M. S. Congress. SPEECH OF MR. WM. H. BISSELL,

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OF ILLINOIS, In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 25th of February, 1850, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Resolutions referring the President's Annual Message to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Mr. BISSELL said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: Our discussions in this Committee have already produced a pro-found and painful sensation throughout the Union. The public mind has become agitated and anxious, and oppressed with appre-hensions of impending calamity. This state of things, sir, ought not to continue; or, at any rate, that uncertainty which makes the future more terrible, than would perhaps the realization of our worst fears, ought to be removed. If this Government of ours is really so near its end as gentlemen here declare it to be; or it its longer continuance depends upon contingencies so uncertain, it were well that we knew it now—that we depends un might make timely preparation. It, on the other hand, the apprehensions I have spoken of are groundless, the people ought in mercy to be undeceived. They ought to be undeceived at once, sir, in order that they may have that repose and conscious security to which they are entitled under a government

created and sustained by their own hands.
Rejuctant as I am to add to the public anxiety, I yet do not feel at liberty to withhold the expression of my own opinion upon the absorbing topic of this discussion, and of the day. And I do not hesitate to declare, as my settled conviction, that, unless representatives who have assumed to speak for the slavewho have assumed to speak for the stave-holding States have greatly mistaken the purpose and intentions of the people of those States, war and bloodshed, consequent upon an attempt to overthrow this Government, are inevitable. This declaration I desire should go forth to the country; and with it the reasons upon which my opinions are based. These reasons are found in the extracts which I shall quote, first from the speech of the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown.) · Here are the exitracts:

"Whist you have been heaping outrage upon outrage, adding insult to insult, our people have been calmly calculating the value of the Union.—The question has been considered mall its bearings, and our minds are made up."

"We own it to you, to ourselves, to our common country, to the friends of freedom throughout the world, to warn you that we intend to submit no longer."

"Long years of outrage upon our feelings and disregard of our rights have awakened in every mathern heart a feeling of stern resistance.—
Twink what you will, say what you will, perpertate again and again if you will, these acts of lawless tyranny; the day and the hour is at hand when every southern son will rise in rebellion, when every tongue will say, give us justice or give us death."

"Go home and tell your people the issue is made up; they must mow choose between non-interfer-

they must mow choose between non-interfer-with southern rights on one side, and a disso-n of the Union on the other." "If you fancy that our devotion to the Union will keep us in the Union, you are mistaken. Our love for the Union ceases with the justice of the Union was the union. We cannot love oppression, nor hug tyranny to

our bosoms."
"I tell you candidly, we have calculated the value of the Union. Your adjustice has driven us to it. Your oppression justifies me to day in discussing the value of the Union, and I does freely and the value of the Union, and I do to freely and the value of the Union. ing the value of the Union, and I do so freely and fearlessly. Your press, your people, and you pulpit may denounce this as treason; be it ser. You may sing hosannas to the Union—it is well. British lords called it treason in our fathers when they resisted British tyranny. British orators were gloquent in their eulogiums o the British Crown.—Our fathers felt the oppressions, they saw the land that aimed the blow, and resolved to resist. The result is before world. We will tesist, and trust to God and our own stout hearts for the consequences." to God and our own stout hearts for the consequ

ces."

"The South afraid of dissolving the Union!—
why should we fear? What is there to alarm us
or awaken dur apprehensions? Are we not able
to maintain ourselves? Shall eight millions of
freemen with more than one hundred millions of
annual exports, fear to take their position among
the nations of the earth? With our cotton, sugar,
ice, and chaces? products of a southern soil. rice, and tobacco products of a southern soil, yielding us annually more than a hundred millions of dollars, nged we fear the frowns of the world?"

"Have we any reason to fear a dissolution of the Union? Look at the question dispassionately, an anything be expected from the fears of the southern another? Do not decrive yourselves—look at things mouthe? Do not decrive yourselves—look at things anyling be expected from the loads of the southers, people? Do not deceive yourselves—look at things as they really are. For myself, I can say with a clear conscience, we do not fear it; we are not ap-pailed at the prospect before us; we deprecate disunion, but we do not fear it, we know our position too well for that!"
"Have we snything to fear from you in the event
of dissolution? A little gasconade, and sometimes

a threat of two."

"As to there being any conflict of arms growing out of a dissolution, I have not thought it all probable. You complain of your association with slaves in the Union. We propose to take them out of the Union—to dissolve the unpleasant association. Will you seek a battle-field to renew, amid blood and carnage, this louthsome association? I take it for granted that you will not. But if you should, we point you to the record of the past, and warn you, by its blood-stained pages, that we shall be ready to meet you."

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tleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) are sufficient for our present purpose.

The gentleman from N. C., (Mr.Clingman,) tells us "what is the view presented in pros-pect to many of the highest intellects of the South;" and it is substantially this: that as a seperate confederacy the slaveholding States "night expend as much as the United States ever did in time of peace up to Gen. Jackson's administration, and still have on hand twenty-five millions of dollars to devote to the making rail-roads, opening harbors and rivers, for other domestic purposes." The same gentleman has thus disposed, in adwance, of some little matters pertaining to the interior regulations of the "southern confederacy" to be: "The northern tier of counties in Kentucky," says he, "would perhaps be obliged to remove their slaves to the South. But there would be to her advantages in the change similar to those of Maryland. Kentucky supplies the South with live stock to a great extent; but she has to encounter the competition of Ohio and other northwestern States. If the production of these States were subject to a duty, she might for a time have a ronopoly in the track." I doubt not, sir, that it will astonish the people of the great West and Northwest to find that the lathers of the "southern confederacy" have disposed, of the navigation of the Mississippi with such celerity, as much as it will the people of Kenneky to learn that their slaves are henceforth to be removed South-instead of North The same gentleman, (Mr. Clingman,) has diwniged his plan for removing—though not so gently—all those in Kentucky and the other slaveholding States who hesitate about swearing allegiance to this "southern conlect-racy." He intimates that it will not take as long to hang them as it did the "Tories in the Revolution."

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I have now given extracts enough to justify the opinion I expressed at the outset of my remarks.—We cannot fall to see that if the feelings purpages, and intentions of the people of the slaveholding states, are correctly represented in these speeches, our countrymen may well apprehend the most fearful calamities. The subject has been calmly considered in all its aspects by the highest intellects of the South. It has been accordanced by calculation that if the southern States were separated from the northern, not only would they, escape from "northern aggression" in future, but, they would also derive a direct pecuniary advan would also derive a direct pecuniary advantage, of \$25,000,000 per annium. And though it does not appear that the amount of duty to be paid by the people of the West and Northwest to the "southern confederady." for the privilege of navigating the Mississippi liver has yet been fixed, it nevertheless does appear that ench a duty is to be exacted. I allude to these, things, sir, to show the minute calculations that have been entered into in reserved to the altered conentered into in reconsequent upon the medi-dition of things consequent upon the medi-tated dissolution of the Union. They show

this Territory (California) as a State, without the offer of some equivalent? It suggest to them to remember that we are sworn to support the Constitution, and could scarcely sit interests and witness its open and shameful violation. The attempted constitution is such an act would be the overthrow of the Constitution which the people we represent would resist to the dast extremity? We are here as Representatives of the people, but are our obligations to the Constitution and the South less than those of other individual citizens, who, in the aggregate are the people ough to resist a measure of aggression, after its consumation to the side of the support of th

aw, (as for metance, one admitting Califor-ia into the Union.) in the manner and by the forms prescribed by the Constitution and the rules of this House; secondly, as private itizens, in which characters they are resist the passage of an aggressive law in the same way that private citizens may resist aggression upon their rights. I feel quite sure that I have not mistaken the proper construction to be put upon the gentleman's anguage. But, as I have given the entire paragraph, let it speak for itself. Whatever louble there may be as to the proper construction of that paragraph, there can be none, none at all, as to the one which I now quote from the speech of the gentleman rom North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) alrea

dy referred to.

"But it is advised (says he) in certain portions of the northern press, that the members from that section ought to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let them try the experiment. It all you genilemen that this is our slave-holding Territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial. In the present temper of the public mind, it is probable that a collision of the kind-here might electrily the country, as did the little skirmish at Lexington the colonies in their then excited state. Such a struggle, whoever might prove the victors in it, would not leave a quorum here to do business. Gentlemen may call this treason, high treason—the highest treason that the world ever saw. But their words are idle. We shall defeat their movements

If this does not sufficiently show where and low the revolution is to commence let us turn again to the speech of the gentleman from Missiesippi, [Mr. Brown,] and read another ex-

tract:

"""My own opinion is this: that we should resist the introduction of Callifornia as a State, and resist it successfully; resist it by our votes lirst, and lastly by other means. We can, at least, force an adjournment without her admission. This being done, we are safe. The southern States, in convention at Nashville, will devise means for violicating their rights. I do not know what these means will be, but I know what they may be, and with propriety and safety. They may be to carry slaves into all southern Callifornia, as the property of sovereign States, and there hold them, as we have a right to do; and, if molested, defend them, as is both our right and duty.
"We ask you to give us our rights by NON-INTERVENTION; if you refuse, I am for taking them by ARMED occupation."

Resist the passage of a law admitting Cali-

Resist the passage of a law admitting Cali-fornia first by votes, and lastly by 'other medna!' Mr. Chairman, does the Constitution which we Mr. Chairman, Joes the Constitution which we are sworn to support, or the rules of this House, peint out to us any "other means" of resisting the enactment of a law, except by means of votes? We can adjourn. But how adjourn without voting an adjournment? "Energy an adjournment," says the gentleman. And that force is the "other means" by which the admission of California is to be resisted, "and reinsted successfully." And what next? Why, the Nashville Consention is to meet. Then what? "Carry slaves into all of southern California, as the property of sovereign States, and there hold them, as we have a right to do; and 'if nolested, defend, as is both our right and duty." And thus as California to be "kaken" by "armed occupation." Alas for the 100,000 men already there, or on their way thither, trom whom California is to be taken by force,

and held by armed occupation, that slavery may be introduced there against their will.!

I doubt not, Mr. Chairman, that by this time you and this committee are satisfied, as I am, that unless the intentions of the people of the slaveholding States have been mistaken by laveholding States have been mistaken ome of their Representatives here, a conf of arms between the Government of the United

nevitable.
But, sir, I have never permitted myself to doubt the patriotism of the American people.— And I shall be slow, especially, to distrust that quality in the people of the generous. South-Left to their own unprejudiced judgment and their own sound reflections, I shall have no their own sound reflections, I shall have no fear. I dure hardly answer, however, for the effect which the speeches, especially that of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Baown, may have upon the minds of a gallant people, naturally ardent and impulsive. Indeed, sir, I shudder at the thought of the effect which passages like that which I shall now quote, may, I had almost said must, produce on the feelings of our southern brethren. Receiving its in good faith, as we are bound to suppose they will, as a faithful statement of the crueltles and enormatics observed the visited upon them by the mities about to be visited upon them by the hands of their northern brethren, it would be strange, indeed, if they failed to be wrought up to the most intense degree of excitement and

exasperation:

"Our country is to be made desolate. We are to be driven from our homes—the homes hallowed by all the sacred associations of family and friends. We are to be sent like a people accursed of God, to wander through the land, homeless, houseless, and friendless; or, what is ten thousand times worse than these, than all, remain in a country now prosperous and anppy and see ourselves, our wives and children, degraded to a social position with the black race. These, these are the frightful, terrible consequences you would entail upon us. Picture to yourselves Hungary, resising the powers of Austria and Russia; and if Hungary, which had never tasted liberty, could make such stut resistance, what may you not anticipate from eight millions of southrons made desperate by your aggression." xasperation:

Do you know, Mr. Chairman, of any acts Do you know, Mr. Chairman, of any acts committed or meditated by the North against the people of the suveholding States, that can by any possibility justify such declarations as those I have quoted? I know of none, and I am sure the gentleman from Mississippi will find it very difficult to point them out to his constituents. It is easy, indeed, to deal in general charges against the North; and when requested to specify those charges, to say, as the honorable gentleman from Mississippi does, "I will not recount the story of our wrongs."

But will such a course satisfy a people, patriotic, intelligent and inquiring I. Future development and inquiring I. Future developments.

io, interingent and any months of the causes assigned to justify the act of dissolving this Union? They are alleged aggressions by the non-slaveholding. States upon the rights of the slave-holding, in the charges put forth States upon the rights of the stave-holding, in respect to slavery. All the charges put forth against the non-slaveholding states have reference to that question solely; and they, are all comprised and compendiously set forth in a single brief sentence which I here quote from the speech before referred to of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. CLINMAN.] After

rom North Carolina, tar. Chindred. After referring at some length to the benefits and ad-vantages of slavery, he says: "In spite, however, of these great facts, which ought to strike all imparial minds, the course of the North has been constantly, aggressive on this question."

Now, sir, on behalf of the North, I repel the charge. And I affirm that, for anything the North has done to justify the overthrow of this less does appear that each a duty is to be exacted. I allude to these things, sir to show the minute calculations that have been entered into in rederence to the altered condition of things consequent upon the meditated dissolution of the Punon. They show an advanced singe in the progress of the movement which, in my judgement, will assumd the country.

Now sir, let us see if we can glean from these gentlements appeared that at every time when any of these gentlements appeared that at every time when any of these gentlements appeared that at every time when any of these gentlements appeared that at every time when any of these shoulding. Now, sir, it has no happened that at every time when any of these shoulding states have applied for admission, the North has had complete accondancy in both branches from the speech of the gentlemant from the speech of the country.

Will the Representatives of the North attempt, by the power of numbers, to outage the Constitution as they find choten to adopt the server y question which the North has had complete accondancy in both constitutions as they find choten to adopt in the mediant test is a server of the treason. What, sur, the course of the free reason. What, sur, the course of the form the course of the free reason. What, sur, the course of the form the stayery question? Let us see.—

Now if the free course of the free reason. What, sur, the course of the form the stayery question? Let us see.—

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shall stand together as one man, and present our breasts as the shield of the Constitution.

This language, sir, scarcely admits of a dexpensive war, we took into the Union, at one swoop, an amount of slave territory equal in extend to the entire original thirteen. States,— himself and other southern representatives as acting here in a doubtful capacity, first, as representatives, in which characters they are to resist the passage of an unconstitutional law, (as for metance, one admitting California into the Union) in the manner and by the state of the South in dissolving the Union?

The power of Congress to abolish the slave trade and slavery at the arsenals, forts, and navy yards, and in this District, will hardly be-questioned by any of our southern friends. And yet, neither the one nor the other has been abolished to this day in any of those places. Even slave dealers now drive their occupation in this District at pleasure. Could not the North, had she chosen so to do, have put an end to slavery and the slave trade in all these places, long ere this? She has forborne to do so. Is that forbearance any part

borne to do so. "Is that for bearance any part of the "aggression" upon slavery which now justifies rebellion against the Union?

Now, sir, let us consider those minor charges, so pertinaciously urged against the free States, that make up the sum total oft those "aggressions" which justify these gonatese charges? Why it is charged, first, that among the people of the free States there is a prevalent and increasing feeling adverse to slavery. This statement, or charge if it be one, I cannot deny. But I am at a if it be one, I cannot deny. But I am at a loss to conceive how that can be regarded an araggression? upon the South, or a justification for the act of overthrowing the Gov ernment. Is it required of the free States that they, in aggregate, shall keep a super-vision over the views and opinions of their individual citizens on political, moral, or any other subjects-? Is not this a country of freedom of opinion? And do not our southern friends, even, recognize the principle that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it?" But are the people of the free States peculiar in their views on this subject? Does not the "aggression" come also from another quarter, and with ten-fold force? How is the ter, and with ten-fold force? How is the feeling in Kentucky where, at a recent election, infore than ten thousond votes (as I am informed) were cast in favor of complete emancipation? How is it in other northern slave States where Van Buren, even, at the last Presidential election, found warm supporters, and not a few votes? Now, gentlemen of the south, you cannot prevent these things—this feeling, or sentiment, or whatever else you may call it—even among the people of your own slave holding States, can you? Are you not asking too. much, then, you? Are you not asking too much, then, when you require us of the north and west to suppress it among our people? We could not do so, if we would. And, if we had the power, our refusal to exercise it would by

meuns tend to justify the destruction of this Republic.

Again: It is made an accusation against the free States, that their ministers of the the free States, that their ministers of the Gospel make slayery a subject of pulpit disquisition, thus increasing the hostility already existing against that institution. To some extent this may be the fact, Mr. Chairman, though I conless that, so far as my own knowledge extends, such instances are exceedingly rare. But what then? Can we prevent that! Ought we to try! Why, on this point we have the authority of the general states. prevent that! Ought we to try? Why, on this point we have the authority of the gentleman from Mussispipi [Mr. Brgwn] himself, in favor of the practice. You will recollect, sir, that after treating us to an argument of considerable length designed to show that the moral and religious condition of the negro is improved by his being held in bondage—and after declaring that, in his opinion, slavery is a "great moral, social, political, and religious blessing—a blessing to the slave, and a blessing to the ensetr;" he drops the subject by saying: "It is no part of my purpose to discuss this proposition. The subject, in this view of it, belongs rather to the pulpit than to the halls longs rather to the pulpit than to the halls of legislation." Surely, air, he will now of legislation." Surely, sir, he will now complain no more of sermons on the subject of slavery:—and, when he comes to draft the 'declaration' for the 'southern confederacy'

—(I trust that has not already been done)—he will certainly not include this as one of the 'causes which impel us to the separation.'
But again: It is charged also against the free States, that we tolerate anti-slavery so-cieties. Yes, sir: we tolerate anti-slavery societies, native American societies, temperance societies, merive American societies, temperance societies, moral reform societies, missionary societies, sewing societies, and possibly—though I am not certain—other societies. Indeed, srr, we are tolerant towards all sorts of societies. We are so, because, first, we have no right to be intolerant in re-ference to such matters; and, secondly, becerence to such matters; and, secondly, because there is no necessity for meddling with them. We must hunt for other causes than this, sir, to justify a dissolution of this Union.

Another charge against us is, that we permit men to perembulate the country, lecturing on abolitionism; thus increasing the prejudice alroady existing against the institution of slavery. There are such men. no doubt.

judice already existing against the institution of slavery. There are such men, no doubt. My mind recurs to one just now—one who, in that way, has probably exercised more influence in the north than all the other antislavery lecturers put together. This man is classius M. Clay, a citizen of the slave holding State of Kentucky. When our southern friends will agree to seal his mouth on that subject, or confine his efforts to abolish slavery, to the southern States where he bevery, to the southern States where he belongs, it will be time enough for us of the north to set about devising some mode of confining itmerant lecturers, or prescribing subjects for the exercise of their eloquence.

I might mention other lecturers of the same sort for whom the north is indebted to the slave States. But it is unnecessary. It is also made a matter of accusation a-gainst the free States, that anti-slavery presses are kept up there, and that the papers supplied by them are circulated throughout supplied by them are circulated throughout the northern States, and even into the south-ern; and this is one of the principal causes which render it necessary to establish a 'southern confederacy,' which shall embrace just exactly the fifteen slave holding States and no more. We cannot deny, Mr. Chairman, that such papers do circulate quite exman, that such papers do circulate quite extensively in some portions of the free States, and some of them, probably, may be found even south of Mason and Dixon's line. I have a paper of that character on my desk now. Here it is, sir. [Holding it up.] It is a fair looking paper, Mr. Chairman, and I observe that its articles are written with great power. But, I assure you, sir, it is fearfully severe on slavery. And it circulates extensively in the north, too; the number not being less, I am told, than fourteen thousand weekly; besides some thousands which find their way into the slave holding. States. Now, I can imagine that you suppose this paper to be published in Vermont. You are mistakeh, sir. It is not published there, nor in Massachusette, nor even north of Mason and Dixon's ine. It is published there, nor in Massachusetts, nor even north of Mason and Dixon's line. It is published on slave territory, sir, right here in sight of this Capitol, and almost within sound of my voice. Right here, sir, upon the very spot from which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman], is not going to be driven, because it is his islave territory.— Yes, gentlemen of the south, from your own midst; from the very doors of your houses, surrounded by your slave population, do you send forth auti-slavery papers, in number more than fourteen thousand per week, to deluge the north, and manufacture public sentiment there. Then you make the circuitation of these papers, and the prevalence of a sentiment which they cannot but engender, a pretext for overthrowing this Government. Silence your own abolition presses, keep for your own use the fourteen thousand abolition papers which you weekly distribute among the people of the north and then claim, if you will, that the existence of solution presses in the free States, is justification to you for dissolving the Union. of Mason and Dixon's line. It is published

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ask our southern friends; in all good deeling, if they can justly urge as a reason for dissolving the Union annoyances consequent upon a state of things in the free States which they a state of things in the free States which they cannot prevent at their own doors I was a war met by the gentleman from North Carolina with another difficulty, for which he holds the north responsible. He suggests that the increasing anti-slavery sentiment in the north will prevent the President from appointing slave holders to office. For the present the service fact allow the gentleman's appointing slave holders to office. For incompresent let a single fact allay the gentleman's fears. The Presidency has been given to the slave holding States during forty-eight of the last sixty years. And this, too, though the white population of the slave holding States has rarely, if at any time, exceeded one-half that of the free-States. Of the foreign missions, of all grades, more than a managing has been given to the south. Of the fority have been given to the south. Of the Cabinet appointments, very nearly, if not quite half, have been given to the south. Of the officers in the army and navy, it will be found that, considering the relative populaion of the free and slave holding States, at tion of the free and slave holding States, at the south. How is it at this very moment, sir, while these very complaints of outrage, invalts, tyranny, and loss of office are being made? Why, sir, the President—a majority of the Cabinet—a majority of our foreign ministers—a majority of the members of the Supreme Court and the presiding officer and Supreme Court, and the presiding officer and terk of this House—are southern men and lave holders. Does not this satisfy the genleman from North Carolina? Surely he might, on this subject, rest quite easy.—
Another difficulty gravely set forth in that
gentleman's speech, I ought, perhaps, to notice with becoming seriousness. I allude to
the refusal of the New England spinster to take the southern gentleman's arm! That was wrong, unquestionably. But then, those Yankee girls are very independent, and will lo just as they please—as some of us have earned from very painful personal experi-ence. But I do not think that a dissolution of the Union need to follow as a necessary onsequence. It is a proper subject for

consequence. It is a proper subject for negotiation. And, as the lady cannot fail to perceive by this time that she is in danger of becoming a second Helen, she will doubtless be more yielding.

Another charge against the free States is that of aiding fugitive slaves to make their escape. That we have vicious people as well as delined people and well as delined people and well as delined people and well as delined people as well and then. as deluded people among us, we do not deny; and that they have aided slaves to elude the pursuit of their owners, is, I regret to say, more than probable. Such acts are not in consonance with the spirit of our Constitution, and they tend directly to destroy that good neighborhood among the people and the States of this Union, which every true-heartates of this Union, which every true-hear ted American desires to cultivate. They are acts, against the commission and for the punishment of which the General Government ought to provide. I hope such provision will be made before the close of this session. It need not be expected, however, hat any human laws, however rigidly orced, will wholly remedy this evil. are bad men in all communities -- in the north as well as the south—and one unprincipled man, by enticing away or aiding the escape of a slave, may bring reproaches upon a whole State. I am confident, however, that the number of such men in the free States is ery greatly overestimated by gentle om the south. They should remember that it takes but very few men to occasion all the annoyance they have suffered in this respect.

They should remember, too, that these things are done secretly, and are by no means countenanced by the mass of the people. For my own part, I am ready to go any reasonable length to secure such legislation as will enceforth prevent, as far as possible, this hencelorth prevent, as far as possible, this grievance. I desire to see a law enacted this present session, which shall secure to you, as far as practicable, your rights in this respect. The slaves are your own property; recognized as such by that Constitution, every line and every intendment of which I hold sacred. But let me ask gentlemen if they have not seen stealerskip, their own hold sacred. But let me ask gentlemen it they have not negro stealers in their own States—if they have not every variety of unprincipled characters among them? Neither they nor we can free our respective States from such men; and they should consider whether, if things were reversed—they occupying our position and we theirs—they would be likely to keep themselves freer from just reproach than we have done. I am not so unmindful of truth as to deny that, in respect to the subject now under considerarespect to the subject now under considera on, some of our southern friends have good cause to complain. But it must have been re-marked by all of us that the Representatives from those States which have really been aggrieved in this respect are not those who ave threatened us with disunion. These hreats have come from the Representatives if States from which, I venture to say, on an of States from which, I venture to say, on an average not one slave escapes in five years. Who ever heard of a slave escaping from Mississippi or Alabama? Where does he go to? Who helps him away? Certainly not the people of the north. Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Missouri, the only States that are really suffered by the scape of slave. are really sufferers by the escape of slaves, do not seem to have dreamed of dissolution as a remedy; while the Representatives from a few of the extreme southern States, whence

slaves could no more escape than from the island of Cuba, see ample cause and impe-rious necessity for dissolving the Union and stablishing a 'southern confederacy,' in the illeged fact that their slaves are enticed a-way by the citizens of the north. I believe there remains now but a single other. 'charge against the morth' for me to examine; and that brings me to the subject more immediately under consideration in this committee—the California question.— The proceeding which has resulted in bringe ing California to the floor of the Union—is characterized by the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, as 'unwise, unpatriotic, sectional in its tendencies, insulting to the with, and in the last degree despicable.'-It is,' says that gentleman, 'in derogation of
the Constitution of the United States, and stended to rob the Southern States of their

intended to roo the Southern States of their just and rightful possessions.'

It is also objected that these proceedings It is also objected that these proceedings are likely to introduce into the other House of Congress two 'Free Soil Senators' which will destroy the equilibrium now existing there between the north and the south, by giving to the Free States the majority.— Well now, sir, what are the proceedings complained of, and for which the Union is to be dissolved and the north held responsible? he dissolved and the north held responsible? The President, himself a southern man and a slave holder, with a Cabinet, a majority of whom are southern men and slave holders, send Thomas Butler King, a southern man and a slave holder, to 'aid and comfort,' encourage and advise the gold diggers in their efforts to join the sister-hood of States. Mr. King returns, bringing as trophies two southern men—one a Mississippian and the other a South Carolinian—(and both slave holders I believe,) whom our southern President desires to introduce into the Senate of the U. States as members of that body. And, sires to introduce into the Senate of the U. States as members of that body. And, thereupon, our southern friends declare that if this infamous measure of "northern aggression" is carried out, the Union shall be dissolved and the north held responsible!—But what, I pray, has the north had to de with all this? Where can you discover the slightest traces of a northern manife finger in the whole matter? Nay, sir, who are they in Congress who are understood to have distinctly declared themselves in favor of the kindlesses, on that subject? Who but Clay, Houston, Benton of the Senate, and Bay, of this House—all slave holders?

And this California proceeding fills the measure of northern aggression, and makes it imperative upon severy southern son to

measure of northern 'aggression,' and makes it imperative upon 'every southern son to rise, in rebellion,' and exclaim to the north 'give us liberty or give us death!' Mr. Chairman, how is it that this matter is expected never to be understood by the people of the South!' Surely their Representatives do not intend to deceive them—they could not hope to do so on a subject so plain and palpable.

not nope to no soon advisors plantale.

Now, sir, having disposed of the charges.

Now, sir, having disposed of the charges, of forthern aggression," of which we have heard so much since the meeting of Congress, I. appeal to gentlemen to say, whether, there is anything in them, taken separately or the aggregate, which in the slightest degree justifies their threats ogginst the Union? appent to them also to say, whether the over-throw of this Government and the establish-ment of a "southern confederacy", would mitigate in any degree the evils they complain of. Would anti-slavery societies go down; would anti-slavery presses cease their is-

sues; would lecturers give up their occupa-tion; would Mrs. Partingtton, withold ber sage opinions on the morality of slavery; sage opinions on the morality of slavery; and would slaves escape no more from northere slaveholding States? No. gentlemen, every real grievance that now exists would then
be aggravated in a tenfold degree. I am at a
loss to conceive how on this point there can
be any diversity of opinion.
Seeing, then, that all these complaints are
either wholly groundless, or exceedingly trivial when considered in the light of causes
justifying a dissolution of the Union, I am
constrained to believe, and I so declare as
the firm conviction of my own mind, that if

constrained to believe, and I so declare as the firm conviction of my own mind, that if this slavery question were settled to day upon terms entirely unobjectionable to the South, the scheme of diamembering the Union would still be prosecuted as now.

Sir, I feel no little remorse for the wrong I did an eminent cutizen last summer. The distinguished Senator from Missouri, Col. Benton, distinctly and boldly declared to the people of that State, that there was a small

people of that State, that there was a smal but active party in the extreme South—a the head of which was an eminent statesman alike distinguished for his great genius and his restless ambition—who were seeking a dismemberment of the Union in order to the establishment of a separate "southern con ederacy." For that I denounced Col. Ben federacy." For that I denounced Col. Benton in my own State, and to my constituents. May God forgive me for the wrong I did him. I was was wrong—ho was right. Yes, sir; with that party, small but active and influential, this slavery agitation is but a mode of affecting the destruction of this Union. It furnishes a convenient pretext and a powerful, powerful lever. But be assured sir, had they not in the slavery question a plausible pretext for currying forward their designs, they would hunt for such a pretext elsewhere—or invent one. The people, however, alike pateriotic and vigilant, will defeat their designs and in due time, they will visit with just retand in due time, they will visit with just ret ribution those who have sought to mislead Rut do these gentlemen see no difficultie

the way ! I know that so far as the fre in the way! I know that so far as the free States are concerned, they have only to fear "a little gasconade and a few threats"—for they have told us so. But is there nothing to be apprehended from the patriotism and firmness of the people of the slave States themselves? How about all those who may choose to besitate in the Statessof Maryland, Delayare. North Carelins V. Victory Victory Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, and Tennessee?—
They are to be hanged—hanged at once, as the learn from the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman.] Now sir, when the gentleman proceeds to that operation in Kentucky, the hemp growers of that State will have no occasion to desire a contract for will have no occasion to desire a contract fo will have no occasion to desire a contract for furnishing the Navy with hemp—for they will not be able to suppy the demand for home consumption. Truly, that day on which all the people of the slave States who are opposed to disunion shall be hanged in the air, and among them CLAY, UNDERWOOD, BENTON, HOUSTON, BADGER, and others of equal distinction—that day are will be seen equal distinction—that day, sir, will be one to be remembered! Gentlemen tell us again and again, that they are not appalled at all this—that nothing need be expected from the fears of "southerners," and the gentleman from North Carolina, especially, seems exceedingly anxious to impress us with a propose eedingly anxious to impress us with a prope appreciation of the prowess of himself and his friends. This is all unnecessary. We have never impugned their bravery, and never doubted it. We do not doubt it now. They unquestionably possess that quality to an equal extent with other men. But their con-stant disparagement of the personal courage of the people of the free States, can certain not be expected to heighten our opinion of their own. We may come to think, bye and bye, that they have fallen into two errors he one the error of underrating the courag fothers; and the other I need not partice

larize.

The gentleman from North Carolina, speaking for himself and his friends, says: "I fell
gentlemen that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they
think they can remove us, it is a proper case
(or trial; 2) and he delights in the or trial;" and he delights in the prospect hat such a contest would not leave a quorum of live members on this floor. The gentle-man must excuse us for declining the invitaion to so delightful an entertainment. We tion to so delightful an entertainment. We have no doubt that he and his friends would defend with great resolution this "slave-holding territory." I wish this particular spot of "slave-holding territory" had been always thus defended. I think the capital stands now where it did in 1814, does it not, Mr. Chairman! Yes sir; in the same place. Do you not remember to have read that, in August of that year, the British, after spending something like a month on the waters of the Chesspeake, quietly landed a handters of the Chesapeake, quietly landed a hand-ful (4,500) of sailors and soldiers—enervated by the effects of a long sea voyage—some orty miles from this place? And do you not remember that, dragging by hand three pieces of artillery, two of them three pound ers, they made their way over this very "slaveholding territory" to this very Capi tol: and, having destroyed our library and public archieves, and reduced the capitol to a heap of smouldering ruins; spending nine days the while on this "slaveholding territory," leisurely reembarked for other scenes of operation? Now, I do not charge, sir, that our friends were wanting in bravery. Not at all. I think indeed, they were as brave then as now. But somehow or other, I could nev er help but think that on that occasion they

were-rather bashful.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Brown,] who thinks that the resistance of the free States to the overthrow of our Gov-ernment, would be confined to "a little gas-conade and a few threats," is nevertheless cind and considerate enough to give us some advice to be acted upon in the event of our not choosing to confine our resistance to a dissolution of the Union within so small a compass. Hearken Mr. Chairman to this

"When you leave your homes in New England, or in the Great, West, on this mission of love—this crusade against the South; when you come to take slavery to your bosoms, and to subdute eight millions of southern, people, I warn you to make all things ready. Kiss your wives, bid your children a long farewell, make peace with your God, for I warn you that you may never return." God, for I warn you that you may never return."

The profound emotion with which this sage admonition was received by the bachelors in this part of the Hall, must have satisfied the gentleman, I think, that due heed will be given it. He also admonishes us more than twice or thrice, of the enormous population now comprised within the slaveholding States. He sets it down at eight millions of freemen. Now the lust census, if I am not mistaken, shows the number to have been four millions and sax or seven hundred thousand; and by none of the ordinary modes of calculation can that number now exceed six millions. If the increase has really been so great as the gentleman would have us believe, it may be set down as a circumstance, the it may be set down as a circumstance, the like of which has never been known in any ige or country: and the gentleman may just y claim that his constituents are as eminent ly claim that his constituents are as eminently distinguished for another quality as for
prowess. But this is a small matter, sir;
and I merely refer to it as an illustration of
the proneness of our southern friends to exaggorate all their capabilities.

This proneness, however, is not always
harmless; and I must now refer to a subject
which I would gladly have avoided. I allude
to the claim put forther a contractions

to the claim put forth for a southern regiment by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Sed-don,] of having met and repulsed the enemy on the field of Buena Vista, at that most critical moment when the 2d Indiana, regiment through an unfortunate order of their colonel, gave way. Justice to the living, as well as to those who fell on that occasion, demand of me h prompt correction of this most erroined our statement. And I affirm distinctly, sir, and such is the fact; that at the time, the second Indiana regiment gave way, the Missies sippi regiment, for whom this claim is thus gratuitously set up, was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action; nor had it as yet fired a sun order way a trigoger. I also s yet fired a gun or drawn a trigger. I a as yet fired a gun-order whis trigger. I al-firm further, sir, that the troops which at that time met and resisted the enemy, and thus, to use the gentlements own language (isnatched victory from the jaws of deleat,) were the second Kentucky, the second His-nois, and a portion of the first Hilmois regi-ments. It gives me no pleasure, sir, to be compelled to allude to this subjects nor can I compelled to allude to this subject, nor can I perceive the necessity or propriety of its instruction into this debate). It having been introduced, however, I could not all in silence and witness the infliction of such cruel injustice upon men, living and dean, whose well carned fame I were a monator not to protect. The true and brave hearts of too many of them, also, have already mingled with the soil of a foreign country; but their claims upon the justice of their countrymen can never cease, nor can my obligations to them be ever forgotten or disregarded. No, sir, the voice of Hardin, that voice which has

The Cartification so often been heard in this hall as mine now so often been heard in this hall as mine how, is; though, far more elequently—the voice of Hardin, aye, and of M. Kee, and the accomplished Clay—each wrapped now in his blody shroud—their voices would reproach me from the grave, had I failed in this action justice to them and the others who fought and fell by my side.

You will suspect me, Mr. Chairman, of having warm feelings on this subject. So I have is and I have given them utterance as a

why was this subject introduced into this debate? Why does the gentleman any, "the troops of the North gave way?" when he means only a single regiment? Why is all this but for the purpose of disparaging the North for the benefit of the South? Why, but for the purpose of furnishing materials for that ceaseless, nover-ending, eternal theme of "Southern chivalry?" Are Chairman, the people of the free States have as strong an attachment for their bretheren of the South at this very moment as they had during the days of the Revolution, or at any subsequent period; and they will not suf-

ony subsequent period; and they will not suf-fer that attachment to be destroyed by disu-nionists or designing men in the North or in the South. We have our disunionists in the the South. We have our disunionists in the North, sir, and they annoy us not a luttle. Were your troublesome men in the North, they would be the Garrisons, the Tappans, and the Gerritt Smiths; and we codur Garrisons, and Tappans, and Gerritt Smiths in the South, they would be the disunionists against whom the moderate men of all parties would have to guard. I tell you sir, that we, the representatives of the North will aid you to presserve your constitutional rights as were preserve your constitutional rights, as we have ever done. We are not alienated from have ever done. We are not alienated from you; nor have your ultra men yet friven us entirely "to the walt." We are ready to meet you now on any fair grounds and fight with you, side by side for your right and for ours; and defend those rights under the Constitution from encroachment in any quarter. But, sir, we want to hear no more about disuinon. We are attached to the Union—aye, devotedly are we attached to it. We regard it as the ark of safety for the American people. We know that the realization of the hopes for We know that the realization of the hones for human freedom throughout the world depends upon its perpetuity. And shall we ruth, lessly crush these hopes forever? Shall that beacon light which our fathers raised to cheer and guide the friends of freedom be extin-guished by us? Extinguish it if you will, but know that when you do it the world is

enshrouded in darkness more frightful than Egyptian nigot.

I know the people of my State. I know the people of the Great West and Northwest; and I know their devotion to the America and I know their devotion to the American Union. And I feel warranted in saying im my place here, that when you talk to them of destroying this Union, there is not a man throughout that was region who will not raise his hand and swear by the Eternal God, as-I now do, it shall never be done, if our arms can save it. Illinois proffered to the country nine regiments to aid in the vindication of her rights in the war with Mexico.—And should danger threaten the Union from And should danger threaten the Union from any source, or in any quarter, in the North or in the South, she will be ready to furnish twice, thrice, yes four times that number, to march where that danger may be and return when it is passed, or return no more.

### Real Estate.

Tan Vard Property For Sale. THE subscriber offers at private sale the property on which he lives, situate in Cenreville, Dickinson township, Cumberland county, containing 3 acres of ground, under good cultivation, on which is crecied a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, and brick back buildings, also a TAN YARD, with eighteen vats out of doors, two leaches, two limes, a pool of running water and four handlers in the shop. The whole is in good order.—There is also a large Bark shed and shop, and good stables attached, with every other convenience. The lot is well supplied with fruit trees of every kind. It is a most desirable property for any one wishing to commence the Tanning business. It will be sold on accommodating terms, and possession given immediately.—Any one wishing to see the property can do so by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN MINNICH, Agent for Elizabeth and Hannah Stoner. Feb. 27, 1850—3m. reville, Dickinson township, Cumberland coun

## Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday the 23 of March. 1850, at 12 o'clock, at noon of said day, the following described real setting. described real estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Westpennsborough
Township, Cumb. country, bounded by lands of
Wm. Dublan. George Rea. Doct Alex. Russel.

Township, Cumb. county, bounded by lands of Wm. Duvlap, George Rea, Doct Alex. Russel, Jabez Huston and Thomas Duffy, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of limestone land, of which about 90 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue excellent timber land, having thereon erected a two story LOG HOUSE and double frame Bars, with a never failing well of water convenient to the house.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchaser money to be paid on the 30th of April next, when a deed will be made to the purchaser, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgements or bonds with approved security. The same will be sold subject to the lease of Samuel Allen, which will terminate on the 1st April 1850 and the purchaser receive the rein under said lease, the grain now growing is received.

CERTIFICATE.

I do certify that I have used McAllister's all Healing Vegetable Ointment for coldness of my feet; also for Rheumatism in my limbs and Cerns on my feet, and have been entirely elieved. Believing it to the a bove complaints.

LEONARD VAILE.

Norris tp. Washington Pa. Aug. 21, 1847.

I certify that I have used McAllister's all the others on my feet; also for Rheumatism in my limbs and Cerns on my feet, and have been entirely collection. I to the a bove complaints.

LEONARD VAILE.

Norris tp. Washington Pa. Aug. 21, 1847.

I de certify that I have used McAllister's all Healing Vegetable Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a bording in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit; also of omy children, for sore eyes, which give immediate relief. I, therefore, recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED,

Allister's Collection for Collection for using McAllister's Collection for vegetable ointment for coldiness of my feet; also for my feet; lease, the grain now growing is reserved.

GEORGE REA.

GEORGE REA.
Administrator of Jane McKinstry, deed.
ALEXANDER McKINSTRY
WILLIAM McKINSTRY.
Feb 12, 1850—41.
N. B.— If the whole of the above tract is not

N. B.—If the whole of the above tract is not sold, the undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Orphuns Court of said county will offer at the time and place and upon the terms above stated, the one fourth and the fifth of a fourth of the above described land, at public sale, being the interest of Jano McKinstry, dccd in the

GEORGE REA. Adm'r.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of sale from the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, directed to the subscriber, Guardian of John and Jane Grenson, he will expose to public sale on the promises in Plainfield, on Saturday the 16th March next, at 12 o'clock M. the interest of said minors, being the undivided fourth part of the following described real estate.

No 1—A lot of ground situate in Plainfield, bounded by lands of anmes Greason, George, Musselman and others, containing 6 acres and 69 perches, having a good LOG house, stable, &c., thereon creeted.

No 2—A lot of Mountain land, in Frankford township, containing 5 acres, 110 perches,

No 2—A lot of Mountain land, in Frankfort township, containing 5 acres, 110 perches, bounded by Lands of John Fishburn, Neidig's heirs, and differ: Torms of sale—cashon con-firmation of sale. ROBT. GREASON. Feb. 16, 1850 Guardian, &c.

#### TWO VALUABLE FARMS For Sale.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers at private sale the following described Real Estate.

No 1.—Situated in Northmiddleton township, 45 miles East of Carlisle, about one mile North of the Carlisle and Harrisburg turnpike road, containing 225 acres, more or less, about 5 limestone and the residue black Slate and Meadow land, all eleared and in a high state of cultivation except 60 acres, well covered with heavy Timber. The buildings are a very fine two story STONE HOUSE, and a good frame barn partly new, with sory STONE HOUSE, and a good frame barn partly new, with house, also, a good ordhard of choice fruit.

No 2.—Is situated one and a half miles North of Carlisle, on the poal leading from Sterretts Gap to Carlisle, containing 165 acres of first rate State land, thoroughly & well limed, except, 35 alores which is well covered with Timber, the improvements are a two Story frame dwelling house and a lurge frame barn, all necessary out buildings in good condition, also, a good orchard of choice fruit, this farm is well supplied with water for stock in all the fields. Also, 2 wells of water near the house, that never fail. Persons wishing to purchasa or to examine the property will please call on the subscriber residing in Carlisle.

ARMSTR ONG NOBLE.

Possessien will be given on the 1st of April it required. Payments be made to suit the purchase.

Bread without Yeast! AND the best FAMILY SOFT SOAP can be made ready for Bakery and use in a few minutes by the using of "Babbits" Powders.—For sale at the store of J. W. EBY.
March 6.

Miscellancous

Cumb: Vally Transportation Hous 

Sanal and Rail Road Line, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c. ving warm feelings on this subject. So I have it and I have given them utterance as a matter of duty. In all this, however, I by no means detract from the gallant conduct and bearing of the Mississippi regiment. At other times and places on that bloody field, they did all that their warmest admirate admirate and could have desired. But let me ask against why was this subject introduced into this debate? Why does the gentleman say, "the troops of the North gave way" when he means only a single regiment? Why is all this but for the purpose of disparaging the

Agents for Boats, a CARLISLE & GASKELL,
Race street Wharf, Philadelphia,
GEISE & SON,
10 48 Commerce st. Wharf, Baltimore. No. 48 Commerce st. Wharf, Baltimore. CLARK & SHAW, J. McFADDEN & CO. Pitts'g gents for Cars,
WUNDERLICH & GRIER, No. 272 Market st., Philadelphia. CHALORER & REYNOLDS. No. 423 Market st., Philadelph SITER, JAMES & CO.,

# Broad street, Philadelphia. PENNA. & OHIO LINE, \*\*\* A. W. OHIO LINE, \*\*\* Harrisburg, March 29, 1848.—16. J. F. MILLER,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 79 Bowly's Wharf,

Merchant, No. 19 Dowly's Whari,

BALTIMORE,

FOR the sale of Flour, Grain, Cloverseed

Whiskey, Lumber, &c. &c. Also, forwarding Goods, via Tide Water Canal and
Pennsylvania Improvements. Orders for fish
Salt, Plaster, &c. &c. Supplied at lowest

Having been engaged in the above business uring the last five years, a continuation of the autronage of his friends and the public is re-pectfully solicited.

pecifully solicited.

Refer to
FUNK & MILLER,
J & E EBY,
BRANIT & ZEIGMER,
JACOU RHEEM, Carlisle, Pa.
A. CATHCART, Shepherdstown, Pa.
GEORGE SINGISER, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Feb. 14-1y.

Heyl's Embrocation for Horses, Heyl's Embrocation for Horses.

THIS valuable EMBRO-CATION will care Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Swelling, Rheumatism. and all ing. Rheumatism. and all external remedy. It gives immediate relief to the Seratches, and the incident to Horses having white feet and noses, produced by the St. John Wort. It is also highly useful in relaxing stiffness of the Tendons and Joints and produces beneficial effects in cracked heels, brought on by high feeding, splints, sprains. This Embro Dation is recomended to Tarimers, Farriers, Keepers of Livery Stables, and private gentlemen owning Horses, and should be constantly kept in their stables. The GENUINE article is prepared only by W. Marshall, No 302 Race at Philadelphia, And for sale wholesale and retail at DR, RAWLENS' Drug Store W. Race st Philadelphia. And for sale wholesale nd retail at DR. RAWLINS' Drug Store: W Iain street. Carlisle

#### March 14-1y. McAllister's all Healing Ointment.

OR THE WORLD'S SALVE, contains no Morcury.—The following Certificate is from a regular Physician, of extensive practice in Philadelphia: JAMES MCALLISTER-Sir: I have for the last two years been in the habit of using your Ointment in cases of Rheumatism Chilblains, and in Tenia Caprines, (Scald, Heads,) and thus far with the happiest effect. I think from the experiments I havemade with ite that it richly deserves to be adopted as an are ticle of every day use by the profession at large Yours truly, S. Bell, D. Phila.

READ THIS. READ THIS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847.

James McAllister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment, or the World's Salve, I had an ulcer, or running sore, on the ear, of many years standing; I have applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days it was completely your Ointment a few days it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for burns, for which I find it an excellent article; also in all cases inflamation.

I certify the above statement is true.

T. C. CADMUS.

No. 90 Market street, Philo.

CERTIFICATE.

has given her incolculable benefit; also divone of my children, for sore eyes, which give immediate relief. I, therefore, recomining it as a good medicine. PARKER REED, Hopewell tp. Washington Co. Pa. Augs 21, '47. Around the box are directions for using Mc Allister's Ointment, for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Eyresipelas, Tetter, Chiblain, Scald Head, Sore eyes, Quincy, Sore throat, Bronchitas Nervous' affections, Pains, Head ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear ache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c. Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth ache, Ague in the face, &c., &c. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of "swollen" or Sore Breast, they in cases of "swollen" or Sore Breast, they would always apply it. In such cases, if freey used, and according to the directions around such box, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns. (See directions for using

it.)

PILES—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION—No Ointment will be grounder where the results of AMES W. ALSONNI.

unless the name of JAMES McALISTER is written with a pen on every label.
PRICE TWENT-FIVE CENTS A BOX. For sale by my agents in all the principa. cities and towns in the United States.

JAS. MeALISTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicines.

Principal Office REMOVED to 28 N. THIRD ST Philadelphia.

AGENTS.
S. Elliott, and S. W. Haverstick, Carlisle. J. & L. Reigel, Mechanicsburg. G. W. Singiser, Churchtown. Rhoad & Wherry, Newburg. Joseph H. Herron, Newville. J. M. Lutz, & Geo. W. Bell, Harrisburg.

LONG SHAWLS, LONG SHAWLS THE subscriber has just opened a general assortment of Plaid Long Shawls, Bay State Long Shawls, of superior quality. Also, Splendid Brocha Shawls, full wool), Muck, Thibet Long Shawls, together with Terkeri, Cashmere, and other Shawls, at moderate prices.

prices. MUFFS, MUFFS. Just received a variety of Lynx Muffs, of different qualities, also an assortment of low priced Muffs for sale low.

priced Muffs, for sale low.

CASHMERES & MOUS DE LAINES.

The subscriber is now opening of beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, among which may be found Gashmeres. Medis: De Luines, Mohair Lustres, Alpachas, Merincos, Black and Colored Silks, and other varieties of Dress Goods.

Lustreceived a few pieces of Bronze Cassimeres, latest style, Also, Blue and Black Gloths, Merine Cassimeres and Sattinerts, for sale cheap.

TO MILLINE R.

The Milliners throughout the county are

The Millingres throughout the county are informed that a general descriment of Millingry Goods, lembracing Bonnet Frames. Crowns, and Tabs, Artificial Flowers, Face Tabs, Ruches, Illysions of all colors, Bonnet Wires, &c. have just been opened by GEO W. HITNER.

Pine Oil. WARRANTED pur, for sale, for 16 ets per quart, at Dr. Rawlins' Drug Storo. October 24, 1849.