VOL. XXI-4.

Washing reduced to a science. TIN WARE. TIN WARE. PATENTED BY THE U. STATES

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

Stephen Crune, Compound Wash Mixture. One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also,

for washing, cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metalic surfaces, &c., and for bathing in sickness and in health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their succestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled modes of living. 'The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a regarded, those not attending to this. will change is demanded by the wants of the find their accounts in some officer's hands Time-worn usages must give way for collection. to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapt-

By the use of the patent Compound sixe can do their Washing in less than one hour without the labor of rubbing.

Served at the office of the Commis-Wash Mixture, every family of whatever pounding and bleaching, or the friction of sioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the labor; and securing exemption from the labor; and securing exemption from the labor; and securing exemption fatigue in a new cident to the usual mode of Washing.—
While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the washboard and

Triction, and tast much longer.

The compound is made either in a fluid or soap furm. Every family purchasing a right can with facility and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft soap into this valuable labor against the Clerk of the Roard. small expense, convert their common hard on the Clerk of the Board. or soft soap into this valuable labor-saving JACOB KING. commodity.

CAUTION. As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the rightfor Frederick, Washington, and Allegheny counties in Maryland; and Frank-In Adams and York counties, in Pennsylvania; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prose-

The above counties or districts and containing ? of an Acre, more or less, on cute all such to the full extent of the law. townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as agent for the owner, any other unsold counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to pur-

chase will please address
JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Baltimore, Md. Agents for the sale of township and family rights in the county of Adams—
W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg.
H. Schriver & Son, Littlestown.
Litty & Reity, New Oxford.

Wm. Bi tinger, Abbottstown. E. T. Miller, East Berlin. Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg. March 15.

In the Matter

OF the intended application of CONRAD SNY-DER, for license to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg,-it being an old

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Genysburg, in the county of Adams, being well acquainted with CONRAD SNYDER, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed, do certify that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well pro-vided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition. David M'Creary John Slyder

John Henning Samuel Fahnestock 8. Witherow John Pahnestock Henry J. Stahle Daniel Gilbert rampel M'Creary March 22.-31*

MEN WANTED TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE

Mexican War.

History of the Mexican War, including Biographical Sketches of the lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several other of the most distinguished officers, illustrated by numerous engravings and Portraits, By John Frost, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Adams county, and other counties in the State of Pennsylvania.

The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, This work will never be sold in the

Bookstores, but exclusively by agents at a reasonable and uniform price.
H. MANSFIELD.

Bookseller and Publisher, 134 York st., New Haven, Connecticut. Murch 22.—2t

MOTICE.

Estate of James H. Taylor, deceased. ETTERS Testamentary on the Es-Inte of JAMES H. TAYLOB, late of Butfor township, deceased, having been grantud to the subscribers, notice is hereby giv on to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same for settlement GEO. E. STARRY. SARAH TAYLOR.

Executors. The first nemed Exceptor resides in Tyron

town-hip, the last named in Butler township.

TRIED CURRANTS-a prime artiele, just received by the subscriber; SEEDS, of every variety, from the celalso a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c. W. W. HAMERSLY. Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1850.

GEO. E. BUEHLER RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends that he continues to manufac-

ture all kinds of TIN WARE at his establishment in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Post Office-where he will oe pleased to fill all orders promptly and upon the most resonable terms. Geitysburg, March 15, 1850.

LAST NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those indebted to me, to make payment by the 20th of

SAM'L. FAHNESTOCK. March 1, 1850.-4t

TO CONTRACTORS. NEW JAIL

HOUSE,

J. G. MORNINGSTAR, JOHN MUSSELMAN,

Commissioners. Attest-J Aughinbaugh, Clk.

March 22, 1850 .- td PUBLIC SALE.

P virtue of an order issued by the Orphans Court of Adams county, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the shall stain the social history of Pennsyl-12th of April, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, A Certain Tract of Land,

which are erected a TWO-STORY Log Dwelling House, a Stable and other improvements, situate

n Oxford township. GEORG SLAGLE. Adm'r Bernard Altrogge.
This sale was continued from the 16th of March to the 12th of April. March 22, 1850 .-- td

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale or sent IIIS FARM, situate in Frank-

173 Acres. The improvements are a large Dwelling House. Barn, two Wagon Sheds and a Corn Crib, Marsh Creek runs through the farm. Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling upon
DAVID M'MURDIE.

March 22, 2850.-34

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the FARM on which HENRY HERthe FARM on which HENRY HERshry, jr., now resides, situate in Franklin
hery; all such discussions in reference to
the institutition as it exists in those States, township, Adams county, adjoining lands of King Wilson, Andrew Heintzelman,

and others, containing 145 10 BABS. more or less. The improvements are TWO-STORY

Frame Dwelling House, a first-rate LOG BARN, with a Spring of good water convenient to the There is a fair proportion of Timber and Meadow on the farm, and an excellent Orchard. Persons wishing to ascertain the terms, which will be reasons- sary and proper. THE subscriber is now publishing the ble will eall upon the subscriber. The property can be viewed on application to the tenant

HENRY HERSHEY, Sen. Franklin tp., June 1, 1849 .-- ti

OIL CLOTH FACTORY.

TO COACHMAKERS.

HE undersigned respectfully announces to the Coach makers of Gettysburg and other places, that they have commenced the manufacture of

Oil Cloth and Canvass For Coaches, of the very best quality, on rence of that condition of civil bondage to an extensive scale, which they are prepa- which the arms and tyranny of Great Brired to furnish, wholesale and retail, on the tain were exerted to reduce us, -acknowlmost reasonable terms. Our Canvass will edges the beneficent agency of the Supreme

NISH of a superior quality.

SAMUEL J. LITTLE. GEORGE H. LITTLE. March 15, 1850.

One Thing Certain. THAT MARCUS SAMSON can and will sell Window Blinds, Shirts and Susflenders, silk and gingham Cravats, Handkerchiefs, and all other articles in his

line cheaper than the cheapest. March 15. FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

H. BUEHLER has just received a large supply of fresh GARDEN ebrated Shaker Gardens in New York.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN :- The States of Virginia and Georgia have transmitted to the Exec-utive Department of this Commonwealth Resolutions in reference to the preservation of the Union; -- the institution of Slavery ;-and complaining of certain alleged violations of the Constitution of the United States. A respectful courtesy to these distinguished members of the confederacy, demands from the Government of Pennsylvania an early and calm consideration of the grievances thus presented. The known character of the citizens of

this Commonwealth, for their faithful adherence to the National Constitution ;their deep veneration for, and attachment to the National Union, and their uniform respect and regard for the rights, privileges, and happiness of the citizens of the other States of the confederacy, is a sufficient pledge that they would feel deeply wounded should their Representatives by silence and acquiescence seem to admit, that they or their Government were justly obnoxious to the assertion that they "had commenced, and were persisting in a system of encroachment upon the Constitu-

Persuaded that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizers to any other portion of the confederacy, and that a cordial love for the National Constitution and Union pervades our entire population; it is deemed a pleasant duty to transmit those resolutions to your Honorable Bodies, that the necessary measures may be adopted, after a candid consideration of the whole subject, to give a decided negative to the complaints of our Sister Republics, if they have done our people and Government into offer the amplest assurance that the speediest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no truthful accusa-tion of a wilful and wanton breach of the Constitution; -infidelity to the National Union, or invasion of the rights of others,

The wrongs alleged may be classified as follows:

First, That the people of the non-slave holding States have encroached upon the Constitution of the United States. Second, That they have done acts hostile to the peace and perpetuity of the Na-

tional Union. Third, That they have unjustly, dangerously, and injuriously trespassed upon the rights of other portions of the confederacy. These are grave charges against the

faith and honor of this Common wealthand hence the necessity of a careful examnation of their justice and truth. Questions connected with the slavery of the colored race, have given origin to these

complaints. It is not necessary to discuss the abstract ans county, containing question of slavery. If it were now to be established;—if the foot-prints of the bondman were now for the first time to mark the Union, would seem to leave no do and Stone Kitchen, a large Bank be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition. We different policy from that imposed upon us by our British progenitors. Where they forged and riveted, we would strike the chains of bondage from human limbs.

The Constitution of the United States bowever having guarantied, to a certain extent, the existence of slavery, and recognized the rights of the people of the slave-holding States, in their peculiar proare properly precluded by a just sense of Constitutional duty. With slavery there-fore, in the several States, there is not now, and never has been, any disposition on the part of the Government of Pennsylvania to interfere.

Let us examine how far the general charges, made against the people of the free States, apply to our citizens. To do so, with more clearness, a recital of the events preceding, and attending the formation of the Constitution, is deemed neces

Pennsylvania had been a slaveholding State. The introduction and use of service labor, and the moral and political degradation of the colored race had been engrafted upon her liberal institutions, by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the Revolution and the separation of the colonies from the mother country were in progress; and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her Legislature, by the act of the first of March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders. A copy of that

statute is hereto annexed. The preamble to this act in strong and appropriate language expresses an abhorbe found equal in finish and quality to any God, in our deliverance from the threatenmanufactured in the city.

We design also manufacturing, for wholesale and retail, COACH VAR: means whereof they had been "deprived of the common blessings to which they Orders from a distance will be were by nature entitled;" and then in and mulattoes as others, who shall be born

> terms, that no man or woman, of any ns-cherished policy. It was an infraction of monwealth, the act of 25th March 1826 tions and charges made against her faith phans!" and the looking plane to put on her name to prove the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on the looking plane to put on her name to put on the looking plane to put on the looking tion or color, except registered slaves, shall the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was passed. Three objects were intended and integrity. tion or culor, except registered slaves, shall at any time thereafter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territories of this Commonwealth as slaves, or servants for life, but as free men, and free women, it makes provision for the protection of the makes provision for the protection of the makes provision for the protection of the man bondage.—
>
> Three objects were intended to be secured by this legislation, to wit: the delivery of fugitives from labor, the protectional Union is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this to the National Union. The act of 1780 vention of kidoapping.
>
> The 1st and 2d sections describe the of-dom.

with great unanimity, that alavery or involuntary servinde should never be established, except for crime, within the then lished, except for crime, within the then lished States.— less its introduction formed a portion of a listens had procured its anastrant. line of compromise or designation of de-grees of latitude to limit the area of free-dow but an artise manufactural probi-

ject. The ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787 was conceived in the same spirit, 2787 was conceived in the same spirit, 2787 was conceived in the same spirit, 2787 was conceived in the same spirit, 3888 and 3888 a free people. It was in this belief that demonstration thereof has not been made the citizens of Pennsylvania consented to manifest to our citizens. a Constitution, which recognized to some

or indirectly connected with the servitude for the acquisition of new territory by pur-

es shall be apportioned among the several written power to absorb and amex anoth-States which may be included within this Union according to their respective memits debts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to bers, which shall be determined by adding take charge of its public domain—no exto the whole number of free persons, incluthree fifths of all other persons."

Second, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now cxisting shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808: but a tax or duty may be ernment of limited powers with all the auimposed on such importation; not execudithority necessary to carry into effect its

ing ten dollars for each person."

Third, "No person held to service of labor in one State, under the laws therof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to

whom such service or labor may be due. The provision in the Constitution limiting the duration of the slave traffic; and the act of the National Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in relation particular State. to its non-extension to the territories of the on the mind, that it was the intention and stitution were now to be formed, it would meaning of the framers of the Constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery; and at an early period gainst its introduction or recognition. We should feel a pleasure in the adoption of a should feel a pleasure in the adoption of a States. The qualified representation of furie our present purpose. the servile race, and the delivery of fugitives were concessions made to the people

of the slaveholding States. To this organic law, containing these provisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent; and it is therefore a duty on her part to re-spect with religious fidelity the rights

therein guarantied to other States. That this Commonwealth has been faithful in the discharge of all her lederal obligations it is believed can be made manifest. It is true that her business pursuits have been frequently interrupted ;-it is true that the representation of property instead of people has been felt by her citizens as anti-republican and wrong;—nemade against her faithful observance of vertheless she has always felt it a duty that portion of the Constitution in relation faithfully to discharge her obligations as member of the National Union.

a new position and importance by the sucinal limits. In every instance of the kind ting heretofore to the exercise of the powthis Commonwealth has raised her voice er when new slave-holding States have justice, on the part of Virginia and Georin earnest protest. In the written Consti- been admitted, no bitterness has marked gia, to charge us with the wilful neglect tution, to the observance of whose provis- her complaints and protests. The authorions her faith had been pledged, there was ity of Congress to abolish Slavery in the found no authority for its introduction into

deliberations of the Congress of 1707, was of the country, that the intention of their ordinance was of the country.

The complaint in relation to the non-dethe preservation, from the malign influen-ces of slavery, of all the territory then be-livery of fugitives from labor will be best longing to the Union; it was reasonable to answered by a review of the laws enacted suppose that any acquiescence on her part, in the acquisitions of immense regions to The act of 17 be covered with slavery, would be given use of slave property to her own citizens,

property of non-residents in staves, or ser- The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery sense of kidnapping and prescribe its punish, forever, servile labor within her borish, torever, service isnor within ner ourtraffic, and the concurrent events attensolution and the residual ding its formation, it appeared to mark
recited and embodied the reasons for the
limits to the extent and duration of the inrecited and embodied the reasons for the recited and embodied the reasons tor the limits to the extent and duration of the inabolition of, and expressed her feelings in stitution; hence any action enlarging its of Congress completely carried into effect.

While the law provided ample security for boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of the most authentic tion of power. The Union of the States the safe-keeping of the alleged fugitive unfurnished notice, of the most authentic kind, of her determined resistance to its was endangered by the erection of imagin- til the owner might have an opportunity to

In the powers of the National Congress There is no excepting or saving clause; no treaty acquiring territory, or was the congrees of latitude to limit the area of freedom, but an entire, unconditional prohibition of the institution in all the territories then under the jurisdiction of Comgress.

The action of 1780, had given notice to the other States, of the views entertained by Pennsylvania, on this important subject. The ordinance of the 13th of July.

Judicial tribunals of the country, were area. ject. The ordinance of the 13th of July, Judicial tribunals of the country, were ag-

to be a government of limited powers, and fugitive were unconstitutional. If the re- plaints of a violated constitution and invano authority can be exercised by it unless The Constitution being adopted went no authority can be exercised by it unless into operation on the 2d April, 1789. It conferred by the Constitution. In the contains the following provisions, directly Constitution is found no express authority extradition of the fugitive, the accuracy of dred friendships of a united people. She vides. "That representatives and direct tax- such acquired territory-un expressed or er and a distinct sovereignty; to assume press authority is given to plant the instiding those bound to service for a term of tution of slavery where it does not exist; years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and certainly none to guarantee to it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original States. The practical and com-

expressly granted powers.

of the United states.

our present purpose.

1. The blave representation in the National

Congress.

2. The non-importation of slaves after 1808. The non-importation of slaves after 1808.
 The extradition of fugitives from labor.
 The authority of Cougress over the terri-

5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia. Which of these provisions of the National Constitution has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania ! There is no part her history, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, that shows any interference with

to the importation, or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to esnember of the National Union.

The institution of slavery has assumed tablish slavery in territories, wherein it discharged; and if every page of our hisnew, and after acquired territory.

the words employed in conferring it, gives
With the knowledge that the framers of less and a different power when inserted the words employed in conferring it, gives the Constitution had taken a part in the in Constitutions, than when used in other

The act of 1780, although it denied the

The same liberal- with a careful regard for the rights of the with great refuctance. In same morrai-ity of sentiment that breathed in the Dec-laration of the National Independence— the same ardent love of human freedom that conceived the ordinance of 1787—the State. 'The frequent evasions of this part same hatred of human bondage that indu- of the statute, and the effort made to exsame hatred of human bondage that indu-ced the abolition of the slave trade, it was tend slavery to the offspring of slave-moth-ies and the District of Columbia, to act for beleived, would influence and direct the ers, caused the act of 29th of March, 1788. opinions and actions of the descendents of those illustrous fathers who placed these those illustrous fathers who placed these proud memorials among the venerated archives of the republic. At the time of the place all power over the subject in the Nafrom tyrannic and despotic power, prodmission of Missouri it is well known that all persons and despotic power, prodmission of Missouri it is well known that all persons are well persons of the people to deside a manufacture of the people to deside a manuf vides that all persons, us well negroes with what unanimity this Government of 12th February 1793; entitled "an act structions of the people, to decide as may and mulations as others, who shall be born protested against the introduction of ser- respecting fugitives from justice and pervile labor into that fertile region. The sous escaping from the service of their sections of our common country; but it is within this plane, from and and of the said act, shall not be deemed and considered servants for life, or alayes.

wile labor into that fertile region. The sons escaping from the service of their masters," appeared to confirm this opin-language of her protest is clear and strong; masters," appeared to confirm this opin-language of her protest is clear and strong; into the section of the sectio To the compromise line at that time adop-In a tursiner provisions of this name of the compromise line at that time adoptories law relate to the registry of slaves,—the led, it is presumed, no assent was given tional and State Legislatures. At the relation of the public service of their children,—their support on her part. To have done so, would be be supported by their children,—their support on her part. To have done so, would be supported by their children are in stated in the support of the support of the support of their children are in stated in the support of when lest indigent,—their trial for offences; have done violence to her principles, and boring State of Maryland, as is stated in indigent,—their trial for offences; have done violence to her principles, and

property of non-residents in staves, or ser- The ordinance of 1787 prohibited stavery sense of kinaspping and prescribe its puntational Congress; while they found no vants for life, who may be sojourners for in the territories of the then confederation, is ment. The propriety and justice of its sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but a period of gix months. On the 29th of an extraction of this statute relative to the last forcibly to the West Bank of the Missianute of furtilized from labor and the citizens of the first large. March, 1788, another act intended to cure as forcion as the did to the North Bank of the defects in the act of 1st March, 1780, sissippi, as they did to the North Bank of reclamation of fugitives from labor and the into any arrangements for their resistance powers given to the owner to retake his was passed and is hereto annexed.

These enactments made Pennsylvania and in terms of a non-slaveholding State; and in terms of new territory, and the erection of further operate with him, imposed upon the officers. the clearest and strongest character marked the determination of her people to abolits provisions in reference to the slave-

kind, of her determined resistance to its increase and extension.

The Congress of the States in session in New York, Virginia, Georgia and Penneylvania desired no new Mason's & Penneylvania desired no new Mason's & or attorney. The provisions of this law or attorney. The compromise of the Revenue laws, and tastes among a homogeneous people of this former condition, it is at than the proof of this fact than the proof of this fact than the proof of this fact than the proof of the interested claimant, or his agent or attorney. The provisions of this law or attorney. The compromise of the Revenue laws, and tastes among a homogeneous people or attorney. property; and it is deemed a matter of

sions of said law, imposing restraints upon the claimant's power to remove the alleged in kind remonstrance. No harsh comguards were inserted as necessary to pro- ple-that a common purpose for the adtect the liberty of the freeman, the deci-

the powers of Congress over the territories of the Union, and the District of Colsupreme judicature having so decided the
the heart-blood of the entire people; and
that in the hands of the masses the fabric
tod but with the determination of the masses the fabric ted, but with the determination that in the spirit of that decision, the officers of the secret foes. She confidently believes, First. New States may be admitted by Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all necedful rules and regulations, respecting the teratory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to preparticular State.

Second. Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whutsoever over such of the State to take any part in the recap
spirit of that decision, the officers of the secret foes. She confidently believes, that to prevent its disruption and overthere, in the common danger, would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of virginia, Georgia and Pennsylvania, pavent this great possible wrong, the act of 3d March, 1847, repealing all legislation purpose, to plant on higher, safer, holier and more staple basis the National banner, of the State to take any part in the recapclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such of the State to take any part in the recapby cession of particular States, and the acceptance The constitutional provision, and the acc pendence," of Pennsylvania;—the "Sie by Congress, become the seat of Government of of congress. our State has endeavored to semmer Turunnia;" of Virginia;—and the of congress, our State has endeavored to semper Tyrannia," of Virginia; -- and the the United states.

The parts of the Constitution hereinbe- carry into full effect. She has denied, and "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation," of The parts of the Constitution hereinbe-it is hoped, ever will deny the power of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty

cers without her consent. An act of Congress, providing a mode of procuring due proof of the correctness leave to submit these resolves of Virginia of the claim of the reputed owner of a fugitive slave, and requiring satisfactory ev- request the passage of such resolutions, to dence from disinterested parties of the former condition of the person claimed, would and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice receive the sanction of our citizens, and done to this commonwealth in the declaratheir co-operation in carrying it into effect. tions made by their Legislatures; white at No enactment would saisly the citizens the same time we offer assurance of our of Pennsylvania, that failed to require cordial respect for, and faithful support of

it is impossible to discover wherein this wards their people as citizens of a com-National Constitution. If the obligations imposed upon us by

the Constitution, have been thus faithfully new position and importance by the suc- does not exist, this State has denied, in lory—every volume of our laws demonhonestly regarded; is it not an act of inand infraction of our duties to the National compact? Is it an aggression for our people, in the exercise of the liberty of speech, to proclaim that slavery is an evil and a wrong, and that at the adoption of the Constitution these principles were avow- who left Smithville in that county three deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and portions of the written and spoken language ed and maintained? Is it a wrong in them to say, that the power is vested in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and abolish it in latter with evidence of \$50,000 worth y of the District of Columbia? The federal constitution denies to them no right to speak freely on these subjects. If it did, this Government never would have existed, clothed with power so despotic and unjust. Whether it is expedient to legislate up-

on the subject of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and of its abolition in the District of Columbia, at the present time by the National Congress, or to pertheir own best interests and according to their own views of policy and right, is no part of our present duty to determine .--These questions may well be left to the

The alien and sedition laws of the na-

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the nation-

of obedience to the constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her civizens no de-

nunciations of the Federal Union. The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although re-

would prevail. Her voice was heard only sion was wrong, unlesss it was adjudged our connection—and that a common destinat the sole authority over the subject was tiny awaited us. She reflected that the vested in Congress. This decision, left to the master the authority to claim as provided in the constitution, and also author-ized him to seize and remove the individu-governed and guided and marked our comal whom he alleged was his property, and mon pathway. Relying on the justice to use for that purpose the official power and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interest try, she believed that her rights are reconstructed to the rights and the rights are reconstructed to the rights are reconstructed try. right to control and regulate the manner of ests would be in proper time admitted, rethe proceedure, or to determine the truth and justice of the alleged claim. It established to the Union during her lished the principle that a stranger to the entire career, has been as pure and ardent soil of Pennsyluania might enter upon it, as it was in the first hours of its existence, and by possibility inflict the deepest inju- and her faith in its stability and permary upon her sovereignty by the abduction nent preservation has never been changed. of her citizens on false pretences. The She feels that the cement of the Union is

to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg and Georgia, with this message; and to be forwarded to the executives of Georgia strict proof of the right of the master.

In this recital of her Legislative history, of our sincere and fraternal feelings to-

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

HARRISBURO, March 22, 1850. Occasional cases of Cholera still occur

in different parts of the country. Mr. Wm. Canton, (barber) the old genleman who had the honor of shaving the Father of his country, Gen. George Washington, and for which service he was sented with a guinea by him, died in Baltimore on Friday last, aged 83 years.

LUCRY.-The Chennago Union save that two men named Leach and Callender, years ago, as privates in General Dimick's company, have just returned from Califorthe former with \$20,000 in gold, the property in San Francisco.

WHO CAN. BEAT THIS .- Mr. George German, sr., of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, aged 77 years, we have learned from good authority, last week, ploughed six acres of corn-stubble ground n two and one-fourth days. This, ourtainly, will be hard to beat by any man of his age.—Press.

CALIFORNIA GOLD .- We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that the whole amount of gold from California, received at the mint in Philadelphia, is about nine millions four hundred thousand dollars-of which about \$900,000 was received last

week. "Now, girls," said our friend Mrs. Bigelow to her daughters, the other day, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, of

they'll all be murdered." "Why so, ma?" inquired one. "Why, I see by the paper that we've got a'most 15,000 post offices, and nearly all of them despatches a mail every-the Lord have mercy on us poor widows and or-

tional Union is best answered by the history of her devotion and attachment to this palladium of our civil and religious free-Men and children are well-informed only dom.