Cards.

Dr. John J. Myers, LIAS REMOVED his Office and dwel ling to the house adjoining his Drug Store on West High street.

Dr. Geo. Willis Fonlke. RADUATE of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, respectfully offices his professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwilery.

OFFICE at the residence of his father in S. Hanover street, directly opposite Morrets! Hotel and the 2d Presbyterican church. ap 7 17

Doctor Ad. Lippe,
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician. Office
in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ehrman. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. C. Loomis, WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. 37 Office on Fitt street, a few scors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month.

Doctor A. Rankin, RESPECTFULLY tenders to the inhabitants of Carlisle and its vicinity, his professional services in all its various departments, hoping from his long experience; and devoted attention to the business of his profession, to merit a share

of the business of his profession, to their a state of public parronage.

When not absent on professional business, he may at all times he found either at his Office; next door to Mr. Rubert Studgrass' store, or at his lodgings, at Mr. Beetems' Hotel. [may17]

Wm. T. Brown, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, nearly opposite the county jail, Carlisle.

Henry Edgar Keene, TTORNEY AT LAW. Will prac TTORNEY AT LAW. WIN purchased in the several Courts of Camberland and admining cognuties, and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with fidelity and prompiness. Office in Sou'h Hanover street, in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

James R. Smith,

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office with S. D. Adair, Esquin Graham's new building, apposite the Post Office. mar 31 '47 Carson C. Moore,

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster

R. A. Lamberton, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Harrisburg, ap 28 '482"

WRIGHT & SAXTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Class, Paints. Dye Stuffs, Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails &c. would invite the attention of persons wanting goods in their line, to the large assortment they have just opened, and which they offer at the very lowest cash prices.

Dyeing and Scouring.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street near the College, dyes Ludies' and Gentle-men's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited.

Plainfield Classical Academy, (FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE.)

FOURTH SESSION. TIE Fourth Session will commence on MON-DAY, May 1st, 1818. The number of students is limited, and they are carefully prepared for College, counting-house. &c., &c.

The situation procludes the possibility of students associating with the vicious or deprayed, their greates from town or village, though easily accessible by State Road or Cumberland Valley Railroad, both of which pass through lands atsached to the institution.

ached to the institution. TERMS. Bafe ling, washing, tuition, &c, (per ses.) \$50 00 Latin or Greek Listramental Music' French or German - ··· Circulars with references, &c. furnished by apr 5 R. K. BURNS, Principal.

Migistrate's Office Removed.

THE Office of the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, has been removed to the house adjoining the store of Mrs. Weakley, if Illigh street, Carlisle. inmediately opposite the It silroid Depotent Winton'ts Hatell. My residence being there, I will always be found at home, ready to attend to the business of the public. In addition to the daties of a Magistrate, I will attend to all kinds of Writing, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, in lentures, Articles of Agreement, Notes &c., which will be executed in a near manner and action of the most opproved forms.

"And the Office lately occupied by me, in Mr. Grantin's building is for rout, and possession had implicationly if the rout is low and the location good, in 12 1818

"GEO: FLEMING. THE Office of the subscriber, a Justice of the

The subscriber desires to inthe purification of the public that the hear end to from his friends and the travelling public that the hear end to from his friends and the travelling public that the hear end to from he do the public that is a recently accupied, by John Cornatio, on North Handver street, near the public equato, where he will be glad to see his old another on the read of the most of the markets, as this bar, with the best of diames of the markets, as this bar, with the best of diames. There is the public that with the choicest delignouse of the markets, as this bar, with the best of diames. There is the most of the markets, as this bar, with the best of diames. There is the read of the most of the markets, as the public that the diameter of the most of the markets, as the public that the diameter of the most of the markets, and the public that the diameter of the public that the diameter of the most of the markets. If we specified allows will always be in attendance. If we are the public to the house and others poorliout of his ability to give satisfaction of the public that the public t Cumberland and Perry Hotel.

New Lumber Yard

THE subscriber has onened a new Lumber Yard at the corner of West street and Locust (alley, whose he now has and will keep constantly non hand a first rate assectment of seasoned PINE BOARDS and PLANK, and other, kinds of STUFE all of which he will sell low for cosh.

Has respectfully solicite the public patronage of the first rate of the constant of the constant

John P. Lyne, John P. Lyne,

"Foreignand D'inéana Hardul Dealer in"

"Foreignand D'inéana Hardul Pender in"

Oil, Glass, Varnish, & Artille old sand in N.

Hanvar, street, T. Gelleic', has just, received, from

Naley York and "Philadelphin," a large addition to

out his former stock, to which the attention of boy.

"ere is requested, in he is the ermined to sell

volover, than any other house livrown, pp. 19.

"GARS—As assortment very fine Gigars

"Ale prime Gayradish (Posheco, fine side by

miylz

"Ale prime Gayradish (Posheco, fine side by

state in 1912.

Insurance Companies

The Franklin Fire Insurance Com pany of philadelphia.

OFFICE, No. 1634 Chesnut street, near Fifth DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker George W. Richards Mordecal D. Lewis
Adolphie E. Borie
David S. Brown: 1/
Morris Patterson 11 Jacob R. Smith Morris Patterson.
Continue to make insurance peretual, or limited; on eyery description of property in town faintied; on eyery description of property in town faintied; on eyery description of property in town faintied; on the contingent fund, which with their capital and premiuma, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured.

The assets of the company on January 1st, 1848, as published agreeably to an act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages
Real Estate 108, 338-90
Temporary Loans 124, 457-00

108,358 90 124,459 00 51,563 25 Temporary Loans 1
Stocks
Cash on band and in hands of 35,373 28 agen.a,

\$1,220,097 67 Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of one million, two hungage triousand dollars, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the shilly and disposition to meet with prompiness, all limbilities.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Prest.

CHAS: G. BANCKER, Sect.

The subscriber is agent for the above company for Carlisle and its vicinity. All applications for insurance, either, by mail or, personally, will be promptly attended to W. D. SEYMOUR.

Fire Insurance.

THE ALLEN AND E. PEN NSBOROUGH
Mutual Fire insurance Company of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, is now fully organized and in operation, under the management of the following commissioners, viz:

Cht. Stayman, Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gorgas, Lewis Hyer, Christian Titzei. Folert Sterrett, Henry Logan, Michael Cockin, Benjamin H. Musser, Levi Merkel, Jacob Kirk, Samil. Prowell, sr; and Melchoir Breneman, who respectfully

ell, sr. and Melchoir Breneman, who respectfully call the attention of citizens of Cumberland and York counties to the advantages which the company hold out.

The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to sons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the company who are willing to wait upon them at any time.

JACOB SHELLY; President

HENRY LOGAN, V. Pres't

Lewis Hyen, Secretary Michael Cocklin, Treasurer MICHAEL COCKLIN, Treasurer

AGENTS—Rudolph-Martin, New Cumberland;
Christian Titzel and John C. Dunlap, Allen; C.
R. Harmon, Kingstown; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Simon Oyster, Wormloysburg; Robert Moore, Charles Bell, Carlisle.

Agent's for York County—Jacob Kirk, general agent; John Sherrick, John Rankin, J. Bowman, Peter Wolford.

Agents for Harrisburg—Houser & Lochman.
feb 9

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY Mutual Protection Com'y.

THE CUMBERLAND-VARLEY MUTU-AL PROTECTION C-MPANY, will be under the direction of the following board of Managres for the ensuing year, viz:—Thos C. Miller, President, Samuel Galbraith, Vice President, David W. McCullough, Treasurer, A. G. Miller, Secretary, James Weakley, John T. Green, John Zug, Abraham King, Richard Words, Samuel Hustos, William Feal, Scott Coyle, Alexander Davidson. There are also a number of Agents appointed in the adjacent counttes, who will receive applications for insurance and forward them immediately for approval to the office of the Company, when the policy will be issued without delay. For further information see the by-laws of the Company. THOS. C. MILLER Prest.

A. G. MILLER, Secty.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.
The following gentlemen have been appointed
AGENTS:

L. H. Williams, Esq., Westpenusboro, Gen-

L. H. Williams, Esq., Westpennstor real Agent. S. A. Coyle, Carlisle, Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg. George Brindle, Esq. Monroc. Jos. M. Menns, Esq. Nowburg. John Cleudenin, Esq. Hogestown. Stephen Culbertson, Shippensburg. September 29, 1847

Premium Plaster.

R. W. P. IRLAND now offers to the public his Indian Vegetable Premium Plaster, the qualities of which after long and tried experience have been satisfactorily established. To all women who may be alllated with the affections all women who may be allitated with the aflegious of Prolarsis Uterl, or the Fallen Womb; he now recommends his plaster, guaranteeing a sure and speedy cure in the short space of time of from to three weeks, if applied with care and rest, discarding all the countless instruments and expensive handages so long in use. This he feels justified in stating, inasmuch as he has not failed in one instance out of three hundred and fifty cases. Price One Dollar per box. Sold in Carlisle by SELLIOT and De LI MYERS Price ONE DOLLAR per box. Sold in C S. ELLIOT and Dr. J. J. MYERS. feh23—19

... Extensive Furniture Rooms.

D. F. & A. C. FETTER

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the House Reputing and the pitulic, to the extensive stock of splendid FURNITURE, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Centre and other Tables. Dressing and Plain Bureaus, and every variety of Cabinet-ware and Chairs, which they have just opened at their NEW, ROOMS, on the corner of North Hanover and Louther streets, Carlisle, They are confident that the superior fliths of the workmanship, sind degance of style, in which their articles are got up, together, with their citeappess, will recommend them to every person wanting Furniture. They have called arrangements for manufacturing and keeping a constant supply of every, article in their line, both plain, and ornamental, elegant and useful, a prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. They would earned them to keeping to call and examine their present elegant stock; to which, they will constantly make additions of the newest and most and the present elegant stock; to which, they will constantly make additions of the newest and most and the present elegant stock; to which, they will constantly make additions of the newest and most data prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

They would earned the mean of the fail of the constantly make additions of the newest and most data prices and denunciations, and to interpose its D. F. & A. C. FETTER,

CARVISLE SEPTEMBER 6, 1848

From the Lancaster Union. SPEECH OF

Politicul

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON,

PELIVERED AT THE WHIG COUNTY MEET-

Gov Johnson stated that he was here Gov Johnson stated that he was here ence of opinion and independence of its to-day by the invitation of his fellow cit dogmas leaves him among the disappoinizens of the county of Lancaster, to address them, upon the various matters of speciable and worthy as they are, feel the political difference which separate the tyranny of this machine of party, but people into parties and sects; but when cannot break its galling chains. The eople into parties and sects; but when he threw a glance over the vast assem- press, the recipients of official patronage blage and recognised so many older and and the applicants for place, hold a large abler men, residents of this noble county, and influential position in our country,

tion to the welfare and happiness of the decrees. Is this allegation false or is it people—to devise measures for the alle-true? Let us refer to one or two cases against encroachments upon their privi-leges by either Government or dema-a deep and abiding interest. gogues, was not merely a constitutional The protective Tariff policy or the enright, but he felt it to be a moral and poto his fellow-man and to the : country.-In such primary assemblages of the people, wherein calmly, candidly and dispassionately are reviewed the acts of the public servant. and in which the rights of the people are vindicated and main-tained, is to be found the great conservative principle of our Institutions. Demagogues may for a while mislead, by their barrier as prevents the progress of error, and finally scatters its sophistries as effecthis beautiful valley Each citizen should feel it a pleasure and a duty to contribute his mite when called upon to maintain t from the land.

These opinions of duty being tained, Gov. J. stated that he would not shrink from the responsibility of expressing his views upon the present state of our affairs, although in doing so he might fail to discuss any new subject or throw any additional light upon the questions

in dispute with our political opponents.

The approaching Presidential campaign, while it may settle for a long period of-time the question of a Protective Tariff—the improvement of our rivers and healthy trade. In a word universal lic Domains—and the extension of Slavery over the vast regions of the now Free
Soil of New Mexico and California—
would also probably settle and continuous and kindred with the large and large would also probably settle and determine what in his mind, was a more important question, to wit: the permanency of our Republican Institutions. And inasmuch as he viewed this latter subject as of the attention of his fellow-citizons, while his organ—the first message of the Preshe endeavored to give utterance to his views in reference thereto. To illustrate and consequently against the continuance of the matter, he would state that the danger to our institutions, arose from two The newly established organ endorses these tral political power at Washington, well- ty character, but the classes mentioned to adapted, managed, and constructed to and many of our citizens hesitate to adopt support to every and any measure of an administration, however improper and dangerous in the judgment of the citizens they had so much lauded for its beneficial and to bind and coerce popular feeling in effects on society. Still there is no voice of its behalf by a well managed system of dissent, clearly and expressively given—but its behalf by a well managed system of party tactics-2d. The too frequent use and abuse of the Veto power. If, said Gov. J. the present party in power succeed in securing the support of the people, and their endorsement of the doctrines now promulged as a party creed and confession of faith, the great bulwark of the republican principle, the great landmark separating the original parties of Democracy and Federalism, to wit, the the rights of the Sovereign States, are, annihilated, and consolidation of power in the general government is inevitably fixed upon this people. The exercise of the Veto power, the last remnant of king ly prerogative lett in the Constitution, and left there against the strongest pro tests of the best and purest men of gest and most dangerous extent and the of the country, and the organi requires sub-motto that the King can do no wrong be mission to that declaration as an evidence of party fidelity, and low in a few mounts after

This product of the p

ing held in the city of lancaster, the appointing power; the office hunter, and the state of the city of lancaster, the appointing power; the office hunter, and the state of the city of

he felt some hesitation in assuming the position their views—
position their partiality had assigned to as they would doubtless do, if this engine of party machinery were annihilated—
To meet and consult together in relation to the wolfers and handless of the doubtless do the relation to the wolfers and handless of the doubtless do the relation to the wolfers and handless of the doubtless do the relation to the wolfers and handless of the doubtless do the relation to the wolfers and handless of the doubtless do the relation to the relat viation of their grievances, and to guard for illustration, and in doing so let them

litical duty which man owed equally to ernment as would protect the industry of this country from coming into ruinous competition, in our own markets, with British goods and the products of foreign labor, had always been a favorite policy with Pennsylvania. In no instance, un-der no circumstances, had her Stalesmen, or her legislative assemblies, failed to give a zealous and unanimous support to the protective principle. She felt that various arts, the popular mind, but truth abounding in the raw material, possessing presented to an intelligent and well in exhaustless beds of coal and irog or, &c. formed public assemblage, rears such a with great agricultural resources, it were with great agricultural resources, it were suicidal to her interests to abandon a policy so well-calculated to bring forth her tually as the rays of this morning's sun wealth and make her wilderness blossom cleared away the mists that hung over like the rose. So strong had this feeling become among our citizens that after the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842; and his mite when called upon to maintain during the canvass of 1844 the great pothe right or oppose the error and drive litical parties of the day, the Whigs and their opponents, then equally strove to persuade the people, that they were the peculiar friends of the Tariff Actof 1842. In all its operations it had worked well, the manufacturer had large and ready sales, the laborer constant employment and good wages, the farmer fair prices and a near and ready home market .-Improvements, public and private, were were rapidly constructing throughout the land—the Railroads and Canals of the Commonwealth had a large and constant that had so happily resulted in its operations. The contest of 1844 having ter minated in the success of our political opponents, the Government passed into the hands of their President, Mr. Polk. Mr. transcendent importance—he would beg Polk formed his cabinet and established ident was against the principle of Protection sources-1st The establishment of a cen- doctrines and attempts to give to them a par-

highly eulogistic encomiums are passed upon the message generally. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report, by ingenious sophistry and misrepresentations of facts and figures, makes a powerful effort to overthrow the Parift of 1842. This document is held forth in the organ of the Central Power, as the very truth of political economy, and the great groundwork of party faith, with sundry admonitions that its support or repudiation would mark the true from the false believer. It is pressed upon Congress-and after various struggles between the friends of Protos tion and its enemies-the act of 1842 is repealed, and the act of 1846 is enacted, by the casting vote of the Vice President. During all this time the mouthpiece of the party a Washington is loud in its declaration of the recreant thembers of its party; and zealous in its support of the new law. The President and his cabinet, and organ finally declared the Tariff act of 1846 the true policy this determination stat shudowed dorth, the press in Pennsylvania and the classes afrea-

maintain a position of great and almost uncontrollable authority in the land. The press of the same political bias feels it self constrained to dopt its views because a difference of opinion in the diad to divisions and distractions; the office holder bows to its behester beganse in its columns he views; the reflected mind of the earth are linkabiled by men of complection different from ours, and from the pretexts urged to divisions power; the office hunter submits to its mandates with a gentle and quiet ease, because he feels that different ease, who placed the munt he east for the ease of the ease of the east for the ease of the e

we find our hearts enlarged with kindress and benevolence towards men of all condiwe find our hearts enlarged with kindress the extensive terratories bounded by the Ohio, and the benevolence towards men of all conditions the Mississippi, Canada and the lakes, and the period extraordinatily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to prohibit the migration of servile persons after the year eighteen hundred and eight is expressly recognized, thous there to be found in the statute book a single instance of the admission of a territory to the rank of a dimission of a territory to the rank of a manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substaintal proof of our gratitude.

It. And whereas the condition of those persons, who have been heretofore denomiated Negro and Molatto slaves, has been a tended with circumstances, which not only

deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled, but has that they were by nature entitled, but has cast-thenre in the deepest afflictions, by an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them whereout they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render that services to society which they nopes, have no teasonable includement to render that service to society, which they otherwise might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of

to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain, the the Resided Sc.

Here, my tiends, you have the truth as spoken by our fathers. No human limbs are to be bound with the heart destroying and terrible chain of slavery. No human laws shall be, passed to inflict upon human beings that bondage which rends the degrest ties of life—separates the father and the son —the mother and the helpless offspring— that tears the flesh, wounds and annihilates the spirit, breaks the heart and destroys the miniorial soul. I love Pennsylvania for that glorious act of proud and manly virtue and independence. There the voice was cleardecided—strong in tayour of human rights, nd the act corresponded with the declaration They made use of no honied phrases, no softened tones, to gild the monster slavery. They examined him in his naked deformity and spoke his non-existence in this land of Freemen. The same spirit animated our Statesmen in the support of the ordinance of 1787, now more commonly known as the Wilnot Proviso. The same pure spirit continued to fill the hearts of our people at a later day; for on the question of the admission of Missouri, the following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The language of his preamble and resolution expressed so this peam of and resolution expresses so fully (said Governor J) his own views on this subject, that he would read it. (Here, Governor J. having become somewhat hourse, requested Mr. Franklin to read the resolution referred to.) It is in the tollowing words:

Resolutions relative to preventing the introduc-

tion of Slavery into new States. The Senate and House of Representatives vidual states to express their opinions upon all public measures proposed in the Congress of the Union, are aware that its usefulness must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that the right ought not to be resorted to upon trivial subjects or unimportant occasions, but they are also persuaded that there are moments when the neglect to exercise

t would be a dereliction of public duty. Such an occasion as in their judgment demunds the frank expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania is now presented. A measure was ardently supported in the last Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnessly urged during the existing session of that body, which has a palpable tendency to impair the political relaons of the several States, which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the presen to mar the social nappiness of the present and future generations, which, if adopted would impode the maich of humanity and freedom through the world, and would affix and perpetuate an odious statt upon the preent race; a measure, in brief poses to sprend the crimes and cruelties of slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to

When measures of this character are seionsly advocated in the republican Congress of America in the nineteenth century; the several States hare minvoked by the which they own to the Deity, by the venes-ration which they entertain for the memory, lot thet founders of the republic, and by a this determinant in Pennsylvania and the classes already ration which the republic, and by a present of the founders of the republic, and by a principle of the founders of the republic, and by a principle of tender regarding posterity to protest against free Tradgand against the policy of protect its adoption, to refuse to covenant with circuit tion so long and satisfully maintained by the lands limit therrings of an evil that already peoples. In this instance my tellow citizens hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the Union.

tion to allicand that it become the notate of trained in Sectioner, seventeen hondred counteract his mercies. We esteem it a perculiar plessing granted to us, that we are fitths of the slaves in the states then existing enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by remitting, as much as possible, the scrows of those, who have here intended to embrace regions at that time held by a loriegh power on the lived in undeserved bondage, and should be represented in Congress of which, by the assumed althority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual legal-relations of Great Britain, no effectual legal-relations of the counter of experience, from those marrow that body unanimously declared that slavery prejudices and partialities we had imbibed or involuntary servitude should not exist in the states then existence in the congress of that day to confine human bondage within its ancient home, that on the thirteenth of the states and partialities we had imbibed or involuntary servitude should not exist in the states then existence in the congress, could not have been intended to embrace regions at that the day to confine human bondage within its ancient home, that on the thirteenth of the day of confine human bondage within the states then existing and call the states there existing the counter of the contrary, so any the contrary so any the contrary. the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio. admission of a territory to the rank of a state, in which Congress have have not adhered to the right vested in them by the constitution, to stipulate with the territory upor the conditions of such admission.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvama therefore cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and en-lightened policy pursued, not only by the ilinstrious Congress of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, but by their successors without exception; they are persuaded to open the tertile regions of the west to a servile race, would tend to increase their numers beyond all past example, would open a hers beyond all past example, would open a low-cand steady market for the lawless venders of human flesh, would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character useless and upon the American character useless and

unavailing.

Under these convictions, and in the full bersuasion that upon this topic there is but ne opinion in Pennsylvania.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvama, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to vote against the admission of any territory as a state into the union, unless "the further as a state into the union, times the introduction of slavery or involuntary servi-tude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly con-victed, shall be prohibited, and all, children born within the said territory after its admis-sion as a state, shall, he free, but may be

held to servitude until the age of twenty-five Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and Resolution to be transmitted to each of the Senators and Repesentatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. ISAAC WEAVER, Speaker of the Senate. Approved—the twenty-second day of De-cember, one thousand, eight hundred and

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

That, my fellow-citizens, is the language of freemen, and in that tone should every citizen proclaim his love of human liberty and hatted of tyranny and oppression. The great and good men of that age, left indigmant and shuddered at the thought of plantof the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jug the foot-prints of Slavery over the vast formed by a bountiful God, with every imagmable capacity for the comfort of his creatures and the enjoyment of life. To permit this land, flowing as it were with " milk and honey," to be made the abode of the toil-worn victim of human laws and human passions, was asking from our fathers a surrender

of a righteous principle which they most

indignantly relused to grant, and bence these resolutions. tion of Slavery into territory to be acquired from Mexico. Lessolutions approving the Wilmot Proviso received nearly the unanimous support of that Legislature. In these various acts of our public bodies and in these sentiments of our leading statesmen, toge-gether with many others that might be added we have an uniform, steady and determined hostility upon the part of our citizens to exlend the evils of slavery. But mark the change! Certain moves are making upon he political chess board; the Southern branch of the so-called democracy must have some explicit demogration, of the MAVI mot Pro-Winted and instructions, a sinustry policy; is pursued by other journals of the party lip its state, and the same principle of opposition to selvery extension, which had characterized, the men, and moseures of Poursylvania for more than half a contury is progressional as deliberate treason to the Union of Received of March 18 of the Christian o

NUM. I.

different in this respect from the policy of all our first Prexidents was the conduct of the present Executive. In relation to the necessity of this war there was a variety of opinions held by men of all parties and of all seets, these differences doubtlessly honestly and truly entertained by their advocates. Was an effort made in this case to convince the reasons of men, to better their means of knowledge, to conciliate conflicting views, to harmonize and unite the country upon the the all important question of a foreign war, the first in, which our country, had engaged? No—the mild and gentle means of a persuasive character were abandoned,

engaged? No—the mild and gentle means of a persuasive character were abandoned, and the iron-souled organ, in its hatted of free thought and free discussion; and its determination to command and he obeyed, issues forth the decree that he who doubts the propriety of the war (however faithfully he may have sustained it during its prothe propriety of the war (however faithfully he may have sustained it during its progress,) is to be pronounced a moral traitor and as lending aid and comfort to the enemy, and if my remembrance serves me rightly, the President of the United States stoops to endorse officially this detestable dogma.—Now, without intending to say a word upon the question of the war, whether it was right or wrong, in its inception, permit me to ask this people, where would the sanction of this doctrine lead us. If the free expression of honestly entertained opinions, in a land of free speech and a free press is to be proscribed by the agents, whose acts are under scribed by the agents, whose acts are under consideration, as treason to the country; if the doctrine that the President's conduct is not to be reviewed under the severe penalty of stamping with the infamy of a traitor's name the individual dating to criticise his actions, then our liberty 'of speech is gone. Fix, in the popular mind, the idea that all censure and discussion of the acts of their servings are traited. servants are treasonable practices, and while the race of flutterers to power may increase, the number of its accusers and honorable opponents will be small indeed. There is no tyranny in any land more cruel than this spirit. That in this land of proud pre-emi-nence for its devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty and toleration, such detestable doctrines can find advocates and supporters, may well fill us with aston

But again—the doctine is broadly mainained that the wishes and desires of the people, as expressed by their representatives, shall not be carried into effect, it the policy of the measure fails to these the approbation of the President. Even should the various measure of attempting to control popular teal. means of attempting to control popular feeling by the patronage of the central power, its organ, its hangers on and expectants, its platforms and conventions; should all these fail, then, as a last resort, the Kingly prerogive of the Veto is called into existence and the wid of the majority of the people, in a democratic government, is prostrated and defeated by the act of one man, whose actions cannot be condemned unless at the risk of party denonciation and proscription.

Having expressed his views as fully on this part of the subject as their panences would perind, he left that he had discharged

would permit, he let that he had discharged a duty in warning his fellow citizens against the encroachments of this dangerous power. He knew that the spirit of the fathers of the constitution and the authors of the resolutions of 1798, would lend their influence to sustain his position, if such spirits mingle in the conhis position, if such spartis mingle in the con-flicts of this tatherland. To the people be-long the task of overturning and destroying this overshadowing central power, and from the signs of the times there appears to be little doubt of the yerdict being rendered in behalf of the cause of right and true democ-racy. But there are other questions of great moment, the settlement of which may also depend upon the result of the coming elec-tion. A fair and reasonably Protective Ta-riff is so essential to the wellare of the citizens of this Commonwealth, that he could zens of this Commonwealth, that he could not retrain from the expression of a few words in its defence, particularly in relation to its effects upon the revenues of the Commonwealth. The general discussion of the the question of a protective Tariff he would leave to his triend, the Hon. James Pollock, who understood it much better than himself, having ably defended its provisions for years nue again the spirit of the ordinance of in the National Congress. It is a melancholy truth, that the citizensol this Common wealth tion of Slavery into particular to be introduction of Slavery into particular to the control of Slavery into her revenues, and the varied and annoying tax laws—the payment of her annual liabilities could scarcely be met by the State. In this condition of our financial affairs, he would ask it it were good policy to adopt any system that would lessen the reve-nues of the State—yet such he was bound to declare would be the effect of the continued existence of the present Tariff lays.

The protection afforded to our domestic inthetry had built up, large, iron manufactories
in different sections of the State. These retruiting the raw material, and merchandize to explicit denunciation, of the NATIMAL To Jurica the may material and merchandize to viso" and the ordinance of 1787. The carry on their operations—this raw material central organ commences the battle by bitter and merchandize, as well as the article mandard organ commences the battle by bitter and merchandized, were carried, upon our public Aviltuoi and his Proviso. A similar policy improvements and made up a large proports pursued by other journals of the party in tion of the governors. Under the present Is pursued by other journals of the party in the state, and the same principle of opposition to slavery extension, which had characterized the men, and monentes of Pennsylvania for more than half a continy is processed as deliberate treason to the Union and the denominatory tone of the central or, and hid its infiliated papers operated upon the minde of the party, that has winter the same resolution laited to receive an upon the sine receive to the receive and the receive to the rece