To go, or not to go; that is the question; Whether it prys best to suffer by stering My title girls and garrulous of a women. Or take up arms against a host of rebels, And by opposing get killed—to die, to sleep, (tilt cont) and in this sleep we say we "sink To rest by aff our country a wishes blest," And jure forever (that's a consummation Jast what I'm after.) To march, to fight—To fight. Perchance to die; aye, there's the rub!

For while I'm asleep who'd take care of Mary And the babes—when Bill is in the lower ground. Wha'd feed 'em, hey? There's the respect I have for themrithit makes life sweet;
Fir who would bed the bag to mill,
Pow Bebbin, out the wheat, dig taters,
Kill hogs, and do all sorts of drudgery,
If I am fool snough to get a rebel
Bulled on the brain? Who'd cry for me?
Would patriotism pay my debts when dead?
But ch i the dread of some bing after death;
That andiscovered fellow who'd court Mary,
And do my huggin'—that's agony,
And makes me want to stay at home,
'appetally as I sin't mad with nobody.
Shells and by liets make cowards of us all,
And blam'd my skin if anortin' steeds
And Mary by my side.

The Great Fraud.

thing as outrage and corruption. It is the loathing of all mations. A more despicable enslavement than that of the white masses of the North cannot be found on the face of the globe. They are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the thieving shoddy-ites, who intend further, in the name of freedom, that they shall herd with negroes and become a community of mulactors. Alas! when will the leaders of the Democratic party see things in their true light? Are the Stantons, Sewards, Summers, Wilsons, Baileys, Lowries and Worthingtonate be permitted to go on in their devilish car-reer, until a man will be ashaned to own that he is an American !- West Chester

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

the House of Representatives were foisted to their seats by illegal contrivance. These cheaters had in view the pretended amendant to the Constitution of the United States, and resolved to make sure also of the Legislatures of the Northern States. The freedom and purity of American Governments are gone at least for the present. No honest man can now hold the Pederal power in respect. I has become a despicable imposture and means the same thing as outerage and corruption. It is the leasting a fall mations. A more despicable order, as they were hastly drawn at the

tions beretofore submitted, may not be arranged in their logical and systematic order, as they were hasnly drawn at the close of the debate, yet may her further discussion. I prefer not so deviate from the order in-which they were then placed.

1. I submit, that in accordance with the spirit of the constitutional compact, originally formed between the States by the authors and founders of our system of government, we have no right, even if we possessed the power, to alter or amend the Constitutions os a vitally to affect the Constitution, laws and institutions of any States and Indian tribes; to establish nor States without the consent of the people thereof. This proposition is so clearly our creates of carly and atom in American politics as, in times of ordinary peace and trinquility, to require no support from factor or argument. Yet in these times of revolutionary fanaticism, when the very atmoss phere is full of wild and vague dreams and themes, produced in that hot-bed of vagaties, "The New England school of Philocopital," in a control of the proposition is an unanswerable argument against the proposition of the proposition of

3. As a third reason for voting against the proposed amendments, I believe their ratification by the Northern States will not abolish slavery, but will, on the contrary, be the means of prolonging this terrible war, until it ends, perhaps, in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The President has diready tried proclamations almost innumerable. Generals in command of divisions and armies have followed the same against the institution of slavery, and yet the institution still stands and I limiter, those arch rebels, with other Southbelieve ever will exist until the people of each State see fit, by their own free action to abolish it: These amendments will be as in properative as the action of the Precident, properative as the action of the Precident of Congress, or of military officers skingle slave that would not otherwise lave been free. Since the advent of this administration to power, it has seen fit to disregard the constitutional obligations of returning frigitives from habor, and consequently every slave who could escape from the control of his master, into any territory where the actual jurisdiction of our Government extended, has been at liberty to dispose of himself as he saw fit. He might go to Canada where no fugitive slave law could ever reach him. He might become a vagabond in another of Eastern et al.

PRATE RIGHTS AND PERSONS.

| PRACTICAL STATE PROBLEM NAME | 3, 1866 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | description of the continuous and the provide for the provide for the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide for the cannot of the general of provide in the cannot of the general of provide in the cannot of the general idea of the Constitution of the provide in the cannot of the general of provide in the cannot of the general idea of the cannot of the general of provide in the cannot of the general of the provide in the cannot of the general of the general of the cannot of the general of the cannot of the general of

will form a serious if not an insurmountable ters was removed, they have been scarcely obstacle to the restoration of the Union. I able to maintain their original numerical lish slavery, but will, on the contrary, be the means of prolonging this terrible war, until it ends, perhaps, in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The President has stready tried proclamations almost innumerable. Generals in command of divisions and armies have followed the same policy. Congress has legislated and the Government generally has fulminated and desired the eventual independence of the South. They were disunionists to go before any Southern State seceeded. Government generally has fulminated against the institution of slavery, and yet the institution still stands, and I believe ever will exist until the people of ern men, from their seats in Congress.

ciferent racts of men with dingress characteristics and attributes, in His wise providence, intending them to, subserve distant purposes in the edonomy of the world. I cannot, for a proment, imagin e hat the even intended two races so widely different as the Auglo Saxon and the Ethiopian to the together in the same country dyed terms of polatical and social equality. Wherever the negro and white man inhabit the demo-territory, the laws of mature decree that the black man shall serve the white man in some capacity; and the negro, under seek sir-cumatances, will be a siave either to one or many masters, in spite of all proclamations, all laws, and all constitutions. It is the

of the races, I believe that God escaled the

in slavery, they increased rapidly in numbers, were well fed, healthy, happy and contented, while in the Northern State, after the guardianship of their white masable to maintain their original numerical strength, and have became poor, wrethed and dispised. In some States their numbers have been gradually but surely diminishing. As a class they are indolent, improvident and lawless. The condition of the free negroes of the North, in every elemant constituting prosperity and happiness, is far beneath the condition of the Southary stars before the condition of the ness, is far beneath the condition of the Southern slave, before the commencement of the rebellion. There are no doubt many exceptional cases, where negroes are enterprising, intelligent and thrifty. These exceptions are so rare as only the more clearly to establish the general rule which I have stated, and these exceptional cases occur must frequently among those of must The Part of the control of the contr stated, and these exceptional cases occur-most frequently among those of mixed blood. The presence of a free negro population is generally a tax upon their white neighbors. As a class they seldom if ever-ean their own livelihood. They work sometimes and supply the deficiency of their living as pudpers, beggars and petty thieves. The chickencoups and smoke-douses of their white feighbors are laid under contribution to supply what their