cisely analogous, to the one for which we now contend? For example, if I publish a written slander concerning any person, no matter, whether its contents be true or false, I am liable to be indicted, and criminally punished. Why is this? The reason is obvious; simply, because the publication of such a writing, is calculated to produce a breach of the peace; and to disturb the quiet of Society. And who would hazard the opinion, that licensing taverns and groggshops, does not tend to produce more breach of the peace, than does the publication of libels?

The gambler too, is not permitted openly to carry on his unhallowed calling, in defiance of public opinion. Something more than public opinion, something more than moral suasion, was resorted to, in order to protect society from his nefarious pilferings. And although gambling has not been entire ly suppressed, even when the combined force of law and public opinion have been arrayed against it; yet certain it is, that its operations are much more limited, than they would be, did the law license it, or even pass it by unnoticed. And wherein is gambling worse than intemperance? Are they not kindred vices? They are twin sisters, were rocked in the same cradle, and nurtured in the same school; they went forth into the world hand in hand, and continued to walk arm in arm and side by side, till the law interfered and affected their unnatural separation.

Gambling was proscribed and persecuted, as from her character she deserved to be, whilst her more fortunate and captivating sister, was permitted to lurk in the Legislative Hall; and with the flowing bowl in one hand, and the glittering dust in the other; she purchased not only impunity and indulgence; but also, for many a year, she purchased license. The gambler is now shunned by all who make any pretensions to virtue, or respectability, whilst the venting of ardent spirits is still a respectable business, and will continue so to be, so long as it receives the sanction of law.

The present system licensing public houses, is the offspring of another and a more barbarous age; and like all other systems of legalized vice, must in the course of time and things, meet its downfall.

It only remains for the friends of temperance, and the friends of their country, to use their utmost exertions, to hasten the arrival of that happy period. Already have Massachusetts and Tennessee, taken the field on the side of temperance, and this cast iron virtuous and patriotic example, for the imitation of their sister states.

It is a shame that Pennsylvania, who has taken such a high and noble stand, on the side of virtue, should yet be found protecting and upholding such a demoralizing system.

It little becomes her, so long as she sanctions the retailing of intoxicating drinks among her citizens, to preach morality to other sections of country, or to her sister states. How much will our brethren of the South, heed the exhortations of our citizens on the subject of slavery, so long as we in common with the south, tolerate a law, which has converted many a freeman into the most abject slave; and finally sent him to an untimely grave. Black as is the system of negro slavery, it is not worse than our own system of licensing the sale of ardent spirits.

They are both alike contrary to the doctrines of sound morality; and both alike contrary to the whole spirit of revealed religion.

In vain would Pennsylvania accuse Tennessee of immorality, so long as the license laws of the one, stand to balance the slavery of the other. If Pennsylvania wishes to advance the cause of humanity and freedom, let her "first cast out the beam out of her own eye; and then can she see clearly to cast out the mote out of her brother's eye;" but until she has expunged every thing of a sinful and immoral tendency, from the laws of her Statehood, her preaching will be as much regarded, as would be, the sermons of a confessed infidel.

May your efforts be abundantly successful, in bringing about this happy consummation; and we all be spared to see, that our Statutebook rendered as pure and unsullied, as the white mantle, which now envelops the footstool of the Great Eternal.

Latest from Maine.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

BANGOR, Saturday, March 2, 1839.

We are again in the midst of excitement. The information from the Forester which I forwarded to you last night, and the intelligence by this morning's mail of the state of feeling in the Cabinet, in Congress and among the people at Washington, have caused to spring up with greater intensity the interest of our citizens in the all absorbing subject, and given impulse to curiosity, enquiry, discussion and speculation. Bulletins and extras are issued and hawked about the street and posted up at public places.—At no time before have we felt the probability of a general war to be so great. The people of this State will be rejoiced if the General Government, as there is now reason to believe, will approve and aid and make common cause with them in the struggle they have commenced. Yet would they much more rejoice, enthusiastic and excited as they are, if the difficulty could be terminated honorably without bloodshed.—

No Express has arrived to-day, and there is no news of importance from the East. A draft from the 7th division is on the way to Calais—it amounts to 809 men, and 220 Light Infantry and Riflemen from the 5th division are ordered to meet at Portland on Monday, and proceed at once to Augusta, and a new draft from the 5th, 6th, and 8th division of 1,000 is ordered, of which a part are to assemble at Augusta on Wednesday next. It is reported that the four men captured on Fish River by Mr. Jarvis' detachment as trespassers, have produced permits from the Provincial authorities. This I believe is from good authority. It correct, it shows the self constituted guardians of our territory in no very favorable light, and proves that Maine has come of age, and assumed the manly toga none too early.

GETTYSBURG STAR

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, March 12, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

To my Old Friends.

TO those of my late patrons who met me during the past week and discharged their accounts, I return my sincere thanks; and would respectfully inform those who could not call, that I expect to be in Gettysburg at the April Court, when I shall be most happy to see them.

I have deposited a few accounts with WILLIAM W. PAXTON, Esq. for the convenience of those wishing to pay. His receipt for the same will be acknowledged by me.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

Lancaster, March 12, 1839. tf-50

☞At an adjourned Court held last week in this place, on motion of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, G. S. OFFUT, Esq. (late of Lebanon,) was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the several Courts of Adams County. Mr. Oft is a very intelligent, persevering young man, and will, no doubt, in a few years become an ornament to the profession. We regret that he is so soon to leave us to take up his residence in the west. Our best wishes accompany him, and trust that his talents will be duly appreciated by the intelligent citizens among whom he intends to locate.

☞We publish in our paper, to day, the speech of our late Senator JACOB CASSATT, Esq., made in the Senate, the day preceding his death. He died as a patriot should love to die, contending, noble for principles vital to liberty.

His speech breathes throughout, a spirit of genuine devotion to the great and lasting interest of the Commonwealth, and to constitutional liberty. A sad day was that, when this noble patriot was stricken down and died;—a sad day was that, in which the place of a man so virtuous and good as he, was filled by THOMAS C. MILLER!

The Presidency.

☞It gives us great satisfaction, to be able to state, that there no longer remains much doubt, as to the candidate who will be selected by the National Convention to oppose Martan Van Buren. The old farmer of North Bend is now looked upon as the only man on whom the opposition can rally with the hope of success. Would it not be well for the friends of the gallant old soldier to hold a meeting and give expression to their views?

We shall soon have an Honest Ticket, in the field, pledged to his support, and it is time that we should be brushing up our armor. Let us take the field in time, and under the auspices of such a leader, we shall surely be victorious.

☞Governor Porter has refused the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, requesting the time, at which the contractors were to cease work on the Gettysburg Rail Road. This resolution gave them until the 1st of May; but say that this would be beneficial to Adams County, is a sore in Porter's eyes.

Operations of Masonry.

☞That Masonry operates *in favor* of the initiated and *against* the uninitiated, the late appointments by Gov. Porter fully demonstrate. He has appointed as Secretary of State a high and bigoted Mason. His counsel-keeper, James Mahon Porter, is also a high and an adhering Mason. Nearly all the persons appointed to responsible offices throughout the State are either violent Masons, or the most bitter revilers of Anti-Masonry. In Anti-Masonic Lebanon, the officers appointed are Masons. A majority of those appointed in Dauphin, Franklin, York, Lancaster, and, indeed, in nearly every other county in the State are of the same stamp.

And yet the slaves of the Lodge would lead the people to believe that Masonry is not political!—Out, ye hypocrites!

War! War!

☞The Compiler—doubtless in that *great* and mighty Lawyer, who has lately been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for this county—is out against the wine or three" female o'Federalists" in this county who officiate as Deputy Post Masters! We expect hereafter to see a "relentless war" waged, until Amos Kendall shall listen to the "still, small voice" of *the Democracy* of that man of law, and the respectable Ladies above referred to are made to "walk the plank," and "honest men" put into their places!

Gracious Goodness!

☞The Compiler has graciously notified us that MR. COOPER, who was elected by about 1,000 or 1200 of a majority, will be permitted by the "Democracy" to take his seat in Congress! Wonderful kindness. What patriots those Compiler Democrats are.

"A writer in the Gettysburg Star—believed to be MR. THADDEUS STEVENS—is reviewing Mr. Clay's speech, with a view to the disparagement and injury of that great statesman. If Mr. Stevens is not the author of these articles, will the Star be pleased to say so? It is always desirable that we should know the "position" of gentlemen who aspire to be, *leaders* in parties, however insignificant."

☞In reply to the query contained in the above paragraph, we answer, the Editor of the "Baltimore Chronicle," that THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. *is not the author* of the review of Mr. Clay's speech.

We make answer, not because we deem it important, who is the reviewer; but for the information of the Editor, who seems to have constituted himself guardian of Mr. Clay, for the State of Maryland. If Mr. Clay has many such friends, he has need to dread them.

☞In the Senate, on Saturday week an improvement Bill was reported by Mr. Strohm' Total Appropriation $9,900,729,00 for the Union Canal $300,000.

The «Boundary" question is creating a great deal of excitement in all parts of the «State;" it will be seen by reference to our columns, that provision has been made by Congress to give every necessary support to the State in question, should a resort to arms be the only alternative, and it most undoubtedly will be if pacific measures, strictly honorable to our country be not speedily entered into by the respective parties. That such a result would be fraught with deplorable consequences admits not of a single doubt, but if an honorable peace cannot be obtained then the *dogs of war* must be let loose. Our Legislature has so taken this matter into consideration, and a Preamble and resolution by Mr. Spackman has been brought forward, setting forth the patriotism of Pennsylvania in all cases of war and difficulty and offering the resources and countenance of this state to the General Government in case of war with great Britian.—Another by Mr. F. S. Smith, declaring that «the State of Pennsylvania sympathises with the state of Maine and is willing to extend to her sisterly countenance in her difficulty. Declaring it improper to give up any part of the Territory or jurisdiction within the limits of the United States.

An act has passed the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled authorising the President to resist any attempt of Great Britain to enforce, by Arms, her claims to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine, which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britian, and for that purpose to employ the Naval and Military forces of the U. States, and such portions of the Militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service. And that the Militia thus called into the service of the United States, shall be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year unless sooner discharged, and that in the actual event of an invasion of the United States by any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion to be discovered in his opinion to exist before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be and he is hereby authorized to except the service of fifty thousand Volunteers, and an additional regiment of Dragoons or mounted riflemen if he deems it expedient. He is also authorized to bring all the naval force of the United States to protect our country from an invasion from that quarter. The sum of eight millions of dollars is also appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of executing the provisions of this Act, right thousand dollars is also appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the outfit and salary of a special Minister to Great Britian. *Provided* the President of the U. States shall not deem it inexpedient.

It is also enacted, that the President be authorized to apply a part not exceeding $1,000 000 of the appropriation made in this act, for repairing or making fortifications along the seaboard and frontier. And it is further enacted that whenever Militia or Volunteers are called into the service of the United States they are to have the organization of the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and allowance, and it is further enacted that the several provisions of this act be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress and no longer.

Sheriff's Sales.

The Sheriff of Adams county advertises the following sales, which will be expected to take place, viz Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, at the public house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a lot of ground known as the Lutheran Church property, containing half an acre, on which are a two Story Rough Cast Dwelling House and Kitchen, a Stable and other out buildings, the property of PETER B. BANGAM; also a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Gettysburg containing 1 acre, adjoining lands of Thos. C. Miller and lot of John F. M'Farlane, on which are a Two Story Brick Dwelling House and Stable and other buildings, and an excellent Spring of Water near the door; also one other lot in said Borough adjoining lands of Peter Culp, and others, containing half an acre, on which is a excellent reservoir, the property of the *Gettysburg Water Company.* Also, a tract of land in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, containing 120 acres, the property of ROBERT DOUGLASS.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of March 5.

Congress.

Yesterday was the last day of the Twenty-Fifth Congress, and before this, the members are scattered on their journey to their respective homes. The history of this Congress is one that will be long remembered, as that in which a struggle was made between the people on the one hand and the government on the other. The measures of the last administration had prepared the way for a series of inevitable disasters which were calculated to give a severe check to our national prosperity. At the close of Jackson's administration, our nation was out of debt, and a surplus revenue of nearly forty millions had been directed to be divided among the States, in four quarterly instalments. Our nation was engaged in no quarrel—there was no war—no famine abroad—nothing that was calculated to check the country in its onward march to happiness. And yet, strange to say, a party of selfish aspirants had obtained power, and by a series of dangerous experiments had prepared the way for serious disasters to the people unless averted by the wisdom of Congress. Van Buren was waited upon to convene Congress, for the relief of the people from the measures of government, but he refused. A general suspension followed, and these great and weighty matters led to an early call of the present Congress. The extent of about one thousand dollars. The resolution was considered.

Mr. Purviance expressed great indignation at the presentation of this report. He said it was a fraud and outrage not only upon a respectable minority of the House, but upon the people. It was intended to deceive the people. He referred to the disgraceful proceedings—the character and conduct of the mob, in terms of eloquent indignation. He said the conduct of many of them while here, reminded him of an actor in the French Revolution who drank his mother's blood from his father's skull. They appeared to him to be a fierce and bloodthirsty set of men, and the offer to pay for their services, he regarded as outrageous.

Mr. Grabb said that, as one of the committee on accounts he had no notice of this report, or he should have submitted a counter report. There had never appeared to him any evidence of these men having attempted to preserve order—on the contrary, such of them as were here, created disorder in this Hall.

Mr. Hopkins suggested that the subject should be postponed for the present, to enable the minority of the committee to make their counter report.

Mr. T. S. Smith then made the motion that the subject be postponed for the present, which motion was amended to make it read to Saturday next, and was adopted—yeas 61—nays 25.

Mr. Boyd Cameron then offered a joint resolution, with a preamble, setting forth the patriotism of Pennsylvania in all cases of war and difficulty and offering the resources and countenance of this State to the General Government, in case of war with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Spackman the rule was suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. T. S. Smith then moved two additional resolutions First, declaring that the State of Pennsylvania sympathizes with the State of Maine, and is willing to extend to her sisterly countenance in her difficulty. Second—Declaring it improper to give up any part of the territory or jurisdiction within the limits of the United States.

Bachelors.

There was an amusing debate in the Legislature on the 5th inst. on a petition from some ladies, asking that bachelors might be taxed for the luxury of celibacy. Some happy points were made by the speakers, particularly by Mr. Cox, of Somerset, and Mr. Smith, of the City, on a motion to refer the petition to a special Committee, empowered to send for *persons.*

Mr. Cox thought the proposition to send for persons unanswerable; bringing the blooming girls of the mountains, for the inspection of the hardened bachelors from the City, he could not tolerate. Mr. C. thought it should be referred to married men. They could appreciate *both* sides of the question, and take such steps as justice might require; whereas the bachelors could understand only one side, as was evident from their votes on instalments. Our nation was engaged in no quarrel—there was no war—no famine abroad—nothing that was calculated to check the country in its onward march to happiness. And yet, strange to say, a party of selfish aspirants had obtained power, and by a series of dangerous experiments had prepared the way for serious disasters to the people unless averted by the wisdom of Congress. Van Buren was waited upon to convene Congress, for the relief of the people from the measures of government, but he refused. A general suspension followed, and these great and weighty matters led to an early call of the present Congress. The extent of about one thousand dollars. The resolution was considered.

Mr. Purviance expressed great indignation at the presentation of this report. He said it was a fraud and outrage not only upon a respectable minority of the House, but upon the people. It was intended to deceive the people. He referred to the disgraceful proceedings—the character and conduct of the mob, in terms of eloquent indignation. He said the conduct of many of them while here, reminded him of an actor in the French Revolution who drank his mother's blood from his father's skull. They appeared to him to be a fierce and bloodthirsty set of men, and the offer to pay for their services, he regarded as outrageous.

Mr. Grabb said that, as one of the committee on accounts he had no notice of this report, or he should have submitted a counter report. There had never appeared to him any evidence of these men having attempted to preserve order—on the contrary, such of them as were here, created disorder in this Hall.

Mr. Hopkins suggested that the subject should be postponed for the present, to enable the minority of the committee to make their counter report.

Mr. T. S. Smith then made the motion that the subject be postponed for the present, which motion was amended to make it read to Saturday next, and was adopted—yeas 61—nays 25.

Mr. Boyd Cameron then offered a joint resolution, with a preamble, setting forth the patriotism of Pennsylvania in all cases of war and difficulty and offering the resources and countenance of this State to the General Government, in case of war with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Spackman the rule was suspended, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. T. S. Smith then moved two additional resolutions First, declaring that the State of Pennsylvania sympathizes with the State of Maine, and is willing to extend to her sisterly countenance in her difficulty. Second—Declaring it improper to give up any part of the territory or jurisdiction within the limits of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star & Banner.

Henry Clay's Speech.

As to the use of the bayonet which, he says, will be our last resort, he must make strong evidence indeed to induce us to suppose we shall ever think we have no other resource. We feel confident that we shall, ere long, have the unanimous support of the people of Maine, and perhaps, a reinforcement of several that are now slave states, and we shall then be poor managers indeed if we can devise no other mode of Abolition than the slaughter of the slaveholder. The reign of violence is passing away throughout the civilized world, and it would be strange indeed, if in this country it should ever be invoked for such a purpose. A revolution in some progress, but it is a revolution, in accordance with the spirit of the age and the genius of Christianity, not of brute force and barbarism which show their death struggle in the popular commotions, the mobs and lynching with which it is vainly attempted to stem the current of better feeling that from time to time appears.

But how comes the cogent reason which Mr. C. adduces for his present effort against Abolitionists: "It is because these ultra-abolitionists have ceased to employ the instrumentality of reason and argument, and have appealed to the ballot-box." And what is the plain meaning of this language? Why, that as long as there was no prospect of these discussions having any influence, they were not worth noticing, but that whenever they were brought into action, they could no longer be disregarded. But perhaps it would be well for the gentleman to state at what time, until, for instance, they had several representatives in the U. S. Senate, for I cannot perceive why an annuncia tion of a determination to vote in support of their principles should call forth such a spasmodic effort.

As to the three epochs that, according to his account, mark the history of this question it seems strange that they have not impressed his mind with this fact—*that this is a subject upon which the public mind can never be quieted by the agitation of the* [illegible] *by the Abolitionists.* He admits that every time the subject has been renewed, the interest in it has been increased. Let us see what has been the result. The first period Congress abolished the foreign slave trade. In the next it prohibited the extension of slavery in certain directions. In the third—it is not in the nature of revolution to retrograde—Congress must do something more. It is vain for any one to assign causes that are insufficient. It is obvious that ever since the formation of this government there has been a strong interest in the subject of slavery. This interest has sometimes appeared to abate whilst waiting the result of particular measures, but it has always taken a new start, and evidently increased in power. For instance, the country was at first quieted by the idea that, attachment to the principles of our free institutions would lead to the abandonment of slavery. Then it was thought that after the Act of 1808 declaring the slave trade piracy, it would die a natural death. Then came the Quixotic notion of draining off the overflowing source of population to Liberia. But all these expectations have been disappointed, and the public feeling again begins to flow, and with increasing violence from being long and long dammed up.

It is true there are some stimulating causes. Some of these Mr. C. mentions and some he overlooks. His disposal of British emancipation is too summary. He intentionally overlooks the points in it that bear upon the controversy here. The "omnipotence of Parliament" has nothing to do with the matter. We simply expected to it the proof that *any number of slaves, and in any condition may be emancipated upon the soil where they had been slaves, not only with safety to themselves and their former masters, but in such a manner as to confer the greatest advantages upon both parties.* This is not a doubtful, it is a successful, a triumphant experiment. It is the influence of this on the minds of our people upon this subject—he is altogether mistaken in supposing that they have given it importance by their mutual criminations and recriminations. The country nothing has had a stronger tendency to repress the progress of Abolition than the fact that each party has arrayed itself against it, and made it an object of suspicion by declaring that it favored the other. The Democrats and the Whigs have here acted the part of Pontius Pilate and Herod, uniting in an effort to destroy an object of common hatred.

His argument on the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia amounts to this—the letter of the constitution invests Congress with full power, but the spirit of the cession by Maryland and Virginia is opposed to it. Yet there is not a single syllable in the history of the transaction that would lead us to think so—for neither of these states even hinted at the matter in the act of cession. Equally unfortunate is his other position that having been obtained for a particular purpose, it could only be used in a particular way—for it was, at the time, and expressly stated that Congress was to exercise over it *exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever.* Now Mr. Clay would have Congress wait for the legislation of Maryland and Virginia—a power kind of "exclusive jurisdiction" certainly! And indeed it does not appear that the advocates of this doctrine would have slavery securely entrenched here to the end of time, even if every where else slavery were terminated to-morrow. For Maryland and Virginia having surrendered their power by abdicating the government of those "ten miles square," if not by transferring it to Congress; Congress having no right to cede back to a subscriber to a newspaper the District having no legislative power, it might continue, a privileged slave market for the latest generation! But such a supposition is too absurd for confutation.

The defence of slavery in Florida is quite as logical. I made a compromise in 1820, by which slavery was legalized south of 36° 30' of North Latitude. *Therefore* Florida is now the question is not, are there any legal enactments by which slavery is sustained? but, ought the system of Slavery which has hitherto prevailed to be changed?

As to the argument that these Districts and Territories are surrounded by slaveholding regions, it proves too much, for in accordance with it, *no state could shake off slavery lest it might interfere with the quiet of its neighbor and why where slavery exists?* So that it was the height of presumption for Pennsylvania to pass the Abolition Act of 1780, to the great annoyance of these very same states who now insist it is said are so deeply involved in the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The next subject upon which an ingenious and elaborate argument Mr. C. declared to interfere with the slave trade between the states. His main position seems to be, that nothing can be done because Congress has not the power of prohibiting, but only of *regulating* commerce between the states. I might here bring up Mr. Clay's protective Tariff to bear against him, and show that Congress, according to his own ideas in that, have the same power to encourage *free* labor, *by laying a heavy duty upon slaves,* as it has ever had to foster American manufactures by pursuing a similar policy with regard to European manufactures. But as the champion of the "American system" has given up the field in which he had won so many glorious victories I shall spare him upon this subject. But it is not plain that Congress having this power "to regulate commerce among the several states" to the same extent as "with foreign nations" has just the same power to declare an article contraband in the one case as in the other? Now it is part of the law of the land that human beings are contraband articles when they come from a foreign country, and why may they not be made so when it is attempted to carry on a commerce in them either from the District of Columbia, or Maryland, or Virginia to any other State? Do you say that the former power is expressly granted by Art. I. Sect. IX. of the U. S. Constitution? Well does not the same Art. Sect. IX. give power to prohibit the importation of slaves? Is not the power to regulate commerce from them shall influence me; but turn the question as you please it is a contest between the laws and the mob.

Sir, I cheerfully admit that the people, in a free government like ours is, must rule, but the mob are not the people, and the people rule peacefully under and according to the constitution and laws.

I solemnly warn the senate not to pass the original resolution offered by the senator from Northampton; but I warn the senator not as I have been warned; I warn them to be the spirit of peace; I warn them in the spirit of the constitution; and I warn them as they would preserve the blessings of free government and transmit them to our children, and our children's children unimpaired. But adopt the resolution, give to a lawless mob triumph over the constitution, and, I do believe that there are some in this hall who will live to see the end of free government in our beloved country. It needs not a prophet to foretell with certainty, that if a portion of the people may now break down law with impunity, we shall on every exciting question hereafter have a recurrence of similar scenes.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to vote. If wrong, I am responsible to the people. But I feel condemn me at the ballot boxes. But if right, as I believe I am, I shall have the double gratification of the approbation of my own conscience, and the good men of all parties. And if the Senate take the course I fear it will, I shall not every those whose vote bring about the result, the inglorious distinction they will confer upon themselves. I would not take and would not have the distinction of voting to prostrate the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. I hope to pass the present ordeal with a clear conscience, and I have no doubt when I go home I shall be surrounded by honest friends of all parties and receive their approbation. If, sir, this vote should be the last I shall ever give, I am ready to give it; and to answer for it to my constituents, to my country, and to my God!

Lines

Suggested on reading the death of Mr. Cassatt, Senator from Adams county.

Mourn not the fate of him who now
Is to the dust consigned;
Think not that death which laid him low
Was cruel or unkind!

He died, 'tis true—but not till life
Had lost its greatest charm,
And cowards joined the traitor's strife
With parricidal arm.

Nor was it in a coward cause
That death upon him frown'd,
He lived to see his country's laws,
In fragments scatter'd round.

What patriot cause not his fate,
Whom death had just set free,
Since 'tis the period whence we date
The fall of Liberty.

Murder most foul and brutal

Our city has been in a state of continued excitement for the last week, in consequence of the recent discovery of the body of a man, a stranger in the city, and since recognized as the body of a Mr. Zellerbach, a Pedlar from Philadelphia, evidently murdered, in a most shocking and brutal manner, in the very heart of the city. On Wednesday night, at about 12 o'clock at noon, the body of Zellerbach was found lying on its back, near to the Hamilton Race course, within the corporate limits of the city, and about one hundred and twenty five yards distant from the Harrisburg Turnpike, one of the most public roads in the county—bearing upon it, the most irrefragable evidence of its having been made the subject of one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated, and which may fairly challenge the history of the world for a parallel. The murder, for such it most undoubtedly was—must have been committed in a house, and in the city; and the body subsequently removed by the most cowardly and brutal means, and dropped our children's children unimpaired. But adopt the resolution, give to a lawless mob triumph over the constitution, and, I do believe that there are some in this hall who will live to see the end of free government in our beloved country. It needs not a prophet to foretell with certainty, that if a portion of the people may now break down law with impunity, we shall on every exciting question hereafter have a recurrence of similar scenes.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to vote. If wrong, I am responsible to the people. But if right, I am confident