

conditions and withhold the consideration of that compact.

Under the head of the fourth article in the second section, and third clause, it is declared that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This clause of the Constitution as is equally binding on the States, and the people of the States, as any of the foregoing articles, or clauses of that instrument, are obligatory upon the Federal Government. Yet your committee feel themselves bound to say, that in their opinion it has been infringed, and its solemn injunction disregarded by more than one member of the confederacy. This cause of complaint should be removed, and this reproach should be done away—notwithstanding the prejudices of some, and the impracticable chimeras of others, should clash with the fulfillment of this plain duty to the ancient honor of our State, and to the Union.—For the States, as parties to this Union, should fulfil in good faith, not attempt to defeat, the stipulations entered into in the Constitution.

The precision with which the powers delegated to Congress by the States were defined, and especially in the seventeenth clause of the enumerated powers, is a caveat against assumption of any supposed or constructive powers. The authority of Congress and of the Federal Government, in the apprehension of your committee, is *stricti juris*, and should be so regarded by those who are called to exercise it. The General Government, therefore, strictly considered, cannot be regarded as a sovereignty, but as the constituted agent, or guardian minister of sovereignties.—Otherwise, our system would exhibit the paradox of an *imperium in imperio*. The maintenance of the State sovereignties in all their original and appropriate functions and vigor, as the only safe depositories of civil rights, was unquestionably the object of the chief solicitude of the contracting parties. Hence, every guard seems to have been erected against the tendency to consolidation; and the experience of fifty years of the political operations of our system, has amply illustrated the truth of their patriotic fears. Power is always stealing from the many to the few, and events have been proven, that the chief danger that threatens the stability of this Union, is the assumption by Congress, of powers not delegated to it. There are, rightly understood, as your committee conceive, no concurrent powers between the Federal and State Governments, that is, powers that may, at the same time, be exercised by the States, and the Federal Government. A power ordinarily and appropriately exercised by the States, cannot, legitimately, be exercised by the Federal Government. And the powers legitimately exercised by Congress, cannot constitutionally be exercised by the State Legislature. This principle, well understood and respected, there would be no clashing in our system; but when either power usurps what belongs to the other, then arises the confusion. We respectfully apprehend, that Congress has no right to discuss the expediency or morality of subjects not referred to it in the powers enumerated in the Federal Constitution.

The morality of every institution existing in any of the United States, at its adoption, was, so far as the General Government was concerned, sanctioned and ratified by that Constitution. It is an error to suppose that the "rights of these States, or what are denominated "State rights," are confined to the limits of the States. The rights of Pennsylvania as a member of the confederacy, extend over the Union, and upon the high seas. Her rights extend to all the territories of the Republic; and no power, short of violence can abrogate those rights. And what rights she claims for herself, as a member of the Union, she certainly will accord to others standing in the same relation. From her population, she is entitled to nearly one-tenth part of the public domain in all our territories; and her citizens have a perfect right to migrate thereto, and settle and enjoy the land thereof, in common, and upon perfect equality with the citizens from other States, under the "rules and regulations" of Congress. Our citizens, when they migrate to the territories of the United States, have an indisputable right to claim the protection of the Federal Government, the common agent, over their lives, liberties and property.—And the rights pertaining to Pennsylvania as a State, pertain also, in common, to every State in the Union. We apprehend that Congress has no legitimate or equitable power to discriminate between the property of one State and another; but what was sanctioned as property by any of the States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution must be regarded by Congress as sacred. Thus when a citizen of Pennsylvania enters upon the common territory of the Union, he has a perfect right to claim and receive the protection or guardianship of the United States over his person and property, as the common guardian of the rights of the several States in that territory. And this right is common to the citizens of all the States indiscriminately, for Congress has no delegated authority to discriminate between the rights of the members of this Union. On these principles was the Union erected, and upon these principles it must be maintained. This Union is, and must always be, held together by moral ties and a sense of equal justice. Force and tyranny can never consolidate and bind together a free people, conscious of their rights, and inspired with a just patri-

otism. All bonds or manacles of naked power, unconnected with the conviction of justice, would fall assunder, as flax at the touch of fire, when applied to the sinewy limbs of American freedom. They would spurn them as the lion spurns the slender net of the hunter.

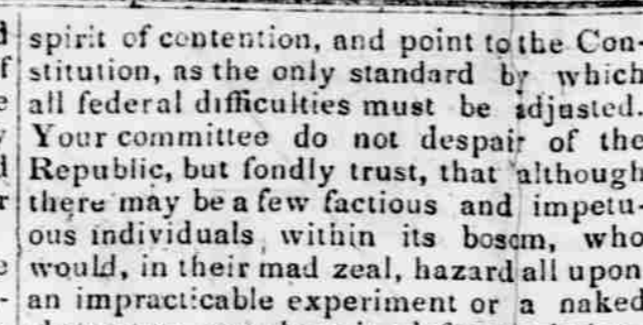
The severance of this Union would be the signal of direst calamities to our common country. The north as well as the south—the east as well as the west—from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—all would share the fatal consequences of so melancholy a catastrophe. The chiefest source of prosperity to the north, consists in their political connection with the south. By the force of our revenue laws, they enjoy immunities that are the elements of their present unrivalled prosperity. The rich productions of the south are the capital of most of their enterprizes. The vast productions of their manufacturing energies, in virtue of our tariff laws, enjoy a bounty of more than thirty per centum over foreign competition; which bounty, according to some very sagacious political economists amounts to the enormous aggregate of fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually, most of which the north would be deprived of by a disruption of the Union.—Through the mildness of her climate, and the inexhaustible richness of her soil, producing an abundance of the raw materials so essential to the comfort and happiness of civilized men, the south would naturally throw open its ports, and invite the commerce of all the world; and the north would be driven into the open market, and compelled to compete with "the pauper labor" of all the European nations for the sale of her manufactures. The sources of her prosperity would thus be cut off, her energies crippled and her present flourishing condition would sink into decay. Besides, it would place the two great sections of the present Union in direct hostility towards each other, both in policy and prejudice. While the Union remains, their interests, rightly understood and directed by the spirit of comity, are mutual. But dissolved, these rival interests and antagonistic passions, must necessarily operate to the destruction of both. Disruption of the Union would be the death-knell of liberty. A dark pall would overspread the future, and no ray of hope would be left to guide and cheer oppressed man, in his struggles to regain "his crushed and down-trodden rights. The future history of our continent would be written in blood. War! hideous war! with all its horrors, would stalk over this once glorious and heaven favored land, and the spirit of kindness and humanity would be quenched in the wild frenzy of social discord. These scenes of all that is noble, happy and lovely, that greet and delight the eye in this happy land, would be deformed by slaughter and desolation. True, the fierce struggle might cease by the overthrow and subjection of the weaker party. But would the conquered American ever regard the conqueror; but with burning hatred and smothered revenge? But a more fearful and portentous cloud hangs over the sunny clime of the south. The protection afforded them by their connection with the hardy yeomanry of the north, being withdrawn, they would be exposed to the attack and invasion from without, but to a still more dreadful foe from within. The negroes! ay, the negroes, acting from their own savage impulses, or possibly goaded on by fanatics of a different race, would rise upon their white masters in all the fury of their natural ferocity. A servile war would ensue, more dreadful in its character than any other human calamity; and the mothers, the daughters of our southern brethren, and feeble age and helpless infancy, would become the prey of a brutal and barbarous race, while tenderest mercies, in war, are more cruel than the grave. We have witnessed these things in the time of a profound peace, when no extraordinary cause awakened them to vengeance; and what horrors might we not anticipate, in a state of affairs which should arouse into a fearful action that fierce vengeance which, in its ruthless fury, spares neither age, sex or condition?

Why should one portion of this Union cherish or entertain hostile feelings towards another? The south and the north are all of one great political family—one flesh and blood—one brotherhood—bound together by the ties of richest revolutionary recollections — by the consideration of common sacrifices and common triumphs—and one common fame, if they be wise and prudent, await them, but one common disgrace, if they pursue mad counsels, and disregard the admonitions of the Father of his Country.

The mission of Pennsylvania is a lofty one. Her's is to fulfil her obligation to the Union—to respect and maintain her own rights and the right of her sister States. She ought, by no means or sinister appliances, to suffer herself to be made the instrument, to promote or advance the illicit or selfish designs of others less patriotic than herself. The interests of Pennsylvania are in harmony, and intimately blended with the legitimate interests of every member of the confederacy. The protection of her sister States in their appropriate rights, is the protection of her own—for all the States have a common interest in the maintenance of "State rights" and the preservation of the Union. She has as high a stake in the preservation of the glorious institutions which surround us; as any member of the confederacy; and form her position—from the worth and patriotism of her population, she should stand the great protectress of the Union, restraining, by her dignity, the spirit of faction and fanaticism on the one hand, and calming immoderate resentment on the other. She should hush, by her persuasive voice, the

spirit of contention, and point to the Constitution, as the only standard by which all federal difficulties must be adjusted. Your committee do not despair of the Republic, but fondly trust, that although there may be a few factious and impetuous individuals, within its bosom, who would, in their mad zeal, hazard all upon an impracticable experiment or a naked abstraction, yet there is a lofty patriotism, a noble forbearance, and an undying love of liberty and justice among the people, sufficient to preserve and bind it together against all the assaults of its enemies. And may God grant that it be perpetual.

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The London Money Market is represented to be in a fluctuating condition. Consols closed at 95 for money.
The advices from India are rather flattering.
Austria.
An Austrian fleet was preparing to set sail for Greece, to oppose the expedition of Sir William Parker.
The Vienna Journals teem with attacks on Lord Palmerston.
The people of Hungary, are again beginning to express their feelings of hatred towards the Austrian Government.
The sentence of death passed upon twenty three Hungarian officers, on the 16th of January, has been commuted by Baron Haynau, to imprisonment in irons varying from five to fifteen years.
A serious collision had taken place between two regiments of infantry, at Inspruc, in which thirty men were wounded.
Prussia and Turkey.
The Hungarian refugees have been sent to one of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.
The recent attempt to assassinate Koshut is being investigated by the Turkish Government.
Austria has not resumed her relations with the Porte.
A decree has been published at Berlin, for the German Parliament to meet at Erfurt on the 20th of March.
The Prussian Constitution has been accepted, sworn to by the King, and ratified amidst great rejoicings of the people.
France.
The Paris papers state that all is quiet, though serious disturbances have occurred in some of the Southern provinces.
The *emute* in Paris has been put down but the Socialists were organizing for a grand demonstration on the 24th of February.
Military preparations, however, were also making to keep the peace, and the Provinces have been placed under a civil kind of martial law.
The government is concentrating its forces to quell any demonstration of dissatisfied feeling; for which purpose the country has been divided into four grand Military Divisions, over which Generals have been placed, with extraordinary powers of command.
Louis Napoleon is not now so popular as he was heretofore.
Italy.
There is nothing new from Italy.
The Pope has not yet returned to Rome.
Mexico.
Annexation to the United States—Return of Santa Anna.—Mr. Walter M. Gibson, who recently went to Mexico on official business, and who has made a pretty extended survey of the country, has returned to New York, and communicated several interesting items of intelligence concerning the social and political condition of the country:
"The aspect of affairs at the capital was very stormy at the time of Mr. G's visit. Troops were at one time ordered out to surround the excited localities, and an outbreak was expected at the Theatre. A feeling in favor of annexation to the United States, prevails among the monarchists, who comprise the wealthy Spaniards; or if that cannot be obtained, then they wish the adoption of some mode of colonization from Europe, under the agency of American Companies. This latter feeling is earnest and extensive, and the plan for colonization is based upon the purchase of large tracts of land in the State of Vera Cruz, by American capitalists, and the settlement thereon of a large emigration from Germany, France, and England, in a body large enough to secure them from loss by deprivations and otherwise. Mr. G. has a memorial from the owners of fifty-two haciendas in the State of Vera Cruz, asking that this plan may be adopted. Many of them are decidedly in favor of annexation.
The desire for the return of Santa Anna was growing broad and deep, and it was felt more and more daily, that he is the only man who can control the destinies of Mexico.
Virginia Cannel Coal has been introduced into the New Orleans market, and meets with much favor from consumers.
Capt. Matthew Turner, of Chicago, has disappeared. His relatives offer \$500 for the arrest of his supposed murderers.



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Democratic COUNTY MEETING!
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Chairman, County Committee.
Feb. 28, 1850.

The Canal.
The Pennsylvania canal has been in successful operation for several days past, and boats are passing along heavily laden with merchandise. It is generally expected and believed that during the coming season an unparalleled amount of business will be done on our public improvements, and that those engaged in the business will reap a rich reward for their labor.—We learn that the passenger cars will commence running across the Portage Road on to-morrow.

Curious.
We learn from the Pittsburg Post, that a curious circumstance occurred at Lawrenceville a few days ago as follows:—A stranger called at the house of James Young, Esq., of that place, and requested him to keep a small box which he had in hand, until he called for it. Mr. Young objected to taking it if it contained anything valuable; but on being assured that there would be no danger, he put it up stairs. A little while afterwards, a man well known in the neighborhood called on Mr. Young and enquired about the box, telling him at the same time to keep it till called for. Some of the ladies of the house while working in the room where the box was deposited, were annoyed by a very disagreeable smell; and coming to the conclusion that it proceeded from the box they had the top knocked off and there appeared a man's foot. The Coroner was called last Saturday and the result was the arrest of the person who made enquiry about the box. He was bound to appear in Court.

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Plank Roads.
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county in the State where the interests of the people more urgently demand the facilities afforded by these plank roads, and no place where they can be more cheaply constructed than in Cambria county. And we believe the day is not far distant when we shall see them traversing the county in every direction.

The following data, from an article recently read before the New York Agricultural Society in reference to the cost and construction of plank roads, may be interesting to our readers.
"The roads are constructed with either a single or a double track. The single track is eight feet wide with plank, and as much more without it, upon which wagons may turn out. The whole (sixteen) feet is graded at the rate of about six hundred feet to a mile or one foot in twelve. The road being first covered with clay spread evenly over it, sills are laid down at the sides, and the ends of the planks are made to rest upon these, and at the same time also upon the clay of the intervening road. The ends of the planks are not planed or fastened in any way whatever, care only being taken that they shall not be in a straight line upon the sills, but irregularly, so as to give a better hold to wagons coming from the clay on the plank roads. There is also a good ditch at each side of the road so as to drain in well. The sills are four inches square, which being two for a mile would make 14,980 feet board measure. The planks are three inches thick, which would make 129,720 feet board measure for a mile. Three inches oak plank is decidedly the best material, but hemlock and white pine are used when oak cannot be had."

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Correspondence of the Mountain Sentinel.
STATE CAPITOL.
HARRISBURG, March 4, 1850.
Dear Given:

The most important matter which has transpired in the Legislature the past week, was the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal relations, which was raised a few weeks ago at the instance of Mr. Beaumont of Luzerne county. Mr. Beaumont, the chairman of the Committee, made the majority report, whilst Messrs. Allison and Bowen made the report of the minority. Both papers are well written. Mr. Beaumont takes high ground on the question of slavery, and goes for nonintervention from first to last on part of the free or northern states, whilst the report of Messrs. Allison and Bowen takes ground equally strong and equally ultra. But the reports are both before the country and of course you will publish them, so that your readers will have opportunity of seeing and reading them for themselves. I will let them both pass for what they are worth, without a word of censure or praise.

A large number of private bills have been disposed of by the Legislature during the past week, but as yet, not a thing has been done with either the apportionment bill, or revenue bill—both of which measures are of the first importance, particularly the latter. The Committee of Ways and Means have not as yet reported a bill and yet there is little more than a month's time to pass before the Legislature will most undoubtedly adjourn.

But it is an old adage that "large bodies move slow," and hence the reason so little has been done by the Legislature that is at all interesting to the people at large. On the tenth of April the one hundred days will be up, after which, if the session last, the members will draw from the Treasury but one dollar and fifty cents per diem for their services, which will make them feel very uneasy I opine. Indeed no body looks for the session of the Legislature to last more than one hundred days, in consequence of the short allowance of pay after the expiration of that period. I do not blame the members for this, for I well know that no man can live here on the paltry sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day. In fact there is not one in every ten of the members who can live on three dollars per day, and the end of each session witnesses many a member leaving Harrisburg with a goodly number of uncancelled scores against him—some of which are paid—and many of which the creditors have to whistle for.

The amendment to the Constitution is still suspended in the House of Representatives, and when it will be disposed of, it is hard to tell. Mr. Laird's Bank bill, has finally passed the House, and gone to the Senate, where it will be subjected to the most searching scrutiny. It was considerably altered and amended by the House before it finally passed, and will no doubt, have to undergo the process of alteration and amendment in the Senate. If it ever does pass the Senate, and reappears in the House again, it will be in such questionable shape, that its original godfather will not be able to recognize his own bantling.

Many a bank director and nervous stockholder, are looking anxiously for the result of the action of the Legislature on Mr. Laird's bill. The old Pittsburg Bank, the Lebanon Bank, the York Bank, and a host of others, are all represented here by some anxious inquirer after the truth as to what course the Legislature will take in the matter of granting charters, or renewing old charters. We have entirely too many banks in Pennsylvania, and consequently too much worthless trash afloat, in the shape of bank paper; and I do hope that the Legislature will adopt some stringent regulations, which will more effectually guard the unsuspecting and credulous public against stockjobbers and shavers. No bank ought to receive a license from the Legislature, such as an act of incorporation generally gives them, to discount notes, and issue their paper promises to pay money, without first compelling the payment of the entire capital stock, and making each stockholder individually responsible for the amount of stock he or she may own in any such institution. The community has suffered too much through the bad faith of Banking institutions in Pennsylvania, not to demand of the Legislature the most careful and cautious scrutiny before any act of incorporation shall pass this winter.

It is a most singular circumstance in the history of the times, that applications for divorces are becoming as common to the Legislature, as applications to our County Courts for Tavern licences.

The solution of the chlorids of zinc is an effectual remedy against bed bugs. It is applied with a brush, and is the discovery of Sir Wm. Burnett.

The value of diamonds is measured by the carat of four grains, the single carat being worth \$40, two carats \$80, three \$160, and so on. A diamond of one hundred carats is worth \$400,000.
We would recommend that, hereafter, instead of adjourning public meetings *sine die*, they should adjourn till the meeting of the Nashville Convention.