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MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

VOL. 19. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862. NO. 5.

JOB PRINTING of ALL KINDS,
DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
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HENRY B. McKEAN,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law.—TOWANDA, Pa. Office in the Union Block.—je3 58 tf

DR. E. F. WILMOT,
GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homeopathic College of Medicine.—Great Bend, Pa. Office, corner of Main at 1 Elizabeth-sts, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. ap58 tf

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
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WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON.
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WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the
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and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 7 3m.

DR. N. Y. LEET,
Physician and Surgeon, Friendsville, Pa. Office opposite the Jackson House.
DR. LEET gives particular attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye, and is confident that his knowledge of, and experience in that branch of practice will enable him to effect a cure in the most difficult cases. For treating diseases of those organs no fee will be charged unless the patient is benefited by the treatment. [August 24th, 1860.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Head-stones, Tomb-Tables, Mantles, Sinks and Centre-Tables! Also dealers in Marble and Slate for Mantles, Centre-Tables, &c. ☞ Shop a few doors east of Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street, Montrose, Pa. oct 4 y*

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JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Rel's Store, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors he would solicit a continuance of the same. Will devote his whole time to the business, and endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., May 23, 1860.—tf.

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REPAIRS Clocks, Watches and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chamberlin's new building, Main st., Montrose, Pa. my 9 tf

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DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass, White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT
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Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.
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NEW MILFORD, PA.,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
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CHEAP FOR CASH,
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st July 1860, $1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " 43,069.66.
Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Ass't " A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "
Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

H. BURRITT
HAS just received a large stock of new Stoves, for Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c. His assortment is select and desirable, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *Cash*, or to *Prompt Six Months Buyers*.
New Milford, Oct. 24th, 1860.

Dandelion Coffee,
A HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

MEDICAL CARD.
E. F. WILMOT, M. D., Graduate of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Colleges of Medicine, would respectfully express thanks to the people of Gt. Bend and vicinity, for their very liberal patronage, with which they have favored him, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public confidence. Great Bend, January 22d, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery & Shop on Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July, 17, 1861.

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale, Metallic Oil for Sewing Machines, Clock & Watch Oil, Bed-Bug, Rat and Mouse Poison, Homeopathic Remedies, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

Death of Samuel Colt, the Inventor

Another prominent man has departed from among the living. Col. Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolving fire arms, died on the 10th instant, after a few days' illness, at his native place, Hartford, Connecticut. He was one of New England's most energetic men. From being a poor boy with a very moderate education he carved his way upward to wealth and renown. He was born in Hartford on the 19th of July, 1814, and was therefore only 47 years of age at his decease. It has been stated that he was wild and unruly in youth, and that when he was fourteen years of age he ran away from school and shipped as a sailor boy on a vessel bound to Calcutta in the East Indies. One voyage cured him of a desire for a "life on the ocean wave." On his return from Calcutta he served a brief apprenticeship, and learned the art of dyeing, in a factory, at Ware, where he acquired considerable knowledge of practical chemistry. When he left this situation, he assumed the title of Dr. Colt, and traveled through the United States and Canada, giving lectures on chemistry in the various cities and villages. Becoming tired of this wandering profession, and having acquired a considerable amount of money by his lectures, he settled down to commence the active life of an inventor and manufacturer. The first thing which he did to this end was to complete a working model of his revolving pistol, the idea of which was first suggested to his mind while on his voyage to the Indies. The next step in his career (and a most wise one) was to take out patents, not only in America, but in France, England and some other European kingdoms. This was in 1835, when he had completed his twenty-first year, at which time he also succeeded in organizing a company with a capital of $300,000 for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of his revolvers at Paterson, N. J. This turned out to be an unsuccessful undertaking, as the company suspended in 1842. But, although Col. Colt was discouraged, he was not dismayed. He waited patiently for the hours of success; and at last it arrived, in 1847, during the war with Mexico. Gen. Taylor had obtained and used a revolver pistol during the war with the Indians in Florida, and, knowing its value, he sent Captain Walker, of the Texan Rangers to New York to obtain a supply of pistols for the officers in his command. Not a single revolver, however, could be obtained. Upon application to Col. Colt, he undertook a contract to supply 1,000 pistols for the army, and hired a machine shop, temporarily, at Whitneyville, Conn., to execute his order, which he finished with satisfaction to the government. From this time *forth* the career of Col. Colt was one of business prosperity. Orders flowed in upon him thick and fast, and he finally purchased a tract of land at Hartford, erected an armory, and commenced manufacturing revolvers upon an extensive scale. The land, Buildings and machinery of his armory at Hartford cost, from first *to* last, about $1,000,000. The fame of this armory has become world-wide, as much on account of the superior machines employed to fabricate the different parts of revolvers, as from the character of the arms themselves. Like most manufacturers who have achieved success, Col. Colt set out with the wise determination to employ the best talent, and use the best machinery that could be devised, for facilitating and perfecting the various operations connected with his peculiar manufactures.

In 1851, he visited the World's Fair, for the first time learned that firearms having rotary breech-chambers were about two centuries old. One of these, made in the reign of Charles I., was in the United Service Museum; but it did not possess the improved device for rotating the chambers and operating the hammer by pulling the trigger. At the request of several distinguished persons, Col. Colt prepared a paper on revolving firearms, which was read before the United Service Institution, in which he explained the operations of the old revolvers, and pointed out the superiority of his own. This lecture was well received, and it led to the revolver becoming a favorite with the officers of the British Army. In the wars at the Cape in South Africa, in the Crimea and in India, every officer engaged carried a revolver. There is now a large manufactory of such pistols in London and another at Tula, in Russia. Colt's revolvers are of world-wide reputation. Perhaps there is not an officer in any army in Europe and not one in America, who does not carry one of these destructive implements of war.

Col. Colt did not confine himself to one subject. He had a prolific mind, and as far back as 1843 he made experiments in New York with submarine infernal machines; and, with a galvanic battery situated in the Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, he succeeded in blowing up a sunken hull down in the Bay. The submarine cable used on the occasion was a metal wire covered with cotton and wax, incased in a lead tube.

All the parts of the revolver firearms, likewise, balls, cartridges, molds and other accessories are manufactured at Colt's armory by special machines, invented for the purpose, and secured by many patents. The facilities for making pistols are so excellent that about 60,000 were made annually before the war commenced; but during the past year this number was more than doubled. Many of the machines used were invented by Col. Colt; others by able mechanics in his employment. It is to his credit that, with increasing wealth, his solicitude for the welfare of his operatives also increased.—A public hall, a library, courses of lectures and a series of concerts were maintained for his workmen.

The immediate cause of his death is supposed to have been an excess of mental labor arising from the demands made upon him to execute orders for the war, together with other pressing cares connected with the distracted condition of the country. He has gone where "the weary are at rest; but his name connected with the fame of his revolving firearms will go down to other generations.

A Yankee Courtship.

Well, you see, me and Sal got along midlin' well for some time, till I made up my mind to fetch things to a hed, for I loved her harder and harder every day, and I had an Idea that she had a sorter sneaking kindness for me, but how to do the thing up right pestered me orful. I got some love books and red how fellows got down on their marrow bones and talked like parrots, and the gals they would go inter a sort of trance, and then how they would gently fall into a feller's arms, but some how that way didn't suit my notion. I asked marm how dad courted her, but she said it had been so long that she'd forgot all about it. (Uncle Joe allers said marm done all the courtin'.) At last I made up my mind to go it blind, for this thing was fairly consuming my inners. So I goes over to her daddy's and when I got there I sot like a fool, thinking how I should begin, Sal she sed sumthing was a troublin' me, and sez she, 'ain't you sick, Peter?'

'Yes—no,' sez I; 'that is, I ain't exactly well. I thought I'd come over it to night," sez I. That's a mighty putty beginning, anyhow, thinks I; so I tried again. 'Sal,' sez I, and about this time I felt mighty faintly and oneasy.

'What,' sez Sal.

'Sal,' sez I again.

'What,' sez she.

'I'll get to it after a while thinks I.

'Peter,' sez she, 'there's sumthin' a troublin' you powerful, I no. Its mighty wrong for you to keep it from a body, for a inner sorrer is a consuming fire.' She said this, she did, the dear sly creeter.—She noed what was the matter all the time mighty well, and was just tryin' to fish it out, but I was gone so far I didn't see the pint. At last I kinder sorter gulped down the lump as was raising in my throat, and sez I—'Sal, does you love everybody?'

'Well,' sez she, 'thar's dad and marm, and (counting her fingers all the time with her eyes sorter shut, like a feller shooting off a gun,) and thar's old Pide, (that wer an old cow of hern,) I can't think of anybody else jist now,' sez she. Now this wer orful for a feller ded in luv, so arter a while I tries another shute. Sez I—'Sal I'm powerful lonesum to hum, and I sumtimes think if I only had a putty wife to love and talk to, and to move and hav' my bein' with, I should be a tremendous feller.' With that she began and named over all the gals within five miles of thar, and never wunst cum a nigh namin herself, and said I orter get one of them.—That sorter got my dander up, and so I hitched my cheer close to hern, shet my eyes and tremblously sed: 'Sal, you are the very gal I have been hankerin' arter for a long time, I luv you all over, from the sole of your head to the foot of your crown, and I don't care who knows it; and if you say so, we'll be joined together in the holy bons of matrimony e pluribus unum, world without end,' sez I; and I felt like I'd throwed up an allygatur, I felt so relieved. With that she fetched a sorter scream; and after a while she sez, sez she, 'Peter?'

'What is't Sally?' sez I.

'Yes,' sez she, a hidin' ov her putty face behind her hands. You may depend upon it I felt orful good.

'Glory! glory!' sez I. 'I must holler, Sal, or I'll bust wide open. Hooray for hooray. I kin jump ever a ten rale fence, I can do everything that any fellow could, would or orter do.' With that I sorter sloshed myself down by her, and clinched the bargain with a kiss—and such a kiss—talk about your sugar—talk about your molasses—talk about yer black-berry jam—you couldn't have got me to come nigh 'em; they would all a tasted sour, arter that. If Sal's daddy hadn't hollered out its time for all honest folks to be in bed, I do believe I'd staid there all nite. Yer orter seen me when I got hum. I pulled dad out of bed and hugged him. I pulled marm out of bed and hugged her. I pulled ant Jane outer bed and hugged her. I pulled the nigger servant outer bed and hugged her. I roared, I hollered, I danced about and cut up more capers than you ever heard tell ov, till dad tho't I was crazy and got a rope to tie me with. 'Dad, 'I'm gwine to go for to get married.'

'Married!' bawled dad.

'Married!' squalled marm.

"Married!' squaked ant Jane.

'Yes, married!' sez I; jined in wedlock; hooked on for worse or for better, for life and for death, to Sal; I am that very thing, me, Peter Sporum, Esquire.' With that I up and telled them all about it, from Alpher to Omegar. They were all mighty pleased and mighty willin', and I went to bed as proud as a young rooster with his first spurs.

O Jehosifat! didn't I feel tremendous good, and kept a getting that way all nite. I didn't sleep a wink, but kept rollin' about and thinkin' till my cup of happiness was full, pressed down and a runnin' over.

The Cavalry Speculation.

A difficulty is presented at Washington, as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments accepted in the service. The commanding General asked for twenty-seven regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised by General Cameron, the late Secretary of War, is seventy-three! This is forty-six more than General McClellan either wants or knows how to dispose of. This excess will cost the Government just about forty-six millions of dollars needless expense, but what of that? It gave Simon Cameron's friends an opportunity to buy up about forty thousand old horses and sell them to the government at an enormous profit. The government now owns so many horses that they don't know what to do with them, and the animals have been put out to board, by the thousand, among the farmers in Delaware, Maryland, and the lower part of Pennsylvania, at forty cents a day. It has now been determined that the number of Cavalry regiments actually required shall be rendered as efficient as possible, and the others either discharged or turned into infantry.

After that is done, the poor old horses will be sold at from thirty cents to ten dollars a head. The rascals who forced these horses on the Government, should be made to take them back or eat them.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Speech of Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne County.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 20.

I purpose, Mr. Chairman, to make a few remarks upon the objects of the war, and what I conceive to be the just and proper method of carrying it on. And it is also my purpose, if I can, to take that middle, conservative course, avoiding angry extremes, upon which we must rely in our efforts not only to save the Constitution, but to save the Union itself. I do not rise, sir, for the purpose of indulging in any angry reflections towards any gentleman upon this floor. This is not the time, nor the occasion, for an indulgence of this kind.

I came here elected upon conservative principles; and I say to you, and I assure this House, that I have not cast a solitary vote, since I have been a member upon this floor, but what has accorded with my own convictions of what was right and proper to be done. I claim to be the representative of my whole district. I was returned to this House by both political parties in my district. Both political parties agreed upon a common platform, and upon that platform I came here as their Representative; and therefore, if there be an individual member of this House who stands—if I may use the expression—above politics, who stand in a position to be solely governed by just and proper influences at all times, it is myself.

I was elected as a Union man, and as a Union man I am ready to stand or fall.—There are no party shackles upon my hands that shall divert me from the true and consistent course that I deem to be expedient and proper upon this most momentous occasion.

I tried in vain the other day to obtain the floor after the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] had concluded what I conceived to be—and he will pardon me for using the expression—a speech in which he used language and uttered sentiments inconsistent with his position as a distinguished man, and a member of the American Congress. If the doctrine which the gentleman from Ohio the other day proposed be carried out, which was the unconditional emancipation of four millions of slaves, I appeal to him in his moments of reflection, and when calmness and candor shall take possession of his mind, whether he has power to estimate the consequences that would follow a step of that kind. The very idea of carrying out a principle of that nature strikes a blow at the foundation of your Government, and overturns that vital source which gives life to it—I mean our Constitution.

I am not, sir, an advocate of slavery; but I am one of those who are willing to take the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us. I am willing to be governed by those landmarks which they established and sealed with their blood. I am willing to be confined within those limits which the Constitution prescribes; but I am not one of those who are prepared to substitute any of those theories which have been proposed here, and which go beyond the limits of the Constitution, and in violation of its spirit and letter.

I am also in favor of maintaining this war—for we must now call it war—upon the sole issue upon which it was inaugurated. I am willing to stand by the principle which gave the war existence; and principle which inaugurated the policy of the war, according to my humble conception, is not following that rule of propriety which conscience, reason, and judgment dictate.

What was the policy of the war? I refer you, I refer the committee to that proclamation of the President of the United States issued on the 15th day of April last, calling out seventy-five thousand men, in response to which six hundred thousand men are to-day marshaled in the field. And I want gentlemen on the other side to bear with me while I refer to to a paragraph from that proclamation; which went out from the White House on that day. I want the attention of gentlemen calling themselves Republicans upon this floor, because it was enunciated as a part of their policy, because it has been carried out by the man whom they placed in power. I want them to adhere to that policy; for it is to them I am talking to-day. I now ask the Clerk to read from that proclamation the paragraph I have indicated.

The Clerk read, as follows:

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country."

Mr. Wright. There, Mr. Chairman, is the first summons that went out from the American Government in regard to the objects and design of this war when the first demand for troops was made. I wish Republican gentlemen of this House to tell me what the President means by this language:

"In every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country."

What did the President mean by alleging, when he called a military force into the field, that there should be no interference whatever with property of any kind? Sir, if he meant anything, he meant that this question of slavery agitation should be let alone; or in other language, that there should be no interference with property. If you adopt the doctrines advanced by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bingham] in his place a few days since, and declared that four millions of slaves shall be manumitted and set free, you do interfere with the rights of property, and you do oppose the Executive proclamation.

A gentleman the other day—I do not remember who it was—made use of this remarkable expression, that the President "meant well." I say to the gentleman who uttered that sentiment, that the President of the United States not only "meant well," but he acted well. He acted well when he declared to the American people, before bringing out this vast army, that its object was to put down rebellion, and to let the question of property alone where the Constitution placed it. Therefore, gentlemen must not say that the President not only means well, but they must excuse me in saying that he has acted well.

Mr. Lovejoy. Will the gentleman permit me to say a word?

Mr. Wright. I would rather not be interrupted. I have some connected tho'ts on this subject which I wish to present to the House. After I get through, the gentleman may ask me as many questions as he likes to; for I do not intend to occupy an hour.

Mr. Chairman, the next thing that was done in the process of time, to define the object of the war, was the adoption of the resolutions offered in this House by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr Crittenden,] upon the 4th of July last. When Congress assembled in these halls there had not, up to that period of time, been any disposition on the part of any man to change the issue upon which this war had been inaugurated; but, sir, upon the 22d day of July, in the House of Representatives, and with only two dissenting voices there were passed certain resolutions submitted by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden,] and what was the character and nature of those resolutions? They received an almost unanimous vote of this House of Representatives. Those resolutions declared that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression or purpose to overthrow or interfere with the rights or established institutions of the southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. This was the platform upon which the members of this House sustained this war. It was not to be a war of conquest. It was not to be a war of subjugation. No; it was to be a war to put down this rebellion and to suppress this insurrection.

In reply to a gentleman near me, I will say that neither the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] nor the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] voted on those resolutions.

They were resolutions declaring that the object of the war was to put down rebellion, while at the same time the rights of property should be respected. So this House almost unanimously resolved upon the day after the disaster upon the plains of Manassas. There is not a gentleman here who does not have a fresh and vivid recollection of the day after that disastrous battle. We met here upon the 22d of July in this House, and the general feeling was one of sadness and sorrow—one of distrust for the existence of the Government—a question of life and death; and if there was ever a time since the establishment of the Republic when wise men should come together in counsel and the hearts of patriots should beat in unison, it was upon that very day when those resolutions were brought up; with two dissenting voices excepted, they received the unanimous assent of the House of Representatives.

Up to that point, then, there had been no change of policy in reference to the prosecution of the war. Those resolutions embodied the principle on which the war was inaugurated, to wit: to put down rebellion, and not to manumit slaves, and to set them loose upon community—four millions of illiterate, and I may almost say half barbarous people, without any means of support, leaving the government to take care of them, or the people to guard themselves against their inroads. Yes, sir, the adoption of the principle contended for by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] would lay waste the fair State of Kentucky. Its adoption would strike from the charter of our liberties Maryland and Western Virginia, and the State of Missouri. Why, then, will gentlemen contend for carrying out an idea which strikes at the homes and hearthstones of as loyal men as exist in the Union this very day? Let it be the policy of the Government to carry out the Crittenden resolutions, and I firmly believe, Mr. Chairman, that the Union is safe; but if you make this a war of slave emancipation, as God is my judge, I believe that the Government is irretrievably gone. This is no war for slave emancipation; it is to put down rebellion and treason; to save a great and mighty republic from overthrow and ruin.

My venerable friend from Kentucky [Mr. Wickliffe] informs me that the resolution I have referred to passed the Senate as well as the House. If that be so, If they have passed both branches of the national legislature, then Congress and the President have acted in concert and with great fidelity of purpose.

What will be the effect, sir, if you change the policy of the war, and make it a war of negro emancipation? The six hundred thousand men in the field this day, enlisted with the pledge of the Government that they were brought into the field to save the Union by crushing out as unholy a rebellion as ever disgraced the history of a nation. When the President issued his proclamation that the Government was in danger, and called for troops to preserve it, all of the loyal States responded promptly. Change the policy of this war at the present time, and, in my judgment, the effective force of the army would be weakened—indeed, it would be demoralized, if the war were made a war of emancipation. I venture to say that there are hundreds and thousands, who compose the rank and file of that army, who would leave it just as soon as they were informed that its mission was not to put down rebellion, but to emancipate slaves. The great State of Pennsylvania, which I have the honor, in part to represent, has sent more troops into the field than any other State. She has far exceeded her quota. She has one hundred thousand men in the field. In our army of six hundred thousand men, every fourth man is a Pennsylvanian; and of that one hundred thousand of Pennsylvanians, I venture to say that there are not three thousand who went into the field with any other impression than that they were to carry out the principles of the President's proclamation and of the resolution of Congress, to which I have referred. Why, then, depart from them? What good reason is there for so doing?

Mr. Potter. Let me ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question. I would like to know whether the troops which left the field on the day of the battle of Bull Run left under that same impression? [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham. They were only in advance of certain members of Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. McPherson. The Pennsylvanians show how they could do their duty at Drainsville.

Mr. Wright. If any troops left the field on the day of the battle I am not here to justify them. I do not stand here to be their apologist. If they went into the field it was their duty to have remained there, and to have defended the flag of the Republic. I say that the one hundred thousand men who are in arms to-day from the State of Pennsylvania are as loyal to the Government and as brave men as are mustered into the United States service from any state; and they have gone into this war for the purpose of saving the Union and the Constitution.—It is the battles of the white man they are enlisted to fight, and not the battles of the black man. They are for the principles of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation and Crittenden's resolutions. As I have said, I had no part in the elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the executive chair. He was not my nominee; he did not receive my vote. I had no hand in his elevation. I assert, however—and I speak it not only to the House but to the world—that I believe Abrah'm Lincoln has a patriotic heart in his body; and as long as he pursues the measures he has introduced in reference to the management of this war, and the object which he gives for bringing men into the field, I am ready to stand by him and sustain him, because in doing that, I stand by the Constitution and the country.

I am one of those who think not only that he "means well," but that he acts well. He acted well when he issued his proclamation stating that his object was to put down the rebellion, and to respect the rights of property. He acted well when he reiterated the same principle in his message at the meeting of this Congress. And I refer you to a clause in that message. He says:

"I have, therefore, in every case, tho't it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent, as the primary object of the contest upon our part, leaving the questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature."

He says further:

"I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle."

When Abraham Lincoln penned that paragraph he not only 'meant well,' but he wrote well, and enunciated a principle and a sentiment which he will be justified in before the American people. It should not be a 'remorseless revolutionary struggle.' I say, sir, that Abraham Lincoln acted well when he sent supplies to Fort Sumter in the early part of this struggle, and I justify him in the act which he did then; and, in fact, so far as regards the prosecution of the war and the objects which brought it into existence, he has uniformly not only meant well, but uniformly acted well. And that is the reason why he is recieving at this time the support of the conservative men of the nation everywhere. I do not, of course, include that class of men who declare that the Constitution is a 'league with death and a covenant with hell.' If he received the approbation and countenance of men who adopt such heretical opinions, I could not myself be a supporter of Lincoln in this great and trying emergency. Nor can gentlemen justify themselves by bringing before the country the frauds that have been practiced in the Departments of the Government, and attempt to make a capital out of it, when a great prominent issue is before the country. Your constituencies will not stop to inquire how you have cast your vote in regard to frauds and speculations. You do not justify yourselves upon an issue of that kind. There is but one great abiding and powerful issue to-day, and that is the issue whether the country and the Constitution shall be saved, or whether it shall be utterly and entirely annihilated?

Gentlemen have gone so far—I do not stop to inquire whether or not they are in the House—upon this question of negro slavery, and if the question were put to them, whom will you have delivered to you to-day? they would say, 'Barrabas,' the negro; crucify the white man. I do not make the charge upon gentlemen upon this floor; but I say there are fanatics throughout the length and breadth of this land who would adopt that as the cardinal and ruling idea of their lives. I would go far to protect the interest of the black man, but I have in my mind an overwhelming sentiment and opinion which leads me first to stand by the Constitution and the country; knowing that by standing by the Constitution and the country I not only protect the interests of twenty-five millions of white men, but also four millions of blacks. Gentlemen will not understand me as apologizing for slavery. Do not understand me that I would extend it one inch beyond the territory which it now occupies; but that, at the present time, and in the present emergency, I would go for that line of policy which would leave the confiscation of property to the great emergencies as they arise. You cannot lay down a rule for the conduct of your army in regard to this particular, unless you change the entire line of policy which was adopted in the inauguration of the war.—I defy the House, I defy the national Legislature, I defy the generals in command, to lay down a line of policy that is to be pursued upon this question of slavery that shall mete out equal and exact justice everywhere. Therefore, let the emergency of the occasion provide for itself. Let the Government furnish men; let the Government furnish money; let the Government commission intelligent generals, and that is far enough to go in relation to policy.

Suppose you adopt the policy of negro emancipation, that slaves everywhere are to be emancipated, you weaken and paralyze the strong arm of the military power of the country; you do injustice to the loyal men in the country, in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Western Virginia, in Maryland; because although they are represented upon this floor, and although they are loyal men, yet they still have that species of property which the Constitution says we shall protect them in. And so long as they are loyal men, I am one of those who are in favor to the utmost, of protecting them in the enjoyment of their property. And so the President of the United States said, when he sent out his proclamation calling men into service to defend the Government—not to emancipate slaves, and not to interfere in regard to the rights of property. All, therefore, that I have to ask of gentlemen who pursue extreme measures upon the other side of the House is to stand by the policy laid down by the Executive of the nation, a man whom they have put into power. And of those gentlemen and Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania—and they are numerous upon the other side of the Chamber—let me ask if they do not believe that Pennsylvania is not conservative to day; that Pennsylvania is in favor of sustaining the Constitution to day? The great heart of Pennsylvania is beating to day for the cause of the Union. There is with her no question of slavery, it is a question of national existence, of life or death. I have no censure to cast upon my colleagues. I only appeal to them to stand by me upon the conservative principles that President Lincoln has laid down in regard to the manner of carrying on this war, and to stand by the principles upon which the war became an absolute necessity.

Mr. Kelley. I ask whether the gentlemen believes that the people of Pennsylvania will repudiate the war if one of its results be to give significance to the word parent, child, home, family and country to some poor man whose Saxon father's spirit chafes under the servitude their darker skin entails upon them?

Mr. Wright. I will inform my respected colleague from Pennsylvania that the father, mother, brother, sister, child of the white race are a thousand times dearer to me than the inferior castes of black man. [Applause in the galleries.]

I will also inform my worthy colleague from my own State that in preserving the Constitution, in living up to the policy that inaugurated the war, upon the part of the Administration and upon the part of the Houses, he will find his only guarantee that his wife and his child are to be secure in this great hour of calamity. That hour is upon us and it is our solemn duty to take care of the Anglo American race, and save it if there be power and vitality left in the Government to do it.

I have a heart, I trust, as large and comprehensive with regard to the wants and necessities of this race as my colleague, but the Anglo-Saxon race with me is the first thing for my consideration. And let me say, further, with regard to the appeal that brought one hundred thousand men from the State of Pennsylvania into the Army, that had they known before the day of their enlistment that their services were required to fight for emancipation, I venture to say that that army of one hundred thousand men would have been less formidable than the contemptible company of men that Falstaff was ashamed to march through Coventry with to the battle of Shrewsbury. Sir, the contest in which we are engaged to day is not for the elevation of the black race. It is for the imperishable principle of liberty, of free government, of the right of man to govern himself. That is the spirit that leads on our Army. It is not the groveling principle that looks to the elevation of the black race; it is to decide the great question whether the liberty which has been handed down to us by our fathers shall be prquitted to remain in the land or whether chaos and desolation shall blot out the country and the Government for ever. That is the feeling and the principle that brings to day one hundred thousand men from the State of Pennsylvania into this great conflict. It is a conflict for an imperishable principle it is a conflict for liberty; it is a conflict to preserve those sacred colors that are suspended above the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons of this land; it is a conflict to give a character and a name to the great country we inhabit, and not to elevate the condition of the black man alone.

Sir, I will go with that gentleman, or any other gentleman, to confiscate the property of the rebel, wherever he may be found; but I do not want to lay down rules with regard to the principle of confiscation. Let the hour provide for itself. Let the time and the occasion point out to the military commanders, or the executive chief, the mode and manner in which that object shall be accomplished.

Mr. Lovejoy. I wish to ask the gentleman whether he recognizes the right of a general to adopt what rules of confiscation he deems best from time to time.

Mr. Wright. I recognize the right of a commanding general to adopt what rule he deems expedient, subject to a revision by that conservative power that is to-day located in the White House, so that if any man shall play Fremont, we have a man there who has nerve enough to undo what he does, if wrong.

Mr. Lovejoy. Then I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman means that when a general is pro-slavery he believes his decrees are right but when anti-slavery he believes they are wrong.

Mr. Wright. I will tell the gentleman what I mean. I mean that the President