## AND POTTSVILLE



## 

I WILL TRACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWRIS OF THE RABTH, AND BRIEG OUT FROM THE CAVERES OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STREEGITH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL MATURE TO QUE USE AND PLEASURE. Dr. Johnson.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1860. VOL. XXXVI.

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ver Invigorator, is Compounded Entirely from

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mily Cathartic Pills,

fir

BALL | lay re to rms;

the

The Barbarism of Slavery.

CONSTITUTION THE IDEA OF PROPERTY IN MAN.

— Debates in the Federal Concention. SPEECH of Hon-Charles Summer, on the Bill for the Admission of Kansas as a Free State, in the United States Senate, June 4, 1860.

Mr. Parsider: - Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years, to address the Senate on this important buject, I should suppress the emotions natural to such an occasion, if I did not declare, on the threshold by gratitude to that Supreme Reinz, through

which are taken at commencement of attack, who has it are. Q giving their testimony in the commencement of attack, which is a commencement with the whole together.

\*\*Water in the \*\*Mouth with the Interporator of the together.

\*\*ALSO\*\*—

\*\*SANFORD'S

\*\*INFORD'S

\*\*INFO

When this is dobe, the picture will need to explanate try words.

(1.) I begin with the Law of Stavery and its Origin, and it here this harbarism paints itself in its own chosen definition. It is simply this: Man created in the image of God, is divested of his guman character, and declared to be a "chatte?" that it is beast, a thing or article of property. That this statement may not seem to be put forward without precise, authority, I quote the statutes of three different States, beginning with South Carolina whose voice for Slavery always has an unwring distinctiveners. Here is the definition supplied by this State; a "Slaves shall be deemed, held, taken, reputed, and adjudged in law, to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever." —2 Bree. Dig., 29.

And here is the definition supplied by the Civil Code of Limisians:
"A slave is one who is in the power of a master to

istrations, and assigns, to all Intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever, "2 Biren Dig, 229.

And here is the definition pupplied by the Civil Code of Livisians:

"Adalare is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, disposed to the property of the master may sell him, disposed the person, his isdustry and his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what is person, his isdustry and his labor. He can do nothing the person has isdustry and his labor. He can do nothing possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what is person, his isdustry and his labor. He can do nothing possess nothing, nor acquire anything, but what is person, his isdustry and his labor. He can do nothing possess nothing from this roughly in the level of the person has indicated the person has a larvery. And the Supreme Court of the person has a larvery of the court, if it deem it advantageous the person is a larvery of a ward shall consist. The of specific articles, such as slaves, working beasts, sinimals of any kind, the court, if it deem it advantageous master?—Statutes of Maryland.

To the ward, may at any time pass an order for the sale thereoff of the sale the person of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the many of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery. The law of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in all the importance of the prefended law defining Slavery in the prefen

over the fow lof the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the warth:

By flis donation; but man over men

He niade not lord, auch title to Himself

Reserving, human left from human free

Slavery tyrannically assumes a power, which Heaven denied, while, under its barbarous nerromancy, birrowed from the Source of Evil, a man is changed into a chair
All a resemblia withered line a thing—a soul leshrunk

Slavey is the discrete from Civilization. That share master phonds be disturbed when this is exposed, might be within they may not prevent the seamblifty related all ground of protest when these assumptions. The same property is a long to the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in the same property in the same property is a long to the same property in in here I approach a topic often considered in this Chamber —we shall confess aga n its Barbarism. It is not derive to drom the common law, that i tountain of Liberty; for this iaw, while unhappily recognizing a system of servitude; known as villeinage, secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American slaw; protected is his person against maybem; privated his wile scalant raps; gave to his marriage equal validity with the marriage of his master, and surrounded his offspring with georous presumptions of Freedom, unlike that rule of yours by which the servitude of the mother is necessarily stamped upon the child. It is not derived from the Roman is law, that fountain of tyranny, for two reasons—first, because this law, in its better days, when its garly rigors were spent—like the common law itself—secured to the bondman privileges unknown to the American stare—in certain cases of cruedly recrued him from his master—prevented the separation of parents and children, also of brothers and sisters—and even protected him is in the marriage relation; and, secondly, because the Thirteen Colonies were not derived from any of those countries which recognized the Roman law, while this law even before the discovery of this continent had lost at living efficacy. It is not derived from the Habbamedual law: for under the mild injunction of the Korso, a bouignant servitude, unlike yours, has prevalled—where the lash is not allowed to incerate the back of a familie; where no knife to branding iron is employed upon; any human being to mark him as the property of his fellow man; where the master; sexpressly enjoined to listen to the desires of his slave for emancipation; and where the master is expressly enjoined to listen to the desires of his slave for emancipation; and where the bound of the master, inspiring which holond on which can be unfailed to make it for one had been an one of these of the row knife of the master is expressed enjoined to listen to the desires of his slave for emancipation; and where the blood of

son."

Rail-oads and Cunals are the avenues of commerce and here again the Free States excel. Of caliradd in operation in 1854, there were 18,105 miles in the Free States, and 4,212 in the Slave States. Of canals there were 3,852 miles in the Free States, and 1,116 in the Slave States.

Section of the control of the contro

Halleck, Whittier, and Lowell—and i might add indefined intely to the list. But what name from the Siave States could find a place there?

A similar disproportion appears in the number of Patteria, attesting the lovenity industry of the contrasted regions, isswed during the last three years, 1857, 1883 and 1859. In the Free States there were, 2,600; in the Siave States, 1,439—making a difference of 5,411 in flavor of Freedom. The number in Free Massachusetts was 772; in Siave South Carolina, 39. The number Free Connecticut, small in territory and population, was 628; in Slave States, 1,449—making a difference of 5,411 in Siave States,

a mal colors all come from official figures, there are two
other aspects in which for a moment it may be regarded:

I. The first is the influence which it has on emigrotion. It is stated in the official compendium of the census (page 115) that those persons living in Slaye States
who are natives of Sree States are more numerous than
those living in Free States who are natives of Slaye
states. This is an iegreptions error. Just the contrary
is true. The census of 1850 found 604,371 in the Free
States who were born in the Slave States, while only
206,638 born in the Free States were in the Slave States.
And since the white population of the Free States is
double that of the Slave States, it appears that the proportion of whites moving from Slavery is six times
greater than that of whites moving into slavery. In
this simple fact is disclosed comething of the aversion
to Slavery which is aroused even in the Slave States.

2. The second, aspect is furnished by the character of
the region on the border line between Freedom and Slavery. In general, the value of lands in Slave States adjoining Freedom is advanced, while the value of corresponding lands in Free States is diminished. The effects
of Freedom and Slavery are reciprocal! Slavery it a bad
neighbor. Freedom is a good neighbor. In Virginia;
lands naturally poor, are, by their mearness to Freedom,
worth \$12.98 an acra, while ficher lands in other parts
of the State lare worth only \$3.42. In Illinos, lands
bordering upon Elavery are worth only \$3.64 an acra,
while other lands in Illinos are worth \$9.5. As in the
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while other lands in Illinos are worth \$9.5. As in the
while other lands in Recensure of Slavery more
and more man

Macon, Ga."

Holes in the ears; scar on the forehead; shot in the legs, and marks of the lashion the back! Such are the tokens by which a Slave master proposes to identify his slave. And here is another advertisement, revealing

There is no remedy. This discipline belongs to the itate of Starry. It is inherent in the relation of master and share—"It State v. Mann. 2 Decretors R. 232.

And this same terrible latitude has been it has expended in a recent judicial decision of Virgina breakford of master and slave, and for the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obedience on the part of the sake of securing proper subcodination and subclined of the obstacle of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and subclined of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles of the sake of securing proper subcodination and obstacles and the subcodination and subclined of subcodination and subcodinat

fallow-man who is asserting his inborn title to himself; and this brote is, indeed, typical of the whole brutal lash of Slave-hunters, who, whether

forcement of this Barbariam.

(3.) From this dreary picture of Slave-masters with their slaves and their triumvirate of valgar, instruments, I ras to another more dreary still, and more completely exposing the influence of Slavery; I mean the relations of Slave-masters with each other and also with Society and Gowern-ment, or in other words, the character of Slave-masters as displayed in the general relations of life. And here I used your indulgence. Not in triumph or in tount do I approach this branch of the subject. Yielding only to the irresuigible exigency of the discussion, and in direct response to the assumption on this floor, especially by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason), I shall proceed. If I touch Slavery to the quick, sad enable Slave-masters to see themselves as others see, them, I shall do nothing beyond the strictest line. One of the choicest passages of the master Italapoch" on the long gallery which led to the Heavenly Gate. The post felt the inspiration of the seans, and placed it on the wayside, where it could charm and encourage. This was natural. Nobody can look upon virtue and justice, if it be