# Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. NO. 14.



## THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

B. B. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

### CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANKS, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

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BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMBOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

### RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Express Train | East arrives | 9,35 P. M., | leaves | 9,55 P. M |
| " " | West " | 8,20 A. M. | " | 8,40 A. M. |
| Fast " | East " | 3,35 A. M. | " | 3,40 A. M. |
| " " | West " | 8,55 P. M., | " | 9,10 P. M. |
| Mail " | East " | 7,30 A. M., | " | 7,45 A. M. |
| " " | West " | 2,25 P. M., | " | 2,45 P. M |

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

### MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern Way | 11 00 A. M. |
| Western Way | 8 00 " |
| Hollidaysburg | 8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M. |
| Western Through | 7 00 P. M. |
| Eastern Through | 7 00 " |

MAILS ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hollidaysburg | 8.15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M. |
| Western Through | 3 10 A. M. |
| Eastern Through | 8 20 " |
| Western Way | 11 22 A. M. |
| Eastern Way | 1 55 P. M. |

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

### MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 36, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

### STATE OFFICERS.

*Governor*—Andrew G. Curtin.
*Secretary of State*—Eli Slifer.
*Attorney General*—William M. Meredith.
*Auditor General*—Thomas E. Cochran.
*Surveyor General*—William L. Wright.
*Adjutant General*—R. M. Biddle.
*State Treasurer*—Henry D. Moore.

### BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

*Judges of the Courts*—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moser.
*State Senator*—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
*Assemblyman*—Thaddeus Banks.
*Prothonotary*—Anthony E. Morrow.
*Register and Recorder*—Hugh A. Caldwell.
*Sheriff*—Samuel McCamant. *Deputy*—John Marks.
*District Attorney*—Benjamin L. Hewit.
*County Commissioners*—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
*County Surveyor*—James L. Gwin.
*Treasurer*—John McKeage.
*Poor House Directors*—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aumandt.
*County Auditors*—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
*Coroner*—A. J. Freeman.
*Superintendent of Common Schools*—John Mitchell.

### ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

*Justices of the Peace*—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
*Burgess*—John Allison.
*Town Council*—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
*Clerk to Council*—S. M. Woodcock.
*Borough Treasurer*—Daniel Laughman.
*School Directors*—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
*Treasurer of School Board*—J. B. Hileman.
*High Constable*—Joseph K. Ely.
*Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax*—Jos. K. Ely.
*Auditors*—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
*Assessor*—John McClelland.
*Assistant Assessors*—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Beifenyder.
*Judge of Elections*—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
*Inspectors*—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hoover.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairn.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

## Select Poetry.

### IN MEMORY OF HON. EDW. D. BAKER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Oh! fallen hero! noble friend!
'Tis not the friend I mourn in thee,
Though called, in mid career, to end
Thy shining course of victory.

I dare not grieve for friendship's sake,
To know thy soldier's knell is rung;
That shame or glory ne'er shall wake
The silvery trumpet of thy tongue;

That dim the eye whose lightning seared
The traitor, through his brazen mail;
Those lips whose smile of sweetness cheered
Our darkest day, are cold and pale.

No selfish sorrow fits thee now,
And we who loved thee stand aside
While she, our mother, veils her brow
And in her grief forgets her pride.

When half the stars of honor fade,
That gemmed her banner's morning sky,
She sees them triumph, who betrayed,
And he, her truest chieftain, die!

When low ambition rules the land,
And patriots play the traitor's part,
We ill can spare his open hand,
We ill can spare his honest heart.

When timid lips proclaim their doubt,
To chill the ardor of the brave.
We miss his dauntless battle-shout;
That never truce to treason gave.

When freedom's base apostles preach
Dishonor in the sacred name
Of Peace, his grand indignant speech
No more shall smite the cowering shame!

God! Thou hast sheathed the sword he drew;
We bow before thy dark decree;
But give the arms that build anew
Our nation's temple, strength from Thee!

## Political.

### LAST SPEECH
-OF-
### HON. EDWARD D. BAKER.

*Delivered in the United States Senate, at the late Extra Session of Congress.*

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it has not been my fortune to participate in, at any length, indeed, not to hear very much of the discussion which has been going on—more, I think, in the hands of the Senator from Kentucky than anybody else—upon all the propositions connected with this war; and, as I really feel as sincerely as he can an earnest desire to preserve the Constitution of the United States for everybody, South as well as North, I have listened for some little time past to what he has said with earnest desire to apprehend the point of his objection to this particular bill. And now—waiving what I think is the elegant but loose declamation in which he chooses to indulge—I would propose, with my habitual respect for him, (for nobody is more courteous and more gentlemanly,) to ask him if he will be kind enough to tell me what single provision there is in this bill which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support—one distant, single proposition in the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I will state, in general terms, that every one of them is, in my opinion, flagrantly so, unless it may be the last. I will send the Senator the bill, and he may comment on the sections.

Mr. BAKER. Pick out that one which is in your judgment most clearly so.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. They are all in my opinion, so equally atrocious that I dislike to discriminate. I will send the Senator the bill, and tell him that every section, except the last, in my opinion, violates the Constitution of the United States; and of that last section I express no opinion.

Mr. BAKER. I had hoped that the respectful suggestion to the Senator would enable him to point out to me one, in his judgment, most clearly so, for they are not all alike, they are not equally atrocious.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Very nearly. There are ten of them. The Senator can select which he pleases.

Mr. BAKER. Let me try then if I must generalize as the Senator does, to see if I can get the scope and meaning of this bill. It is a bill providing that the President of the United States may declare, by proclamation, in a certain given state of fact, certain territory within the United States to be in a condition of insurrection and war; which proclamation shall be extensively published within the district to which it relates. That is the first proposition. I ask him if that is unconstitutional? That is a plain question. Is it unconstitutional to give power to the President to declare a portion of the territory of the United States in a state of insurrection or rebellion? He will not dare to say it is.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is a very adroit debater, and he discovers, of course, the great advantage he would have if I were to allow him, occupying the floor, to ask me a series of questions, and then have his own criticisms made on them.—When he has closed his speech, if I deem it necessary, I may make some reply. At present, however, I will answer that question. The State of Illinois, I believe, is a military district; the State of Kentucky is a military district. In my judgment the President has no authority, and, in my judgment, Congress has no right to confer upon the President authority, to declare a State in a condition of insurrection or rebellion.

Mr. BAKER. In the first place, the bill does not say a word about States.—That is the first answer.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Does not the Senator know, in fact, that those States compose military districts? It might as well have said "States" as to describe what is a State.

Mr. BAKER. I do; and this is the reason why I suggest to the honorable Senator that this criticism about States does not mean anything at all. That is the very point. The objection certainly ought not to be that he can declare a part of a State in insurrection and not the whole of it. In point of fact, the Constitution of the United States acting upon it, are not treating of States, but of the territory comprising the United States; and I submit once more to his better judgment that it cannot be unconstitutional to allow the President to declare a county or a part of a county, or a town or part of a town, or part of a State, or the whole of a State, or two States, or five States in a condition of insurrection if in his judgment that be the fact. That is not wrong.

In the next place, it provides that that being so, the military commander in that district may make and publish such police rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion and restore order and preserve the lives and property of citizens. I submit to him, if the President of the United States has power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurrection and rebellion, is there any better way to do it, or is there any other? The gentleman says, do it by the civil power. Look at the fact. The civil power is utterly overwhelmed; the courts are closed; the judges banished. Is he to do it in person, or by his military commanders? Are they to do it with regulation, or without it? That is the only question.

Mr. President, The honorable Senator says there is a state of war. The Senator from Vermont agrees with him; or rather he agrees with the Senator from Vermont in that. What then? There is a state of public war; none the less war because it is urged from the other side; not the less war because it is unjust; not the less war because it is a war of insurrection and rebellion. It is still war; and I am willing to say it is public war—public as contradistinguished from private war?—What then? Shall we carry that war on? Is it his duty as a Senator to carry it on? If so, how? By armies, under command; by military organization and authority, advancing to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Is that wrong? Is that unconstitutional? Are we not bound to do, with whoever levies war against us, as we would do if he was a foreigner? There is no distinction as to the mode of carrying on war; we carry on war against an advancing army just the same, whether it be from Russia or from South Carolina.—Will the honorable Senator tell me it is our duty to stay here, within fifteen miles of the enemy seeking to advance upon us every hour, and talk about nice questions of constitutional construction as to whether it is war or merely insurrection? No sir. It is our duty to advance, if we can; to suppress insurrection; to put down rebellion; to dissipate the rising; to scatter the enemy; and when we have done so, to preserve, in the terms of the bill, the liberty, lives, and property of the people of the country, by just and fair police regulations. I ask the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Lane,] when we took Monterey, did we not do it there? When we took Mexico, did we not do it there? Is it not a part, a neccessary, an indispensable part of war itself, that there shall be military regulations over the country conquered and held? Is that unconstitutional?

I think it was a mere play of words that the Senator indulged in when he attempted to answer the Senator from New York. I did not understand the Senator from New York to mean anything else substantially but this, that the Constitution deals generally with a state of peace, and that when war is declared it leaves the condition of public affairs to be determined by the law of war, in the country where war exists. It is true that the Constitution of the United States does adopt the laws of war as a part of the instrument itself, during the continuance of war. The Constitution does not provide that spies shall be hung. Is it unconstitutional to hang a spy? There is no provision for it in terms in the Constitution; but nobody denies the right, the power, the justice. Why? Because it is part of the law of war.

The Constitution does not provide for the exchange of prisoners; yet it may be done under the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide that a prisoner may be taken at all; yet his captivity is perfectly just and constitutional. It seems to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that view on the subject.

Again, sir, when a military commander advances, as I trust, if there are no more unexpected great reverses, he will advance, through Virginia, and occupies the country, there, perhaps, as here, the civil law may be silent; there perhaps the civil officers may flee as ours have been compelled to flee. What then? If the civil law is silent, who shall control and regulate the conquered district—who but the military commander? As the Senator from Illinois has well said, shall it be done by regulation, or without regulation?—Shall the general, or the colonel, or the captain, be supreme, or shall he be regulated and ordered by the President of the United States? That is the sole question. The Senator has put it well.

I agree that we ought to do all that we can to limit, to restrain, to fetter the abuse of military power. Bayonets are at best illogical arguments. I am not willing, except as a cause of sheerest necessity, ever to permit a military commander to exercise authority over life, liberty, and property. But, sir, it is part of the law of war; you cannot carry in the rear of your army your courts; you cannot organize juries; you cannot have trials according to the forms and ceremonial of the common law amid the clangor of arms, and somebody must enforce police regulations in a conquered or occupied district. I ask the Senator from Kentucky again respectfully, is that unconstitutional; or if in the nature of war it must exist, even if there be no law passed by us to allow it, is it unconstitutional to regulate it?—That is the question, to which I do not think he will make a clear and distinct reply.

Now, sir, I have shown him two sections of the bill, which I do not think he will repeat earnestly are unconstitutional. I do not think that he will seriously deny that it is perfectly constitutional to limit, to regulate, to control, at the same time to confer and restrain authority in the hands of military commanders. I think it is wise and judicious to regulate it by virtue of powers to be placed in the hands of the President by law.

Now, a few words, and a few words only, as to the Senator's predictions. The Senator from Kentucky stands up here in a manly way in opposition to what he sees is the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate, and utters reproof, malediction, and prediction combined. Well, sir, it is not every prediction that is prophecy. It is the easiest thing in the world to do; there is nothing easier, except to be mistaken when we have predicted. I confess, Mr. President, that I would not have predicted three weeks ago the disasters which have overtaken our arms; and I do not think (if I were to predict now) that six months hence the Senator will indulge in the same tone of prediction which is his favorite key now. I would ask him what would you have us do now—a confederate army within twenty miles of us, advancing, or threatening to advance, to overwhelm your Government; to shake the pillars of the Union; to bring it around your head if you stay here in ruins? Are we to predict evil, and retire from what we predict? Is it not the manly part to go on as we have begun, to raise money, and levy armies, to organize them, to prepare to advance; when we do advance, to regulate that advance by all the laws and regulations that civilization and humanity will allow in time of battle? Can we do anything more? To talk to us about stopping is idle; we will never stop.—Will the Senator yeild to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection?—Will his State justify it? Will its better public opinion allow it? Shall we send a flag of truce? What would we have? Or would he conduct this war so feebly, that the whole world would smile at us in derision? What would he have? These speeches of his sown broadcast over the land, what clear distinct meaning have they? Are they not intended for disorganization in our very midst? Are they not intended to dull our weapons? Are they not intended to destroy our zeal? Are they not intended to animate our enemies? *Sir, are they not words of brilliant, polished treason, even in the very Capitol of the Confederacy?* [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.) Order?

Mr. BAKER. What would have been thought if, in another Capitol, in another Republic, in a yet more martial age, a Senator as grave, not more eloquent or dignified than the Senator from Kentucky, yet with the Roman purple flying over his shoulders, had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that advancing Hannibal was just, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with in terms of peace? What would have been thought if after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator there had risen in his place and denounced every levy of the Roman people, every expenditure of its treasury, and every appeal to the old recollections and the old glories? Sir, a Senator, himself learned far more than myself in such lore, [Mr. FESSENDEN] tells me, in a voice that I am glad is audible, that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock. It is a grand commentary upon the American Constitution that we permit these words to be uttered. I ask the Senator to recollect, too, what, save to send aid and comfort to the enemy, do these predictions of his amount to? Every word thus uttered falls as a note of inspiration upon every confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is a word (and falling from his lips, a mighty word) of kindling and triumph to a foe that determines to advance. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster, disgrace, it seems that my duty calls me utter another word and that word is, bold, sudden, forward, determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with full power, advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquest.

I do not stop to consider whether it is subjugation or not. It is compulsory obedience, not to my will: not to yours, sir; not to the will of any one man; not to the will of any one State; but compulsory obedience to the Constitution of the whole country. The Senator chose the other day again and again to animadvert of a single expression in a little speech delivered before the Senate, in which I took occasion to say that if the people of the rebellious States could not govern themselves as States, they ought to be governed as Territories. The Senator knew full well, then, for I explained it twice—he knows full well now—that on this side of the Chamber; nay in this whole Chamber; nay, in this whole North and West; nay, in all the loyal States in all their breadth, there is not a man among us all who dreams of causing any man in the South to submit to any rule, either as to life, liberty, or property, that we ourselves do not willingly agree to yield to. Did he ever think of that? Subjugation for what? When we subjugate South Carolina, what shall we do? We shall compel its obedience to the Constitution of the United States; that is all. Why play upon words? We do not mean, we have never said, any more. If it be slavery that men should obey the Constitution their fathers fought for, let it be so. If it be freedom, it is freedom equally for them and for us. We propose to subjugate rebellion into loyalty; we propose to subjugate rebellion into peace; we propose to subjugate confederate anarchy into constitutional Union liberty. The Senator well knows that we propose no more. I ask him, I appeal to his better judgment now, what does he imagine we intend to do, if fortunately we conquer Tennessee or South Carolina—call it "conquer" if you will, sir— what do we propose to do? They will have their courts still, they will have their ballot boxes still; they will have their elections still; they will have their representatives upon this floor still; they will have taxation and repesentation still; they will have the writ of *habeas corpus* still; they will have every privilege they ever had and all we desire. When the confederate armies are scattered; when their leaders are banished from power; when the people return to a late repentant sense of the wrong they have done a Government they never felt but in benignancy and blessing, then the Constitution made for all will be felt by all, like the descending rains from heaven which bless all alike. Is that subjugation? To restore what was, as it was, for the benefit of the whole country and of the whole human race, is all we desire and all we can have.

Gentlemen talk about the Northeast. I appeal to the Senators from the Northeast, is there a man in all your States who advances upon the south with any other idea but to restore the Constitution of the United States in its spirit and unity? I never heard that one. I believe no man indulges in any dream of inflicting there any wrong to public liberty; and I respectfully tell the Senator from Kentucky that he persistently, earnestly, I will not say willfully, misrepresents the sentiment of the North and West when he attempts to teach these doctrines to the confederates of the South.

Sir, while I am predicting, I will tell you another thing. This threat about money and men amounts to nothing.—Some of the States which have been named in that connexion, I know well. I know, as my friend from Illinois will bear me witness, his own State, very well. I am sure that no temporary defeat, no momentary disaster, will swerve that State either from its allegiance to the Union, or from its determination to preserve it. It is not with us a question of money or of blood; it is a question involving considerations higher than these. When the Senator from Kentucky speaks of the Pacific, I see another distinguished friend from Illinois, now worthily representing one of the States on the Pacific, [Mr. DOUGALL,] who will bear me witness that I know that State too, well. I take the liberty—I know I but utter his sentiments in advance—joining with him, to say that that State, quoting from the passage the gentleman himself has quoted, will be true to the Union to the last of her blood and her treasure. There may be some disaffected; there may be some few men there who would "rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." There are such men everywhere. There are a few men there who have left the South for the good of the South: who are perverse, violent, destructive, revolutionary, and opposed to social order. A few, but very few, thus formed and thus nurtured, in California and Oregon, both persistently endeavor to create and maintain mischief; but the great portion of our population are loyal to the core and in every chord of their hearts. They are offering through me—more to their own Senators every day from California, and indeed from Oregon—to add to the legions of this country, by the hundred and the thousand. They are willing to come thousands of miles with their arms on their shoulders, at their own expense, to share with the best offering of their heart's blood in the great struggle of constitutional liberty. I tell the Senator that his predictions, sometimes for the South, sometimes for the middle States, sometimes for the Northeast, and then wandering away in airy visions out to the far Pacific, about the dread of our people, as for loss of blood and treasure, provoking them to disloyalty, are false in sentiment, false in fact, and false in loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky is mistaken in them all. Five hundred million dollars? What then? Great Britain gave more than two thousand million in the great battle for constitutional liberty which she led at one time almost singlehanded against the world. Five hundred thousand men: What then? We have them: they are ours; they are children of the country. They belong to the whole country; they are our sons; our kinsmen; and there are many of us who will give them all up before we will abate one word of our just demand, or will retreat one inch from the line which divides right from wrong.

Sir, it is not a question of men or of money in that sense. All the money, all the men, are, in our judgment, well bestowed in such a cause. When we give them, we know their value. Knowing their value well, we give them with the more pride and the more joy. Sir, how can we retreat? Sir, how can we make peace? Who shall treat? What commissioners? Who would go? Upon what terms? Where is your boundary line? Where the end of the principles we shall have to give up? What will become of constitutional government? What will become of public liberty? What of past glories? What of future hopes? Shall we sink into the insignificance of the grave—a degraded, defeated, emasculated people, frightened by the results of one battle, and scared at the visions raised by the imagination of the Senator from Kentucky upon this floor? No, sir; a thousand times no, sir! We will rally—if, indeed, our words be necessary—we will rally the people, the loyal people, of the whole county. They will pour forth their treasure, their money, their men, without stint, without measure. The most peaceable man in this body may stamp his foot upon this Senate Chamber floor, as of old a warrior and a senator did, and from that single tramp there will spring forth armed legions. Shall one battle determine the fate of an empire, or a dozen?—the loss of one thousand men or twenty thousand?—or $100,000,000 or $500,000,000? In a year's peace, in ten years, at most, of peaceful progress, we can restore them all. There will be some graves reeking with blood, watered with the tears of affection. There will be some privation; there will be somewhat more need for labor to procure the necessaries of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, free government—with these there will return all the benefits of well-ordered civilization; the path of the country will be a career of greatness and of glory such as, in olden time, our fathers saw in the dim visions of years yet to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, if it had not been for the treason for which the Senator too often seeks to apologize.

☞ A letter from Beaufort describing the pillage by the slaves there, says every article of property which was valuable and portable was carried off, the beds and mattrasses having been cut up in order to provide wrapping material, and the feathers thrown from the windows. Pianofortes stood out on the sidewalks, guitars and other instruments lay in different stages of dilapidation upon the pavements, and the entire place seemed the very picture of ruin and desolation. The houses outside were as beautiful as ever, and the flower gardens were uninjured, but the interiors were little better than a chaos of broken furniture, torn books, engravings, &c.

☞ Barnum offers $1,000 for the lone representative of "Southern chivalry" found drunk at Beaufort, South Carolina, when that place was taken possession of by the Union troops.

☞ Experience is one of the most eloquent preachers, but never has a large congregation.

☞ "Understandest thou what thou readest?"