# A. S. Congress.

#### SPEECH of THADDEUS STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, on the 20th of February, 1850, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the refer ence of the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said: Mr. Chairman : I do not know that I should have troubled the committee at this time, could I see any reasonable prospect that the House would devote its time to practical leg But for a considerable time alte our meeting, the organization of the House was obstructed; and since organized, a large portion of its time has has been occupied by speeches on the subject of slavery, mostly by Southern gentlemen, when no practica question, to which they could apply, was before the committee. There was no doubt a well-defined object in this, partly to intim idate Congress, and parily to occupy its time so that no legislation could be matured obnoxious to southern gentlemen. Indeed we are not left to conjecture on this point-(Mr. Clingman,) who was selected to open the debate in behalf of human bondage, disthe debate in behalt of human bondage, dis-tinctly notified us, that unless Congress, as a condition precedent, submitted to settle the slavery question, according to Southern de-mands, there should be no legislation, even to the passage of the ordinary appropriation bills necessary to sustain the Government; and that such measures would not be obstruc-ted by measures would not be obstructed by meeting them in manly debate, and voting on their merits; but by incessantly calling the yeas and nays, on repeated and frivolous motions to adjourn; until the end of the session. Sir, I doubt not that before he creasin ventured on so high a threat, he had full assurances from a sufficient number of Souther gentlemen to carry it into effect. For, if he had made it upon his own bare authority, i wrough would degenerate into contemptible gasco ade, which I am sure that discreet gentleman would not indulge in. The scene of last Monday in this house fully sustained him, and showed that they had the will and the

power to execute it. Here, then, we have a well-defined and palpable conspiracy of Southern members combined to stop the supplies necessary to the evistence of the Government, discoganize and dissolve it, until the bands that bind the Union together are severed, and as a gentleman early in the sersion desired, "discord reigns." Well might the gentleman anticipate that the country and posterity would pronounce this treason, rank treason against the nation ! Sir. I doubt if there is another legislative body in the world where such a sedition would not be followed by prosecu tion and punishment. France exiled members of her Assembly for a similar offence. But in this glorious country, where nearly two thirds of the people are free, we can say anything within these walls or beyond them with impunity, unless it be to agitate in favor of human liberty-that is

aggression. Let us inquire, what is the grave offence, the mighty wrong, which can justify a threat big with such portentous consequences?-The refusal of Congress to propagate or to establish a doubtful or even an admitted good in the Territories would surely he no cause of rebellion and revolution-much less would the refusal to extend an evil, an ac-mitted evil, an unmitigated wrong. Will an intelligent and free posterity believe it when impartial history records that the only cause for this high threat was the apprehension that the Congress of this free Republic would not propagate, nor permit to be propagated, the institution of human slavery into her vast Territories now free? Yet such is the simple fact. It is proper, then, to inquire whe-ther the thing sought to be forced upon the Territories at the risk of treason and rebellion be a good or an evil. It think it is a great evil which ought to be interdicted; that we should oppose it as statesmen, as philanthropists, and as moralists, not withstanbilanthropists, and as moralists, notwithistan-ding the extraordinary position taken by the gentleman: from Alabama (Mr. Hilliard) to the contrary.

While I thus announce my unchangeable hostility to slavery in every form, and in every place, I also avow my determination to stand by all the compromises of the Con-statution, and carry them into faithful effect. Some of those compromises I greatly dis-like; and were they now open for consideration, they should never receive my assent. But I find them in a constitution for difficult times, and I would not disturb them.

By those compromises. Congress has no ower over slavery in the States. I greatly.

it was not from personal observation. He it was not from personal observation. He would not certainly draw on his imagination in matters of fact. I suppose he must have been misled by the most miserable of sophists and most take of chroniclers. Ell-liantit ttal, by nature, Virginia has capa-billifies equals it not superior; to any State in the Union. She has a delightiol climate; a naturally feitile soil. She is intersected, as than the free States, I know not I am sure In my judgment, not only the slave States, bu

the will of the rules. Despotism does not de-pond upon the number of the rulers, or the num-ber of the subjects. It may have one ruler, or many. Rome was a despotism under Nero; so she was under the triumvirate. Athens was a aturally feitile soil. She is intersected, as was said by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly,) by the noblest rivers. Her hills rals and covered with valuable timber. She has the finest water, I believe, in the nation, in the very heart of her State; and her her-bors are among the best in the world. At the time of the aloption of the Constitution she was the most powerful State—her popu-lation was double that of New, York. It was the boast of her statesmen that the was amalier the lation was double into of New York. It was the triumvirs each demanded his victures. The the boast of her statesmen that the was mailer the number of subjects in proportion to prima. Interpreter pares. What is she now? They the try and the more cruel the oppression, be-population of New York is more itan dou-tion the statesmen will show near-ble--I think the next census will show near-ly treble hers. Her land, cultivated by inwilling hands, is unproductive. Travel through the adjoining States of Ohio and and four millions of subjects. and four millions of subjects. The rulers and the ruled are of all colored Pennsylvania, and you will see that the land es more than double as much as the

from the clear white of the Caucasian tribes to the swarthy Ethiopian. The former, by cour-tesy, are all called white, the latter black. In ame kind of land in Virginia. In the free States new towns are everywhere springing up and thriving; smiling habitations are within hail of each other; the whole country this government the subject has no right, so-cial, political or personal. He has no voice in the laws which govern him. He can hold no property. His very wife and children are not his. His labor is another's. He, and all that is dotted with school-houses and churches almost within sight of each other; and, except under peculiar circumstances, their his. His labor is another's. He, and all that appertain to him, are the absolute property of his rulers. He is governed, bought, sold, pun-ished, executed, by haws to which he never, gave his assent, and by rulers whom he never, chose. He is not a serf, merely, with half the rights of men like the subjects of depotic Bus-sia; but a naked slave, stripped of every-right which God and nature gave, and which the high spirit of. our revolution declared inalienable-which he himself could not surrender, and which man could not take from hum. Is he not then manufacture and mechanic arts furnish luarative employment to all their people; and their population is steadily and rapidly in-Turn again to Virginia. scarcely a new town, except at one or two points, within her whole borders. Her antient villages wear the appearance of mourn ful decay. Her minerals and timber are un Her noble water is but partially occupied. Her fine harbors are without man could not take from him. Is he not the

bips, except from other porst; and her sea-port towns are without commerce, and falling to decay. Ask yourself the cause, sir, and I will able the answer. It is essential to the existence of republics the subject of despotic sway? The not then the subject of despotic sway? The slaves of Athens and of Rome were free in comparison. They had some rights-- could acquire some property, could choose their own masters, and purchase their own freedom; and when free could rise in social and political life. The slaves of A merica then, in , under the most that education should be generally diffused among the people. Slavery prevents this .-The slaves of America then lie under the more absolute and grinding despotism that the world ever saw. But, who are the despots? The Rich men employ private tutors, or send their children abroad. But the children of rulers of the country—the sovereign people !— Not merely the slave-holder who cracks the lash. He is but the instrument in the hands of despotism. That despotism is the govern-ment of the slave States; and the United States, the people generally cannot be educated without the instrumentality of district schools. In slave States, where the plantations are large, the white population is too sparse to maintain them. Besides there is another consisting of all its rulers all the free citizens. Do not look upon this as a paradox, because you and 1, and the sixteen millions of rulers fatal obstacle to them in the aversion of the rich to associate with the poor. The poor white laborer's children could never be perare free. The rulers of every despotism are free. Nicholas, of Russia, is free. The grand Sultan of Turkey is free. The butcher of Aumitted to mingle in the same schools and sit upon the same benches with the rich man's

upon the same benches with the rich man's sons. That would be offensives: Slavery enfeebles a nation in war as well as in peace. It is impossible that a nation of masters & slaves can be as powerful and formidable either in offensive or defensive tion of the population must remain at home to prevent the rebellion of these who are constantly in a state of latent rebellion with their oppressors. I know, sir, we have haad a most alarming description of the provess of the South. We have heard their cannon roar: seen their bayonets briefle. The ard the

Are we not then despots — despots up to a soft a south and and god abhors? The south we have heard their cannon roar: seen their bayonets bratle; heard their cannon roar: seen their bayonets bratle; heard their their bowie knives gies m within this hall, in the vivid picture of the terrible gentleman from North Catolina, (Mr. Clingman.) We have often been modestly reminded of the "blood and treasure, and the gallantry of the blood and treasure, and the gallantry of the south." This I do not dispute. I and proud to admit that she has furnished many gallant sone, whose names will adorn the bright-iss in furnishing most of the men who have borne the official burdens of the government. both in the civil and military list. I know, too, that she has furnished the kind of men for our armies who are, apt to be distinguished whang reat daeds are done. For it is only the officers and commanders of armies who live in the victories are unknown to fame. Their birth-place is not sought for; their graves are undis-tinguished. And the South has always fur-nished officers for our army; Presidents for the Republic; most of our foreign ambasadors; heads of departments; chiefs of bureaus; and sometimes, in her proud humity, has consen-ted that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of curk whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who are drawn the common soldiery, the men who hard that the with the the interso of the place of whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who are drawn the common soldiery, the men who hard that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of curk whence are drawn the common soldiery, the men who are drawn the common soldiery the place of a drawn the cortery bergen drawn the sof ted that the younger sons of her dilapidated houses should monopolize the places of clerks and messengers to the government. But whence and messengers to the government. But whence rule, are drawn the common soldiery, the men who peril their lives, and win victories for your found within her borders, if they happen to be

Jereld & Capositor

to propose.

to 42!

Russia.

# from the Harrisburg Telegraph, was reported to the Senate on Thursday last, by Mr. Packers chairman of that committee. The Te legraph understands it to be a compromise bill between the members of the committee, which contains

CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1850 Notice.

The relations, or friends, of Wm. S. Masar-DER, late a "gunners mate" on board the U. S. hip Ohio, who died in San Francisco, U. C. 26th September 1849, can receive some infor-mation which may be beneficial to them, by applying to the editor of the Carlisle Herald. protest against it most decidedly. Cur nberland county wants but little of the necess ary number of taxables to entitle her to two ? Representatives, but still she would rather have her POur thanks are due to the Hon large surplus entirely wasted and send one Wm. H. Seward, U. S. Senator from New member alone, than be incorporated it 1 such a York, and to J. W. Moorehead, Esq. Clerk district as the committee has cut out. Such a in the U. S. House of Representatives, for district as Camberland, Perry and Juniata is public documents. Also to A. K. Cornyn, not only unnatural and awkward, but will prove both inconvenient and expensive in the 3 holding Esq., of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for a of elections, party meetings, &c. A river sep

copy of his able speech on the election of arates Juniata and Perry, and a moun stain in-Judges, and to Messrs. Scouller and Church, terposes between Cumberland and thein both -of the House, for public documents. The people of the three counties are 1 out little

Mr. Stevens's Speech. known to each other, and their interce surse and communication is but slight. We repe at there-Our readers will thank us, we are sure, for fore that the people of Cumberland co anty are so promptly laying before them the speech of opposed to such a district, for Repres entatives, Thaddeus Stevens, delivered in the United and we hope our members will have the bill a States House of Representatives, on Wednesmended so as to leave Cumberland county a day last. It will be read with a thrilling sonsingle district. At least we protor this, even sation by all. Mr. Stevens always speaks with a large loss of representation, at a neither boldly and powerfully, but his present effort is the Whig or Locofoco committee seem , disposed remarkable for vigor, point and brilliancy. Its to treat us justly. delivery, we learn caused a marked sensation in Senate.

the House. The Southern members are not Districts. Senators accustomed to such "freedom of speech." 1. City of Philadelphia County of Philadelphia, Latest from Washington. Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, .The debate on the Slavery question was re-Berks, Bucks, Lancaster. Dauphin and Lebanon 9. Northampton and Lebanon, 10. Franklin and Adams, York,
 York,
 Cumborland, Perry and Juniata,
 Northumberland, Union and Mifflit I,
 Lycoming, Sollivan, Clinton & Cantre, power over it! "Circumstances would occur before Saturday," but what the secret machi-terior are he did not reveal. Mr. Clemens 15. Luzerne and Columbia, 16. Bradford, Susquebanna and Wyom ing, 17. Tioga,Potter, McKean, Elk & Jeffer son, 17. Tioga,Potter, McKean, Elk & Jeffer son, 18. Bradford, Clarion & Vong ngo, nations are he did not reveal. Mr. Glemens also declared that "if this discussion continued two weeks longer it would not be in the power of man to save the Union!" (May be, it will be in the power of old Buena Vista to save the 23. Somerset and Bedford, 24. Index and Bedford, 25. Washington and Greène, 24. July 10. Somerset and Bedford, Union or hang some of the traitors, however!) 24. Indiana and Arn strong After some debate the Senate postponed the further consideration of Mr. Foote's proposition 27. Carbon, Wayne, Monroe and Pike.

33 House of Representative :8. Philadelphia city, 4 Mifflin, "county, 11 Columbia & Sul liv'n, Delaware, 1 Lyco'g, Clin'n, 1 'ot'r, 2 3 Bradford, 2 Chester, Montgomery, 3 Tioga, verks, 4 Centre, Lehigh and Carbon, 2 Clearfield & Jeffe r'n, Northampton, 2 Somerset Wayne. 3 Warren, M'Kean, Elk. Wayne, Monroe and Pike, Westmor & Filly's 2 Greenc, 2 Washingto Schuylkill, Luzerne, 2 Susq. and Wyoming,2 Allegheny, Butler & Lawrer Lancaster, 1 Armstrong, Lebanon, RARVER, The workmen on one of the contracts on the Dauphin York and Cumberland railroad, in the neigh. Cumberland, Per. } 3 Indiana, bothood of York Haven, were in a riolous Adams, Clarion. 1 Venaugo, 1 2 Crawford and Mer cer.3 state during last week. The York Demo- York, orat says, the contractors, alter drawing their Franklin,

month's estimate, absconded, leaving their Bedford, workmen and other debts unpaid. The Huntingdon, Sheriff, in attempting to make a levy upon Northumberland. At the next election, two Whig district s and the remaining property, was attacked by the enraged workmen, but fortunately, being in one Locofoco, will lose each a Senator fo r one possession of a fleet horse, made his escape year. The Whig districts are Allegheny / and, Westmoreland and Fayette.

The Wilmot Proviso is a humbug, and Col. Page's Opinion.

# Mr. Clay on Slavery.

bly allow that where a man honestly

I onarrel with

ges his opinion, it is from an internal con-viction of the error of that opinion, the diffi-

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Another Apportionment Bill.

The following apportionment bill, as we learn

a majority of Whigs. If so we think the Whig

majority must have compromised with their

eyes shut, or must have placed an extra ordinary

degree of confidence in their chairman, who is

As for the district they have made for as we

one of the most cunning of politicians.

The Disunion Convention Ins the deeply interesting debate which It is said that not a single delegate will go took place in the Senate on Wednesday last, from Kentucky to the Nashville Disunion. that memorable debate in which the Southern Convention. It is also binted in some quarchivalry virtually excommunicated General ters that it is not improbable the citizens of Cass, dotwithstanding his pathetic exclama. Nashvile will not permit the Convention to be tion that he had "sacrificed his polying I po-sition" to them—the gravinta and the formation of the mistakeable hunt to had their commenter an unsition" to them-the garrulous St mistakeable hint to hold their Convention Mississippi reproached Mr. Clay with having somewhere else, been, "in the earlier days of young and

#### Wilmot at Home,

blooming manhood betrayed into some gross but rather fantastical ideas in relation to sla-Hon. David Wilmot is sustained by his very," which, as he asserted, had since con. onstituents in his steadfast relusal to suptrolled his public conduct. From the eloport Cobb for speaker or Forney for Clerk .--quent reply of the venerable Sage of Ash-A County Convention of the party? in Bradland, we extract the following noble passage: ford County was held at Towanda on the 5th, The honorable Senator has chosen to go to elect delegates to the next Loco-Foco Con-The nonorable Senator has chosen to go back for a term of filty years. I do not know that there is any great merit in uniformity or consistency on the part of public servants... There is one advantage in it, which I will state. If a man is uniform in his conduct, it vention, when resolutions thoroughly approving Mr. Wilmot's course and condemning his assailants were passed by a vote of 46 10 5.

The Locofocos of Crawford coun-

can always be inferred, if any new case exigency arises, where he will be; but if I is perpetually vacillating, no matter what may be the motives for the change of his coudact, it is impossible to place him. Aly have adopted resolutions in County convention in favor of the Wilmot proviso. though, as an abstract truth, we may possi

# New Advertisements.

#### 20 Dollars Reward!

culty is in making markind believe in his sincerity for having done it. I therefore LOST.—On my way from Petersburg, Adams county to Carlisle, on yesterday. I lost a oundle of papers, containing several Deede of lands of importance. The person who may find them and return them to me, shall re-ceive the above reward of twenty dollars. GEORGE EGE. think it better, as a general rule for public men, that they should never change thei opinion unless on palpable evidence, which all mankind consider as plain. I have made no change. From the ear-

liest moment when I could consider the in-Carlisle, Feb. 24, 1850. stitution of slavery, I have held, and I have said, from that day down to the present.

#### PATENT WASHING.

again and again, and I shall go to the grave with the opinion, that it is an evil, a moral TEACHES how to accomplish a large fam-TEACHES how to accomplish a large fam-ily wash in the course of one or two hours, at an expense of less thangeix courts. Requires no rubbing, no machine and no previous knowl-edge, no extra washing utensils, and may be used by a parson of the meanest capacity. The material is cheaper than soap, may be obtained every where, and is not composed of any acid, turpentine, camphene, or anysubstance of dis-agreeable odor or injurious qualities either to the person using it or the linen on which it is employed. Warranted not to injurg the most delicate fabric. The propriotor is confident that a trial will convince the most sceptical. CERTIFICATE. and political evil, and that it is a, wrong as it respects those who are subject to the inst tution of slavery. These are my opinions.no man for holding contrary opinions, and it is perfectly true that in my own State, about this time last year, I addressed a letter to a friend, in which I suggested these opinions, and sketched out what appeared to me might be a practicable plan for the gradual emancipation of slavery in Kentucky. That letter I chose to put on record. I knew at the moment when I wrote

CERTIFICATE.

that letter at New Orleans, as well as I know that this moment, that a majority of the people of Kentucky would not adopt my scheme, or probably any project whatever of gradual emancipation. Perfectly well did I know it; but, sir, I was anxious that, if any one of my 'posterity, or any human being who comes alter me, should have occasion to look into my sentiments and ascertain what they were on this great question of slavery, to put them on record there; and ineffectual as I saw the project would be I telt it wasa duty which I owed to myself, to truth, to my country, and to my God, to record my senti-ments.

more than half the labor of washing in the ordinary manner, saves material and cleanses line or perfectly. The truth the result so entirely corresponds with the recommendation that no one regreta purchasing one of his rece ipts.
 David Cooklin, David Weaver, David Brandt, Wm P Reigel Frederick Welty, James J Moore, David Brandt, Reference may also be had to Mr David Martin, of the Mansion House Hotel, and to Mr Mitchel McCleltan, in Carlisle, who will testify to its merits.

Mitcher Account, in Section 2015 and 20 Feb. 26, 1850.- Voluntegr & Democrat copy.

#### Merchant Mill For Rent, AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

THE Valuable Merchant Mill at. the Carlisle Iron Works, will be offered for rent at public vendue or outery, on the premises, on Sa-turday the 9th day of March 1850. PETER F EGE.

Carlisle Iron Works, Feb. 27, 1850 Estate of E. Bosserman, dec'd

Estate of E. Bosserman, dec'd LETTERS of Administration, de bouis non, with the will nunexed, on the estate of E. Bosetanan, late of Carlisle, Cumberland coun-ty, decd, have been issued in due form of law to the subscriber. living in Newport, Perry county, Fa. All persons indebted to said es-tate are required to make isumediate payment, and those having claims to present them for estillament to settlement to

J W BOSSERMAN, Adm'r. Feb. 26, 1850.

Estate Natice.

mente Troubles of the Democracy. An animated contest is now going on throughout the State in the ranks of the Democracy, relative to the appointment of delgates to the State Convention in May to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The belligerents are divided into two factions-the Cameron faction and the Miller-faction-alias the Protective Tariff Democrats and the Old Hunkers'or Free Traders-The contest is an amusing one, and is con

ducted in some counties with great zeal and warmth. The Harrisburg Intelligencer given the following account of the election of del gates in Dauphin county. That paper says : "The battle came off in this county on "The patie came on in the county on Monday last and resulted in the complete overhrow of the Miller faction; though they batiled with a courage and desperation wor-thy a better cause. The contest first com-menced on Saturday in the election of dele-100 attended with great "noise and confusion," and no inconsiderable number of broken heads and bloody noises. The North Ward, in which Mr. Miller himself resides, was carried triumphantly by the Cameron men,

and was the cause of much rejucing on one side, and great chagrin and mortification on the other. The victorious party were char-ged with cheating and resorting to all sorts of base and unfoir means to compare the eans to accomplis their object; but that's all moonshine. They only imported about one hundred raw Irish-men from the railroad in York and Cumbermeeting of locofoco dough-faces, on Friday land counties, and sure wer'nt they all fin rate Democrate, and had're they all a right to vote? The deleated party were only mad because they could not get their votes. 'When the Convention met on Monday the Boyer of the Democrat, the "enthusis stic" fight was fenewed. It was marked by the greatest disorder, and resulted in breaking "In the course of his remarks, Col. Page up the Convention in a perfect row-or rath took occasion to allude to the Free Soil res. or in the withdrawal of all the Miller men in a body, to the number of eighteen delegates.last year. He spoke of the convention as vention adjourned. The Keystone we observe, does not pub-lish the proceedings of the convention or even notice it all; and the Union says not a vention adjourned. word of the confusion that prevailed, and the withdrawal of the Miller men. They are treating their party unlaidy in hot giving them correct information. The facts as we state them are true."

to yesterday. Mr. Webster it is said has a plan 28. Fayette and Westmoreland In the House, the memorial of the Conven tion of New Mexico was referred to the Committee on Territories by the decided vote of 134

sumed in the Senate on Monday, with renewed spirit. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, again urged his proposition for the appointment of a committee to report a plan for settling the whole question, and caused somewhat of a sensation by declaring that if the question was not settled before a week Congress would lose all further

regret that it is so; for if it were within our legitimate control, I would go, regardless of all threats, for some just, safe and certain means for its final extinction. But /I know of no one who claims the right, or desires to touch it within the States. Yet when we come to form governments for territories a quired long since the formation of the Con stitution, and to admit new States, whose only claim for admission depends on the will of Congress, we are bound so to dis charge that duty as shall best contribute to the prosperity, the power, the permanency, and the glory of this nation. Does slavery o either of these ! Is it not rath contrib er subversive of them all? Let us first view the low light of political economy.

That nation, I suppose, is always the most prosperous, all other things being equal, that has the most industrious, and the largest number of the producing classes. Those who merely consume the fruits of the earth add nothing to the strength or wealth of nation. Slave countries never can have large number of industrious freemen. Slave holders form an untitled aristooracy, with numerous dependants. Individuals appro Priate large tracts of territories to themselves, and thus prevent it from being thickly set tled by freemen. Their laborers having no ambition to gratify, no love of gain to stimulate them, no parental feelings to impel them to action, are idle and wastelul. When the lash is the only stimulant, the spirit of man

revolts from labor. That republic must be feeble, both in peace and war, that has not an infelligedt and industrious yeomanry, equally removed from luxury and from poverty. The middling classes whe own the soil, and work it will classes whe own the soil, and work it with their own hands, are the main support of every free government. Despotism may be powerful, and long sustained by a mixed conlation of series and nobles. But free population of serie and noores. But iree representative republics, that rely upon the voluntary action. of the people, never can.— Under such governments, those who detend and support the country, must have a stake in the soil : must have interests to protect and rights to defend. Slave countries never can have such a yet

manry; never can have a body of small pro-prietors who own the soil and till it with their own hands, and sit down in conscious independence under their own vine and fig There is no sound connecting link be tree. tween the aristocrat and slave. True, there is a classiof human beings between but they are the most worthless and misera-ble of mankind. The poor while laborer is the scorn of the slave himself. For there labor always degrades the laborer. The had a laborer. The white paceple who work with their hands are ranked with the other laborers-the slaves. They are excluded from the society of the society of the right. Their associates, if thy-where, are with the colored population.--They leet that they are degraded and despi-sed; and their minds and conduct generally conform to their ordination. conform to their condition, The soil occupied by slavery is much les productive than a similar soil occupied by freemen. Men. who are to receive none of the wages of their labor do not care to multiply its fruits, Sloth, negligence, improvidence, are the consequences. The land be ing reglected, becomes poor and barren; as i to becomes oxhausted, it is thrown out as w aste: for. slave labor never renovates "if wasse, ice, buye hoor never renovates its strength to This applies particularly to agri-oultinal States., Take Virginia, the favorite example for the South, which has been ac friumphanily, referred, to by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman.)-Whence he drew his facts that she was more prosperous, more populous and richer,

Represented to provide the second

and messengers to the government. But whence are drawn the common soldnery, the men whon found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be found within her borders, if they happen to be with a dwell the in able to test the sector of danger. The present Secondary of the sector of danger.
"According to the proteits which has long prevailed, the great majority of enlistments is made in the northern Atlantic cities and the adjacent interior tooms, where the review?"
Yes, sir, our northern freemen have always filed the ranks of the regular army. The south means and south-wester ende up to extreme resistance! Is this the place to use threat instead of the souther and south-wester dimates to fight the frontier battles, and while word is to take command of our troops and load them oscience on the base spread, and although it will render the whole body leprous and loath south wester. The besoner the patient is convinced of this, the soner the will precure the healing operation. The learned and able gentleman from Virigina, (Mr. Mxaxp.] in a pampliet which ther and, whole camp of the souther and and be gentleman from Virgina, (Mr. Mxaxp.] in a pampliet which ther any. "Wirginia has a slawe population of the representives of the states the same view of it he anglish, what does it mean? That Virigina (Mr. Mxaxp.] in a pampliet which ther any. "Wirginia has a slawe population of the regular and indig among the stuff, no the and the second of the r

He says, "Virginia has a slave population of near half a million, whose value is chiefly de-pendent on Southern demand." Let us pause "moment over this humiliating confession. In

plain English, what does it mean ? That Vir ginia is now only fit to be the breeder, not the employer of slaves. That she is reduced to the employer of slaves. And she is reduced to the condition that her proud chivalry are compej-led to turn slave-traders for a, livelihood 1 In-stead of attempting to renovate the soil, and by their own honest labor compeling the earth to. yield her abundance; instead of seeking for the best breed of cattle and horses to feed on her bills and valleys, and fertilize the land, the sons of that great state must devolt their time to so-lecting, and grooming the meat large average.

best breed of cattle and horses to feed on her bills and valley, and for lims, the lend, the same lecting and grooming the most lary area and the most fruitful venotes, to supply the sizes barracoons of the South ! And the learned genteman pulticitely lamonis that the profile of this genteel traffic will be greatly lessend by the otromscription of alavery! This is his platre, not mine. The same gentieman says in the same speech "If we intend to submit to the policy of confirms" the states within their present limits, we should commence forthwith the work of greadul area chifden." The sloquent genteman from Alabama, the trans descript to resist the intend to submit to the policy of confirms to resist the intend to submit to the policy of confirms to resist the intend to submit to the policy of confirms for our obtifers." The sloquent genteman from Alabama, the trans of the some chifden." The sloquent genteman from Alabama, the transple, wipe out the same of the legitimate restriction of alavery. The notice is intendiction of the spread like of the science within the same speech institutions." Yes it this admited regult, is to resist the intendiction of the spread like to the science have been developed and the science of the legitimate restriction of alavery. The some of the legitimate restriction of alavery. The some of the legitimate restriction of alavery. The some of an versa, and be to instate the some of developed and extension of alavery. The some of an versa, and be to instate the for the legitimate restriction of alavery. The nonsendend of the transple the strengther were been consummated the Gindent with so of eversy particity heart. Then will on the science of a some of how the science on the science of the science of the science of alavery into the science of a some of how the science of the sc

Southern Convention .- The Legis

men. The eloquent gentleman from Virginia, [Mi

The eloquent gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. SEDDON] the other day, in his beautiful percration, personated the great States of Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana, and in their name apostrophized the good, and I will add the great man who now occupies the executive chair; and besought him as he loyed the place of his birth, the place of his nurure, and the place of his first, the place of his nurure, and the place of his residence, not to foreake his Southern brethren in this emergency, but to stand by them in the defence of human bondage. How much more effective, chduring and hellowed would that eloquence have been, had the orator's lips been touched with a coal from the Altar of Freedom ! Then could be have gone with friendly anxisty to that noble, benevolent and heroic man, and ad between them.

count upon him as a sure ally.

National curse and dis At the Philadelphia Pro-Slavery our Congressional Representative, Mr. McLanour Congressional Representative, and not see the second s how will you prevent it unless by some statuto-Cumberland county was represented by 7 Mr. ry prohibition like the Proviso? Mr. McLanahan says slavery is a curse, and yet if he is not Col. Samil. Woodburn, and somebody else. misrepresented, he would give the whole country south of the Missouri Compromise line, over to the blighting, withering dominion of a curse ! olution adopted by the Pittsburg convertion

Confirmations,

the following nominations :

Charge to Sweden. —— Wells, Consul at Bavaria.

without receiving any, mjury.

tricts of the State:

The U.S. Senate on Tuesday confirmed

Niel J. Brown, of Tennessee, Minister to

Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Charge

DISTURBANCE. ON THE RAILROAD .----

to Denmark. Francis Schroeder, of Rhode Island,

Is not this strange reasoning? TANNING.—The New York Scientif. agogues" who sought to force upon the party ic American states that Wm. A. Rosensteel, and contends that in adopting such a resolu iews which the masses did not sanct of New Oxford, Adams county, has discover- tien, they exceeded their powers.

ed an improvement in the mode of Tanning Our locofoco county convention yesterday Leather, which upon trial is found to save nevertheless appointed Mr. Woodburn, with 8. one fourth of the bark, make the stock weigh Dunlap, to attend the next State Conventior heavier, tan it in one third the usual time, at Williamsport, and we hope they will not play "doughface." and make a better looking article.

Legislative Doings.

lature of Alabama (both houses) have met In the House, on the 16th, the bill supplein convention, and appointed 36 delegates to mentary to the 'act relating to counties and the Southern Convention, viz :- Four dele- township officers, came up in order for congates to each United States Senator, and fout sideration. The bill gives the Court of Quarfrom each of the seven Congressional Dis- ter Sessions power to fix the place for holding elections, at the place a majority of the

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY .- We qualified voters may designate, and excepts learn that an adjustment between the Baltimore and Susquehanna and York and Cum- provisions. It also directs the manner of berland railroads, has been made on the giving notice of application for a change, by most satisfactory terms to both roads, and publication in newspapers printed in the most satisfactory terms to both roads, and that there is no longer any matter of dispute nays 15.

THE BEDFORD RESOLUTIONS .- The WISCONSIN . FOR FREEDOM !- The recent movement of the opposition, at Bed-Senate of Wisconsin has passed, unanimous ford, in nominating James Buchanan for the

ly, very emphatic Free Soil resolutions .--- next Presidency, and Jeremiah S. Black for They take strong ground on all points at Governor, instead of meeting a cordial resissue. Senator Walker will hardly date disponse, is stoutly denounced. The Spirit of the regard such instructions, although the South Times, and the Chambersburg Sentinel, tak:e the resolution nominating Mr. Black as a di-rect insult, not only to Mr. Longstreth, but to

WHIG RULE IN OHIO .--- It is stated by Col. Bigler, and charge it as a result of purthe Clermont (O.) Courier, that since the Whigs have had the rule in the State, its debt sonal malice.

has been reduced one million of dollars. A THE PITTSBURG PRESBYTERIAN DIFFT. pretty substantial evidence of a wise and cultures have been terminated by the Rev economical administration. Mr. West, and 103 members of his church

Kentucky has ordered a block of (the fifth of that city,) being received ter-native marble to be placed in the Washing- mally into the old School Presbyterian Church, at a session of the Ohio Presbytery ton Monument inscribed with the following held in Plitsburg on Tuesday last. A protest sentiment : "Under the auspices of Heaven from the minority of Mr. West's Church was and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky offered and laid on the table, after which will be the last to give up the Union. Mr. West was interrogated on certain theo

Dour representative, Mr. Scouller, we logical points, and the answers being sains learn from Harrisburg, has backed out, after fautory, he and his followers were received signing the Pro-Slavery Report of the Beau. formally into the body of the church. mont Committee on our Federal Relations !-SUSPENSION OF IRON FURNACES.-Mr. B. is left to father it alone.

With one or two exceptions, the blast furna We are not surprised that the Volunces in the vicinity of Baltimore, have sus teer continues to deny that it opposed the re. pended operations, caused by the low price peal of the tariff of 1842. "A lie well stuck to is of iron. as good as the truth," seems to be the molto o FIRE IN YORK COUNTY .- The dry that paper.

goods and grocery store of Jacob G. Miller Green, the reformed gambler, has Esq., of Siddonslown, Monaghan township been discharged on a charge of attempting was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morto pass counicideit Tressury noise ing last. I ning last.

# Voice of New York,

The resolutions of the New York Legislature which have passed with scarcely a dissenting voice, instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the slave trade in the District, to oppose the extension of slavery in free territory, and the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico-go for the admission of California, and declare the peo. ple of New York will strenuously oppose all attempts at dissolution of the Union.

JAMES LENNOX, Esq. of New York for whom the original manuscript of Wash ington's Farewell Address was purchased at Philadelphia, has a fortune which yields \$120,000 perfannum. He is a bachelor, and a man of the most princely liberality and benevolence. It is said that his charitable for whom the original manuscript of Wash

contributions amount to \$60,000 per annum, one half of his income. 

The Swedish Mightingale. Jenny Lind really comes to America; the engagement, is for 150 nights at \$1000 a night for her services, the whole to be deposited in advance of her departure, with her banker. The engagement includes Havana, as well as the United States.

Two men named Thomas Hutchinson and James Crawl, were frozen to death in Washington county, Pa., last week, Bott cases were attributable to liquor.

The democratic Whig general commillee of Now York, have taken measurer for a public demonstration in that city, with wareho a view to sustain the principles of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions.

It is said that Mr. Clingman, of N. C. and Mr. Clemens, of Ala:, have had a great number of valentines sent to them by the voung women of the north. Mr. Clingman showed one of his in the House.

**L**ETTERS of Administration on the A estate of Margaretta Piper, late of West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county Pa. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in Newville in said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediato payment mul these having charge will vescour payment, and those having claims will present

hem properly authenticated for settlement JAMES R IRVINE, Adm'r. Feb. 25, 1850.

### Furniture Sale.

r in the wilddrawal of all the Miller men in a body, to the number of eighteen delegates.— The Cameron men (about thity delegates) left alone, then proceeded to finish the work in hand, and of course had it all their own was. Dr. MERCER BROWN of Middletown was conducted in quiet. Thomas B. McCord and Jeremiah Harner were elected delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support the nomination of EDWARD B. HUBLEY for Canal Commissioner; alter , which the con-vention adjourned.

#### Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend apply-ing at the ensuing term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Cumberland, for a License to keep a public house in the stand now occupied by me as such, in Silver Spring township, in said county, bei 19 an old stand. GEORGE COOVER.

Feb 27, 1850-pd

WE the subscribers, inhabitants of the town-ship of Silver Spring, being percenally and well acquinted with George Coover the above named peri,oner and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodations of strangers and travellers, we therefore heg leave to recommend him for a license, agreeable to his petition. Benjamin H Hailman, Simon Crownewell, John Hoover, Henry Spera, John Bobb, Dan'te-Comfort, George V Coover, Samuel Cocklin, John G Rupp, Daniel Brownawell, Levi Meily, Jacob Kuhn, Senr. William M Meily, Charles Shreiner.

Shreiner.

Tavern License.

Feb 27, 1850.

WE the undersigned cilizons of the township of Dickinson in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Wm W Hamilton, that he is of good-repute for honesty and temperature, and is well provided with, house, room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travel-lere, and that such Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

accommodate the public and entertain strategers Jamos Weakley, A. G. Miller, John Mehaffie, John Hocker, Samuel Becten, sr. John Kis-singer, Jacob Hemminger, Samuel Longin, John T Green, Jos. A. Weakley, Bertjamin Smith, John Moore, John Cheenel, G. W. Gibbert, Wil-son Hubley, Jacob Chisnell.

#### Piano Fortes,

THE largest, cheapest, best and most

THE largest, cheapest, best, and most elegant assortment of PIANO FORTES in the United States: can always be found at the warehouse of the aubserbior, 171 Chesmut Street, above Fifth, At the Oid Stand occupied more than a third of a century by Mr.George Willig, music publish-er. Pianos. Harps, Organs, Screphinds, Aloi-ans, &c., fresh from the most celebraied Manu-facturers in New York; Boston, Baltimore, Philadophia, and elsewhore. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the maker's cash prices. OSCAR C B CARTER, 171 Chesnut Street; Philadophia. Fbb 15, 1850.

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