BY B. F. MEYERS.

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JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Jo seph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 1, 1864-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door South of the "Mergel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining countres. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to is care. Military claims speedily collected. OF Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office. Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PAof the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all busi-

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Respectfully tenders has services to the Public. House. Bedford, Arg, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

Towns and the Art Laws, Desprosed, PA.

Led to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearlay opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts, of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D., Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the

hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864. J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located, respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Bedford

od vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D. SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room for merly occupied by J. Renry Schell.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA., Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Riffes and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-July 1, 1864-1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bed-ford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA., Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale, REFERENCES.

BEDFORD, PHILADELPHIA; Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros., Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty B. F. Meyers. January 1, 1864-tt.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal H. W. FISHER, Assistant Principal.

The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 5th. Arrangements have been made to offer the teachers of the county the best possible advantages. Boarding \$2.25 per week.—
Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charg-*d from \$5.00 to \$6.00, according to studies pursued.

June 24, 1864-4t.





NEW SERIES.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1057

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 51.

SPEECH HON. ALEX. H. COFFROTH,

OF PENNSYLVANIA. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 14, 1864.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery,

Mr. 'COFFROTH said :-

Mr. Speaker: When I entered this Hall at the opening of this session, I had determined not to participate in any general debate. It was my intention to be a listener and not a talk-

This resolve would have been faithfully kept, had it not been for the extraordinary legislation that has been pressed upon the Houselegislation, in my opinion, which is not only subversive of the interests of the people, but which erects an insurmountable barrier to the restoration of the Union. The resolution before us proposes to amend the Constitution, made by the patriots of the Revolution, so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States. It proposes to set free four million of ignorant and debased negroes to swarm the country with pestilential effect. It is to carry out the design of the bad and wicked men, whose fanatical teaching has produced the terrible bloodshed and destruction of life through which we are now pass-

Sir, we should pause before proceeding any farther in this unconstitutional and censurable legislation. The mere abolition of slavery is not my cause of complaint. I care not whether slavery is retained or abolished by the peo-J. W. LINGENFELTER ple of the States in which it exists-the only rightful authority. The question to me is, bas Congress a right to take from the people of the South their property-or, in other words, havthe Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South their property—or, in other words, navfied in freeing the slave property of others ? Can we abolish slavery in the loyal State of Ken- of the Rocky Mountains proved no impediment tucky against her will? If this resolution should to the onward march of American civilization pass, and be ratified by three-fourths of the and Constitutional government, and the adjoinness entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Second for an inlumna Street, three doors south or law would we be justified in taking the slave of the garden of Eden. The Democratic party

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. tended to confiscate their homes and rob them most capacious harbors in the world. The cli-South, in giving them large armies, than all the ly dream of. conscriptions they have passed or bounties they have paid. Men, who were attached to the retains to them their property.

tice. Allow the people in each State the ina- answer, No! The mission of the Democracy is authorities to control their own domestic institutivith the help of God, relying upon the justice tions in their own way. This was the doctrine held by statesmen where passions and prejudices did not blind them to a correct idea of right.

President Harrison saw the disunion purposes of the Abolitionists and slavery agitators at an early day, and expressed the following opin-

much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution has given no power to the General Govers, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy, that will in the end, prove fatal to the Union. Democratic party of the country. I believe that in no other State are such wild and dangerous sentiments entertained on this subject as in Ohio."

inant party, blinded by prejudice, should alter bedience to their advice. or amend the Constitution, to the injury of the Gen. Washington, in his farewell address, thus weaker section. If the North has the power admonishes the people: that if the South ever gets the power, she would into a power to oppress them.

The Democratic party has been exerting its our liberties." ower to restrain legislation to its proper channel, and for this it is daily stated upon this floor and elsewhere that the Democrats are in sympathy with the rebellion. What a libel upon that great party! Its great principles, its pure devotion to the country, and its never dying government, can receive these shocks of vitu-

Uuder its control the forests, where the red man ration would be the permanent one. * ic party that vast and boundless territory was liberty for the sake of repose." ing prairie, is now dotted with habitations as words: Mountains,

"whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps, And throned eternity in icy halls Of cold sublimity."

Under Democratic rule the monster barriers States-States already free-and Kentucky re- ing valley was acquired, whose leveliness and of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

| May 13, 1864. | property of the people of Kentucky. Would not content with even all these splendid acquisitions took the "empire opposite" and opposite the residence of the people of Kentucky. tions took the "empire onward" and crossed the This legislation has a tendency not only to Sierra Nevada mountains, and planted the flag create discord among the people of the North, of the free upon the golden soil of California but has a power so immense the mind cannot and gave us a "domain of more than imperial calculate its weight in giving strength and force grandeur. Its valleys teem with unbounded to the rebellion. It fulfils all the prophecies of fertility, and its mountains are filled with inexthe South concerning the North. They have haustible treasures of mineral wealth. The been bolstering up and maintaining their army navigable rivers run hundreds of miles into by asserting that the people of the North in. the interior, and the coast is indented with the of their slave property. The one has already mate is more healthful than any other on the been put in force by an unconstitutional enact- globe, the vegetation is more vigorous and the ment, and you now propose to do the other by products more abundant; the face of the earth the same process of illegality. These acts con- is more varied, and the sky bends over it with stitute the propelling power which has filled southern armies. The fanatical legi-lation of this Congress has been of more value to the such a common-place region as ours can scarce-

No political organization of any country or be of little service to it, and who have been age can show so glorious a record, so free from waiting with beating hearts to be again shelter- blunders and crimes, and so rich in valuable hearty co-operation. They have no other resort. To remain idle now, is to lose all they have. In their opinion, to sustain the rebellion of the Democratic party. Can the Democrate ic party in this, the hour of the country's desp-If slavery is to be abolished, allow it to be lation, forget its past history? The shout of done according to the principles of common jus- one million five hundred thousand Democrats. of our cause, we will unite this distracted country in bonds so strong that future causes will never bring upon us a separation.

The man who, the with record before him charges the Democratic party with disloyalty, I look upon as either a madman or a knave. When the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) utter-"I am, and have been, for many years so ed in debate the startling announcement that he "would rather say a thousand times let the country be divided-the South go their way, all slave, and the North all free, than see the counernment to interfere in this matter, and that to try once more under Democratic rule," I was have slaves or no slaves, depends upon the peo- not surprised. The history of the gentleman ple in each State alone. But besides the con- from Iowa is consistent with this treasenable stitutional objection, I am persuaded that the language. He declared in a speech he made in obvious tendency of such interference on the lowa that he would as soon see his daughter est gratitude. Their assaults have been unceaspart of the States which have no slaves with marry a negro as a Democrat. It well becomes the property of their fellow citizens of the oth- a main of such refined education and exquisite taste to belch forth his bitterness against the tion with them."

Looking at the great progress and power of what has caused the afflicting and severe troub-Sir, I do not deny the right of Congress to les that hang over us-what has caused this amend the Constitution of the United States beautiful land to be drenched in blood, and for the benefit of the people, but I do deny the and brother meet brother in deadly conflict? I right of Congress to amend the Constitution to will not attempt to answer this question myself: the destruction of the right of the people to but will give the warning voice of some of the hold property. It was never intended by the great men who lived before us. The prophecy framers of the Constitution, nor by any of the they then made is now being literally fulfilled, great men who ruled this country, that the dom- and we are reaping the bitter fruit of our diso-

to take from the South their property, it follows "My countrymen, frown indignantly upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our upon it and carry it away, such a crime as larthat if the South ever gets the power, she would have the same right to take our property, and the result would be that instead of the Constitution.

TIONAL ORGANIZATIONS! of arraying upon it and carry to away, such a clause to the law. If the section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated there would have the same right to take our property, and country from the rest. BEWARE OF SECtony to the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated there would have a such a section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated there would have a such a section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated there would have a such a section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated the section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated the section of the first article of the Constitution, and no repeated the section of the sect tution protecting the people it would be turned the North against the South or the South against slavery had never occurred, there would have fourth article of said Constitution, and no a- that defence undoubtedly belongs to Mr. Buchthe North. In the end it will prove fatal to been no rebellion. The deadly conflict which mendment shall be made to the Constitution anen. That he exercised rare qualities of states

well address he says:

tain side, receives the peltings of the storm. Let and settled in the halls of legislation, will be ling and condemning the fanaticism of the Abohistory speak for the Democratic party. Un-der its control the nation grew from thirteen the sword. Neither should you deceive your- This nation has been a nation of compromi penniless colonies to thrity-four mighty States. selves with the hope that the first line of sepa-duder its control the forests, where the red man ration would be the permanent one. roamed unmolested, have been felled, and mighty Local interests would still be found there and in mutual concessions. The spirit of our genicities have sprung up, with their spires piercing unchastened ambition. If the recollection of us and the brilliancy of our destiny have always

the clouds. Under its control the old road common dangers, in which the people of the led us heretofore to compromise. wagon had scarcely pulverized the stones of the United States have stood side by side against nation was in the throes of dissolution, before Macadamized pikes upon the mountains, until the common foe, the prosperity and happiness their no horse flew with lightning speed through their bowels. It was under its control the sails tion—if all these recollections and proofs of under the prosperity and happiness secession had to any extent captivated the South they have enjoyed under the present Constituent we might have prevented this unnatural war. If the Crittenden amendments would of our vessels whitened every navigable stream common interests are not strong enough to bind have been adopted, the South would have rein the world and the flag of our country pro-us together, as one people, what tie will hold mained in the Ution, and to day all would be tected American citizens in every clime. Under united the warring divisions of empire, when peace. Fanaticism had triumphed at the polls its control, when foreign nations were suffering those bonds have been broken and the Union and the President elect forgetting his country for food, the old Ocean was made to groan be- dissolved. The first line of separation would and remaining true only to his sectional platneath the weight of provisions sent to a stary- not last long-new fragments would be torn off form and party, stood a mute observer of the ing people. Under its control science, agriculture, and the mechanical arts became so perfect and harmonious that the old world wondered in amazement at the scientific advancement of gressions—loaded with taxes to pay armies and while on his way to assume the Presidential our people. Under its control the people of all leaders, seeking aid against each other from for- chair, he dealt in the slang phrase "nobody is and countries were invited to make this eign powers-insulted and trampled upon by hurt." Had he beer possessed of the patriottheir home, where they might worship God ac- the nations of Europe, until harrassed with ism of a Clay or a Webster he would have done cording to the dictates of their own conscience and under their own "vine and fig tree." It would be willing to submit to a domination of and kneel at the altar of his country and there was under the control of this same Democration.

ful country, which was once a wild and wav- fanaticism of the Abolitionists in the following would have adopted a compromise which would islature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by

States. Union upon one side will beget Union our peace: on the other, and this process of reciprocal conhuman nature.

ly followed by the clash of arms. —I will not all the territory now held, or hereafter acquired, attempt to describe scenes which now happily south of said line of latitude, slavery of the lie concealed from, our view .- Abolitionists African race is hereby recognized as existing, the historian will write it down, at any time bethemselves would shrink back in horror at the and shall not be interfered with by Congress: contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated but shall be protected as property by all the cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow departments of the territorial government duof the fairest fabric of human government that ring its continuance: and when any territory

to array the North against the South, and to alreade one section from the other. The friendfed the bad passions of men until that section

Sir. I need not quote the treasonable uttered under the old flag, are now forced, not only achievements. The unexampled progress of the ances of the opponents of the Democratic party into sympathy with the rebellion, but into country in wealth and power, and its peaceful nor their threats of violence to the South. I ple of one section against another. How they attempted to murder and did murder citizens of the South in a wild attempt to abolish slavery. How many jack-leg, itinerant preachers have gone to the South like the wolf in sheeps, clothing to stir up servile insurrection, to incite the lienable right through their legally constituted to save our wrecked and divided country, and slave to murder his master and slay the firstborn. Sir, this is the history of the fanatical party that was the inception and cause of the rebellion. While I do not justify the rebellion. while I pronounce those engaged in it guilty of treason, yea, worse than treason, if there be such a crime, in truth and justice I must equally condemn that party which furnished them the excuse for the rebellion. During all the agitation proceeding and attending secession, the Southern conspirators considered the Abolitionists their best friends. Governor Adams of

South Carolina said of them: ing, but all for our good. They have furnished us a justification for dissolving our connec-

our people, the mind naturally asks the question First, by furnishing them with the means to exrelative strength of the rebellion.

sion, as money is the occasion of larceny, rob- recovered. bery or burglary. If bad men did not covet sage counsels for us to ponder over. In his fare- of thousands of free and happy people; no allowed or permitted. grave-yards extending from the Potomac to the If these amendments, Mr. Speaker, would ties should be settled without a resort to 2rmswards easily repaired. If the Union is once arms in intestine war was not heard and never to the army, will ask what party is responsible were willing and anxious for a settlement, ea-

peration with as little effect as the mighty oak severed, the separation will grow wider and wid- would have been, had the people been true to that has planted its roots deep into the moun- er and the controversies which are now debated themselves and their country, by discountenanc-

thus allay the threatening storm. This he could der a proper desire to save the Union. acquired. The great Northwest was moulded by the hand of the Democracy. That beauti- as 1839, warned his countrymen against the his own party, and at his suggestion his friends have prevented secession and rivetted the chains the Legislature of the noble old commonwealth the stars dot the Heavens above us, and her cattle are feeding upon a thousand hills. It was under Democratic control that "empire marched on ward" until the flag of our country was of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as the Crittenden compromise? Hear the reasonplaced upon the highest peaks of the Rocky one man against the inhabitants of the slave able and just provisions of that preserver of would carry an overwhelming majority of the

In addition to these warnings and prophecies daries as Congress may prescribe shall contain might be added like opinions from all the great the population requisite for a member of Constatesmen of the country. This advice has been gress according to the then Federal ratio of repdisregarded, and a party was built up in the resentation of the people of the United States North whose aim was to destroy the institution it shall, if its form of government be republican, of slavery, either out of hatred to the people of be admitted into the Union on an equal footing the South, or false ideas of humanity. They with the original States with or without slavery, appealed to the passions of men, and labored as the Constitution of such new States may

Article II. Congress shall have no power

of our once happy country has taken up arms to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the compromise to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the compromise to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the compromise to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the compromise to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the compromise to abolish slavery within the District of Columbiation of the columbiation of Article III. Congress shall have no power to destroy the fairest fabric of human govern- bia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States ment that ever rose to animate the hopes of civ- of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to said owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers need not repeat how they exasperated the peo- of the Federal Government or members of Congress whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterward taking them from the District.

Article IV. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

Article V. That in addition to the provistion of the fourth article of the Constitution Administration and its friends are responsible of the United States, Congress shall have the for the non-settlement of our difficulties, and power to provide by law, and it shall be its duare equally chargeable with the secessionists for "The Abolitionists are our best friends. the Marshal, or other officers, whose duty it preferred blood-shed at the risk of national ruin Thank God for what they have already done: was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from and bankruptcy. Hear the present Secretary Thank God for what they have already done: was to arrest said togitive, was production of the Treasury: and for the inestimable blessings they were as so doing by violence or intimidation, or when of the Treasury: "Waslangton Feb. 9, 1861. structed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slaves under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made In three particulars, the Abolitionists were in pursuance thereof. And in such cases when Border State gentlemen have been in our room the best friends of the Southern conspirators. the United States shall pay for such fugitive to-night: Etheridge and Stokes, of Tennessee, cite the Southern masses into rebellion. Second, sue the county in which such violence, intimi. North Carolina, and others. I really sympathize by advocating the policy of "letting them go dation, or rescue was committed, and to recov- with them, but see no reason why we should sacin peace" and thus aiding them to establish an er from it with interest and damages, the a- rajice permantly a large power to help them, for empire founded on slavery. Third, by pushing mount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the pupose of gaining temporally a little one. the government into an extreme policy of eman, the said county, after it has paid said amount cipation and confiscation, uniting the South, to the United States, may, for its indemnity, dividing the North, and in effect doubling the sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from Slavery is denounced as the cause of the re- the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manbellion: I dony this, though it may be the occa- ner as the owner himself might have sued and

Article VI. No future amendment of the their neighbor's money and lay felonious hands Constitution shall affect the five preceding aris now convulsing the country from centre to which will authorize or give to Congress any manship and a most exalted patriotism is Gen. Jackson had the reputation of "seeing through a man at a glance." He has left his fields and beautiful farms devastated; no loss a man at a glance." He has left his fields and beautiful farms devastated; no loss all men in

"What have you to gain by divisions and Mississippi; no people in mourning for lost have satisfied the South and exved the Union, dissensions? Delude not yourselves with the friends who fell in battle. We lived four score the people who bear the burden of the war,

Rates of Advertising.

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines. \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estraya, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for

every additional head. The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type countsone square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person hand-

for their defeat? I will answer by quoting from the votes and proceedings in the Senate of the United States where this compromise originated. On the 3rd of March, 1861, the Crittenden amendments were voted upon, and the following is the vote:

Yeas-Bayard, Bigler, Johnson. Kennedy, Polk, Pugh, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson, Wigfall-19

Nays-Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessnden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner. Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.-20.

Of the nineteen who voted yea, seventeen were Democrats and two Southern Americans. The twenty who voted nay, were all Republicans. If the Republicans had voted yea, the country would have been saved, and no war with all its desolating effects would have been inaugurated. But party predominated.

It has often been asserted by the opposition that the Crittenden amendments would not have saved the country from war. I will not rest the solution of this qestion upon my own opinion. I appeal to the proceedings in the Senate for a correct estimate of their value. Senator Pugh, of, Ohio, has put on record the following testimony as to what could have been done un-

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legpeople of my State: aye, Sir, and of nearly ev-Article I. In all the Territory of the United ery state in the Union. Before the Senators solidation will be attended with all the violent States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber projudices, embittered passions, and implacable north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty I heard one of them, who assumes at least to animosities, which ever degraded or deformed six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or in-One section will voluntary servitude, except as a punishment pose to accept it and maintain the Union if that stand in menacing and hostile array against the for crime, is prohibited while such territory proposition, could receive the vote it ought to other. The collisions of opinion will be quick-shall remain under territorial government. In fore the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution, in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her repever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man." north or south of said line, within such bonn- resentatives and Lousiana, those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession."-page 1480, Globe.

To show that this compromise would have saved us we quote the lamented Douglas at an early period :

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was ly relations of the North and South were pro- to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive not in accordance with my cherished views, I ken; strife begat strife. The junjustifiable in-termeddling with the institutions of the South permit the holding of slaves. can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senon the Crittenden proposition. I will go farther and say that Mr. Toombs was also .- page 1481, Globe.

Judge Douglas said in a speech in the Senate, January 3, 1861;
1 address the inquiry to the Republicans a-

one, for the reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member of the South, including those from the cotton States, (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement. The only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment is with the Republican party."

Judge Douglas has so often been quoted on this floor as authority, I scarcely think any one ions of the third paragraph of the second sec- will deny what he said. Then, sir, the present ty so to provide, that the United States shall every drop of blood which has been shed. The pay to the owners who shall apply for it, the very acts of the opposition prove they did not full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where desire to have peace and tranquility reign, but

"Dear sir:-Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to But I hope the best. Half a dozen of the "Yours cordially, S. P. CHASE.

There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see, says Mr. Chase. Certain Southern gentlemen had been in his room asking for compromise. He really sympathized with them, but his party fealty held him against

a settlement. We hear it frequently asserted that the responthe country the most anxious that our difficul-

"For the field of the dead rhshed red on his sight." In the Gulf States the excitement ran high. fealty to the doctrine of man's capacity for self- hope that the breach once made would be after- years in peace and prosperity, and the clash of who pay heavy taxes, and who give their sons Southern men, who, as Mr. Douglas testifies.