The Centre Democrat.

A Family Newspaper----Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intllignce, &c.,

J. S. & J. J. BRISBIN, ["WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE---NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION. EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME 27, BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEB., 14 1861. NUMBER 6

The Centre Democrat.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10 59

E. M. BLANCHARD—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burnside. Jan. 19, '60.-tf.

W. W. BROWN—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PENNA. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. May, 5 '59.

JAS. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him. Office next door to the Post Office [Sept. 20, '60, tf

E. J. HOCKMAN, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER, BELLEFONTE, PA., will attend to and correctly execute all business entrusted to him. [June 14,-'60.—tf.

GEO. L. POTTER. M. D. OFFICE on High street, (old office.) Bellefonte Pa. Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his professional services his friends and the public. Oct.26'58

G. A. FAIRLAMB, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBINS. M. D
FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS.
DR. FAIRLAMB has associated with him DR J. H. DOBBINS, in the practice of medicine office as heretofore on Bishop street, opposite the Temperance Hotel. March 19,57.

DR. JAS. P. GREGG, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Milesburg and vicinity. Residence, Daniel Boltenu's National Hotel.
Refer to Dr. J. M. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. [Nov. 8, 1860.—tf.

WM. REIBER, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, having permanently located offers his Professional services to the citizens of Pine Grove Mills and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a liberal portion of the public patronage. [Feb. 16, '60.—1y.

J. J. LINGLE, Operative and Mechanical Dentist, will practice all the various branches of his profession in the most approved manner. Office and residence on Spring St. Bellefonte Pa. [Mar. 2, '60. tf.

JAS. F. RIDDLE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, BELLEFONTE PA. Will atttend to all business entrusted to him with care and promptness. Refer to Gov. Pollock, Milton Pa. and Hon. A. G. Curtin, Bellefonte Pa. Office with John H. Stover jan. 5, '60.

J. R. MUFFLY, AGENT FOR THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY. Persons wishing to secure themselves from losses by fire, will do well to call upon him at the store of J. R. Muffly & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. Mar. 15. '60. 1y.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Boalsburg, Centre County Pa. Office on main st., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he purposes practising his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. mar.

IRA C. MITCHELL. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER
MITCHELL & ALEXANDER.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE PENNA. Having associated themselves in the practice of law, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care
Office in the Arcade. [Nov 1 '60.—tf.

CONVEYANCING.
DEEDS BONDS, MORTGAGES, AND ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT neatly and correctly executed. Also, attention will be given to the adjustment of Book Accounts, and accounts of Administrators and Executors prepared for filing. office next door to the Post Office.
Oct., 19th, '58, WM. J. KEALSH.

JOHN H. STOVER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW BELLEFONTE, PA., will practice his profession in the several courts of Centre county.—All business entrusted to him will be carefully attended to. Collections made and all monies promptly remitted. Office, on High st. formerly occuped by Judge Burnside, and D. C. Boal, Esq. where he can be consulted both in the English and in the german language. May 6, '58—22 1y.

JAS. MACMANUS. W. P. MACMANUS
J. & WM. P. MACMANUS.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., Office in the rooms formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmanus has associated with W. P. Macmanus, Esq., in the practice of law. Professional business intrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. They will attend the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.
June 21, '60, tf.

HALE & HOY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrustedto their care. Office in the building formerly occupied by Hon, Jas. T. Hale.
A CARD.
Messrs. Hale & Hoy will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all causes entrustedto them. J. T. HALE. jan 5'1860

CURTIN & BLANCHARD.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA The undersigned having associated themselves in the practise of Law, will faithfully attend to all professional business entrusted to them in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. All collections placed in their hands, will receive their promt attention. Office in Blanchard's new building on Allegheny street.
Nov. 30 '58 CURTIN & BLANCHARD.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO.
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted; Collections made and Funds promptly remitted. Interest paid on Special Deposits, Exchange on the Eastern cities constantly on hand and for sale. Deposits received. April 7 '58

WM. HARDING, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, BELLEFONTE, PA, Has opened a Barber Shop one door above the Franklin House, where he can be found at all times.—Good Razors, keen and sharp, kept constantly on hand. Hair Dressing, Shampooing, &c., attended to in the most workman-like manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Befonte, June 28, 1860—tf.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WM. B. CAMPBELL, Proprietor
Apr 5th'60—tf.

J. THORP FLAHERTY,
Importer of
Havana Segars,
o. 837 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Adjoining Girard House,)
And Opposite CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
Ar d.26,-'60,—1y.

BOMGARDNER HOUSE
CO RNER OF SIXTH AND R. R. STREETS
OPPOSITE
L. V. AND PENNA. R. R. DEPOTS,
HARRISBURG, PA.
J.W. STONE. PROPRIETOR
Mar. 15th, 1860,——1v.

CHARLES McBRIDE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
Dry Goods,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.
ALL of which he is selling at very reduced prices.
Goods given in Exchange for Country Produce.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Bellefonte, Nov. 3, '59.——tf.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY
L. W. TENEYCK
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HARRISBURG PA.
B. HARTSHORN Superintendent.
NO pains have been spared to make the above the first hotel in Harrisburg. The table is always spread with the best the market affords and the accommodations are suprior to any found elsewhere in the city. March 1st 1860.s

HUGH B. BRISBEN,
Druggist,
MANUFACTURER OF
EXTRA LIQUOR COLORING,
N. W. Cor. Third & Poplar streets,
Terms Cash] *Philadelphia.*
Oct. 3, 1860.—1y.

S. C. HUMES, JAS. T. HALE
H. N. M'ALLISTER, A. G. CURTIN
BANKING HOUSE.
Interest paid on Special Deposit.
HUMES, M'ALLISTER HALE & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
DEPOSITS received, Bills of exchange and Notes Discounted, Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Interest paid on special deposits for Ninety days, and under six months at the rate of four per cent. per annum. For six months and upwards, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Exchange on the East constantly on hand. January, 3rd. 1861.

BELLEFONTE DISPENSARY.
Persons in want of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, or anything of the kind, will do well to purchase them at the Drug Store of J. & J. HARRIS, Brockerhoff's Row, Bellefonte. Also,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, TOBACCO,
SEGARS, LIQUORS,
and all the Patent Medicines made.
Surgeon's and Physician's Instruments constantly on hand. Call and see them, nearly opposite the Conrad House.
January, 3rd 1861.

A. Guckenheimer. S. Wertheimer. E Wertheimer
A. G. & BRO'S,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
DISTILLERS OF
MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY,
Also, Rectifiers of the
IRON CITY WHISKEY,
And Manufacturers of the Celebrated
GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS
No. 25 Market Street,
Nov 15.-'60.—1] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOUIS GERBER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FANCY FURS.
For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear,
NO. 234 ARCH ST., PHIL'A.
All kinds of Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Repaired.
Furs made to order at the shortest notice.
Full value paid for Shipping Furs.
Furs taken care of during the Summer
Oct. 4, '60.—1y.

W. A. ARNOLD. JOHN W. WILSON
ARNOLD & WILSON
WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
CMILSON'S Patent Cone and Ventiiating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Balh Boilers.
ENAMELED STATE MANTELS
Common and Low Down Parlor Grates,
Warm Air Registers and Ventilating, &c. &c.
Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every discription.
BENJ. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.
Apr. 26,—1860.——1y.

HAINES & DOCK.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 35 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
Merchants of Central Pennsylvania
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!!!
If you wish to buy cheap go to Haines & Dock. They keep on hand the best articles to bead in the City, in their line of business.
Call and examine their goods.
Remember their Firm is at
No. 35 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Apr. 26, '60.—1y.

A LOT of Ladies Woolen Hoods just receive by D. LEYDEN & CO,
Bellefonte, Dec. 20, '60.

Centre County Teacher's Institute.

CONCLUDED.

Recording Secretaries—F. W. Hess and R. Hunter.

Corresponding Secretary—E. P. Foresman.

Treasurer—W. Galbraith.

Librarian—J. H. Stover.

Grammar was then taken up and two classes formed, first a primary class, conducted by D. H. Young, and then an advanced class by Prof. J. E. Thomas. The drills were conducted in an able and interesting manner.

An Essay by M. R. Beck, was then read, subject, Superstition. Recess of twenty minutes. Mr. E. C. McClintock then gave an illustration of his method of teaching, object, lessons, which gave very general satisfaction. The subject of School Government was then opened by Mrs. R. L. Hicklan, who spoke decidedly in favor of moral suasion; she was followed by Messrs. J. W. Boal, J. S. Musser, Andrew Musser, W. R. Dale, Dr. Hunter, L. Neff, D. H. Chesebro and others. On motion, the question was postponed; on motion, the time for final adjournment was fixed on Friday after the evening session.

EVENING SESSION. Pres. Hollahan in the chair; prayer by Rev. Mr. Grow; roll called; members responding by sentiments and witticisms; minutes read and approved; music by the Band. Prof. Thomas then delivered an able and interesting address, subject, "The Relation of the Teacher to the young and to Society." An excellent Essay was then read by Miss Tate; subject, "Government and order in School." On motion of Frank W. Hess, amended by Prof. Thomas, the order of exercises, as reported by the business committee, was suspended for the present and the name of Col. J. S. Brisbin inserted in place of Mr. Cooper's Col. Brisbin then addressed the audience in a very able and spirited manner on the subject of "General Education." On motion, a vote of thanks was offered to Col. Brisbin for his excellent address. On motion, a vote of thanks was then tendered to Prof. Thomas for his address. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Tate for her Essay. Miss Kate Reese then read a very able and chaste Essay on the subject of "Intellectual Attainments," which was listened to with marked attention.

Miscellaneous business.

On motion, the report of the committee on resolutions was called for. The resolutions were read, and then, on motion, passed a second reading.

On motion, the President appointed the following persons to prepare the minutes for publication: Miss Jennie F. McBride, Prof. J. E. Thomas and Mr. J. T. Read.

Critics report.

The exercises were enlivened throughout, with excellent music from the Band.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Pres. Hollahan in the chair; prayer by Dr. Hunter; roll called; minutes read and approved. On motion of F. W. Hess, the following resolution was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boalsburg, for their kindness in giving us the use of their church during the session of this Institute.

School Government was again taken up; Mr. W. Dale made some remarks, insisting that the character of a school, and the control that the teacher has over it, depends upon his conduct during the first two or three weeks of the school. He was followed by Messrs. Muffly, Hess, Campbell, Mrs. R. L. Hicklan, and others, all insisting that firmness of character, combined with love and kindness to the pupils, is absolutely necessary in the government of a school room.—W. Weaver thought that the teacher should never punish a pupil while excited, but should, by reasoning with him, convince him that the punishment was the necessary consequence of his disobedience or fault; Mr. Read was in favor of "Republican" government in a school room; Mr. McClintock was not in favor of too much order in school; Rev. Mr. Grow coincided with those who advocated the government of love and kindness; Dr. Hunter advocated the hearty co-operation of parents, without which, the teacher cannot maintain good order. He thought that on no occasion, whatever, should the parents speak disrespectfully of the teacher in the presence of their children, but should teach them, by precept and example, to do right.

The following sentence was written on the black board by the President, and analysed by the members of the Institute. "To die for one's country is glorious." Considerable discussion ensued, which brought out the different views of the teachers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Prest. Hollahan in the chair; prayer by Dr. Hunter; roll called; minutes read and approved. The resolutions being next in order they were taken up seperately amended and adopted.

Recess, 15 minutes.

Mr. J. W. Muffly then illustrated his method of teaching reading by conducting a class.

Letters of apology were then read from A. G. Curtin, Governor elect, and J. H. Berry, Sup't. of Clinton county, explaining the cause of their absence. Letters were also received from A. K. Browne, Esq., of Lock Haven, and D. Heckendorn, County Sup't. of Union county, regretting that circumstances, beyond their control, prevented their attendance at the Institute.

The subject, "The best method of teaching children to write" was then opened by D. S. Reber, who is in favor of allowing children to commence writing on slates, then on paper, and using small hand generally.

On motion the subject was postponed.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—Prest. Hollahan in the chair; prayer by Rev. Mr. Grow; roll called; the members responding by sentiments and witticisms; minutes read and approved.

The discussion on "penmanship" was resumed by F. W. Hess, who was in favor of having a uniform system of penmanship throughout the county. Mr. J. Hollahan thought such a proposition impracticable, but that there should at least be a uniform system in each township. Mr. Shaw would first teach children to draw lines, angles, simple objects, and printed letters, and afterward to write. Dr. Hunter was not in favor of having children write too young. Several teachers then made remarks coinciding with what had been said.

Mr. G. W. Cooper then made an excellent address.

By special request of some who had been absent the early part of the evening before, and had not heard Miss Tate's essay—she re.read it.

The Chairman of the Financial Committee then made a final report.

On motion, the balance in the treasury, together with a collection that was taken from the audience, was handed to the band as a token of respect.

On motion of Mr. Gilliland it was

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Centre county bring before the next State convention of County Superintendents, the propriety of adopting a uniform system of penmanship throughout the State.

On motion, the Institute will be held at Centre Hall, provided a suitable building can be had to hold the session in, but if not it will be held at Milesburg.

On motion, the President appointed the following persons a Committee to wait upon the Trustees of the church at Centre Hall, to see if the building could be procured:—Messrs. F. W. Hess, Geo. Hoffer and H. G. Stitzer. The Committee to report to the President.

Committee's were then appointed to conduct the retiring officers from and the officers elect to their seats.

President Brugger on taking his seat made a few very appropriate remarks.

Ex-Prest. Hollahan then made an address to the teachers which was very attentively listened to. He thanked the teachers present for their promptness in responding to his call, and spoke of the necessity of further improvement—said he should expect an improvement of at least 30 per cent.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers.

The band was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings by excellent music.

Adjourned.

The Committee on resolutions presented the following report which was read and adopted:

In view of the conflicting elements which constitute the public opinion of the people of Pennsylvania in regard to the best mothod of the literary attaintments of the educators of their children, and of promoting the efficiency of their common schools; also in consequence of the different and conflicting methods which have been suggested by the controllers of common schools and Educational Journals, and in view of great importance of harmonious action in conducting so vast and momentous a scheme for the elevation of the intellects of the present and future generations. We the common school educators of Centre county in convention assembled do adopt the following resolutions;

Resolved, That the elevation of the literary attainments of teachers can be secured only by making their profession permanent.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to clergymen the propriety of consulting the members of their respective charges concerning the necessite of devoting more of their energies to the intellectual improvement of their children, and the importance of examining whether they are not negligent in this department of their duty, and that they should bring all their influence to aid in accomplishing a work so eminently worthy the attention of all wise, and good men.

Resolved That teacher's associations constitute a source of practical improvement, and that we will, by assembling together semi-monthly during the winter in our respective townships, and annually in a county association encourage their perpetuity

Resolved, That one suggest to Directors of Common Schools, the propriety of not inserting any restrictions in their articles of agreement with teachers, except those required by the "Common School Law of Pennsylvania."

Resolved, That we congratulslate the citizens of Centre Co., on the selection of our worthy friend, and fellow laborer Mr. Thomas Hollahan, to superintend the interest of their Common Schools.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due to the Boalsburg Saxe Horn Band led by Dr. Fisher, and the singing class under the direction of Mr. Meyer for the very charming music with which they entertained us, while in session.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to citizens of Boalsburg and vicinity for the courtesy and hospitality with which they have received us, and for the the pleasure we have enjoyed during our sojourn amoung them. May the Lord reward them.

Resolved, That we appreciate the merits of the Rev. Mr Grow, and that we respectfully tender our heartfelt thanks to him for his services during the Institute.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the trustees, and principal of the Boalsburg Academy, for their kindness in permitting us to occupy their hall during the session, of the Institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Miss Ada Keller and her class of singers for the exellent songs they favored us with during the session.

Resolved, That we recomend the patronage of the Pennsylvania School journey to the teachers of Centre Co., as being a faithful exponent of the principles of Common School education.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Institute be published in each of the County papers, and in the School Journal.

NO DEMORALIZING COMPROMISE.

Speech of Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island.

When Mr. Clark's amendment to Mr. Crittenden's resolutions was called up in the United States Senate on the 16th, Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island requested his colleague to read aloud the debate on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to show that the intentions of the framers of that instrument was to make a Federal Government, and not a confederation of States. When Mr. Anthony had concluded, Mr. Simmons thus addressed the Senate:

Mr. President, that explains what the framers of this Government intended it should be; and yet men will refer to that very question there decided—seven against it, and three for it—and say that that decision was in favor of making a confederation, instead of a national Government; and that every argument that has been made on the opposite side of the chamber has treated this Constitution as in the nature of a league or treaty. A compact broken in one part is broken in all parts, said Mr. Webster. I agree with that; but did he ever say this Constitution was a compact? Never; never. Quotations are made from eminent men, who make speeches either to get votes, or to get nominations, and they are adduced here as constituional authority. I read this very debate and another here fourteen years ago, in the presence of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason). I read what that gentleman's distinguished ancestor said on this constitutional question. I read it too, upon another portion of this subject that I shall call his attention to; and I think I shall mention what reply he made about that time, but I am now upon this Constitution and upon the fact that every Senator who has made an argument upon this question in favor of the right of a State to secede, has based it upon the argument, and solely upon the argument, that the Constitution is a treaty, and not a Constitution. I agree that a treaty which is broken in one part is broken in all, and frees everybody. That was Mr. Madison's doctrine; but he said that a constitution formed by the people is not a compact, but a *pact* that excludes such an interpretation. Yet, everybody on the other side says it is a compact; and the distinguished Senator from Texas says that the old men who made this Constitution, of all things in the world, knew nothing about it; that they were very good men for generals, and such like, but they knew nothing about the Constitution. Well, Sir they are good enough authority for me. I would rater read their authority than any other I could get. I make no argument upon it. I call the attention of the Senator from Virginia to what he said this morning about referring these resolutions to the people. He said he was against letting the people vote on these resolutions. His distinguished ancestor said he held it of the first importance, that this Government should rest on the on the will of the people; but it has got to be unfashionable now; the people are not to be trusted in this age. I have as abiding faith in them now as the fathers had when they made this Constitution; and how did they come out? Look at your seventy years' experience under this Constitution. Did they trust the people in vain? I hope not; I know they did not. It was the faith of the fathers. Let us live by it, and stand by it. I know that I shall be tedious if I go go into that debate; and therefore I dismiss it.

Mr. MASON—Will the Sentor allow me to interpose a word?

Mr. SIMMONS—Certainly.

Mr. MASON—What I said implied no distrust of the people whatever. What I said referred entirely to the theory of this Government. This Government, as I understand, is a confederation of States; and when the people are spoken of in the Constitution, it means the people of each State *separatim* as a separate, independent, political community, each State being sovereign. Now, I understand the scope of this resolution is to refer a question of constitutional amendment, not to the States or to the people of the States as seperate, independent political communities, but to refer it to the people of all the States as a general mass. I say that the Constitution never contemplated that the people of the United States, as a mass, a homogeneous mass, should be the parties to the Federal Government; and, therefore, without any distrust of the people in their separate States, I never can agree to convert the form of government we now have, from a confederation of Republics into a consolidated Government. And, interrupting the Senator for a moment longer, I would refer to the fact, that when the Constitution contemplates amendments to be made to it, they are amendments to be made to it by the States, as States, either by their Legislatures or by Conventions, as may be arranged; but in each instance the amendments would not be carried by a popular vote, but each State would give one single vote and one only, upon the amendments. The State which the honorable Senator represents, with its population, would give a vote equal to the State represented by the Senator from New York—a single vote. There was no idea of referring it broadcast to the people, as a consolidated mass. That is all I wish to say.

Mr SIMMONS—I did understand the Senator to make objection. If I read those resolutions aright, these amendments are to be adopted if they are approved of by the people of three-fourths of the States, each State having but one vote. That is the way I read the resolutions. One of them, I am pretty sure, says so. I read it yesterday. I agree that the Senator is right in saying that the amendments are to be referred to the people of the States, and that the original proposition was made to the people of the States; and why was it; It was because this Constitution took from the State authorities many of the powers that the people had given to their State Legislatures; and they were not going to have a mass meeting, and let the people of Virginia take away the rights that had been given by the people of South Carolina to their State Legislature.—They must be the same constituent body that granted these rights to their State Government, that should take them back again and grant them to this Government. That is the distinction. Nobody else was competent to take away the rights of the people of Rhode Island but the people of Rhode Island themselves; and so with all the rest of the States. That is the reason, and the only reason, that this Constitution was sent to the States; not because it was a confederation, as the Senator reiterates again to-day, but because powers were given in the Constitution to the national Government, that could not be taken from the States by anybody but those who gave those powers to them; and they took those powers from the States in ratifying this Constitution, and gave them to the national Government. I have no doubt the Senator from Kentucky, in his resolutions, has provided the same mode that is pointed out in the Constitution, to let the people vote in each State for or against these amendments. Am I mistaken in that?

Mr. CRITTENDEN—The resolutions which I offered provided no means of that sort; but the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) has been so good as to introduce a bill here, prescribing the mode in which the vote shall be taken, as it was taken at the Presidential election, and by the same officers.

Mr. SIMMONS—I have seen it somewhere in the printed proceedings. That would certainly be the way. There is no other way to do it under the Constitution. Every suggestion, every argument made use of by every man who spoke in this debate in the Convention as to whether the Constitution should be ratified by the Legislatures or by the people, no matter whether they were in favor of Confederation or in favor of a National Government, furnishes a complete answer to all the arguments that have been brought up here of the right of a State to secede. Mr. Ellsworth, as much of a Federalist as he was denied that right under the confederation; and every national man from that time down has always denied it. Now, Mr. President, having disposed of that question, so far as I choose to speak on it in this connection, I come to the provisions for its amendment; and I have to say to my worthy and distinguished from Kentucky that I consider his plan grossly violative to the Constitution itself. He knows that I speak of it kindly; but I cannot in my conscience believe otherwise than I have stated. I know these troubles. I feel as much regret as I know he feels at such unwarrantable troubles brought upon us from so trifling causes, as I concieve; but I cannot vote for these resolutions, because I think they violate the very spirit of the instrument under which we sit here. Here is a proposition to add five new sections to the Constitution, and to make them and two classes of the present Constitution irrepealable and unamendable. I should like to ask the Senator if he has thought quite well enough, and is quite certain enough, that these propositions are sound, to make them, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, in a Free Government? I have read them over but twice. I know they are wholly impracticable in Rhode Island. We have no such thing in Rhode Island as a country organization that you can sue to recover the value of a slave. You must have somebody to sue. You must have an organization. I have not read them with a view to criticise them. I am speaking of them generally. Here is an instrument founded by our fathers. It has been in opperation three quarters of a century, and the country has flourished under it as no other country has ever before done under heaven. There is in that instrument but one single clause irrepealable, and that is the clause which gives the State of Rhode Island as many Senators as the State Kentucky.—That you cannot repeal without unanimous consent, and that is the only one that now remains. There was another about slaves, but the time has gone by, and laws have been passed on the subject. Now, I put this comparison to the Senator from Kentucky: Suppose that he and myself and eleven others had concluded to form a business partnership under articles of agreement, and we had agreed to pay in $1,000 each, for the purpose of trying to raise water-rotted hemp in Kentucky; we inserted in our articles of agreement that anybody who would put in $1,000 could come in upon the footing of the original partners, and that the business sho'd not be altered without a vote of three fourths of the partners. That would be fair. Well, we thirteen went on and took in partners and raised hemp, and divided twelve per cent.—That would be a fair business, not as prosperous as this country has been, but it wo'ld be a remunerative business. Suppose we took in new partners until we got in thirty-nine besides ourselves. Then there are thirty-nine new ones, who can make a constitutional majority over the old thirteen. They conclude among themselves, in a meeting in Wall street (for if it paid 12 per cent it would be from there the new partners would come, and not from farmers, as we are), and determine, by their vote of 39 againt the old 13, to drop hemp-raising and go into slave-trading. We should remonstate. We should say: "That is an illegal business; it is profitable, to be sure, but it is illegal, and you have no right to change this concern into an illegal one." They would say: "It was legal when you made this bargain; you old fogies have changed since, but we had nothing to do with changing this law; it was lawful traffic originally, when the contract was drawn; and they persist in it. We look over the contract, and although it is very different from our understanding of what we have agreed to do, yet he and I would be obliged to submit. We are law-abiding men; we believe in contracts. But suppose, after getting us into the slave-trade, they should make another provision, that this last speculation never should be altered without the unanimous consent of the whole partnership; that we should continue the slave-trade as long as there was a thief or a liar in the concern. What would he think of that? We would not agree to it, I know. He would say, "This is carrying the business too far." That is just the proposition now here. We want to alter the Constitution from what the fathers made it. We want to alter the mode of its amendment, and put in seven new clauses that can never be repealed, no matter what public sentiment may be, without a unanimous vote; so that one single State, if we have forty, can prevent the repeal of any one of them. I know, when I address myself, as I do, to the honorable Senator from Kentucky, that he would not vote for that proposition himself, under any circumstances. He would contrive some other method to heal these troubles; and I would go with him with all my heart; but do not let us tear up this old instrument under which we have prospered, which he glories in as much as I do. I do not want to make a speech about it; but I know when I love my country and its Constitution. No man can make me believe that I do not venerate that instrument; that I do not venerate the Union that it formed. I am under no apprehension whatever that there is a man who hears me that doubts my regard for every one of these States in the Union, and their institutions.

I love Kentucky. I love South Carolina. I lived among them more than fifty years ago. I have partaken of their hospitalities. I have walked to the same churches with them, and knelt at the same altar; and a more hospitable people never lived. But as much as I love them, I say their present conduct is utterly unworthy of them; and the Senator from Kentucky must know that as well as I do. Because they want to cut up capers, are we going to tear up that instrument to appease them? Not so. Let them have a little bit of a frolic, if they want to. I do not want to whip them. That is not my notion. I do not want to hurt them. I love Georgia. I lived with them fifty years ago. I have been out there on patrol in the night to watch. They were frightened about insurrection. There is always danger, they think. I never was afraid there in my life. The only place where I ever saw any of this negro equality, as it is called, was in Georgia. A man kept a hotel in what was formerly the seat of Government. It was a tavern, a very large one, kept by a Frenchman, of the name of Posenor. He invited me one day to go up and see his wife. I was a boy at the time. I went up, and found she was a great, burly negress. [Laughter.] I had nothing to say about her. That was the only time I ever saw that, and I was disgusted with it. I never saw it in New-England in my life, much as the talk is about negro equality there. These Georgia people can stand their own troubles very well; but when their are any troubles down in Massachusetts, they get in a violent passion. They will have amalgamation and negro equality all around them there at the capital of the Government; but I do not want to say anything about it. I dislike it, to be sure; but it is not best to make a noise about it. The Republican party cannot insert a portion of the Declaration of Independence into its Platform, but it is said that we mean the sou