

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY NORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON

TERMS:

VOL. 51.

Bessonirrion.--Two Dollars if paid within the part and Two Dollars and Fity Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly ad-tered to in every instance. No subscription distered to in every instance. All subscription dis-pontioued until all arrowrages are paid unless at the dption of the Editor. ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the CASH, and both he and his musket must soon fall un-

ding one square, will be inserted three less he was relieved. Therefore, I unslung \$1.50, and twenty-five cents for each ditional insertion. Those of a greater length in

Jop-Parsting-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pampliets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., excouted with ecuracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

A MOTHER'S LOVE. Ab, once I had a mother dear,

A mothor kind and true; The guest of angels, now she' dwells Beyond the ether blue.

But 'tis my faith, and oh, how sweet! That still sho smiles on me, As when I heard her gentle voice When here she used to be.

Her heart is just as loving now, Iler smiles are just as sweet, As when she lived among us hero, And loved dear feiends to greet.

The granite rock may fall to dust, The sun may cease to shine, All other love but one may fail, That love, dear one, is thine.

Odearest mother! when you went Away and left this shore way and for this shore, in treasure we that moment lest, No mortal can restore.

But faith consoles us, and we feel That we still have thy love; Awild on carth we wait and pray, Then meet-in Heaven above.

Ab. whither here upon the earth, Or above the stars of night, The same true loving guide thou art, Whose lamp e'er burneth bright.

Sweet spirit, may we over feel That thou art very near, That we are loved and smiled upon By thee, our mother dear.

THE BABY.

Another little wave Upon the sea of tife ; Another soul to save, Amid its toil and strife.

o more little feet lo walk the dusty road r elpose where two paths in 44, The narrow or the broad.

Two more little hands o work for good or ill ; Two more little eyes : Another little will.

Another heart to love. Receiving love again ; And so the baby came . A thing of joy and pain

ceived no curso as, they struck the soldier's THE PROPOSED VIOLATION OF THE CONSTI-foot as h went stumbling on. TUTION "Let me take your musket, Joe," said I, fearing he would sink down. But he shook SPEECH OF MR. HERRICK, his head and staggered on. "Will you give me that gun ?" I resum-ed, after he had taken a few more wild steps, reeling like a drunken man. OF NEW YORK.

felt myself staggering.

insensible.

regained my feet. "Come Joe."

ing me intently.

ed faintly :

"Kiss me, Tom."

Joe, Joe, where is the water ?"

" Here, Tom, in my canteen,"

ter trickling down my throat.

Delivered in the U.S. House of Representa tives; June 1, 1864, on the Bill proposing to Amend the Constitution of the "I can carry it, Tom," he answered look-ing up grateful. I saw it was useless to ask United States.

Mr. IIERRICK. Mr. Speaker, as I intend to wote against this proposition to tamper with the Constitution of our fathers, which I my knapsack, and leaving it in my tracks, took the piece from his shoulder. We had hardly gained another mile before my head have been taught to reverence as a masterpiece of wisdom in statesmanship, and as bebegan to whirl, and the glittering bayonets ahead seemed a flickering sheet of flame. I ing the foundation of the most perfect system "Hore, Tom, I have some water, drink '" "Water! I must be delirous, or are you

upon the question of the passage of this im-portant resolution. I have, however, no hope nocking me ? No, Joe never does that .---But he did not drink-then he cannot have that anything I may say will affect the action of this House upon the measure now pending ; " Then for God's sake drink yourself, for I but for all that, as the Representative of . constituency as deeply interested in the perwon't," I answered ; determined he should petuation of the American Union as any oth-er population within its borders, I feel it to not sacrifice the last drop of life, at the altar of friendship. I dropped both muskets, in hope they would relieve me ; it was in be my duty as well to raise my voice against this measure as to record my vote. My re-marks, however, will be brief, and, I hope, vain, for after a few random strides, I became

nsensible. I was awakened by a grateful drop of wa-trickling down my throat. "More," I pertinent to the question before the House. In the first place, Mr. Speaker, I am imgasped, as I opened my eyes, and distinguish-ed the form of a man kneeling beside me.--pelled by my understanding to regard the in-troduction of this pregnant resolution at this The cante**d** was placed to my lips, and as I drained it to the last drop, I recognized my "gentle Joe." I felt somewhat revived, and particular time, during the progress of a terrible war, and amidst the very clushing of arms, and the slaughter of our citizens by tens of thousands, a war prosecuted profess edly for the enforcement of the laws and the But he made no attempt to more, sitting preservation of the Constitution we propose motionless, embracing his knees, and watch-

to amend, only as another of the ill-devised and malicious measures of the political dy-"Are you going, Tom ?" he said vacantly. "Of course, we will both die, if we stay nasty in power, especially designed to pro-tract the desolating conflict, and to render en-tirely impossible the ultimate restoration of here, Come on." "Good-bye, Tom," he said ; while an althe Union after our armies shall have com most angelie expression of lovelit up his face. I stood confounded ; was he erazy? Then, pletely overcome and dispersed the armed

force of the rebellion. To my mind, this is a disunion measure for the first time, the truth flashed upon my bewildcred senses. I had taken his last drop and in my view the adoption of this resolu-tion by Congress, and its subsequent incorporation into the Constitution through the assent of "bogus" State organizations to be

of water, and he was famishing. I turned to him in an agony of remorse. He was lying upon his back, with his eyes closed. I knelt improvised for the occasion, under the Presi-dent's one-tenth amnesty proclamation or the eside him, and placed my hand on his temple ; he slowly opened his great brown eyes. "Joe, friend, "cow do you feel ?" Heanswerreconstruction bill introduced by the distin-guished gentleman from Maryland, or new States to be organized by dividing old ones, as in the case of West Virginia, or created Poor bey ; his mind wanders, thought I. out of Territories not having a sufficient num-" Come now, now let me carry you," I said ; but he made no signs of consciousness. Representative upon this floor-I say the I seized his hand, but it was cramped and stiff. I laid my hand upon his temple but it adoption of this measure under such circum-throbbed no more, I raised the clenched hand stances can have no other effect than to seal throbbed no more, I raised the elenched hand to my lips and kissed it, for he was dead. I forever the dissolution of the Union declared

took a small rold chain from his neck, as a by the second States three years ago, howmemento, and taking off my blouse, covered ever superior the northern States may prove the face of "gentle Joe," and reeled onward. * * * * * * * * * * disunion measure. It means nothing else toan a than eternal disunion and a continuous war. In my convalescense I bethought me of the chain. Taking it from my pocket, I examin-ed it as well as my tears would let me. At-Its design could only have been to widen the existing breach between the Union and the tached to the chain was a small locket, en-

elosing an ambrotype of a girl-Joe's sweet-beart, perhaps, poor girl ! of more likely his, sister, as she greatly resembles him. I took unapproachable. It will give the rebel loading the name, nor was I mistaken, for upon the back was pasted a piece of paper, apon which was written : "Any one, who finds this after I am kill, ed will please send this to my mother Mrs. JOSEPHENE" the picture from the locket, in hopes of find-ing the name, nor was 1 mistaken, for upon it is virtually a formal declaration of Congress rights which the Constitution, as their fathers and our fathers made it, guaranties to all froons.-In those good old times when the States. I mean the right to regulate their own internal affairs, to determine their Dickey Ricker was recorder of New York, a man by the name of Wilson was taken up on own system of labor, to control their own sothe charge of stealing some spoons. He had no counsel to defend him, but Mr. Graham IIe had cial institutions, to have slavery or alone, to fix the status of their inhabitants severally, and to give or withhhold the rights etting an opportunity to have a word with im in private. agreed to get the fellow acof citizenship and suffrages as they may see fit, and to exercise the attribules of absolute quitted for ten dollars. The lawyer told him not to say a word but "spoons" to all inqui-

and secession. I would freely pardon every traitor that breathes the southern air if thereby I could save the Union and restore our bleeding country to peace and tranquility. If the object of this bloody war is réally to restore the. Union, as its promoters would have us believe in spite of their disunion po-licy. I have never been able to understand why slavery, or the condition of the negroes of the South, should have any more necessary

connection with it than the horses, mules and other property of that section of the country. If the aim of the Administration is to compel the insurrectionary States to perform their duties under the Constitutionand that should be its only aim in this warto pay duties on imports to the Federal Trea-sury, and to yield obclience to Federal auit is both impel me to make the record 1 intended by man, it is perfect system is the first the the states, it is gens to me to be folly in the extreme to which impel me to make the record 1 intend which impel me to make the record 1 intend to the most perfect system it seems to me to be folly in the extreme to integens to me to be folly in the extreme to which impel me to make the record 1 intend southern property. But my understanding which impel me to make the record 1 intend to the most perfect system integens to me to be folly in the extreme to integens to me to be folly in the extreme to southern property. But my understanding which impel me to make the record 1 intend to the most perfect system in the the to the follow in the main before instant before instant in the integens the southern property. But my understanding rights, guaranticed by the Constitution, have southern property. But my understanding is at fault, Mr. Speaker, if the party in power ieve any such intention. On the contrary, they seem to have ingeniously and successully devised a system of measures looking directly to the complete destruction of the avowed object of the party in power to prevent the restoration of a solitary State with any of its independent rights. The reconany of its independent rights. struction bill which passed this House the other day, as well as the measure now under

such a policy. In view of the recent gratifying achievements of our arms, it seems to me, sir, that it would be wise in the further prosecution of the war to confine our policy to the use of force against force; and not, by aggressive legislation like that we have now under consideration, and that which we have been maturing for the last six months, to blast the love and repel the attachment to the Union that may be still lingering in the breasts of tens of thousands of honest citizens of the

South who have been rebels only by compulsion, on account of the inability of the Gov-ernment to protect them in their loyalty and since to altere to slavery was as clear as the crush the rebel authorities, which they have been forced to support and obey upon their States to abolish it.

been forced to support and obey upon their peril. Why will not our friends upon the other side of the House let this whole negro ques-tion rest until we shall have subdued the re-tion rest until we shall have subdued the rebellion ; or at least, why will they not leave it to abide its fate at the hands of the military department? While we are conquering the rebellion, Mr. Speaker, we should learn to conquer our prejudices and contemplate the obnoxious domestic institutions of the South in a spirit of patriotism and toleration as did the considerate statesmen who laid the foundation of the Government upon compromises and concessions which must still be perpetuated if we would preserve that Government from the convulsions which now

threaten its overthrow, and which can never be quieted by any rough-shod measures like this. While we are expending life and trea-sure without measure, and learning to look upon blood and carnage with composure, is it too much to ask of the politicians who now direct the affairs of the Government to sacri fice their political theories, it may be their philanthropic impulses or their humanitarian philosophy as well as their partizan prejudices and party affinities, for the sake of our suf-fering country? If negro emancipation is found to stand in the way of the re-establish-

Nothing fanaticism, enacted that men born in foreign countries should not become citi-zens or be entitled to the elective franchise until after a probationary residence of twen-ty-one years, and California has a code aplicable to its Chinese settlers, fastening ourdens upon them to which none of its other

inhabitants are subjected. Now, sir, in relating the various unconstitutional schemes of the President and his party in Congress to accomplish the abolition of slavery, the Democratic party have not sought to uphold the institution of negro bondage on its merits, but only to maintain the constitutional right of each State to determine for itself, as the northern States have one, what shall be the relative position of rights, guarantied by the Constitution, have the popular mind almost to frenzied blind-been exercised by the northern States at their mess. In the midst of this turnioil of deadly I think, Mr. S.

wery rights of which the gouthern people are most jealous, and which the Oristenden resolations declared should be respected and pro-to manage their domestic and local affairs pass upon any proposition to amend or in any tected. Instead of seeking to restore the through their own legislative hodies; and way disturb the fundamental law upon which States to the Union with their constitutions when the representatives of the States came our very liberties are established. Mr. and rights unimpaired, it has now become the together in Convention to form the Constitu- Speaker, this is no fitting time for such work, tion, no proposition was made from any quar-ter that those inherent rights should be invaded, much less surrendered. No State at hesitate of disagree with the Senate in the that time would shave yielded one title of disamon movement now under consideration. consideration, amounts to a full confession of justly regarded the central Government, which they then organized, and which is the

same to this day, as incompetent to manage the local affairs and regulate the domestic concerns of so many different communities; ment. While on the contrary, by an express provision of the Constitution, they are with calous care especially reserved to the States, whose independence in that respect was not impaired in the least degree by the terms of the original Union. The States were all left at liberty to abolish, continue or establish

right of Massachusetts, New York, and other

ating into that instrument the resolution now upon your table our Union could have been

been left to "go it alone." Now, sir, the truth is that the protection which the Constitution threw around the sla | consider well before we efface a single in very system of the South, and the guarantee t gave to the African slave trade for a peri- and patriotism of our fathers? Can such a l of twenty years, was in fact the very bond thing be wisely done in the present agitated of our Union ; for it is manifest that no Union | state of the public mind? of our Union; for it is manifest that no Chion could have been formed if those, in these days, horrid provisions had been omitted!-What a terrible idea for our negro worship-ing friends on the other side of the House to constrained to say that of, all the measures of this Congress apparently designed to per-perturbe the distinction of these States, I re-

the New England States, under the Know | time and the glory of the American Republic armed rebollion against the Government will never return, no matter how successful ur armies may be in overcoming the physi-

pleasure, and the Democracy hold as a prin- sectional strife, when truth and reason and ciple that the southern States cannot and bumanity, as well as fraternity, forgive-should not be deprived of the same privileges. Hess, and common charity have been over-The people of the several States, when the shaughed by heaved pression and exasperated and I therefore pray that this House will at once wash its hands of the measure and not The Constitution as it stands is the masterwork of wise, experienced, and purely 1atriotic men-giants in intellect-whose equals I am bold to say, are not to be found among the pigmy demagogues who wield the desti-nies of our country in those degenerate days. It is the metchless product of unquestioned wisdom, profound patriotism, practical justice, and approved statesmanship. Immor-tality has justly crowned the name of every one who participated in its making, and even

the glory of the Father of his Country was augmented in being the presiding officer of the august body which gave it to the world. What a magnificent structure for the nations of the Old World to contemplate was the free Government it ordained! How wisely adjusted its division of State and national pow-ers; its granted and reserved rights: its

checks and balances; its restrictions and limitations; its adjustment of legislative, executive, and judicial functions; its studied guards against the abuse of power; and its slave institution. Sir, does anybody believe jealous protection of the rights and liberties that if the representatives of a majority of of the people. What wonder that it attractthe States in the Convention which framed the Constitution had insisted upon incorpor-what a shame that the people who have attained greatness and glory and honor and unparalleled prosperity through its protectconsumm (tol? No, sir. Ha i New England then insisted upon the abolition of slavery we by a disregard of the great principles upon all know that the Constitution would have which it is based, and a violation, by the failed and there would have leen no Union administrators of the Government it created, for the rebels of the present day to destroy or for us to save. This country then would teet. Ought we not, Mr. Speaker, as the have been split up into sundry confederacies. Representatives of the people, to be deliber-or perhaps each of the States would have ate and cautious when we set about amend-

ing this sacred charter of evil and religious liberty? Ought we not to hesitate long and scription from this monument of the wisdow

now in rebellion.

pernicious, because it will be the most effec-

tive, and will, as I have before said; entirely close the door to a peaceful reconciliation, if

it should be consummated, by incorporating the proposed amendment into the Constitu-

tion without the free censent of the States

gard that now under consideration the most

shall have been quieted. This resolution, Mr. Speaker, contains the cal power of the rebellion. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask if this is the proper time for our people to consider so grave a measure as the amendment of the own act it may be said, of all voice in the Constitution in so vital a point? We should matter, I fear the result will prove that we not forget, sir, that this great charter of hu- have gone one step too far. If this measure man rights and a free Government was framed should be " put through," as " the powers by wise men after grave and mature deliber- that be" doubtless intend it shall be, if it by wise men after grave and mature deliber-ation, at a time when no popular excitement disturbed the public mind and no party pro-judices existed to warp their judgment or in-fluence their féelings; but, sir, we are ap-proaching its *anendment*, proposing to re-exasperating war, when the passions of the popule are inflamed with sectional bitterness and a large particular of the people who are to and large particular of the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be the people are inflamed with sectional bitterness and large particular of the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to be commended to here and the people who are to the to man the people who are to the people who are to the people who are to the to the people who are to the people who

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I think, Mr. Speaker, that, I have already said sufficient to define my position on this question, and to satisfy my constituents of the propriety of the vote I intend to give; but before I conclude, I may be permitted to remark that if instead of adopting such measures an this, and the confiscation act, the absurd freedmen's biil, the negro forty-acre homestead preject, and the Union-destroying reconstruction measure of the contleman from Maryland, and the country were rid of all the negro legislation which now disgraces the journals of this Congress, we might rea-sonable hopy, through the achievements of our armies in the movements now progress ing, to witness the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution basit is." Bat, sir, our friends on the other side are after something else; and are so emphatic in their protest against any Union until slavery is abolished in all the States, as to demolish that hope. Therefore I genprehend that we will be compelled by then action to endure the contemplation of a mul titude of battle fields yet to be baptized in the best blood of the land, and to look for the further wholesale shaughter of our citizens, while we await the salvation, not of the

Union, but of the negro! I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we may be able to compare submission to the Constitu-tion as it is, leaving the States all the rights and guarantees of the original compact : but I have no idea that we can ever make the South the slave of the North, and subject 1: in its local government, to our will and pleas-ure. Nor do I think we ever cought to do so. 1 would not have the northern States assume toward the South, after all her treason and rebellion, the attitude of England to Ireland Aestria to Hungary, or Russia to Poland ; but I would have the patriets of our latel awake to the dangers that beset our free institutions, and willingly pacrifice not only life and fortune but opinitions and projudiers and sentiment for the salvation of the country. I would have them to labor with one heart and one mind, without hatred or 104 venge, in a spirit of unbounded patriotism; for the suppression of the robellion, the pre-ervation of the Constitution, and the perpet-nation of the Umon of these States, that we may still further progress in solving the great problem of popular sovereignty. But, sir, the attempt to press the measure now under consideration in this important crisis of our national affairs indicates no such disposition on the part of the ruling powers ; and we are left to the and conclusion that while the President of the United States-regards his own

re-election as the chief purpose of the war, his partisans in Congress and throughout the country have determined to prosecute it sole-ly for the enfranchisement and elevation of

. A DAY'S MARCH.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Right above our heads blazed the overpow ing sun. We looked up piteously at the glar ingsky, hoping in vain to see some friendly but interpose in our behalf, and cast a gene tous shadow over our panting columns. But bushing save the clear blue of interminable ies put to him. Wilson was arraigned. now asked. pace, unrelieved by a single cloud, and emblamed by the scorching sun, met our despairng eyes Still we marched on, our blouses ated with perspiration, and our temples

drobbing painfully amid the tramp of a thous-and brogans. Each one of the innumerable straps which complete the harness of a sollier seemed to sink gradually into our burnto be tried.

ing fiesh. We did not drop from the ranks and stretch our wearied limbs on the yellow " Spoons !" steadily answered : grass, or we would famish for water, as none ad been seen for many a weary mile, so still we moved on. Beyond me walked a pale, slender young fellow, whom the boys had

christene 1 ... whistened "gentle Joe," doubtless on account of his mild disposition. Joe and I had been Reat friends since he had been transferred ed him out and demanded the ten dollar fee. "Spoons ?" said Wilson, and to all the olong with some eight or ten others, some size months previous. Hewas a meek litle felawyor's demands, answered only "spoons! ow, and as a matter of course tyranized over

y the rest. I often met him about camp, and eventually took an interest in him, and protecting him as far as lay in my power mposition ; and, indeed. one day rescued him from the hands of a drunken cuscal who with an iron ramred was about to impose furmary punishment upon poor Joe, because, fureoath the little fellow had declined visiting the quartermaster's tent, for the purpose of realizing a canteen of whisky. After this made an attempt to have him transfered inour mess, and to his evident joy succeeded. ete, under my protection, Joe seemed pertave as the bravest, he appeared to have a ortal terror of the rough ways of the men. is modesty formed a capital subject for the ity, and I would often see him turn scart at some rough joke. He was very fond of , however, and by many a little incident self-sacrifice, I know the patient affection

"gentle Joe." But to return to our march. As I said I as dragging my weary limbs along beside y friend, who, in spite of my own suffering apired me with pity. His cyclealls were urach painfully towards the lids; his dry, ipscracked and bleeding, were drawn tight-across his teeth; his knapsack hung flap-ping from his narrow aboutlars, and but ng from his narrow shoulders; and but drop of sweat rolled down his cheek-a hop of mortal agony, pressed from an un-tilling brain. Yet he bore up, and his burn-ng feet still echoed to the thousands around. on we tramped ; our clothes powdered, beard grey, and our lungs stinging with hatoful dust. Anon an unfortunate fallin convulsions by the way and the suron bending over him in piteous helplesness or his flask is long empty, were the only inruptions in our monotonous march. But signs of commiscration disturbed the dogapression of the grim faces that passed.

ling, all senses were lost in one of inase thirst. No familiar shout greated the as he rode along the line, trying with smiles to che er his men, or with

sovereignty in all matters not especially dele-gated to the General Government. This resolution, which strikes at the origi-"Have you any counsel?" the Recorder now asked. "Spoons," said Wilson. "Have you any counsel?" the Recorder lemanded, still louder.

by crook," by the creation, if necessary, of "Spoons !" "Your honor perceives that this man is a new or bogus States enough to insure for it the requisite indorsement of the Legislatures ool, and by no means is in a fit state of mind of three-fourths of those which the ruling power may please to reckon in the Union, The clerk put the usual question: "Guil-y or not guilty?" to which the prisoner will, in my judgment, close the last avenue to a reconciliation of our present sectional

may not be allowed to freely participate in making this virtually new Constitution - new, because this amendment will absolutely up-

OBEVING THE PRIEST .--- An Irishman made pursuits, and completely wipe out of exist-ence, without compensation, the patrimony a sudden rush into a drug shop, took from his pocket a soda-water bottle filled to the brim with some pure liquor, and handing it across the counter, exclaimed-"There docter, snuff that, will you ?" bellion in any degree

The doctor did as he was directed, and pro ouncen the liquor to be genuine whisky." "Thank you, doctor," said the Irishman " Hand it back to me again." The doctor again did as directed, and asked

what he meant. "Och, then," said pat, " if you will have it, the praist tould me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the doctor. So heres your health and the praist's health.

107" Madam," said a very polite traveler to a testy old landlady." If I see proper to help myself to this milk is there any impro-

oons, and thinking the fellow was

priety in it?" "I don't know what you mean ; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything uasty in the milk, I'll give you to understand that you've struck the wrong house ! There ain't a first hair in it, for as soon as Dorothy Ann told me that the cat was drowned in the milk I went straight and strained it over." The young man fainted.

De Some maiden ladies made soldiers' hirts about a foot too short, having no pattern to go by, and but little information. vug wrote on their bundle: Like a man without a wife,

The o	odde	est th	ing	in	ut a e life a—p	length.
 						 1

Truths the most awful and mysterious are too often considered as so trud that they lose all the life and efficiency of true, and lie bed-ridden in the dormitary of the soul, side by side with the most despised errors.

Girls and boys have too great a pas usky voice and swollen tongue to venture a sion for unripe fruit-especial aclancholy joke. Even the dumb stones resion for unripe fruit-especially

ial compact between the several States, and which, I apprehend, is to be "put through" and forced into the Constitution "by hook or

difficulties, and in the eyes of the world will furnish sufficient justification for continued The Recorder asked what the man was up for, and finding it was for stealing a few resistance on the part of those States which only

set the social organization in which the peo-ple of the slaveholding States were bred, while it will disturb the rights of property among them, disarrange all their industrial

lished.

and universal emancination

who dwell within their borders. That is the

of a multitude of innocent people, many of whom may not have participated in the re-Do the advocates of this measure want the

old Union restored? Are they desirous of having this sanguinary contest terminated ir the return of the southern States to their al legiance? Do they wish to reestablish fra-ternal relations through an honorable peace with those people who are now in rebellion, and are they ready, through the co-operation

of a reconciled South, once more to form a united country that we may again take our the front rank of the nations of the earth? If so, I beg them to pause before

they consummate this momentous action.ack in e Union by enacting measures to keep them out, is a question that has been pertinently asked; and here I ask it again of the supporters of this resolution. Why, if they be really desirious of restoring the Union, will they not drop the negro and cease to tamper with the Constitution until peace shall once more spread her'wings with

n our borders? The Constitution as framed by the founders of our Government should be the bond of peace. Fidelity to its provisions and strict

adherence to its considerate compromises is should ever be re-established. the sacred duty of all who shared its bless-ings. It was designed as the guarantee of reciprocal advantages and the anchor of safety for contested rights. It is an instrument of harmony, wrought out of discordant elements affairs, and to fix each for itself the status, not only of the negro, but of all other people and various sectional and conflicting interests,

to secure a glorious sisterhood of coequal States in one majestio nation, for a common destiny. That majestic nation I would pre-serve in all its greateness and glory. I would not sacrifice it nor abate a solitary square mile of its territory for the freedom of all the have divers local laws to regulate the status

ment of our free and united Government upon template ! In this view of our governmental compact the principles and compromises which guided our fathers in its original construction, is it

denominated by the abolitionists "an agree-ment with hell"-and its provisions estabnot their high and patriotic duty to let the ne-gro slide, while we reconcile the dreadful seclishing the tenure of slave property, the rights of the people of the slaveholding States tional antagonism which is deluging the land with the best blood of our people?

in such property cannot be equitably or hon-estly abrogated without their consent. It is Sir, the assumption that slavery is the cause of this war, and that there can be no not, however, my intention to argue this point, for I am sure that I should never be union of these States while slavery is toleraable to convince the majority of this House that they have not the right by some " highted in any of them, is a position which the facts do not warrant or justify. The Union, er law" to abrogate every species of property belonging to a slaveholder, and to tinker the recording to my understanding, was established upon the idea that a free Government could exist when composed of independent States, of various geographical positions, and to the people of the South, "This shall be to the people of the South, "This shall be ers, even the slightest barrier to prevent their your Constitution; submit to it without a return to their old positions in the Union possessing altogether different systems of sosial organization, for common purposes ; and murmur, or we will exterminate your whole out your lands to your negroes in forty-acre In their present condition we have no lots !" the assumption of the Republicans, to which I refer, is an argument not only against the rights of States to govern themselves, but it

In this spirit they have conducted the war s a concession that the great principle confrom its beginning—as full of venomous per-secution toward slaveholders for the sin of slavery as was Saul of Tarsus when he made purt of the General Government, they surely, tended for in the Revolution of 1776, after s trial of eighty years has proved a failure, and sharery as was Saul of Tarsus when ne made that wemorable journey from Jerusalem to Damasus, breathing threatenings and shughter against the saints! But, sir, Paul on that occasion saw a great light and heard that we are now carrying on a gigantic civil war to establish a consolidated central Government upon a homogeneity of interests.-Success in this undertaking would only undo what our fathers accomplished in 1776. But. sir, in niy judgment this can never be accom-

that I consider this the worst and most to be our once happy land is utterly ruined—say in the month of November next—the relentfeared of all the disunion measures of this Congress, for the fenson that when this res-Before we can have any right to expect pence, Mr. Speaker, and such a pence as will less career of the fanatics in power will in reconcile the people of the two sections again like manner he arrested by the mighfy voice olution shall have been made, no matter how unfairly, a part of the Constitution, it will be irrepealable in the second sober thought of like manner be arrested by the mighty voice to live together under one Government and of the people at the polls. It cannot be possible, Mr. Speaker, that the spell of fanati-cian, the incomprehensible negro mania Congress, while all the other iniquitous schenres which have been c. deted to promote present to the world a united and prosperous country, the glowing fanatics of the party which now reconciles the free people of this now in power must cease to breathe threat the rebellion and prograstinate the war may enings and slaughter upon the southern peo-ple for the sin of slaveholding, and cease to unconstitutional usu-pations of this Adminbe repealed at will upon the returning rea son of the people, when true patriotism, jus lamor for extermination, general confiscation istration, and impels them to the toleration tice; and humanity shall resume their sway of such aggressions upon the personal liberin the public councils and supersede the fa The history of mankind, Mr. Speaker, should teach us that ty of citizens and the rights of free speech naticism, political profilgaces and degenerate if we would have this Government reunited and a free press ds have been made again recklessness which now pervade these legis with equal rights and equal privileges to the States, that end must be brought about by direction, is to last much longer. The exile lative Halls. But, sir, this project, when consummated, becomes a pertion of the orother agencies than military force and unforand imprisonment of citizens for no crime ganic law, and at once raises a barrier of in riving hate. Sir, I believe there have been known to the laws, the abrupt invasion of surmountable magnitude in the way of that peace and reconciliation which all-sober-minded and truly loyal citizens hope to see times in the progress of this war when the exercise of a little wisdom on the part of the printing offices and other places of business by armed soldiers, and the arbitrary arrest Administration and the manifestation of a conciliatory policy might have closed it with honor and without humiliation on the part of accomplished the moment complete success shall crown our military operations against editors for the innocent publication of matters displeasing to the nion in power-as

in the case of the New York Journal of commerce and the World the other day-are either of the belligerents; but those opportu-nities have been invariably destroyed by startling offenses against the constitutional rights of the people, which, when fully comsome exasperating proclamation, order, or act on the part of the Government, apparently prehanded, can hardly fail to arouse a torna-do of indignation among the masses that will especially designed to drive the minds of relenting rebels into more desperate ennity. — hurl from their seats of power the arrogant Sir, the resolution we are now considering is despots who are now trampling under their one of those measures the adaption of which feet the sacred charter of our liberties, even ean have no other than an embarrassing effect upon the negotiation which must inevioring, through the insidious resolution under consideration, to wrest from the States all control over their local institutions and contably précede a restoration of amicable relations between the now antagonistic sections of our unhappy country, if such relations stitute a consolidated General Government entirely different from that which our fath-Sir, the slavery issue, which this resolution

ers instituted. But, sir, while I forego the argument I seeks to finally settle in a summary manner by the immediate abolition of slavery, is lemight make upon this point and ignore all the quotations which might be impressed to gitimately merged in the higher issue of the right of the States to control their domestic

the quotations which might be impressed to sustain my position. I may be at liberty to express my liumblest opinion, that there would have been no Union in the first place if the power to regulate the matter of slavery had not been left to the exclusive control of if the power to regulate the matter of slavery that we will never rease this war until Afri-had not been left to the exclusive control of can slavery in the United States is dead forcethe States in their unsurrendered sovereign-ty, so now, if that power be taken from the er, and forever buried l' That I take to be the war creed of the par-States by this amondment of the Constitution, ty on the other side of this House, and the

mile of its territory for the freedom of all the negroes ever born in Africa, much less for the poor satisfaction of wreaking vengeanee upon the wretched and thwarted traitors who have vainly sought to destroy it by rebellion

at its commencement:

y ignored until slavery is forever dead and

buried. Listen to the shocking invocation

of the Tribune which pats entirely out of sight the objects of the war, as declared by

Congress and as professed by the President

"Friends of the wounded in Fredericks

the negro. In their partisan blindness, seeking to attain an impossibility, let me coun sel then to be cartious, lest they lose all an l make shipwreck of the noble institutions erected by our fathers, and dedicated to the civil and religious liberty of the people.

Sir, we want those rebellious States to re-How to CHOOSE A Cow.-There is always some risk in buying a cow, of whose previous history we know nothing, for there are no inturn to the Union under the Constitution to which they owe unquestioned allegiance, and we should be careful to supply them with nor fallible signs of excellence. A rough, seraw-ny, coarse, ill-shapen cow is often a nob's milker. Yet there are a few points generally instification for continued hostility to the Federal authority. We should hesitate to creet, in our hatred of slavery and slaveholdagreed upon by experienced farmers, which it is well to consider before purchasing. A small boned head and light horns are better than large. Long legs make too wide a gast the moment their physical power shall betwixt udder and milk pail, and long-legged cows are seldom quiet feeders, but wander right to impose upon them this proposed about too much. A slender, rather a thick neck, a straight back, wide ribs, and broad e institutional provision, whielf we know will brisket, are to be sought for. The body of the cow should be large in proportion to the head; neck, and legs, though not excessively large; and the hind quarters, if large out of roportion, indicate good milking qualities. Modium sized cows, all things considered, prove the best milkers for the amount of feed hey consume. The color of the flair has probably nothing to do with the milking qualities, and good looks should be regarded but little in purchasing dairy animals. As to the color of the skin, a bright yellow, ap-proaching that of gold coins, creamy color within the cars—this and good rich milk are very apt to go together; and withal a soft, flexible hide, loose over the ribs and rump, is also to be sought. The udder should be large, soft; and full of veins which ramify over it. with full-sized milk veins stretching forward along the belly, and the teats be large and not crowded together. Test the cows disposition and inquire about it. Irritable and nervous cows are uppleasant to handle, and almost always scanty milkers. Something can be ascertained from the looks and motions. Large, mild eyes, easy, quiet motions when driven, and gentleness when handled; indicate good nature. What the brichers form good handling is an important quality in a milch cow, for it indicates not only good milking properties, but easy fattening. the rebellion. . No true patriot, in my estimation, will it service in the dairy is over .- Auriculturist.

sist upon a prosecution of this horrid war for the sole purpose of extinguishing negro sla-Uneducated persons and even the ruest often succeed in illustration, where the very; and yet such a purpose is now the avowed determination of the leaders of the houghtful and cultivated fail. A striking ustance is given us in the case of a negro Republican party, holdly proclaimed in the whose head was examined by a phrenologist. Said he: "It am hard to tell what meat is in radical press. In a recent number of the New York Tribune 1 find the following " keyle smoke-house by puttin' de hand on de note" of that policy which indicates that the question of saving the Union is to be entireroof!

For Some Indiana soldiers on a scout in the mountains of Georgia, came upon a house hady," said the leader, "what are you? se-cesh ?" "No," said she. "What then?" "Baptist," said she, promptly, "aid always was."

A young married couple may well be contented with a mere martin's box of a house if it will hold *two-or* so; no matter how humbly furnished if there is *hope* in it.

An actross, aged 90, died lately in an English poor house, her very name having died out.

TAKING CARE .--- We are told to " take care," but most of us have too much of it for our comfort already.