undetermined which way it shall go-to the North or the South-whether snan go—to the North or the South—whether is at the language of a stat, for I tell you that it can never be carned out. Should the Republican party endorse settled government or of universal anarchy. Thus we stand, at present. In a very short time the die will be cast and the country. Southern brethren that "if they wanted to go out is services performed. It is demanded further that time the die will be cast and the country. Thus we stand, at present. In a very short time the die will be cast and the country thed upon a course of prosperity or adversity. We should do our part towards setting our country right by throwing the weight of our great influence in the balance upon the right side. These being the facts, I think that of our great intuence in the balance upon the right side. These being the facts, I think that it is legitimately proper that we should, as the representatives of Pennsylvania, calmly and deliberately look over the matter—say what we

There are three setts of resolutions before us the first coming from the Senator from Philedelphia (Mr. Smirn), the second from the honorable Senator from Huntingdon (Mr. WHARTON and the third from the Senator from York. The question now arises, how shall we vote? Be-fore defining my position on any of the resolutions, fore defining my position on any other esolutions, I would give expression to our friendly feelings entertained towards every section of this Union—to our feelings of friendship towards every portion of this confederacy. I wish that principle tion of this confederacy. I wish that principle distinctly and plainly declared in any sett of re-solutions for which I vote. We are to hold just as good and kindly feelings towards South Caroline as towards Massachusetts, notwithstanding that South Carolina has certain things within her domain which we would not fellowship so well as we would the institutions of Massichusetts; yet we acknowledge the ties of a political gress, the United States Senate committee on consanguinity. It is in that case the same that twould be if a member of our family were to be afflioted with a fever-sore. We would not fellowship the fever sore, but we would never all parties. I want to be upright always, and I benitted to acknowledge the relationship to ask the Samuta to controlled the relationship. be afflicted with a fever-sore. We would not relationship the fever sore, but we would never all parties. I want to be upright always, and I hesitate to acknowledge the relationship we ask the Senate to whom do we propose to compromise—to States!—to rabbles?—to Governors? sustain to that afflicted member. South Carolina may, as a sister State, have upon her body lina may, as a sister State; have upon not politic a loathsome ulceration; We claim no relationship with the gangrene of her disease, but we acknowledge our relationship to her.

We hold that the prosperity of South Carolina but we acknowledge for south Carolina but we acknowledge for south Carolina but we hold that the prosperity of south Carolina but we have defied the authority of metallic down our flag and stand to-day outside of the government, planted upon the shores of rebellion. And we, the great North, with the education and the free labor, the is our prosperity. Just as the prosperity of any one of the fifteen Southern States is the pros perity of the Union. It is an old adage that if any one member of a body is honored and exatted, the glory and honor of one is the glory and honor of the whole, the happiness of the whole; and when storms and sorrows the idea? When a robber comes to rob your baptize the one there is a quiver running through the whole body. Therefore, it is a matter of sound philosophy and sound propositions of compromise are to be enter-states manship that we should feel interested they must come from the other quarter. house and proceeds to batter down your front door, are you going to cry compromise? If any in the extended influence, the greatness and the It is the rebel who is to be forgiven. in the extended influence, the greatness and the slory of every member of this Confederacy; Another question is, what do you propose to compromise! I have claimed here the right to compromise on a constant of the compromise of t

believe and what we wish to have done.

ernment. The argument is now met by the sovereign State. If the people of South Carother side saying that we shall repeal section ma, for instance, affirm that two hundred and 93 of the Penal Code for which reason can be given; and for which action no other arbida seventy-five thousand whites may and shall hold as goods and chattels, three hundred thousand human beings-buying, selling, mort

to travel in Virginia he shall be allowed to them stand where they are

Here is an article of the Constitution weich I will read, though the reading of it be superflu-ous, since we have become familiar with it, by having it so often thrown in our teeth:
"No person held to service or labor in one
State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regu-

and force, one that every man should read, one that should be engraved in golden capitals and hung in our national halls. Hear it, and let e country hear it:
"The citizens of each State shall be entitled

to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

While the citizens of one State shall be althat embodie the principle claiming our Constitutional rights.

Again, I want the resolutions to contain this principle; that we affirm the unity, the indivisibility and the perpetuity of this Union: I should blush if I attempted to explain to you Mr. Speaker, or to this body, a Constitutional question, for do we not all know that when this Government was formed, the people, by their representative convention, ceded to the hands of Congress certain of their rights? you may call it a compact, or a confederacy. I would rather call it a coalescence, a conglomeration, a running together, in certain respects; for the peo-ple conceded to Congress certain of their rights. And what were those rights? The right to issue letters of marque to suppress insurrection, etc. For how long a time? They were sur-rendered into the hands of the Government of this Confederacy for all coming time. The Fathers who laid the corner-stone there, con-templated that the great building of which that on their part, a like course of proceeding will senate that it is our belief that those principles be taken by our own State, which never will be are surrendered for all coming time. It has taken and was now interested in the surrendered for all coming time. think that we are in duty bound to correct that during the pleasure of any State. We have faling by us and dashing over us, and the great question is, how are we to get out of them? I is not by taking the position that if all of the soil: We need not make any such proposition slaveholding States want to go out of the Union, as that, for I tell you that it can never be carout of the Union they might go out, and go clear to h-1." If we take that position, what clear to h—l." If we take that position, what is the result? The moment we adopt it we acknowledge that we never had any government, and that for seventy-five years the people have been following an illusion; supposing they were governed by a Constitution, whereas it was nothing but a rope of sand. The sooner we have a company of traitors out of the Union the better, for themselves and us. You con-cede this principle to day to the Slave-holding States, a proposition will soon come from the Pacific States asserting their right to a separate confederacy. The north-eastern States will then confederacy. The north-eastern States will then swing off, and instead of having one grand colossal government that should be the way mark of the future and the glory of the past, we would have a company of little petty Kingdoms, continually warring upon each other's interests. Fixed as are our fraternal feelings to our Southern brethren, we must acknowledg as dangerous that principle which would lead us to destruction; and I do not think we can get out of it by saying that the great remedy is to compromise. ing that the great remedy is to compromise.— The Senator from Huntingdon proposes to compromise: the committee of thirty-three in Conwho have taken possession of our forts and arsenals, who have defied the authority of the wealth, the industry and the free labor, the character, the bone, muscle and sinew and throbbing heart of the country—we are to come cringing like whipped spaniels at the feet of a the idea? When a robber comes to rob your bones and proceeds to batter down your front

prevent the expression of my sentiments. I Mr. M'CLURE moved that when the Senate say no, sir. The great God who gave me a djourn it be to meet again at three o'clock, P. throbbing heart and grieving brain, gave me a tongue to utter the pulsations of the one and Agreed to. the throbbing of the other. No compromises! It is said in the account of a murder which I

once read, that the blood stains were in the floor, and never could be washed out; and Mr Speaker, the blood stains of that man who was beaten to death in the United States Senate wil never be washed away. No compromise here to please anybody! We have a certain way o amendments shall have been voted down, what reasons the Seantor from York can get the south is south it against their adoption. Until then I will wait, hoping that the Seant sole outstands or the state of the South is south cause them to ashford york may reflect further upon the state from York may all stand here irrespective or differences of opinion in Virginia or in Daiphin country, is concept, the property of the Seatter maintenance of party, irrespective of differences of opinion in the contended of the State of the South is seed of party, irrespective of differences of opinion in the State State in the State

ther, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service, malistate of God's carthus free and in favor of vation. and with a grudging look at the North giving a small part of the territory to the cause of freewoes and terrors of slavery. I hope, under Heaven, that we shall not have many men in the North to approve of such a proposal.

It is proposed by the resolutions of the Sena-

to from Huntingdon, to open the territories to the introduction of slavery. In my simplicity, I thought that the American people had decided that point. I thought that we went to the American people with that proposition— "more slavery or not"—"extension or non-extension of slavery"—that, sir, was my text, appreciate highly, should be hung. We know well how to appreciate petitions presented from certain sections. If Pennsylvania was to take the step proposed by that Senator, there would be a constant influx of slaves here; men could then buy and sell human beings, while on our sarvices performed. It is demanded further that the subject of slavery should be taken from our le-gislative halls. But there is a power behind the throne. The people cannot concede this point. It is claimed that we shall execute the fugitive lave law. Have we not stood by and press down our nervous system and upheaving sym pathies? Have we not stood by and seen the United States Marshal seize his captive by the throat and take him away into bondage? Have we not seen it, and is that not enough? Res may have been made to the execution of the law n certain cases; but never so often as has reistance been made in the South, to the execu ion of United States laws. I think it enough to be compelled to stand by and see the deed done, without being myself made a miserable coltroon to execute it. I would say to the South do not expect the Fugitive slave law to be excuted any more faithfully in the future. I believe this to be the voice of Pennsylvania, thriling up from each valley, flung down from each height, our Country and Liberty—God for the right. If we cannot meet the difficulties which beset us except by conceding these fundamental prin-ciples of our organic nature, what are we to o? There is the Constitution, which reads: It shall be the duty of Congress to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion. Sup-pose that England had made war upon us, what would then be done? It is not England but part ourselves—the Southern States. What is to be done? Let your Constitution defend the law of the realm; protect the right and crush out rebellion. I know that the picture is a dark one, but the path of duty is always the same. I remarked that I could not see out of our difficulties but in three ways. We must concede the right of secession and allow the South togo when such where they please or in the second

when and where they please; or, in the second place, we must conciliate their wrath by surrendering every principle of dignity and truth; or, in the third place—and this is the manly and Nature have put within our reach—trusting to the God of empires—clinging to the Constitution—lashing ourselves to that sacred instrument as Ulysses did to the mast of his vessel, resolved to this or gradual the thin the or resolved to sink or swim with this, the ark of our National hones One other principle I would direct attention o: the duty of our State government to assist n maintaining this Union; that Pennsylvania

tance the long-looked for stream. He may not see the waters of that stream, but he may map down on his memorandum its course which he is able to perceive by means of the luxuriant foliage growing upon its banks. Wherever this stream of free speech flows there grow the beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all that is green and beauty and thought and all the good old ship Constitution, bound for the problem of the problem o

Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. GREGG, the Senate then adjourned.

> SENATE. AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Agreeably to order, the Senate met at three

The further consideration of the motion to

indefinitely postpone Senate bill No. 1, relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Inion, was resumed.

them stand where they are:

It is proposed to yield up a portion of our the murky atmosphere of mere partizan politics. It is proposed to yield up a portion of our and individual opinions, and casting them aside territory in order to quiet or mitigate the wrath of our southern brethern. It has been eloquently said here that the normal condition of quently said here that the normal condition of the land where the waters flow untrammeled, where the dews are inhaled without restraint, where Heaven's skies are free and the sunshine the formation or constitution of any scheme of government are always essential to it present government, are always essential to its prese The one great leading principle which entered into the counsels of our Fathers when they formed the "common bond of brotherhood," was, that although, in the diversified interests of this wide extended land, there were almost

a miscrable existence under the old Confederation of always or now? "tractions or now the properties of the confederation of always or now?" "tractions or now the properties of the properties tice to our own position, I would say to Pennsylvania clear your own record of all causes of
complaint; first do what is right, wash your hands
thoroughly and clean, and then appealing to your
own righteous acts, to your own allegiance to
law, to your devotion to the Constitution, with
it is compromises and requirements—then, Sir,
with a strong arm and a firm heart, we can go
to other States, and make a demand that they do
likewise. But I hold that as long as we in at

and I might go further; I might tell you that
before of this State,
with ne Democracy of this State,
purpose is the amendment thrust in here? Is
the not aware that our National existence is
trembling in the balance between life and
death? Does he not know that every Southern
erstill, and allow no flag but that of the stars and
stripes to float within the range of his guns, I for
to other States, and make a demand that they do
likewise. But I hold that as long as we in at with a strong arm and a min mean, we have a strong arm and a min mean, we have a strong arm and a make a demand that they do likewise. But I hold that as long as we in a grudging, unwilling spirit, refuse to do what is right, we cannot make this demand with such force and effect as will cause compliance with it. The Senator from York proposes that we should the force and effect as will cause compliance with it. The Senator from York proposes that we should repeal certain sections of the Act of 1847, and sake of the greatmiddle States, for the old Mother certain sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the Act of 1860. I believe the sections of the certain sections of the Act of 1860. I believe or of Presidents—for Maryland, Kentucky, Tenders we should do so chiefly for the reasons that the lasses, and those other Southern States which are not in a state of rebellion, but are now labeling and ably in his late message. I will not detain the Senate by giving those reasons, since we have all read and know them. I believe, further, we should do so because citizens of our obnoxious legislation for the sake of those lates. this Commonwealth have come here by States which are desirous to do right. excellent men, have never sent memorials right, and rush madly to coerce before we offer to this Legislature. It has been sneeringly temporals, that by a baptism of blood we make said here, that it was easy to get signatures to secession revolution—and revolution in fifteen petitions, at the rate of a cent per head. Do States of this Union! In God's name, who is Senators, who have insinuated the charge, mean ready for it? If you refuse to do right at home,

southern States. I appeal to the Republican party, four of our direct danger come to the support in three ways. We must concede the right of secssion and allow the South togo when and where they please; or, in the second place, we must conciliate their wrath by surrendering every principle of dignity and truth; or, in the third place—and this is the manly and patriotic course—we must maintain the Government by all the resources that Providence and Nature have put within our reach—trusting to the God of empires—clinging to the Constitution leaving to the sake of our common country. Sustice and considered the right. I do do this question. Pennsylvania is trusting to the God of empires—clinging to the Constitution of the sake of our common country. Sustice and the sustain the Government by all the resources that Providence and wherever they lead to the right. I do do this first that, at the threshold of this question. Senator what Pennsylvania has done wrong? for the sake of our common country.

The next resolution proposed by the Senator from York asserts as a constitutional principle

that if the measure of compromise, proposed by the resolutions of the Senator from York, hould be submitted to the people of Pennsyl

to our fellow-citizens of the Southern and sonth-western States, that if they travel to or from, or pass through the State of New York, they shall

petition, with thousands of names attached, I ask you to leave the patriotic men in amendment embodies the will and asked for the repeal of the 95th and those States something to stand on. Re this Nation and of this State? 96th sections of the act of 1860, and I assert member that if we refuse to do what cermember that if we refuse to do that more respectable petitioners, or more tainly 230,000 of our own people believe to be secession revolution—and revolution in fifteen tion? to assert that men like Messrs. Ludwig, Hand, are you not going to kindle the fires of civil war Struthers, Myers, De Courcy, and other leading around this Capitol and throughout this State? struners; ayers, he courcy, and other leading around this Capitol and throughout this State? Mr. Speaker: If ever our time was precious, citizens of Philadelphia, would be guilty of attempting to impose that kind of bought right spirit for the sake of those States who opinion on this Legislature? I scout the idea. prefer to remain in the Union; and then I mentioned the charge to one of the Philadel you may and will have a united sentiment in unhappy occasion. phia Committee; he pronounced it a libel and Pennsylvania. Refuse to do it and you may, a falsehood; and asserted that those signatures as T have before stated, create civil war and were obtained by themselves, personally—citidiscord at home. I appeal to Senators here, not zens of all parties and avocations being anxious because of threats made by States with arms to sign them. I am in favor of the repeal of in their hands, but for the sake of those those sections, for the reasons stated.— Union-loving States in the South who are will I believe, moreover, that by the repeal we will ing to unite with Union merr of all sections, and remove the only positive charge that has been the true patriotic Republicans in the North, to do made against the State of Pennsylvania by the that which is right and just. Let us in this southern States. I appeal to the Republican party, hour of our direct danger come to the support

Senator what Pennsylvania has done wrong?

Mr. CLYMER. I will answer the Senator. Under the hard letter of the law under the strict and stern construction which may be given to it that the people of all the States have equal by lawyers, we may have done nothing that is policy and constitution of the new States to be rights in the common territory of the United that the people of all the States pave constitutional, but I assert that this does not rights in the common territory of the United states. This I believe to be true constitution: satisfy the hearts of our own people, nor does it satisfy the hearts of our own people, nor does it vulsed the nation, and came near breaking up the government. The Missouri Compromise satisfy the minds of men who wish to do justice the government. The Missouri Compromise was adopted. Henry Clay was immortalized Another question is, what do you propose to beare, when we look to South Carolina, we compromise? I have claimed here the right to bear on only expres our affection for her. I free speech; the South has filed a demure; objected to that right, and avowed that in the resolutions embodying this principle, that to every State we gnamates the shall speak in measured terms from the pulpit everywhere. Do you provided when should submit to the people for their approval, as the wants of the case, demand. I say that collection maintaining this Union; that Pennsylvania and desired, and a vowed that if the pulpit everywhere. The provided the maintained is stated to resolutions of the speak in measured terms from the pulpit everywhere. Do you provided when the constitutional institutions are provided by the provided the provided submit to the people for their approval. I think that we are willing and desirous that Congress it the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the minds of men who wish to do justed the wish the two compromises; I have collined between the provided with the resolutions of the first was adopted. Henry Clay was immortalized to the provided submit to the people for their approval. I think that we are willing and desirous that the minds of men who wish to do justed the wish the provided that it is mortally unconstanted the provided submit to the people for their approval. It is mortally unconstanted the provided submit to the people for their approval. It is mortally unconstanted the provided submit to the

beauty and thought and all that is green and the good old ship Constitution, bound for this country—are they determined to say that gentleman on this floor that a sale conconcede it or compromise it away? You call from the misty tempest, the stars and stripes at which will put a padlock on my mouth and an undimmed from the most proved that a sule control of the people shall not have an opportunity to yote for a proposition of that kind? If they are, then they distrust the power that made them, and an undimmed from the misty tempest, the stars and stripes at he mast-head, a glorious history behind and an undimmed from the most provided by the provided distrust the power that made them, and I now warn them that it is not not any better they determined to say that gentleman on this floor that a sale control of the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote the people shall not have an opportunity to yote th I now warn them that it it is now the day is not far distant when the people can and will be heard in thunder tones, and they will tell those to whom I this day appeal that they have madly jeopardized the interests of a this Union, and will consign them to an existing the remnant of which will not be spent the chief elements of property—the right to dispose of it wherever and whenever we please. I have no doubt that if we would both the 96th and 96th sections, ex-Mr. M'CLURE moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet again at three o'clock, P.

Mr. M'CLURE moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet again at three o'clock, P.

Mr. Will tell those to whom I this day appeal that United States, I would suggest to the gentleman repeal both the 95th and 96th sections, except that portion relative to the crime of kidshould be submitted to the people of Pennsylnapping, we might satisfy our constituents; vania, that it would receive at least one hundred thousand majority. I have neglected to and show our loyalty and kindness of feeling to state in the proper place, that I am in favor of the re-establishment or re-enactment of the law in force from 1780 to 1847, there would be given such an assurance to the border to come into this State and remain here six months with that angles of property.

their property, nine months instead of six, as critical junction in our national affairs), in a our statute provided. Mr. Seward made a respirit of amity and of harmony, to avoid all ply, a portion of which, in regard to the constitutionality of the statute, I will omit, and my energies to the high patriotic duty of respect that appropriate the propriate of the propriate stitutionality of the statute, I will omit, and my energies to the high patriotic duty or resread that part of the answer which relates more particularly, to the question at issue. He says:

"But, gentlemen, being desirous to be entirely candid in this communication, it is properly candid in this communication. It is properly candid in this communication, it is properly candid in this communication, it is properly candid in this communication. It is properly candid in this communication, it is properly candid in this communication. It is properly candid in this communication in the resolutions were offered by the Senature of the control of the zan about them; their purpose is, if possible, pass through the State of New York, they shall not bring with them their attendants whom custom or education or habit may have rendered necessary to them. I have not been able to the laws of this land—to proclaim the great discovery reviewed chilectic he attained by such that the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the state of the laws of this land—to proclaim the great the laws of of this wide extended land, there were almost irreconcilable differences. Yet every one of them being willing to yield a little something of their individual opinions for the benefit of the whole, they finally, by a spirit of compromise, produced the great charter of our rightenthe Constitution of the United States.

That instrument is the child of Compromise. On its every section and article is the stamp of compromise, and unless it has been so, we should possibly have dragged on a miscrable existence under the old Confederation, and finally would have become a spectacle such as is now presented to the world, by the

small party tactics, while patriotism is moving to prevent the destruction of his country? Does he not know our motives, our purposes? Or does he prize the triumphs of a party ma-

nœuvre more highly than the salvation of this Does he justify himself by saying that his

mendment embodies the will of the people of Does he claim that the doctrines of his amendment conform to the wishes of the peo-

ple and will bring peace and restore us to our

once happy, harmonious and prosperous condi-Let us consult the people. By their decision, by their verdict, let us be guided. To their will I cheerfully bow.

Mr. SPEAKER: If ever our time was precious,

unhappy occasion. At the foundation of this government, do mestic slavery in the States was regarded, and perhaps properly, as simply and purely an element of domestic economy, partaking in nowise of a national character; and as such was sanctioned by the compromises of the Constitution. It never was anticipated that it would ever as-sume a national importance, or become a promi-nent element in the politics of the country; for if it had, either the Constitution could not have

been formed, or some certain provision for its removal would have been secured. But in the course of time, the stimulus of the cotton crop, and the invention of machinery for its successful culture, changed; the more comparatively harmless and inoffensive system of domestic servitude into a gigantic money-ma-king affur; and what in the beginning was but and inoffensive system of a fireside convenience, became a prominent and eading element of national wealth assumed potent and exacting position in the internal policy and territorial legislation of the general government. It asserted its right to dictate the