Baily Clegrapb

## HARRISBURG, <br> Tresday Afternoon, January 15, 1561 . Mr. Williams' Speech

 A verbatim report of the able speechelivered by Mr. Wiluiams, of Allegha y, ou Monday last, will appoar in the Telearaph to morrow afternoon. A persons desiring extra copies must lea
their orders by to morrow noon, in ord to secure them.
Concession and Compromise.
The idea and the import of all the ef hip, is to make compromises and conce ion, instead of efforts to solve and settle th reat problems and questions perplexing ondering the relative positions of inte as often set aside for some plea of incom petency, charged against an administru abridge the influence and usefulness of prings from such a system and such prastice in legislation, the policy of parti ith erisis and confusion, into whish ar plunged and eventually destroyed the in
terests of labor and the prospects of busi aess for years to come. Compromise has ause or permanently settled any question. wrong to a place with right, and as con stantly lower the national dignity in the
eyes of the civilized world. We prove yen more than this in a frequent admis ion of inability for salf-government, by compromising principles which, if left Wn objects, in conferring such benefits he welfara of the masses and the pros pects of the government. The truth of all this is illustrated by the condition of the country, the position of parties and the Union with imminent danger. All this is tead of the practical appliention of definitely defining a principle, adjusting rrong, and permanently establishing th which were established to accomplish satisfy an ambitious objeet, while the con cession which is offered in an hour of alarm and danger is treated with the basest co demanded in a shape alike humiliatin and degrading to those from whom it ought to be wrung.
This is not an age
an its mission of truth and benificenc We impeded or imperiled by concession Where the right is clearly admitted, there ractical operations be protected by law alearly dofining its objects. This is the
only manner ln whieh to preserve the and the only influence which will perma. ently allay the excitement and harmoniz and surrounded. Any other mode will prove abortive, because at any future pe produced and justified by similar pretext If we again compromise the question of not beqeath just such an agitation Nonvalses the land to a succeedin generation; and if we do not now defin Congressional intervention, the openin encouragement and the right of labor nee surrender all to, and may as well a djustment of just such mobs as have di aced the stars and stripes for the insig aicant emblems of the Paimetto and th he glory of the Union for the gloom ight as well admit the inobility of overnment to preserve and vindicate i ompact the ame ingiguif ant tion it would then in reality be consid this Union erests, actually producing the wealth aich it is sustained, assume and main ne problem of the times will be solve without the magic eloquence and aid he theoretical statesman, by the influenc of the practical relations and reciprocitie equitable laws will be made to prevai
where unjust and burdensome decress cas
their disgraces alike on the entire country
There has been no injury inflicted wher There has been no injury inflicted wher
wrong is most complained of-no los suffered by those most clamorous for in
demnification, and therefore no reason $t$ demnification, and therefore no reason to
justify any concession on our part, an astify any coneession on our part, and
no neeessity for another display of th weakness of the statesmanship of the age
by effecting another useless and disgraceby effecting another useless and disg
ul compromise of our difficulties. Whatever diversity of opinion the may be among the leaders of parties
this subject in the North and North-wes this subject in the North and North-wes
there is no difference among the rulin ansses of the American people. The no difference in regard to the influence and no mistaking their preference for th policy by which they will be governed -
f the advocates of slavery are willing jeopardise the prospcets of freedom for tutions, how much more will the fre
white man risk to maintain the sublim instition in whose light and power he
ists? If South Carolina is willing imperil the hopes of civil and religiou
liberty for the privilege of importing slaves and extending slavery, how muc
more should Peonsylvania be willing oast into the scales to preserve that cive usefulness and benificence of free in
itutions? Pennsylvanin is willing ast her all into those scales-more tha he mere ambition and hopes of th
emagagae - more than the transi tory gains of speculation or the empt
pplause of the hour. She is wil ng to enst into those seales her hope prosperity, and her proud intention of a free, enlightened and intelligent cono the majesty of the law by sustaining lacing more reliance in a law vindicated concession wrung from the fears of legis lators or composed of intentions alike im
practicable and impolitic. -We cannot treat with rebels-wemus not succumb to rebellion, while the only
ttitude which it becomes the Nation Government to assume is that of arme resistance to the development and en
croachments of treason and a frm deto mination to preserve, at all hazards,
Union, the Constitution and the Laws !

The Constitution as it Is.
The course of the opponets of Republi anism in the Legislature of this State oreshadows the position that the Demo cratic party of Pennsplvania, and of th Union, is soon to assume, viz: an amend
nent of the Constitution that shall gi further guarantees aud rights to slavery Union depends upon such action. W unite with the Tllinois State Journal, the ably-dited home organ of Mr. Lincoln re For the Constitution as it is! We believe that strict obedience to th Union will remove all just cause for com plaint in either section of our country.
What is needed to cure existing evils plicit obedience to the Constitution h to wo as far as any Demoerat to enforce to go as far as any Demoerat to enforce
such obedience, whether it be in Kansas or Mississippi-Massachusetts or Sout
Carolina-and while in the way of suc Carolina-and while in the way of such
"coeroion" we will not stop to inven equivocal excuses for those who are tramp
ling Constitutional provisions under thei feet. Constitutional changes and com
frontions promises have in times past been made to
pacify Slavery, but what did they aceom ofish? Slavery is the very embodimen
Discontent - Constitutional chang and compromise never did nor never wil benefit to-dange the Constitution for it mand another change-nor will it cease alike lawful in all the States,-一"old a well as new-North as well as South, and vestige of free, republican govern
ment is swept away. No change in the Constitation could keep the Cotton State in the Union nor call their peeple back to
reason and to duty. The seeeding State will come back-they will be glad to get Constitution. No change in the in the Constitation. No change in the Consti-
tution that did not involve the surrender of Territory unconditionally to slaver Slaveholders have a provision for the ren dition of their fagitives, and property rep judgment, are all the rights that should
$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { as slaveholders. Amendments to the } \\ \text { Constitution would not provent civil war } \\ \text {-for, if civil war ensues at all, it will } \\ \text { commence before amendments could be } \\ \text { made. The per }\end{array}\right|$
commence before amendments could be
made. The prop ssed amendments would
in our judgment in our judgment, result in no persona
good to any section of the country, and
we are therefore opposed to any change
in the Constitution, looking to the exten
sion of slavery in the Territories. Noth sion of slavery in the Territories. Noth
ing else, we believe, is proposed, by thos asking changes in the Constitution. W
are for the Constitution as it is-believing hat under it the rights of all sections can nents will restore harmony, and tha the future, as we have been in the past,


## ipatest by Cellegraply

 SPECIAL DISPATCHES DAILY TEETEGRAPH
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## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDNGS.



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ciry or mabitisbura, prinn's.

| question thoroughly, and if this amendmen should go before them, they would never consent. <br> The Ceatr, (Mr. Foote, Vt.,) decided tha unfinished business being the Pacific Rail Road bill, had precedence of the Special order, being |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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ST. LAWRENOE CHURCH, tuesday hyening, January 22, 186





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