Miscellaneous.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. FOR MAKING

Bread: Tea-Cakes, all kinds of Pastry, &c EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works.
No. 33 INDIA STREET, Roston.
ONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the re-ONCENTRATED LEAVEN 18 the re-gular of certail chemical research. All its ingredi-citizers prepared in the highest state of purity, and com-posited with a view to produce bread of a far better duality, and in much less time, then by any other pro-cess; and by the manufacturers submit it, with entire confecnce, to the judgment of descriminating house-tenance hakers. Re.

batters, &c. of all kin's made by using Concentrated Leaven of all kin's made by using Concentrated Leaven of all kin's has an agreea.

I the control of the

mhates.

It is valuable because it is not perishable, and may be readered available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all afficulty of procuring yeast or other forms t, which is frequently of an inferior quality, rei dering the bread

readenly of processing yeast or other ferme t, which is freadenly of an inferior quality, ret dering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is also valuable us regards economy, as it has been accidented into a saving is effected in the flour of not less, than 16 per cent. In the common process much of the penarine of the flour is lost by being converted into a social process. The flour is lost by being converted into a bearing of the flour is lost by being converted into a book of the penarine of the flour is lost by being converted into a book of the propose of generating gas to raise the half. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is and a six of the flour or meal; and, in consequence, a barrel of the flour or meal; and, in consequence, a barrel of the flour or meal; and, in consequence, a barrel of a weighing 196 ms, which, by the common method estimarily makes about 250 ms of bread, gives by this stocess 290 ms, thus effecting the very important saving a for each of the saving and the results of the saving the saving the super or any other principals the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour respective to the saving the super or any other principals the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour proposed the saving the super or any other principals the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour proposed and the same weight of fl

cook.

e experiments made by me confirm the slatement
by the manufacturers, and proves this compoun
y of public approval and extended use.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State A sayor,
Boylston street, Boston, September 25, 1860.

DIRECTIONS.

ASI AND TEA ROLE.—Two or three teaspoonsful. (according to the quality of the flour,) to one flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three ough a stove; rub in a piece of butter half the negg, and make the paste with cold milk or nilk is meterable) barely stiff enough to permit it. Much knearing should be avoided. Cut inform, and place in: mediately in a hot oven and kly.

wickly.

BREAD.—The same proportions of Leaven and

Libran.—The same proportions of nearen and pates that cought of knead hate a lower, and bake in taken as so were a lower, and bake in taken in a slow oven.

Laman Brand.—Three teaspoonsiul of Leaven to one of wheat meal, sifted treether; add one gill of modern two eggs; make the paste thin with milk and hat slow oven.

Lower Brand.—Three teaspoonsful of Leaven to one of flour, and one pint of corn meal, all well sifted tower; add two eggs and about a gill of molasses; wasken; acknowledge and about a gill of molasses; wasken; acknowledge and bakeslowly.

EXWEAT CARS.—Flour and milk sufficient to make goart of batter; add one egg, then three teaspoonsful aven; beat to a froth, and cook quick.

EXPERISE.—Sill tegether one quart of flour and two teaspaful of Leaven; rub in a piece of butter half as large a egg; mix with cold milk or water, and boil ten there.

MBBR: Street Carr.—Sift together two large cups or and two teaspoorsful of Leaven; put in half a cup tter and a cup and a half of sugar; mix with gold or water to a stiff batter, add spice to suit the taste,

ke immediately.

with the yolks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs is to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups ad flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonsful flavor with two teaspoonsful of essence of le

aren; flavor with two tenspoonsful of essence of le and bake in a quick oven males—Sift together one quart of flour and three foonsful of Leaven; rub in one tea-cupful of butter, a cup and a half of white sugar, and spice to suit the simix still enough to roll out, and bake quick.

RETICALE—[1]—Aspur and three tenspoonset Leaven sifted in the compart of the tree tenspoonset Leaven sifted in the cup of white sugar, and one teased of currants, two cups of white sugar, and one teased buke in a slow oven.

And buke in a slow oven.

The compart of the compart of the cup of the cup

nd bake in a slow oven. CAKE.—Five cups of flour and three teaspoonsfu

en, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of and two eggs, all well beat together; then add a currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about CARE.—Three quarters of a pound of flour and

easpoons bil of Leaven sifted together; one pound of and six ounces of butter beaten to a cream; the soil six ounces of butter beaten to a cream; the soil with milk. BRIER CARE.—Five cups of flour, three teaspoonsful aven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake half an bour.

ted in Cases of 1, 2, 4, and Six Dozen Cans. w sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
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Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE"

VOL. XIV

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 21, 1861

Medical.

BLOOD FOOD

The attention of invalids, Physicians, Clergydien, Scientific men, and the public generally, is respectfully collected to the merits of this chemical preparative, containing from Suightur and Phosphorus, and which is identical in its composition with the ligantic Globule, or red blood. In all diseases accompanied with

Debility, and

pale countenance and nervous cellangement, many sis of the blood show a deficiency of the red globules? Riddy-scomplexion and a rosy tint of the skin, is always indicative of health; while a pale, war-like skin and countenance,—which evinces a deficiency of the red globules accompanies a discassed organism. Preparations of Ironibave been given for the purpose of supplying the red globules, but we contend that Iron alone; Sulphunvilone, or Phosphorus alone, will not meet the deficiency in every case, but that a judicious commission of all these elements is necessary for restore the blood to its normal standard. This point never before attained, has been reached in the Blood Food, and its discovery ranks as one of the most scientific and important of the age. Its effects in

Consumption

re to solten the cough, brace the nerves, strengthen the system, allay the prostrating night sweats, increase the physical and mental energy, enrich the blood by restoring the lacking red globules, increase the appetite, restore the color, and clothe the skeleton frame with lingle. The Blood Food will be tound a specific in all Choule Diseases of the Throat or Lunings, such as Asthina, Bronckitts, Coughs, &c. Public speakers and sugers will find it of great utility in clearing and strugthening the veell organs. In Dyspensia, Liver Complaints, Propsy, Fyllepsy, Faralysis, Scroylal, Gravel, St. Vitus' Dance, Iener and Ague, &c, its efficacy is marked and instantaneous. In no class of disease, however, are the beneficial effects of this remedy so conspicuous as in these harrasing.

Female Complaints

Female Complaints

of which the gentler sex are liable, and, which tend to wards Consumption, such as suppressed or difficult Menstruation, Green Stekness, Whites, &c. especially when these completites are accompanied with paleness, a dingy bue or pallor of the skin, degression of apiritistration. We have the utmost confidence in recommending the Blood Food to all who may be consulous of a loss of vitality or energy, and to those whose mental or bodily powers are prostrated through one-use, either of the mind or body, and we deem it our duty to tay that in all cases of Weakness and Bmaciation, and in all diseases of the Kidneys Bladder, this preparation has a claim upon the attention of sufferers which cannot be over estimated. A faithful trial will be found the most convincing proof in regard to its efficacy that could be asked for with the above remarks, and with the sumerous stein mobiles we have in its favor, we offer the "Blood Food" to the consideration of the afflicted, knowing that it will be acknowledged as-pre-aminent over all other preparations, patent or official, impoint of usefulness. Circulars giving the Theory upon which this remedy is founded, also certificates of remarkable cures, will be sent free when desired. We forward the Blood Food, to any part of the United States or Canadas upon receipt of Price—51 per bettle, \$55 for six bettles: Be careful all cases to have none but that having our face simile signature upon the wrapper. None other is genuine.

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orn mental work, so popular win source orn mental work, so popular win source and taste.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1861.

STATE OF THE UNION. Agreeably to order the House resumed the consideration of Senate bill No. 1; entitled "Jointiresolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and Union.' The question was on the amendment submit ted by Mr. DUFFIFLD.

thiss enactments before us in very clear danguage. They embody as you have already been informed, a part of the act of 1847, which, A believe, received the sanction of Governor Shunk, a Democratic Governor of this Common wealth. That portion of the act of 1847, which prohibited the use of our jails for the purpose of confining fugitive slaves in enstody, for the purpose of transportation to their own state, was, I believe, repealed in 1852. That was then the only portion of the act that was a subject of complaint. I wish that to be distinctly understood. I desire it also to be distinctly under-stood that this Penal Code, a portion of which we now have under consideration, was prepared by commissioners; appointed by a Democratic governer-Ecommissioners, who, I believe, were themselves Democrats. In mentioning this, I do not suppose, for one moment, that such gen tlemen as Judge: Knox, and Judge King, and Mr. Webster, of Philadelphia, acted at all as partizans in preparing this Penal Gode. I merely mention the fact for the purpose of showing that they would not be likely to recommends an act of Assembly that would probably conflict with the Constitution and laws of these United States, and more especially with the Fugitive Slave Law. I must call the attention of the House to the language of the act. I desire that it shall not be misunder.

stood. It provides that—"No judge of any of the courts of this Com monwealth, nor any Alderman or justice of the peace of said commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, from any of the United. States or Territories under any act of Congress, It will thus he seen that the act speaks of States or letritories under any act of congress, It will thus be seen that the act speaks of judges and justices of the peace, not in their individual, but in their judicial capacity.

"They are not to "have jurisdiction or take cog-

nizance of the case of any fugitive from labor"—
"nor shall any such judge, alderman, or justice of the peace of this commonwealth issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor under any act of I desire this House distinctly, to understand

that the act points to these persons exclusively in their official capacity, and not as individuals. To cannot be convended that seemeding to a fac-construction of this act, we may be constructed of this act, we may be seen as or constable should be called upon by the United States marshal, as an individual to as sist as part of a possee commutatis in the execution of the fugitive slave law, he would become lia-

of the fugitive slave law, he would become liable to the penalties of this act. But in their official capacity these men are not to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the execution of the laws of the United States,

Mr. Speaker, what was the origin of this Act of Assembly? It originated from the celebrated case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in which the Supreme Court of the United States did most distinctly decide—(and I, if any gentleman should be in doubt, would refer to the control of t United States did most distinctly decide—(and I, if any gentleman should be in doubt, would refer him to that decision)—did most distinctly decide that the several States have the very power which this Act of Assembly assumes. I apprehend that no man upon this floor will for, one moment, call in question this statement. If any gentleman has doubts upon this subject. I would refer him also to the recent message of Governor. Packer, which ought to be tolerably fair authority upon this subject. In that message it is, I believe, most conclusively demonstrated that neither this Act, nor any other Act upon that neither this Act, nor any other Act upon our statute books, which is of binding force,

States marshal, but under any "processes of authority"—"violently and tumultiously seize upon and carry away to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner and so as to dis urb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto." etc.

or mulatto," etc.
Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the purport of this
act! It simply reaffirms on our statute books a
portion of the common law, which we and our
fathers have lived under for hundreds of years! It is a mere reaffirmance of the common law which is as old as the British Constitution itself Do not all of us, whicher we are lawyers of not, know that if I should obtain possession of your property, wrongfully or otherwise, you have no right to retake that property in a violent and tumultuous, manner. You have no right to commit a breach of the peace, simply because the peace of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of every other well organized State, is to be preserved at all hazards; and private rights must give way to the general peace; let there any man on this floor who would advance a doctrine contrary to this? No, sir. I cannot seize or retake my property with violence and tumult. If I do, I am guilty of riot. [Here, Mr. Gonnow, at the solicitation of the Speaker yielded the floor, in order to give the latter time to clear his table.] Do not all of us, whether we are lawyers or not,

EVENING SESSION. SPECIAL ORDER—STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. GORDON, who had the floor at the time of adjournment, resumed his speech, saying:

Mr. Speaker, when I took my seat, I was referring to the latter part of the 95th section of the act of 1860, and was endeavoring to show the act of 1800, and was endeavoring we show that long before the passage of that act, its pro-visions were a part of the common law of Penn-sylvania, and indeed a part of the common law of that country from which we received the ba-

was passed; that the common law would cover the same ground. Then, sir, I ask, why repeal it at all? If, on the other hand, this repeal is to affect the law, not only the law as it stands upon our statute books, but the common law nism to the honor of our State and the wishes

right to seize and take him in a State to which he has escaped or fled that he had in the State from which he escaped; and it is well known that this right to seizure or re-capture is universally acknowledged in all the slaveholding States. The court have not the slightest hesitation in holding that under and in virtue of their Constitution, the owner of the slave is clothed with the authority in every State of the counter results and secession affect the succession as content results and secession affect the first of these materials. It is a great State, a rich State, a rich State, a rich State, and succession state, and succession affect the stake heed that our first born be not also stricken. To what has slavery brought six. We have great trade, great manufactories and great corporations; and, unfortunit much toil, and much blood reared this great political fabric; they said, "we have from the induced that under and in virtue of their constitution, the owner of the slave is content results." tation in holding that under and in virtue of the Constitution, the owner of the slave is clothed with the authority in every State of the Union to seize and re-capture his slave wherever he can do it without a breach of the peace or illegal

We thus see that the language of this decision corresponds almost precisely with that of our Act, of Assembly upon this subject. The proposition laid down is that the master has the right of recapture wherever he can exercise

the right of recapture wherever he can exercise that right 'without any breach of the peace or illegal violence." We thus see that this part of our Act of Assembly which gentlemen would now impugn, is sustained by the highest tribunal in our land. Why then repeal it?

On the other branch of the case, I will refer to the same decision, on page 630, of the volume which I have just quoted. The opinion from which I will read is that delivered by Chief Justice Taney—the very cynosure of the Democratic party of these United States.

We thus see, according to Chief Justice Taney, that under the Act of Congress of 1798, the very officers who were specified for the purpose of carrying into execution that Act of Congress inight or might not execute those duties, just as suited themselves; and he most expressly decides that the State Legislature has the right, if it thinks proper, to prohibit them altogether from acting in the matter. Then, sir, so far as our 95th section is in account we have it settled beyond all doubt that it is a constitutional law, framed my to the very letter of that decision of

the first in the constituted authorities, he becomes a rioter, and is liable for his disturbed. It is now upon us, and let us fight it out the men of hose days of the monwealth is responsible to the Commonwealth. It is now upon us, and let us fight it out like men. Had this question been fairly and first men in 1820, we would not have had the men his work shop, the farmer from his remedies, and is placed on an equal; footing with every citizen of the Commonwealth them to resist the constituted authorities, he becomes a rioter, and is liable for his disturbance of the public peace. If, when the slave owner comes here to take his slave, he cannot get him away peaceably, he has his remedy by applying to the United States Commissioner, and obtaining the necessary papers, in regular form, for the purpose of bringing him before the constituted tribunals, just as a citizen of Pennsylvania, if his horse is taken out of his possession, and he cannot regain him peaceably, must resort to the writ of replevia.

Now, sir, is there anything unconstitutional in placing the slave owner in the same category with ourselves? Is there in such a provision anything; which intringes any of the laws of the United States? Nothing whatever. Then, sir, I ask, why repeal these laws? No one upon this floor has yet given us a reason. Why are we to repeal them.

we to repeat paem.

The only reason for such a course is, Sir, that we may get down and eat dirt before the black idol of the South; simply that we may lay upon its altar a propiliatory offering. That is the reason, and the only reason.

But as I have before remarked, I had not intended to dwell at all upon this topic. I was so thoroughly convinced that the House would vote down these amendments, that I intend to confine my remarks entirely to the original re-solutions—resolutions which have been passed by the Senate and are now before us for concurrence. In regard to the provisions on which I have been commenting, the truth of the case is now before this House plainly and palpably. I do not assume to myself the honor of having made it so plain; but, by the simple reading of the law, the truth becomes apparent to every andid mind.

And now. Mr. SPEAKER, in rising to speak ipon the Senate resolutions now pending before this House, my purpose is not so much to commend them, as it is to act as the mouth-piece of that people whom I in part representingly-ing utterance to what I conceive to be their sentiments concerning the presentorisis. These resolutions are well enough in themselves, though in my estimation they go neither far or that country from which we received the basis of our laws. I was enunciating the principle that no man has a right to recapture his property in a rictous, tunultuous manner, so as thereby to commit a breach of the peace. That being a well-known principle of law, howcomes it that we are to make this distinction between the property of the Southern man and the property of our own fellow-citizens?

It may be said, indeed, that if we repeal this part of the act of Assembly, we simply allow that common law to remain as it was before that sot

NO. 15.

upon our statute books, but the common law is to the honor of our State and the wishes upon the subject, then we are asked to give of our people, by voting against these resoluproference to slave property in the State of Pennsylvania, over the property of our own cit
They must answer to the people as must we. So

visaged front of war' might be still worse destroy it! Do you believe this, Sir? I do not. Let no man fear. Our government is compromise, concession, moderation. Beside all still a strong one; strong enough to defend its this, our philanthropic merchants and stock jobbers ask, "Are not these Southern men our brethren, bene of our bone, and flesh of our brethren, bene of our bone, and flesh of our yet rules and reigns; and under his hand and sometimes, it must be confessed, they do act very yet stronger and stronger, and an hundred milling stronger and stronger and stronger and stronger.

Democratic party of these United States.

'Indeed, if the State authorities are absolved from all obligation to protect this right, and our people have suffered, are now suffering at the hands of these slave drivers, and not feel bitter. I do feel bitter, sir, when I reflect that though I may travel in safety through the land of the blackest despot on earth, and that though bound to execute the duties imposed on them bound to execute the duties imposed on them that I am a Republican of the reddest dye, yet required to do so by a law of the State; and the state; and the probabilities in the same of a remost, if it thinks proper to country, under the Constitution of these United States, my property and my life are in liourly same state learned to know that they must submit that I am a Republican of the reddest dye, yet such as the power, if it thinks proper to country, under the Constitution of these United States, my property and my life are in liourly same and solve the strong arm of the Federal Coverage. country, under the Constitution of these United States, my property and my life are in licurly jeopardy if it be but suspected that I voted for that man for the Presidency who is this day the constitutional choice of the people. The star spangled banner is entirely capable of protecting me in eyery land on earth, saving only that one over which it floats! How can I prevent a feeling of bitterness when I reflect upon the indignities of statement of the North but to delicate and innectes it forms. The rese communities not condition is so high, note so low and obscure as to prevent insult and death. The laboring man is there is something within me that evulte over

law npon our statute books, which prohibits the exercise of that right; but if, in order to secure their children. I do not want my children to lence and fraud, but by the most lawful and presents a rich, to cause a disturbance of the pub-

that concession is not compromise. But what do the Cotton States want? I have found no one yet who can answer me this question. We certainly have nothing to surrender. We have not violated the Constitution; we have not in-terfered with the internal polity of the Southern States, neither have we proposed so to do: we have treated their citizens with uniform courtesy—we have not abstracted from them a single right. The aggression has all been in other language, to give away all that we have that is worth living for, and this that the cotton States may be induced to remain in the

cotton States may be induced to remain in the Union, that we may yet have the privilige of carrying their mails and of catching their ne groes for them! So far as I am concerned, sir, not a son will I agree to throw this howling Cerberus, that so terrifies the shrinking souls of Northern cotton traders. Why sir, at this year than the rabel or tillery of South Control of South C very time when the rebel artillery of South Car-olina is ready to thunder against fort Sumter offina is ready to thunder against fort summer, when the Palmeto fiag is flying over fort Moultine and Pulaski, when perjured traitors are plotting and planning for the capture of Washington city, we are asked to conciliate these scoundrels who richly deserve the gallows, by repeature that the property of the capture of the property of the particular training and particul ing constitutional laws, wholesome and proper in themselves, framed up to the very letter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to go still further and turn

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cleaves to the feet of slavery it would do us no good. Sir, this will not do for Pennsylvanians. I reiterate the battle is before us—we must figh it out. Half way measures avail no longer.
On this subject we should have no party spirit;
we should have in this House a united sentiment, as I firmly believe there is among our They must answer to the people as must we. So far as I am concerned I am willing to vote for these or any similar resolutions that embody even a moderately firm opposition of our position. Moderation may be, in the end, our better course; but in the case of Priggs vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I read from 16, Peter's Reports at page 540:

"The owner of a fugitive slave has the same right to seize and take him in a State to which he has escaped or fled that he nad in the State ect the first of these materially, but the grim the merest political rill may undermine and visaged front of war' might be still worse destroy it! Do you believe this, Sir? I do sometimes, it must be confessed, they do act very like step-brothers. They are, indeed, well disposed to clothe us so long as tar and feathers hold out, but not so well inclined to feed us; but, on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," we should meekly receive what their-brotherly hands choose to mete out to us, and grumble just as little as possible. Mr. Speaker, this may be called bitterness; perhaps it is, sir, but, in my soul, I pity that man who is so lost to his own and his country's honor that he can calmly review the taunts, the indignities, the monstrous abuse, which we and our people have suffered, are now suffering at the hands of these slave drivers, and not feel

our some setting it concerned, we have it settled innertested farmace. It is necessary to the proving all doubt dualities of constitutional law, continued and innertested farmace. It is necessary to the proving all doubt dualities of constitutional law, continued and innertested farmace. It is necessary to the proving all doubt dualities of constitutional law, continued and innertested farmace. It is necessary to the constitutional law, continued and innertested farmace. It is necessary to the continue and the province of the continue and the continued a

be a sinecure. I am proud, sir, of such men; I glory in these red shirts; the country is safe in their hands, and until they fail us I will never despair. Now, sir, shall I, acting, as one of the representatives of these men, falsify their senti-ments and thus prove recreant to the trust re-posed in me? I neither can nor will do so. As I have before said we have nothing to comprosingle right. The aggression has all been from the other side; we are the aggrieved party, our rights have been trampled upon by the Southern people, they have pursued, to-wards us, a course of lawlesss violence, and have therein been assisted by a wicked and cornational administration. In the face of content of the result of the recent contest has been to re-localize slavery; to thrust it back within its ancient limits and there let it remain. We do not now and never did propose to interfere with the constitutional rights of the Southern States, or to intermeddle with their internal policy; but we do mean that slavery another mise; we have done no wrong, and we are uninternal policy; but we do mean that slavery shall never set its accursed feet upon another inch of free soil. That soil is reserved for freemen and free labor, and there is no power under heaven that is able to convert it to any other purpose—and I say now, sir, that just so soon as the Republican party begins to dally with this black courtezan of the South, as did the Whig and Democratic parties, just that soon will it walk the same road, and be buried in the same grave that now covers their remains. A mightier than King Cotton has spoken, and we had better stand in awe of him, for he is to be cheated and gulled no longer. You cannot now stem this great tide of freedom that is rolling over this land. For an age past cotton bales have dammed it back, but its source was not cut off—it only rose higher and higher, and grew stronger and stronger. It has burst its barrier. Those who would save themselves had better get out of the way, or float along our judges, our justices, our our sheriffs, our con-with it. Look, sir, at those eighteen free stables and our people in to slave catchers; and yet still further are we asked to dig to the very now thoroughly imbued with the principles of yet still further are we asked to dig to the very lowest dirties depth of political degradation, and liberty; then cast your eyes over the vast stream of immigration that is incessantly pouring deed, that our people may hold slaves, but that our Southern neighbors may bring theirs into our Southern neighbors may bring theirs into our State to the injury and degradation of our own honest and noble laboring people,