

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

## GEN. BUTLER AND HIS REVIEWERS.

Perhaps no other individual in the Union is so much hated and abused by the rebels as General Butler. There is no epithet too vile to be applied to him. The Richmond Examiner gives him the benefit of a whole column of the vilest slang ever strung together, which closes with the following beautiful compliment, not only to Gen. Butler, but all loyal citizens of the north who have lately honored Gen. Butler with a public reception since his return from New Orleans: "Towards by nature, thieves upon principle, and assassins at heart, it would be marvelous indeed, if the people of the North—these heartless, bloodstained, pitiless and 'pickpocket' the world over saw."

These vile slanders against one of the most efficient, talented and patriotic Generals in the army, coming from the rebels, was not unexpected, nor is it surprising that they should meet with a response from sympathizers with secession abroad as well as at home. We therefore find all the Breckinridge papers north, howling in concert with the rebel Press, in heaping abuse against one who has been a life long democrat, simply because he does not believe that slavery is a divine institution. It is, therefore, not surprising that our neighbor Purdy of the Breckinridge Democrat should ventiliate his feelings by stigmatizing Gen. Butler in an article, as *Dead Butler*. But not a word of reproach have these sympathizers ever uttered against Jeff. Davis, and the vile rebel crew with whom he is surrounded.

## T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

The Breckinridge papers of last week, with but few exceptions, had, on their outside columns, where their romances generally appear, the late story of T. Jefferson Boyer, member of the legislature from Clearfield county. The moral of the tale is intended to illustrate how a man of only ordinary, not to say doubtful virtue, when properly worked in party traces, was enabled to resist the tempting bait of \$25,000 for merely giving utterance to two words, when called upon, against party usages.

There is, however, one thing rather damaging to Mr. Boyer's character for virtue, in this tale. He introduces himself as the hero of the plot, in which he does not hesitate to declare, that he went to Harrisburg with the avowed intention of putting himself in the way of being bribed. We think this declaration on the part of Mr. Boyer, is more candid than discreet. Some ill-natured persons might draw conclusions from this confession not very flattering to his reputation for virtue and integrity, and that he was not exactly what Caesar wished his wife to be, "above suspicion."

Even writers of romance and tales of fiction, should keep probability in view. In this Mr. Boyer has made a grand mistake. He should have known better than to put into Gen. Cameron's mouth, language in favor of the Rebels and Southern Independence. The most rabid Breckinridges admit that the General, unlike Bigler, is not "weak in the knees" on that subject. Besides, they argue that the General is entirely too shrewd if he even was so disposed, to make such extravagant and improbable proposals as Mr. Boyer speaks of, in person. In the eyes of all intelligent men, Mr. Boyer's production is evidently considered a great humbug and himself not much better.

According to the Harrisburg Telegraph Mr. Boyer's scruples of conscience were not so tender a year or two since.

The bill to provide for the payment of the State interest, has become a law, the House concurring in the amendments of the Senate. The most material of these amendments is the one which authorizes the banks to keep notes in circulation to double the amount of their capital stock paid in. This is more lenient to the country banks than the original House bill, which restricted circulation to one-and-a-half of capital stock. Nevertheless, many country banks will be compelled to contract their circulation rapidly, some having notes in circulation to more than three times the amount of their capital stock. The banks of Philadelphia are not affected by this provision, as their issues are in most cases far beneath their capital.

By virtue of this act the Treasurer will proceed immediately to exchange currency for coin, giving the banks a certificate of exchange setting forth the fact, bearing interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. annum. The banks can lose nothing by this operation, as the State must some day return the specie which would otherwise be idle in the vaults of the banks.

The following bill in relation to the Centre Turnpike, is one in which many of our readers are interested. We, therefore, publish it as a matter for information. The turnpike company, we understand, received less toll from the 12 miles they propose to surrender, than the amount of expenses incurred in paying the toll-keeper, &c. The bill was read in place on the 25th ult., by Mr. Brown, our member, and referred to the local Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Brown is chairman, who will no doubt carry out the wishes of our citizens most interested whatever they be.

An Act Supplemental to an Act, to Incorporate the President, Managers, and Company of the Centre Turnpike Road, leading from Reading to Sunbury.

Be it enacted, by That the Centre Turnpike Company be authorized to abandon, surrender, and relinquish to the public no more of their road as lies between the sixty third mile stone and the Borough of Sunbury, than that thereafter said Company shall be released and exonerated from keeping that portion of their road thus abandoned in repair, and shall not be allowed to receive or collect toll upon said portion.

That this act shall take effect when the Board of Managers have passed resolutions releasing the ownership of said road, and published the same for three weeks in one or more newspapers published in the Borough of Sunbury.

We are indebted to Messrs. Board of the Senate, and House of the House of Representatives, and to Governor Curtis and others, for public documents.

## A Warning to Peace Democrats.

The Richmond Dispatch has an editorial arguing that there is but one road to "reconstruction" and that over the dead bodies of every man, woman, and child in the Southern Confederacy. "They," the North, says the Dispatch "will never be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves. The editor concludes as follows:

We warn the Democrats and conservatives of the North to dismiss from their minds all the miserable delusions that the South can never consent to enter again, upon any terms, the old Union. If the North will allow us to write the Constitution ourselves, and give us every guarantee we would ask, we would sooner be under the Government of England or France, than under a Union with men who have shown that they cannot keep good faith, and are the most barbarous and inhuman, as well as treacherous, of mankind.

If the reconstructionists want peace they can easily have it, upon the terms on which they could have always had it—letting alone the heaviest, bloodstained, pitiless and 'pickpocket' the world over saw. We are making no war on them. We are not invading their territory, nor giving their women to the flames, their populations to prison and the sword, their women to a fate worse than death. Let us alone! That is all we ask. Let us alone and peace will come. But do not expect us to degrade ourselves and cast dishonor upon the graves of our kindred by ever returning to the embrace of those whose hands are dripping with the tears and blood of our people.

## The Apologetic Declaration of Mr. Rollins.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.  
The following is the letter of Mr. Albert D. Rollins, of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, on which his release was granted:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1, 1863. Mr. A. D. Rollins, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, and proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, confined in Fort McHenry, for the publication of an editorial article under the title of 'Davis' Message,' in that newspaper on January 20th, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of a like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the Rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and do distinctly disavow such article of articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents or employees, without my sanction and intention.

I do hereby give to Major-General Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order in behalf of the Government, I have been confined, my sincere and public honor, that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish any articles having such a dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the Rebellion, but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution and the Union, as a faithful citizen should.

And it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the *Democrat's Leader*, made up from the Philadelphia Evening Journal itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore this 1st day of February, 1863.

(Signed) A. D. ROLLINS.

## Bombardment of Galveston Commenced.

THE GUNBOATS SHELLING THE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.  
The following extract of a letter, written by Acting Assistant Paymaster Frederick R. Chapman, of the United States steamer *Albatross*, London, detailing some incidents of the bombardment of Galveston, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.  
We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as the Captain reported to the Flag-officer the signal went up from the flag-ship to prepare for action and get under weigh. The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the fort, while the New London went on to within a mile of the shore, and the fire of my batteries which the Rebels may have erected, surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the troops, and towards these our fire was directed.

The ball was opened by the Brooklyn. She was lying about a mile and a half from us, and was puffing smoke and belching fire, and the deep booming of her gun, while in the air we could hear the howling of her shell as they passed over us. The Scotia followed, with her 11-inch and Parrott guns at an extremity of the town, while we moved along the front to the other extremity. We opened fire with one Parrott gun, but our shells, but did not do much. We then went within a mile and a half of the fort and opened fire upon the encampment. The Scotia came after us, while the Brooklyn, with the tremendous range of her gun, planted her shell nearly at the distance of three miles. We were rolling tremendously, and had to fire as we were rising. We were within 300 yards of the fort, and we watched in the direction of the range. The shell exploded in the fort, and soon down came the Rebel flag, the halyards being cut, so that the credit belongs to the New London. After firing several good shots the signal was sent up from the flag-ship to cease action. We came about, and the Scotia followed, and the Brooklyn opened on us, but it fell short, though near enough for us to hear and see the shot as it struck, about twenty rods from us. We gave them a broadside, and the Scotia three 11-inch shells, all of which struck and exploded in the battery, the effect of which must have been tremendous, judging from what we could see through the glass.

We could see the masts of the Harriet Lane over the town, which is situated on a narrow strip of land.

To-night our squadron has been reinforced by two more gunboats, carrying sixteen guns. To-morrow being Sunday nothing was done, but when the morning broke, we renewed our fire with the Brooklyn, whose order he was arrested and his paper suppressed, was to-day released from Fort McHenry.

He left in the train at half-past eight to-night, for Philadelphia. Gen. Montgomery, commanding at Philadelphia, has been ordered to leave the city, and to go to the Senate to his home, this afternoon, in a state of high nervous excitement, bordering on congestion of the brain. It is understood that the resolution for his expulsion will not be passed during his absence from illness, and it is hoped that he will have the presence and influence of a Senator in the proceedings, which will be a great advantage to the Senate for his disagreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The number of Brigadier Generals now in the service is about 200, and of Major Generals, 40. The President has ordered that the number of the Senate 154 additional of the former grade and 50 of the latter. It is believed by those who have direction of military affairs in Congress that the law limiting the number of each will be amended so as to add 50 Brigadier Generals and 25 Major Generals to the army.

The War Department will in future probably have but one Assistant Secretary of War instead of three as recently. This is considered sufficient with the addition of an officer expressly sanctioned by law to be styled the Solicitor of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There is the best authority for saying that the statement that the Emperor of the French has made a renewed proposal of mediation to the British Government since the battle of Fredericksburg is entirely without truth.

The President's interpretation put upon the Emperor's remarks respecting the United States by a portion of the press, and the reports of conferences with Mr. Sidel, are unjust and unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It has been ascertained that the following officers and men of the Missouri were lost when that vessel foundered, a short time since: Norman Atwater and George Friedmann, Acting Ensigns; R. W. Hands and Samuel A. Lewis, Engineers; John Spocking, James Fenwick, William Brian, petty officers; Daniel Moore, Robert H. Howard, Jacob Nickles, William Allen, William Engen, Robert Cook, John Jones, Robert James and George Littlefield—sixteen in all.

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The President sent to the Senate, for confirmation, on Saturday, Abner Doubleday and Frank Blair to be Major-Generals. Capt. Richard Arnold, Regular army, Colonel C. L. Mathies, Regular army, Colonel F. S. Knapp, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel E. C. Mason, of Maine, to be Brigadier-Generals.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.  
Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce M. Mercier to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our National affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONER.  
It is said that General Cadwallader, Martindale and Van Allen, are to compose the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Franklin. Lieut.-Col. Pelouze will probably be Judge Advocate.

Major George C. Strong, of Gen. Butler's staff, is appointed Brigadier-General.

GENERAL BURDESS OFFERED A COMMAND.  
A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that General Burdessa is offered the command of a new Department, in all of which population is 10,000 persons, and thirty days is allowed for him to decide whether he will accept it or not.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.  
The following despatch was received to-day by the War Department:—

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.  
A bearer of despatches, who left Fort Royal on Friday, at noon, says there is no truth in the report of the Montauk being disabled at Fort McAllister. Commander Worden lay under the enemy's fire for four hours to try his vessel. The balls had no more effect upon her than so many hailstones.

## Important from Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Jan. 3, 1863.—I have as particularly been allowed access to a bundle of telegraphic messages which were captured at Van Buren recently, by General Heron. The chapter of Rebel life behind the scenes disclosed by these very interesting papers, verifies all that has been heard of their character, and their nature of falsehood. I have copied the most important passages from the original documents, and forwarded them to you, conscious that they would be read with great avidity.

FORT SMITH, Nov. 13, 1862.—Lieutenant-General T. H. Holmes, Little Rock—I have enclosed a despatch from Major Berton, Department of the Clothing Bureau, that the Secretary of War has ordered to Vienna the cloth from Huntsville, Texas.

Surely the Secretary is not apprised of the condition of your troops, and the almost utter exhaustion of the remainder of the outfit. I suppose it is not possible to have seven thousand men absolutely in rags, without counting the almost naked Indians. What are you sending me I distributed poor rats among them all, but that comes slowly and in small quantities, and the great majority continue to suffer exposure, to sickness and to a state of famine. It is the same with your other troops. Unless these poor men are comfortably clothed this month, not half of them will live through the winter. Another army cannot be raised this side of the Mississippi.

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.  
The following telegram, under Hindman's own signature, betrays his utter helplessness in case his commissary should fail him:—

FORT SMITH, Nov. 16, 1862.—Major John C. Palmer, Little Rock.—As to subsisting myself and releasing out of responsibility, I am not a possible. I frequently called attention to the fact that nothing can be had above Woodville except corn, and that the quantity of that on hand is not sufficient to subsist the people. If I continue to take it as I am now doing, the population of Northwestern Arkansas and the Indian country will be reduced to starvation. Many families are almost starving now. Beggary is becoming universal. Our subsistence now comes from little Rock, on the Arkansas, and from the country east of White River. I cannot remain here and gather supplies there. As yet less than 40,000 pounds of flour is all received from your exports of 15,000 pounds a day. I complain of nothing. The deficiencies are great. But unless you send supplies in larger quantities and far more rapidly, God only knows what I am to do.

T. C. HINDMAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.  
These exceedingly interesting statements are characteristic of the truthfulness of the Southern cavaliers. Hindman puts the loss at three hundred and fifty, while another admits that Fagan's loss alone is six hundred. In addition to this Roane says his brigade lost fifteen hundred. The Little papers say four thousand Rebels were left on the field.

BATTLE FIELD, PRAIRIE GROVE, Dec. 7, 1862.—Lieutenant-General T. H. Holmes, Little Rock—I threatened the enemy's front and right at Cane Hill. Moved on his left to cut off reinforcements, attacked and drove back, and they took position at Prairie Grove and fought the battle of the 8th. Gen. Fagan's brigade lost 400 men, and the rest of the army, a force of three hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss about one thousand killed and wounded, about three hundred prisoners (including a large number of officers), a train of twenty wagons and four stand of colors. We hold the battle field. A day has just been lost to us. The enemy, asking a truce of twelve hours to bury his dead, and care for his wounded. I have granted it.

T. C. HINDMAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.  
VAN BUREN, Dec. 1862.—Major John D. Adams, Little Rock.—We engaged the enemy, Gen. Fagan's brigade lost 400 killed and wounded. He is well himself.

J. C. MOORE, Brigadier-General.  
VAN BUREN, Dec. 11, 1862.—Mrs. Mary K. Roane, Prairie Bluff.—We have fought a hard battle at Cane Hill, Sunday. Were victorious but have fallen back to this place for supplies. I and all my staff are safe. Our loss is 1500. Enemy 3000.

J. C. MOORE, Brigadier-General.  
VAN BUREN, Dec. 13, 1862.—Major John D. Adams, Little Rock.—Loss of my Brigade over 500 killed and wounded; I am proud of the conduct of my men; was in the fight from beginning to end; am well; give me the news.

F. J. FAGAN, Brigadier-General.  
The above despatches are considered sufficient evidence that the estimate of 2700 killed and wounded in the Rebel army is far below the true loss. Their constant habit of belittling all their losses would of course lead them to put the number as small as possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After Senator Salsbury's final arrest last night, he was taken in a cab to his residence, though considerable force had to be used. One of the officers was thrown violently to the floor before he was willing to go home. This morning he made his appearance in the Senate about nine o'clock. His first inquiry was for his revolver, which he was unable to find, it having been taken from him and put away. He was still laboring under the influence of liquor, and soon went up to his committee room, where he had considerable quantity in store, and imbibed again freely. He remarked to one of the officers that he had been drinking too much sherry last night, and it had got into his head, but he did not care a— His voice to-day is thick, and he seems very ill. Two officers remain near him, and it is not feared that he will commit any indiscretion, and Senators, unless he again gets too much "sherry."

Some of the Republicans oppose a resolution to expel him, preferring that he should continue to represent the Peace Democrats. It is not probable that he will be expelled, but he will, no doubt, be severely censured by resolutions. His slight behavior, Senator Wall, of New Jersey, with whom he is in conversation most of the time.

After he had replied to the resolution to expel him, to-day, he put his hands into his coat pockets and started across to the Republican side of the Senate. A number of members followed him, and when he was two or three feet from the center aisle, he was promptly arrested by two officers suddenly found business across the floor also. When near Senator Dixon, he leaned over and spoke to him. No apparent attention was paid to his remark by the Senator, and he went back to his seat, in a few minutes he left, with Senator Wall, for the "side room."

How the galleries have been crowded all day, every one watching and pointing towards him from all parts of the galleries. This is the stormiest day we have known during the whole session, and on such days we have rarely seen over fifty or a hundred, whereas to-day there were at least three thousand.

Senator Salsbury was conveyed from the Senate to his home, this afternoon, in a state of high nervous excitement, bordering on congestion of the brain. It is understood that the resolution for his expulsion will not be passed during his absence from illness, and it is hoped that he will have the presence and influence of a Senator in the proceedings, which will be a great advantage to the Senate for his disagreement.

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SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.  
Mr. Sherman's Finance Bill, as reported to the Senate, from the Committee on Finance, is amended in several particulars. It prescribes that the capital stock of any banking association, under the act, shall be, instead of \$50,000, not less than \$100,000, in all cities whose population is 10,000 persons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be \$300,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000; one hundred and fifty of which shall be apportioned to associations not only in the States but in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, according to their respective population, and the remainder apportioned according to the resources and business of the several States and Territories. These associations are required to pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, semi-annually, one per cent. of their circulation.

INCREASED TAX ON LUXURIES.  
The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in considering how the revenue can be increased. Some suppose that additional taxes may be placed on luxuries in order to decrease the duty on paper.

FROM SALT LAKE.  
SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.  
An expedition of cavalry and infantry, with two howitzers, under the command of Colonel Conner, has started north to chastise the Indians. Six hundred snakes are entrenched with rifles at Bear River, and have been ordered to resist the advance of the troops from here. They have recently become outrageous, murdering the Beaver Hunt miners, and bidding defiance to the soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
Thirty-seventh Congress Second Session.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1863.

SENATE.—Mr. Salsbury (Del.) said:—Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, which I deem proper, on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last in the Senate. I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition to offend, and I am sure that, upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of the pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the Sergeant at Arms, or any Senator on the floor, and therefore, I think it is due to my own manhood thus to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its action on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle which has always governed my action throughout my life, that when I am satisfied that I have done wrong to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. Clark—I came to the Senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution I introduced yesterday, for thought I had better attempt to organize a regular meeting of the Senate, and to vote upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take the advice of Senators older than myself, and then take such action as I am advised.

How Mr. Wickliffe—I wish to make a statement. I have gone into this matter in defense of the rights of my State. This bill is destructive to them, and will produce danger to the harmony of the people and a conflict between the General Government and Kentucky. So far as I am concerned, with the help of God, I will stand till the fourth of March, and then sleep and drink here before I will give the majority an opportunity to pass such a bill as is now before it, and which is ruinous to my State and fatal to the restoration of the Union.

Various gentlemen obtained permission to absent themselves for five minutes. There was a long pause in the proceedings while waiting for the return of the absentees. A general agreement was then made that all further discursive proceedings should be dispensed with; that a vote shall first be taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered on the negro soldier bill, and that the House adjourn, leaving the bill open to amendment or debate.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the House adjourned.

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During the remarks of Mr. Wickliffe, he spoke of the sword recovered by General Cutler, and which belonged to the rebel Twigg; and now proposed to be given to General Butler. What, apart from the negro question, had Butler done, and in what field had he distinguished himself? With all the faults of those in the South army, he had still, he fought against them, not because he hated them, but because they were arrayed against our liberties and the free Government. His principles were permanent and fixed. He was for the restoration of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

Mr. Wickliffe—No; but it will be here pretty soon; and I will not then have a chance to speak. He said that the negro when they fired their guns at Hilton Head, fell down with the fright. He made further remarks against the policy of employing black soldiers.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) said that while there was a fierce, unscrupulous, and almost revolutionary organization, known as the Democratic Union, in the free States, ready to draft for recruiting the army and preserving the life of the Union, they see another party here opposing every effort to obtain soldiers from another source. Unscrupulous as the Rebels, these sympathizing Democrats say "You shall not have a man." The gentleman from Kentucky, who is perpetrating the cause for which he pleads, said, last night, that he would eat, sleep and drink here till the fourth of March, rather than consent that this bill should pass, and this is Democracy. He would give the gentleman credit for being consistent while he was consistent.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) said that the instances of warfare were so rare as to be insignificant. He was an assertion in favor of the bill, but he said that he would not be in the days of slavery, when there was a black

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Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) said that while there was a fierce, unscrupulous, and almost revolutionary organization, known as the Democratic Union, in the free States, ready to draft for recruiting the army and preserving the life of the Union, they see another party here opposing every effort to obtain soldiers from another source. Unscrupulous as the Rebels, these sympathizing Democrats say "You shall not have a man." The gentleman from Kentucky, who is perpetrating the cause for which he pleads, said, last night, that he would eat, sleep and drink here till the fourth of March, rather than consent that this bill should pass, and this is Democracy. He would give the gentleman credit for being consistent while he was consistent.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) said that the instances of warfare were so rare as to be insignificant. He was an assertion in favor of the bill, but he said that he would not be in the days of slavery, when there was a black

equal to the white man—placing Captain Salsbury and Captain Joe side by side on a perfect equality.

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