

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE AND WEST BRANCH FARMER

and establish, to restrict and exclude, has been constantly exercised.

3d April, 1790. Congress accepted the cession from North Carolina of what is now Tennessee, with a slavery clause; and a territorial government was erected in May following.

7th April, 1795. Mississippi Territory was erected, and the Ordinance of 1787 extended over it, except the 8th section. This was equivalent to the recognition of the right to hold slaves.

7th May, 1800. Indiana Territory was erected, and the Ordinance of 1787 extended over it.

26th March, 1804. The territory ceded by France in 1803 was erected into two territorial governments—Orleans and Louisiana. This was slave territory, and it was permitted to remain so; but the introduction of slaves from foreign countries, and also from other States, except by settlers, was prohibited. In 1810 the supreme court of Louisiana affirmed this law, and decided that slaves introduced in contravention of that law were free. 6 Martin's Reps., 656.

11th Jan., 1805. Michigan was created a Territory, and the ordinance extended over it.

3d February, 1809. A similar act was passed for Illinois.

4th June, 1812. Missouri Territory was created, and the same restrictions in regard to the foreign and domestic slave trade, as were applied to Louisiana, were extended to her.

5th March, 1820. Congress passed a bill authorizing Missouri to form a State government, and prohibited slavery north of 36° 30'.

3d March, 1823. The importation of slaves into Florida was prohibited, under severe penalties and the freedom of the slave.

30th June, 1834. Congress passed a law repealing an act of the legislative council of Florida, imposing a higher tax on slaves of non-residents than on slaves of residents.

20th April, 1836. Wisconsin was erected into a Territory, and the Ordinance of 1787 extended over it.

In 1848, Oregon was created, and the "Wilmot proviso" extended over it.

I have cited these laws and acts of Congress, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of showing to the country that, so far from this power having been denied, there has been an uninterrupted and unrestricted exercise of this right of legislation by Congress, not only on the subject of slavery, but for and against, both in restriction and recognition, but on all subjects connected with the management and government of the Territories and their inhabitants.

But, sir, we have been told, in the progress of this debate, that although the Mexican law excluded slavery from these Territories, yet the moment we acquired them, the Constitution of the United States, by virtue of its pro-slavery character, repealed that law, and established slavery there. Now, this argument assumes two things, neither of which, in my judgment, are correct: 1st. That the Constitution of the United States extends to the Territories; and 2dly. That it carries slavery wherever the United States have jurisdiction; and of course authorizes the South to remove their slaves with their slaves.

These same gentlemen tell us, gravely, that this Constitution is a compact and a compromise. And if so, when did these Territories become parties to this compact and this compromise? But, apart from this argument, it may be clearly demonstrated that the Constitution, in its general provisions, does not extend to the Territories. The Constitution declares that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c., shall be the supreme law of the land." If the Constitution extends there, then all laws passed in pursuance of its powers extend there also; and your legislation for those Territories is a mere work of supererogation. But this is contrary to the entire practice and history of the Government.

Again: the Constitution declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior." No one, I apprehend, will contend that the courts established in the Territories are part of the judicial power of the United States. If so, how does it happen that the tenure of their offices is limited, and has always been so, to four years, in direct opposition to this provision? The only satisfactory answer I can find is, that these courts are erected by Congress, in pursuance of the power to make "all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory" of the United States, and in doing so are not limited and bound by the general provisions of that instrument. Who ever heard or supposed that, by the acquisition of Louisiana, the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury were extended there? Yet such would have been the immediate consequence of the operation of the Constitution, which secures and guarantees these rights to all who come within the pale of its provisions. It was but at the last session of Congress that a proposition was made to extend the Constitution to California; and

I believe almost every Southern gentleman voted for that proposition. But why do this, if it was already there in full force? I regard this as a plain and distinct admission that the only part of the Constitution which has any operation upon the people there, is that provision which enables us to legislate for them, and which your Supreme Court says, is "only limited by the discretion of Congress." But even admitting it to be there in full force and operation, I deny most emphatically, the conclusion sought to be established, as I have shown, in the former part of this argument, that this Constitution never did and never will, proprio vigore, authorize any one to hold in bondage any single human being as a slave. I do not say that Congress, under this power, might not pass laws to that effect; but I will say, such laws shall never be passed with my vote or with my consent.

But gentlemen say, you can not exclude us from equal participation in this common treasure; you can not prevent us from going to the Territories and carrying out property with us. I can only answer this by saying, we give you an open field along with us. We neither possess nor ask the right to go and take slaves there, and why should you possess any right that we do not? Can not you, like us, go without your slaves? Or do you regard them as a part of your identity and existence? What is property and what is not, is dependent on the local laws and jurisdictions under which we live. Yours give you the right to hold and own slaves as property; and the Constitution of the United States protects you in the enjoyment of that property, and, in case of voluntary exasperation, enables you to recapture it. But whenever, by your own voluntary act, you remove your slaves beyond the jurisdiction of those local laws and regulations (which conferred upon you this right and this property) to another jurisdiction, which does not recognize and confer this right, not only your local laws under which you had held your slaves become inoperative, but the Constitution of the United States no longer secures you in that property, but shields and protects the slave in the assertion of his freedom. Our local and municipal laws confer upon us many rights and franchises—such as banks, insurance, and other joint stock companies—in which much of our wealth and capital is embarked; yet the wildest enthusiast never dreamed for a moment that he could enter the Territories and enjoy these rights there, and thus carry his local and municipal privileges beyond the jurisdiction by which they were conferred—though, I must acknowledge, I can see no good reason for the claim in the one case as in the other.

If gentlemen of the South are sincere in their belief of the unconstitutionality of legislation of this kind over the Territory, it appears to me they would manifest it, not by heat and excitement here—not by threatening to "resist at all hazards and to the last extremity"—not by calling conventions to dissolve the Union and destroy the Government, but would appeal peacefully to the Judiciary of the country to pronounce all laws of that kind null and void. This would appear to suggest itself as the more rational, as well as the more honest and patriotic course.

In regard to California, these principles can have no application. The people of that country have settled these matters for themselves. They have formed a State Government, and are here asking for admission into the Union, as a sister State. And upon what grounds can we refuse to receive them? Gentlemen object because the proceedings to form a constitution were irregular and unauthorized by Congress. But they should remember, at the same time, that Congress and the country owed it to the people of California, and to the thousands of our citizens emigrating there, to establish them a government which would afford them security and protection. So far from this, they were almost abandoned by the Government, and left to take care of themselves as best they might. Under these circumstances, I hold that the people of California were not only justified, but had a perfect right, to meet and form for themselves such government as they deemed best adapted to their situation and necessities. Under the pressure of circumstances, they did so; and the only inquiry I wish to make is, is that Constitution Republican in its form? This, I believe, is not disputed. Then why will you republish from your door, and spurn her Representatives, who are as justly entitled to their seats as any other members upon this floor? Besides, sir, this very action of the people of California was referred to by the late President of the United States, in his message to Congress at the last session, as probable and desirable; and a bill for that purpose, if I mistake not, was introduced by the Democratic Senator. Did the South then feel alarmed? Did they then call conventions, and propose "to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity"? Was there a single member of the last Congress who at the adjournment on the 4th of March, 1849, did not believe and expect that the people of California would adopt the only alternative left them, of providing for their own government? It was the inevitable result of the most ungracious and unkind abandonment by this Government, and that, too, owing to the difficulty arising from this question of slavery, which they,

as they had a perfect right to do, have now settled and adjusted for themselves.

But things have now assumed a different aspect, and a great "change has come over the spirit of the dream" of gentlemen from the South. Zachary Taylor has been elected President by the people of the United States. The spoils of office and the hope of preferment have disappeared from the visions of gentlemen, and it became necessary to wage an unrelenting and bitter war upon his Administration. And, sir, the course of this debate has more than convinced me that much of the "sound and fury" we have heard on this question has been instigated and fomented by the maddening and turbid spirit of party passion and party rancor. And in the prosecution of this warfare, gentlemen have been swept along by a whirlwind of passion, which has drowned the voice of their sober reason and their better judgment.

We want no stronger proof of this than the very absurd, not to say ridiculous, reasons which have been urged against the admission of this State—that the formation of this constitution and the exclusion of slavery was brought about by Presidential interference; that the President, a Southern man and a slaveholder, employed T. Butler King, another Southern man and a slaveholder, to go to California for the purpose of inducing the people of that Territory to form a constitution, and to prohibit the introduction of slavery there by force, or fraud, or persuasion. If the President had been guilty of the folly and stupidity which gentlemen on the other side attribute to him, he would deserve the maledictions which have been heaped upon him for employing such an agent for such a purpose. But, sir, these charges are wantonly made, in the very face and teeth of the most overwhelming and irrefragable proofs to the contrary, and are reiterated with the full and complete evidence before them of all the instructions. They attempted no such interference as are charged by gentlemen on the Democratic side of this Hall. I regard it as the best encomium upon this Administration, when talented and honorable gentlemen are driven to such miserable shifts to furnish ammunition to prosecute their warfare. The people of this country will never believe a charge so utterly unsubstantiated by a single proof, and that carries with it its own refutation. Nay, the gentlemen's constituents will not believe it, nor do they believe it themselves.

If there be a single individual upon this floor who believes this charge, then I can only say that there are stranger "things" (not in heaven and earth only, but in this Hall too) than I have ever dreamed of in my philosophy.

But if this charge were even true, I hold, sir, that that would afford no sufficient ground to exclude California. Would you do injustice to the people of a State, and leave them to anarchy and confusion, simply because an officer of the Government had been remiss or unfaithful in the performance of his duty? Is not her constitution republican in its form? Is there anything in it repugnant to the principles of the Constitution of the United States? If not, sir, I hold that you can not reject her. That constitution comes here with the sanction of the people, and the broad seal of her approval; and that, sir, should operate as an indisputable passport to her full, immediate, and cordial reception.

Her convention was composed of men from all sections of the United States, and of natives of California. Sixteen Southern gentlemen, and ten Northern, if I mistake not, were in that Convention. They regarded the question of slavery as settled, not only by the Mexican law, but, for all time to come, by the character of the soil, the nature of the climate, the productions of the earth, the habits and sentiments of the people, and above all by the immutable interdiction of the laws of nature and of God.

I am, therefore, for these reasons, in favor of the admission of California, with her present constitution, and her present boundaries, irrespective of all and every other question and consideration. And I deem it but right to say, if California, under the same circumstances, were here with a recognition of slavery in her constitution, much as I would have regretted it upon the same principles I should have felt myself bound to vote for her admission, leaving the evil and responsibility to flow from it to rest upon them and their children.

In regard to the Territories, I have only to say, I am willing to adopt the same principles and arguments I have been applying to California. I am willing, so far as New Mexico and Deseret are concerned to leave the settlement of all questions of local and domestic policy to the decision of the people themselves, who are to be affected by those laws and regulations. I take occasion to say, that I fully endorse the views and sentiments so ably enforced and recommended in the message of the President of the United States, now under discussion.

I recognize there, sir, one of the sublime principles upon which our free institutions are based—not only the right, but the ability, of the people to govern themselves. I am one of those who advocate this right, and believe in its ability in its fullest extent. Our system of territorial government has not, in every instance, asserted it and maintained this right, but have

sometimes assimilated themselves to the colonial regulation of Great Britain. This resulted, perhaps, from the sparseness of population, and the nature and necessities of the case; but in regard to these Territories no such necessity exists; but give them authority, but signify your assent, and by the meeting of your next session of Congress, they will present themselves, with their constitutions in their hands, and ready to take their stand as States in the ranks of this great and glorious Confederacy.

This I deem not only the best and most just policy in regard to the Territories themselves, and as tending to promote emigration and settlement there, by assuring the people of the security of the law and the protection of their rights, but as calculated to allay excited and embittered feeling between different sections of our country. Here is a platform, a Democratic platform, too, upon which all may meet; and peace, and harmony, and quiet be restored to the country.

I am not one of those who are alarmed for the safety of the Union. No excitement we can raise here, no conventions we can hold elsewhere, will accomplish this object. Attachment to this Union, the work of our fathers of the Revolution, has become a part of our nature, and is associated with all that we prize, and all that we expect, as a people and a nation. Politicians may prate glibly about it, and some restless, disappointed spirit may desire it; but its shield and protection, the assurance of its integrity and perpetuity, are found in the wisdom, the patriotism, and affections of twenty millions of freemen.

What objections, therefore, has any gentleman, and particularly any Southern gentleman, to this mode of disposing of the question? I look upon this not as a Whig or Democratic platform, not intended to give any advantage to either North or South, but to refer it where it may be properly and justly decided, and that, too, by those who will not only have the best means of judging properly in regard to the wants and necessities of the country, but who have also the greatest interest in adopting such a government as will be best adapted to their wants and condition, and such as will most effectually secure them in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

My own views are, therefore, Mr. Chairman, opposed to the formation of any territorial governments. I desire not only to leave this question, but all others which are of a local and municipal character, to the people who are to be affected by those laws and regulations. This is the great principle upon which our own Government rests; upon which our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution are founded. So far as I shall have any vote or my influence, I shall give it for upholding this great principle here and everywhere, now and for all time to come. I can not consent, for one moment, to the proposition of the gentlemen from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs,) that it is the duty of Congress to remove the impediment presented by the Mexican law, and thus enable the South to carry their slaves into those free Territories. If the people of those Territories shall see proper, in the organization of their State constitutions, or by their laws, to permit this, be it so; and the evil and the responsibility shall rest with and upon them. For my own part, I am for freedom, for liberty, in its widest and largest sense. And if I had the power to do it, without the violation of any moral or political obligation, I would strike the shackles from every living human being upon the face of the earth in every nation, in every clime and of every color, until man, everywhere, should rise to the dignity of his nature and his destiny, and stand forth in the broad sunlight of Heaven, and in the words of the Irish bardier, "redeemed, regenerated, and deenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

Mr. CROWELL. I understand the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania to concede the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the newly acquired Territories. I would ask him, with his permission, to answer me, whether he is willing to vote for its exclusion in a bill organizing Territorial Governments?

Mr. CASEY. I have argued, as the gentleman from Ohio has heard, at length the question of the right—the constitutional right; but I am now asserting and arguing the inherent and inalienable right of the people to make their own laws and adopt their own form of government.

Mr. CROWELL. I wish to inquire whether the gentleman, conceding the right, does not admit and contend that it is the duty of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories? (as he states it to be) to exclude it by legislative enactment?

Mr. CASEY. I can only tell the gentleman from Ohio, what neither he nor any one else can dispute or dispute, that slavery is already excluded by the Mexican law—by the superior law of nature; and that the Wilmot proviso can not more effectually exclude it than is already done. Besides this, the Wilmot proviso would continue to bind, so long as it should remain under territorial government. When it becomes a State, the people would have a full and perfect right in the exercise of their sovereignty, to establish and introduce Slavery if they saw proper to do so. Ohio, the gentleman's own State, which was under the Ordinance of 1787, could, any day, if her people desired it, establish slavery within her borders. What benefit, therefore, can the proviso be to the Territories under these circumstances?

Mr. CROWELL again interrupted, and said, that in order to show that the gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the God of nature had so favored this territory that slavery could not be introduced,

he asked the gentleman's permission to have the Clerk read an advertisement in "The Mississippi," of the 6th March.

Mr. CASEY. I can not agree to yield the floor to the gentleman from Ohio for any such purpose. I wish my speech to stand, or fall upon its own merits. I have not cited newspaper fragments to prove my arguments and fortify my positions, and do not wish to have them interlarded in my speech, as they are not always regarded as a good authority—and particularly some in that quarter.

I agree, sir, with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Williams) who has just preceded me, that gentlemen too often talk here, sir, for effect and for Buncombe. To some extent, perhaps, the North and the South may be chargeable with it. For my own part, my information on the subject justifies me in saying, that I believe it is the case to a greater extent at the South, than at the North. Gentlemen have vied with each other on the hustings at home in denouncing the Proviso and Abolitionism, until they have raised a feeling and an excitement there among their people, and are compelled to carry out the force here, to make their constituents believe they were serious at home, and to induce them to send them back to save the country and to save the South.

These are my views upon this question and I claim for them no other merit than that of being the honest and settled convictions of my own mind, and the result of calm and dispassionate reflection. That these distracting and disturbing questions will be settled, and settled in such a way as to produce and foster kind and fraternal feeling between every part and portion of our widely extended country, I most ardently hope and sincerely believe. And that ere long we shall hail, not only California and New Mexico as stars in the great constellation of States, but that each revolving year will add new gems to this galaxy of national glory and of greatness. And that this mighty West will be thronged with the population, the wealth, and the enterprise which shall continue to roll its swelling tide over its boundless prairies and fertile plains. When our flag shall float, and our empire extend from where the broad Atlantic laves our eastern shores, to where the peaceful waves of the great Pacific dash, and break, and die away. And I can only hope that the Union, purchased by the blood and toil of the Revolution, and endeared by a thousand thrilling memories of the past, and our glorious Constitution, the monument of our fathers' wisdom and patriotism, shall still stand the admiration and the hope of the world; and its blessings and benefits descend to our children, and to their posterity, and to the millions who shall gather and rest beneath its broad wings—"Till the last syllable of recorded time."

Democratic County Meeting. The democracy of Union county assembled at the Court House, in New Berlin, on Tuesday the 20th March for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the country with regard to slavery. ROBT SWINERD, Esq., was called to the chair, assisted by James Madden, Esq., Jacob Spangler, Peter Neiman, Dr. Jacob Horlacher, Capt. John Forster, and Capt. Jacob Hummel, Vice Presidents, and John H. Winter, Dr. R. B. Dilworth, and R. H. Forster, Secretaries.

The subject of the meeting being stated by Mr. Senker, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of seven to report resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Committee—H. C. Hickok, Esq., John V. Barber, Isaac Eyer, John Snowball, John M. Baum, Hon. John Snyder, John Swinford.

The Meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Maj. Charles H. Shriner, Isaac Senker, Esq., Hon. John Snyder, H. C. Hickok, Esq., and E. B. Barber, Esq.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it is the right and duty of the people, in all times of high political excitement, to assemble in their primary meetings, and freely express their opinions upon all subjects which agitate the public mind, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. In the language of the Baltimore platform "that Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

2. That we the democracy of Union county, in county meeting assembled, for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the subject of slavery, the admission of new States, &c., do declare that the old-fashioned democracy of 1787, first proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson and a band of men fresh from the fires of the revolution, and re-declared by the Pittsburg Convention of 1849, is good enough for us—we will cling to it as the "ship wrecked mariner clings to a last plank when night and the tempest close around him."

3. That the territories acquired by us from Mexico came to us free, are now free, and we hope will forever remain so, but under the circumstances we think it right and expedient that the people of these territories should settle this question for themselves.

4. That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union, with her present constitution and boundaries.

5. That whilst this meeting approve of the provisions of the Pennsylvania act of Assembly of 1847, on the subject of fugitive slaves, in requiring the non-interference of our State authorities, they are in favor of passing, sustaining, and enforcing all proper laws to punish any person or persons that shall interfere with the process of the United States in reclaiming fugitive slaves.

6. That we have no sympathy with the attempts of northern fanatics and southern demagogues to effect a dissolution of the federal Union, but regard all such movements, from any section, as treasonable and infamous.

7. That we value the Union of these States above all price, and regard its dissolution under any circumstances, or for any cause, as a calamity whose magnitude

is beyond all computation, and we will stand by it, and endeavor to preserve it in its integrity in every emergency and to the last extremity.

8. That it is due to the sentiments of the majority of the nation, that Congress should unconditionally abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

9. That the tariff of 1846, which according to Whiggery as preached by the Hon. James Pollock, was to send "RUIN over the land in ninety days," having now been in operation nearly four years, and the nation being still according to Hon. Henry Clay, "rich and powerful," has our undiminished confidence—based as it is upon principles that have received the sanction of every Democratic President from Jackson to Polk.

On motion of Capt. Forster—Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Union Times, Lewisburg Chronicle, Democratic Union, Keystone, Pennsylvania, and Spirit of the Times. [Signed by the Officers.]

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDELL, Publisher.

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Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, April 3

A New Volume. This week we commence Volume Seven of the "Lewisburg Chronicle." Any one who would compare the 1st No. with the present would observe conclusive evidence of progress in the newspaper, and collateral proof of the advancement of its locality. May Lewisburg and the Chronicle continue to flourish, for seven years to come, as they have for seven years past.

By looking at the first page of this paper, it will be seen that the Printer has made a change in the heading, which we hope will be admired by all (as it is by us) for its neatness, completeness and freedom from useless titles and verbiage. It tells the whole story, and nothing more.

This change—with a substitution of thinner leads, or spaces, between each line—ADDS NEARLY TWO COLUMNS weekly, to the reading matter of the paper.

We had hoped to have bought new type and made other improvements, but the "shereewithal" does not yet warrant. For many kind efforts to extend our patronage, we are grateful and bespeak a continuance of such favors. Our improvement, our appearance, and our spirit, will keep pace with the inducements and the means.

HON. JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN died at Washington City on Sunday morning last aged 68 years. He stood in the front rank of the great men of America, and his death, although not unexpected, has created a profound sensation throughout the Nation. He was remarkable for great force of intellect, strength of will, and the unusual purity of his private life. He filled a large space in the public eye for near forty years past, and would doubtless have been elevated to the Presidency long since, if he had not, with a mistaken but sincere devotion, immolated himself on the altar of South Carolina's fancied interests. The grave has closed over him, and his political errors will be forgotten in the light of his many personal virtues and distinguished public services.

The trial of Prof. Webster at Boston for the murder of Dr. Parkman, resulted in a verdict of Guilty, last Saturday. On Monday morning, Chief Justice Shaw sentenced him to be hung. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but many portions of it were so strong and pointed as to be irreconcilable with the supposition of his entire innocence. Yet, if the reports of the case which have reached us are accurate and faithful, there are several things of importance in the management of his defence which leave an impression on our mind of either want of skill or fidelity on the part of his counsel. We do not exactly see, either, how the Jury could, under the evidence and the established rules of law in criminal cases, justify a verdict for murder in the first degree. He was certainly not entitled to any privileges that would not be freely extended to the most obscure individual in the community, yet he should have had, to the fullest extent, the benefit of those doubts which are the common right of every person arraigned for a capital offence.

But, viewing it in any aspect, the case is oppressively painful, and has no parallel in the history of our country. If Prof. Webster be really guilty, it shows to what terrible straits expensive habits of living without a corresponding income may drive persons of even mature years, enlightened understanding, and unblemished character.

In Congress, the subject of Slavery is under discussion as usual—but moderate counsels prevail, and California will be admitted as soon as members are delivered of their speeches.

Mr. Calhoun's funeral took place on Tuesday.

Father Ritchie of the Washington Union in a letter to the New York Globe, admits that the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished.

Mr. Miller, a Naturalist, from near Boston, (who within the last six months has travelled on foot from Lake Ontario to the Gulf Coast of Florida) will lecture in the basement of the Baptist church on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, on the Natural History of the States through which he travelled—describing the climate, animals, plants, scenery, &c., of the different localities on his route. He presents reliable recommendations, and will doubtless impart much interesting information. We bespeak for him a full house. The price of admission is fixed at the merely nominal sum of 64 cents. Tickets can be had at Mr. Lyndell's.

"The Miltonian" seems disposed to condemn Col. Siler for his opposition to the proposed new county of "Freeland." As this discordant note comes from the Col.'s own political fold, we as a politician have nothing to do with it except to look on and enjoy the fun. But as a citizen of old Union, whose territory was to be unceremoniously carved up for the "gods and little fishes" of Freeland, we must say that we are glad the Col. has the firmness and good faith to adhere to the written published pledge he gave on this subject last Fall. All the townships in this county except two are resolutely opposed to a division; and we think the majority in those townships, if their opinions could be fully ascertained, are also hostile to this unecessary and impolitic mutilation of our territory.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The House passed a bill incorporating a company to build a rail-road from Harrisburg to Sunbury, with the power to extend the same to Williamsport.

A bill to elect Prosecuting Attorneys, has passed the Senate, and we sincerely hope will soon become a law. A bill has also been reported, and will doubtless pass, to elect the Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The Apportionment and Bank Bills are still under discussion. Most of the members of the Legislature on Saturday last made a pleasure trip on the Central Rail Road to Lewistown and back.

The bill to consolidate Franklin and Marshall Colleges at Lancaster, has passed the House.

The proceedings of the Democratic County meeting held at New Berlin last week, will be found in another column. So far as our observation extends, they harmonize with the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democracy of this county.

We this week give our readers, of all parties, an opportunity to judge intelligently of our Congressional Representatives' position on the Slavery question, as connected with the Territories and the admission of California.

"The Columbia Democrat" has been enlarged and improved, and J. G. Freese, Esq., is now associated with Col. Tate in its Editorial management. Good luck to them!

See conclusion of "James Bell and his Uncle Gray," on the first page. Young people who "have study" may profit by the moral these sketches so happily inculcate.

We promise our readers a greater variety next week. "The Farmers' Corner" is on the last page in this No.

The suit, Hayes vs Gudykunst, last week in New Berlin, resulted in a verdict for the Defendant.

See list of Removals, New Goods, and other advertisements in this week's paper.

Sickness among the Printer's hands will excuse the delay in the issue of this paper.

Court, at Sunbury, this week, and next.

"Novitius," next week.

A "MURDERED" MAN FOUND ALIVE.—The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette states that a Mr. Salisbury, who disappeared from that place last fall and was supposed to be murdered, had been discovered at Waterloo, Seneca Co., New York, where he has been all Winter, chopping wood. Two men by the name of Rorick and Russell, who were with him about the time of his disappearance, have been tried for murdering him, during his absence, and fortunate! acquitted. What induced him to leave so abruptly, he is not able to state.

The Cholera is prevailing at Monterey, in Mexico. The Governor died there on the 10th ult. The mortality in the city and country is estimated at two hundred a day. It is also at the mining town of Jaemel.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 1. Private advices from New Orleans state that the Cholera had again broken out in that city, and it was feared it would assume an epidemic form.

The bill to abolish capital punishment in Ohio, which passed the Senate, has been defeated in the House.

The "Society for Inquiry" will hold its regular monthly meeting on Sunday next at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the Academy building on Hill. A report on the "Progress of Christianity in the Extension of American Territory" will be presented by Mr. Forster. The public is invited to attend. April 3, 1850.