Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Friday Afternoon, Ianuary 25, 1861.

[Continued from First Page.]

dent Polk, although violently opposed to that provision, signed the bill, and why? Because the provise in respect to Oregon was entirely nugatory'; it could have no effect in such a ter-ritory. Why can we not now take the same liberal and statesmanlike view and say that the question of Slavery is settled by nature in New Mexico, and it matters not whether we say

it may go there or may not; it cannot go. Mr. Speaker, I will not dwell longer upor this resolution. I feel at this time as though momentous consequences were hanging upon our action. I feel that the influence of Penn-sylvania upon this question will be felt in Washington. I feel that it ought to be felt.] I am persuaded that by such a resolution as offer we shall express the conservative sentiment of Pennsylvania. Were such a constitutional amendment now submitted to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania, I believe it would pass by an overwhelming majority. I am not so well informed as to the sentiment west of the mountains ; but I can speak with some confidence for the people of the eastern side, for 1 know that they are conservative-that they are looking with great anxiety for a settlement of this question on some terms corresponding to the mode which I propose.

But it may be suid, "stand firm! stand firm!" And what then? "We will settle the question." Settle it how? How will a war of firm !" one year, or two years, or twenty years, sould this question? What do you propose to ac-complish? Can you settle this question at the end of a war without concessions on both sides ? Certainly not. What do you accomplish by a You desolato the land for years, paralyze war? its industry, and sow the seeds of a bitter hos-tility, the fruits of which both we and our children will reap for generations yet to come. And finally you come to a conclusion of settle-ment, based upon some treaty or some concur-And this war will be settled in the same way Why not settle it now? Why not settle this question before the North and the South have joined in the deadly embrace of foes, rather than wait until seas of human blood have deluged our land; and then come down to terms of settlement upon precisely this basis? For there is no other basis; there is no way of settling this question, except by agreeing to some line north of which slavery shall not go, and South of which it may be permitted, if the people desire it.

It may be suggested that this is the Crittenden resolution, or that of Mr. Bigler, or that it is the Douglas platform. I care nothing for these platforms. I feel this moment that I am above all platforms—above all party considerations. I am here to speak for my country, and to desiare before God what I believe ought to be done. Having fixed upon a proposition which I deem best adapted to the present emergency, I care not where it belongs, whether in any party platform or not—whether it originated with a Democrat or a Republican. Where or how it originated I care not; I only feel that this action is right and because it is right I this action is right, and because it is right, I approve it and urge its adoption. Mr. Speaker, another resolution declares :

'That Pennsylvania is loyal to the Union and faithful in the observance of the Constitution and the laws; and in manifestation thereof the Committees of both the Senate and Judiciary House of Representatives are hereby instructed to inquire whether there is any law in force in Pennsylvania which conflicts with her constitu-Pennsylvania which connicts with her construc-tional obligations to the government of the United States, or which prevents or obstructs the due execution within her jurisdiction of any law of the United States; and if there be any

such law to report by bill or otherwise." This resolution is offered for this reason. Me morials and petitions and resolutions in great numbers, have been presented here, declaring laws. Now this House should not tolerate the in favor of the repeal of certain parts of our laws. Now this House should not tolerate the repeal or enactment of laws in an inconsiderate manner. The work of legislation is a sacred fine it? Can you set its limits in time or in duty related to repeal of the sacred fine it? Can you set its limits in time or in manner. The work of legislation is a sacred duty, and it should be performed always with the utmost deliberation and care. Bills proposing the enactment or repeal of laws are always sont to appropriate committees for their consid-eration and report. When a proposition like this is made for the repeal of important portions of our laws, the subject should take a similar direction. By this resolution the committee are not restricted as to the mode of their report. Whatever it may be, let it embody the results of such deliberation and care that it will carry

ind transferred by Spain to France; and again in 1803, when on breach of the treaty of Amiens the wars broke out again between the allied the wars broke out again between the alled powers and Napolecn, and he feared that his col-ony on the Mississippi would be attacked, perhaps conquered by England, he promptly sold the territory to the United States for fifteen millions of dollars, whom did he consult? The people of the territory? Never. They were dependent provinces, without even the slightest pretence of sovereignty. Were they, then, sov-ereign people when they came into this Union? When, and where, and how, did they acquire when version 2. Sin they percent was source

when, and where, and now, dot they acquire such sovereignty? Sir, they never were sover-eign. They were provinces, first of Spain, then of France; then they became the purchased property and possession of the United States. They have no privileges except what the United States conferred upon them, first by their terri-turial here, and often words the wirilege of torial laws, and afterwards the privilege of equality in the Union when they were admitted is States. The sovereignty which was then bestowed upon them was a limited sovereignty It was a sovereignty within certain specified and well ascertained limits; they were not sover-eigns in any of the particulars on which they are now claiming to be independent of the General Government. A province, a unitted by spe-cial legislation to certain privileges, claims now to rise superior to the very power which created it [

Sir, what is the consideration of this Union Why is it that Pennsylvania and New Yorl consented to be parts and members of this great confederacy? It is because every other State of this Union has bound itself, by the obliga-tions of the Constitution, to give to all and to every part mutual and equal protection. This is the very consideration of the contract-in you put it upon no higher term. The doctrine that any State has the right of secession, is a doctrine in violation of the particular rights of every other State. Pennsylvania now has the right to the protection of South Carolina, and f Alabama, and of every other State of the Jnion.

There is no such thing as an authorized se ession known to Constitutional law. The idea of a Constitution providing within itself for its own dissolution and destruction, is totally at va riance with every idea of constituted govern ment. If the government of the United State e not a government capable of sustaining its elf against any aggression, either within or with-out, then it is impossible, utterly impossible, that there shall be any confederation of States that can form a National Government. The Constitution of the United States, except within certain limits and for specified purposes, takes no more notice of State lines and boundaries than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania takes notice of the metes and bounds of her several counties. We are one people, bound together by this Constitution made by the people and not by the States alone, and the largest number of the States now comprised within this Union were brought in by direct Act of Congress, and constituted part of property purchased and paid for by the Union itself, having no rights of sovereignty vested in them but only such rights

as were conferred upon them by the sovereigns power of the United States. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have gone over these questions very imperfectly, and yet more at length than I intended. But it is a question which concerns us all. It is no light matter, for trivial reasons to involve this Union in a fratricidal war. Where such a war would end God only knows. Virginia, Maryland and the Southern States have now as much of courage —as much of unflinching determination, as the North. They are not equal in numbers - nor in resources; but if necessary, they would,

"To the best of their blood and their breath

Like respers descend to the harvest of death."

I believe that the same spirit which animate hem in the darkest hours of the Revolution is place? Shall this peerless Union, standing be fore the world in her purity and majesty so glorious in her apparel, be thrust with our hands into the dismal and rayless caverns of disunion, her garments torn and stained and dripping of the great State of Pennsylvania, with the blood of her children?

vithout the sacrifice of any principle whatever? gentleman from Lycoming. I believe such a solution can be arrived at. while verifies a solution can be arrived at. I that have been offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia, for the repeal of the entire 95th and 96th sections of the Peal all the Southern States combined, could coerce nal Code, illustrates the necessity of acting in the determined of the entire 10 the network of the peal of the entire 95th and 96th sections of the Peal all the Southern States combined, could coerce nal Code, illustrates the necessity of acting in the determined of the entire 10 the network of the peal all the Southern States combined, could coerce a separation. I have no such idea. I do not the section of the section of the House and the southern states combined the the the the section of the secting section of the section of the section of the section of the

exist, but there are other and larger districts, rocky, cold and sterile, where it is impossible. All the territories west of the mountains, I presume, are secure for free labor, and in all territories north of the line. The question is probably settled by the admission of Kansas as a free State. Slavery cannot be remunerative, except under the most favorable circumstances of climate and soil. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. I would like to ask

the gentleman another question. Is he willing to agree that this government shall acquire ad-ditional territory south of the Missouri Compromise line ?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. In regard to that question, I have this to say. One reason why I do not entirely concur in the Crittenden amendment is, that it proposes now to dispose of the question slavery in territory yet to be acquired. When udditional territory shall be acquired, it will be under the control of Congress, and under circumstances which we cannot now foresee, and for which it would be unwise to attempt to provide. The Crittenden amendment provides that all territory south of that line, which shall be acquired, shall be under the protection of a slave power. I say such a provision would be unwise; it is a question which should be left to be considered at the time of acquisition, taking into consideration all the attendant circum This is the reason that I am not entirely in favor of the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. I do not distinctly inderstand from the gentleman. in how much territory north of the Compromise Line of 1820, slavery can exist, according to the view o. the gentleman. What is the reason that it cannot exist in New Mexico, if it can exist north of that line?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. We propose to say by this amendment to the Constitution, that lavery shall not exist north of that line; and there being then a constitutional prohibition, it would be a question of no consequence whether the constitution of the country was such as to render slavery possible or not. Mr. BAETHOLEMEW. I understood the

entleman to say that with regard to that territory, Nature had already set a prohibition. In that case, there would be no gain on the part of the north by such a compromise line. Mr. ARMSTRONG. I was speaking only of the territory south of the line.

Mr. AUSTIN. In the course of a few remarks, which I made last week upon the Sente resolutions, I said that I could most heartily vote for them, and I have other would pass unanimously. I then supposed that those reso-lutions would be voted upon previously to any action upon the resolutions which are now before the House. I then stated that while those Senate resolutions are unobjectionable in their character and while I could not conceive why ny member of this House could refuse to give them his assent, yet they do not go so far as I would prefer that they should go, in order to meet my views. I also stated that when the resolutions submitted by the gentleman from Lycoming, (Mr. ARMSTRONG), should come up, would give my views more fully, as those resolutions were more in accordance with my desires, and more fully met my views than those then before the House; and as those resolutions are now under consideration, I propose to tate briefly what are my views. Those views I am coufident correspond with

the views of those whose representative I am upon this floor. The resolutions now before the House may not embrace all that we would desite; they may go farther than would be dic-tated by the views of some members on this floor, even of the Republican party. It is impossible—the discussion upon this question for more than two weeks shows it to

be impossible-for all of us to agree in every particular with regard to the resolutions which should be adopted, and the action which should be taken by us with a view to remedy the evils under which we are now suffering. But it does appear to me that, if the resolutions now before the House could be attached to those which have come to us from the Senate-if the Legislature would sanction a combination of those two sets of resolutions-I think that in that shape th resolutions would better meet the wants of the ountry and would better express the sentiments

with the blood of her children? What is there in the complications of this question which is not capable of easy solution and even the fifth resolution, presented by the Mr. ABBOTT. I desire to ask of the gentle-

man from Fulton (Mr. Austin) a suspension of

Miscellaneous. THE AMAIGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a prow-ing tendeney in this age to appropriate the most expres-sive words of other language; and after a while to in-corporate them into our owo; thus the word Cephale, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the bead," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spald-ing's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electr: type at d many other- whose dis-tinction as foreign words has been worn away by com-mon usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Bi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'cedeche this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you heare me of an 'ear ache"' Does it hache 'ard' rays'e. "Hexceedin 19," ays hi, hard upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic 1'il, hand 'p n me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eagache.

The so quick that i varily realized I when only the check in the solution of the decision of the solution of t

EgmGKr.-Missus wants you to send her a box of Ce-phallic Glae, no, a bottle of Prepared Mils-but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be aftner knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and goue with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that samo as relaived her belore. Druggist.-You must mean Spalding's Cephalle Pills. Bridget.-Och I sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarter and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it ather. i aither

Constination or Costiveness.

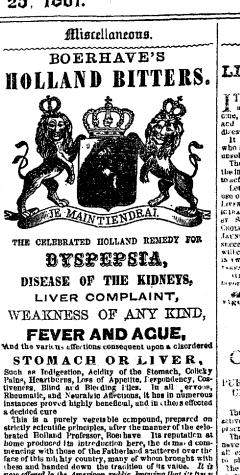
No one of the "many ills flosh is heir t." is so preva-lent, so little understood, and so much neglocted as Cos-tiveness. Often oright altug in carcle eness, or seden-tary habits; it is regarded as aslight disorder of two little consequence to excile anxiety, while in reality it is tho precursor and companion of many of many of the most fatal and dangorous diseases, and unless early eradica-ted it will bring the sufferer to gan untimely grave.— Among the h httr evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colie, Rherm dism. Foul Breatn, rites and others of like mature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignan: Favers, Aboesses, Dysentery, Diarrhosa. Dyspeys, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hyste is, Hytochotdrissis, Meinetoiy and Iosanity, first indicate their preserve in the system by this alarning symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases mand originate in G netipation, b.t. take on an inde-pendent existence unless the cause is e adacated in an early stage. From all these considerations to tolowy that the disorder should receive immediate stoke omplaint, as their thine! use will expert the institute of the omplaint, a their thine! use will expert the institute on supersonation of Cephalto Fills on the fills are grows for two complaint, as their three! use will expert the institute on supersonation diseases and desiry this dar grows for the complaint. No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so preva

A Real Blessing.

Physician. — Weil, Mrs. Jones, how is that her dache? Mrs Jones. — Gote I boxtor, all gone I the fill you sent oured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy. Physician. — You can get them at any in aggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never iail, and I recom mend them in all cases of Beadache. Mrs Jones — I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a seal blassing.

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AS OVER EXCIENTINT, and the mental care and anxie 53°-OVER EXCITENTENT, and the mental care and anxie-ty laction to other attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disorderied state of mnd and body incident to this dis-tressing complaint is a fait blow to all energy and am-bition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalie Fills whenever the symptoms appear — it quits the overtasked brain, and sonthes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the sto-mach which always accompanies and a_i grava es the dis-ordered condition of the brain.



instances proved highly beneficul, and in the seffected a decided cure This is a purely vegets ble compound, prepared on strictly selectific principles, after the manner of the celo-brated Holland Professor, Rosenbave I its reputation at home produced its intreduction here, the dema- d com-mencing with those of the Fatherland statkered over the face of this mit hity country, many of whom brought with them and handed down the travillen of its value. It is now offered to the American public, Mercuing that its the y wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged. It is particularly recome needed to those persons whose constitutions may have usen impaired by the continuous u-e of ardent spirins, or other forms of dissipation. Gen-erally ustantaneous in effect, it flads its way directly to the scato of life, thrilling and quickening every merve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infus ng new heath and vigor in the system. NOTHE-whoever expects to find this a bevorage will be disapt ointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromane cordial, possessed of of singular remedial properties. READ CAREFULLY !

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We are happy to inform our fellow eithem interve is one place in our city where the physician, apothesery, and country merchant, can go and purchase pore Wies-and Liquors, as purcas imported, and of the best gual if-we do not late d to give an elaborate description of the merchant's extensive busi-css, although it will will re-pay any stranger or citize to to wist Udoipho Wolfe's er-ter as a Warchouse, Nos. 1.5. : O and 22 Beaver street and Nos. 17 : 9 and 21, war etheld street. His stock of Schnapps on hand ready for ablit meti could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy, some ten thous not access—integers of 1836 to 1866 ; and tea themsand cases of Maceira, Sherry and Port Wise. South and Iri-b Whisky, Jamaics and St. Croix Ram, some very old and equation any in this country. He also had three large celtars, filed with Brandy, Wise, &c., it casis, uuder tusion House key, ready for botting. Mr. wolf.'s sal 's of bhianging inst year amounted to use that two years ho may be equally successful with his Bradles and Wines. His business merits the raitonage of every lover of his species. Private families who what put will have duality alquors for moden. Use show less fuel with Brand we hope in 'n alquors for moden. Use show is the pure Wines and alquors for moden use show als pure wines and alquors for moden the show shat business merits whelves, and replay and the poisones stuff from the helves, and replay and the poisones stuff from the alaelves, and replay and the Wolfs's pure Wines and alaelves, and replay the Wolfs's pure Wines and alaelves, and replay the wolfs' pure Wines wing alaelves the dis and the Wolfs's pure Wines and alaelves and where it will wolfs's pure Wines and alaelves, and replay the wolfs's pure Wines and alaelves, and replay the for the and secommodiation of shelves, and replace it with Wolfs's pure wisss and Lagons, We understand Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation of sn all dealers in the coursy, puts up assorted cases of Whes and Llquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, shoud be sustained against his tens of the usands of op potents in the United States, who sell nothing four inits itons, ruinous alike to health and human happines sep8.cas6mi C. K. Keller, 91 Market street, sole sgont for this ch

and the law, which, I believe, is at this moment in force in the State of Virginia, and some other slave States; and without it, or a similar act, the free negroes of the State would be ex-bet be concered by the resources or numbers of the But we do not present the question in such a act, the free negroes of the State would be ex-posed, as they have been, to dangers from this source. In the same series of resolutions it is magnanimous. If it be urged as a reason to deproposed to repeal the third and fourth sections or the act of 1847. Those sections have already it may be asserted in the South that we have been repealed. I do not refer to these things yielded to fear and intimidation, I would say except for the purpose of showing that this in-considerate way of dealing with legal questions. Afraid ! Afraid of the issues of the war ! Ought not to be sanctioned or tolerated by the Twenty millions with the resources of the douse. These subjects require deliberation and North, afraid of seven millions burdened as close investigation, that what we do may be they are with an institution in their very midst

and protection of all our Constitutional rights, we cheerfully admit in them an equal and in-violable right to the same Constitutional privileges, and to the equal and impartial protec

protection.

The resolution further adds, "that we hold the Union to be the only sure basis of our con-tinued prosperity and happiness, and the enforcement of the laws an imperative and una-voidable duty of the Federal Government, essential to its preservation, and to be accom-plished, if necessary, by its entire civil and mil-

Le employed, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preventing secession. And finally, "that secession is revolution, and inevitably leads to war, and that, in such permit me to ask him a question? and inevitably leads to war, and that, in such an emergency, Pennsylvania tenders to the President of the United States the whole re-sources of the State for its suppression." We' mean to declare to the South that whils we intend to concede to them every miles a basis of settlement, the Dred Scott deci-

whilst we intend to concede to them every pri-singe to which they are entitled, and every right which the Constitution guarantees to them-without stint and without limit-on per-fect equality of right and protection with our-thore that wa do not protection with our--that we do not mean to concede the promise line. selves right of secession.

nat Code, inderfaces the necessary of acting in such matters with great caution. A part of those sections apply to the protection of free negroes in Pennsylvania, from being kidnapped, and the law, as it now exists, is not so severe as the law, which, I believe, is at this moment in force in the State of Virginia, and some

ter us from such action, upon this question, that

wisely and well done. The eighth and last resolution expresses for our brethren of the slavcholding States, the most cordial and traternal regard. Is it not true? I believe that every member on this any expressions of these resolutions. They The slavcholding states are subject to the There is the second sec merely propose that we, in the greatness of owr dation ; we care nothing for threats ; but we are willing to adopt this measure of compromise because it is right, because whilst we feel assured the war could have no doubtful issue, we would not drive you, nor be driven our-selves, to any such fearily alternative. Mr. Speaker, I will not trouble the House longer. I trust that in the mercy of God this question may be settled. If it ever is, be as-ured if will be wone a beging and the to the

leges, and to the equal and impartial protec thon of the government." Is not this also true? Do we claim more than we are willing to grant? We are ready to acknowledge now, and always, that we and the people of the South are equals under this con-stitution. We are willing to express to them in unmistakable language that we concede to them equal rights and equal privileges, under the Constitution, and an equal and impartial wrotection. ion to people now imbued with strong impres-

sions of our injustice. Sir, let us remove those impressions now, and promptly, for they are unjust to the great heart of Pennsylvania. Let injust to the great heart of Pennaylvania. Let us come before them and say, "we meet you as brethren ; you are our brethren ; bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh." There is scarcely a Northern family anywhere who has not kin-

itary power." It is necessary to rebuke this spirit of seces-sion. It is proper that we should say that the entire military force of this Government shall be employed to the sector of the South. A war would be a war of brother against brother—a war that would strike home on the hearthstone of every man at the North

right of secession. These States, some of them, talk of resuming their soversignty. What a misnomer? Re-sume their soversignty! When were Louisiana and Florida soversign? or Arkansas, or Missou-tif, When did they become soversign? Why, sir, they were provinces of Spain, purchased by Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, These States of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, These States of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman has not stated my position accurately. I will state, in explanation, that I did not enter upon the stated my position accurately. I will state, in explanation, that I did not enter upon the of that line, with regard to slavery. I have parts of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Stated my position accurately. I will state, in of that line, with regard to slavery. I have parts of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Stated my position accurately. I will state in the slowers of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Stated my position accurately. I will state of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, Stated my position accurately. I will state of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in Napoleon without their knowledge or consent, State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the territories north of the line, in State of the terri Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman has not

relative to the maintenance of the Constitutions, and the Union,' this House will hold a session this evening at 7 o'clock."

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion, as amended, was adopted. Mr. AUSTIN: The decision of the House on

a amendment of the gentleman from Chester

(Mr. ACKER) seems rather to indicate that those who are in favor of the resolutions now before us, and who desire to speak upon them, shall be cut off. I hope, nevertheless, that we shall have an opportunity fully to declare our

[At this point the hour of adjournment hav-

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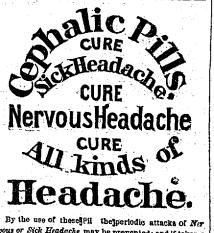


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