

# THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. VII.

WELLSBORO, TIoga COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

NO. 12.

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
Square	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
do.	5.00	6.50	8.00
do.	7.00	8.50	10.00
do.	8.00	9.50	12.00
do.	15.00	20.00	30.00
Column	25.00	35.00	50.00

Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

For Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constables, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

**Terms of Publication.**  
THE TIoga COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Wednesday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of  
**ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.**  
Invariably in advance. It is intended to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the figure on the printed label on the margin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in debt to the printer.  
The AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any Post Office within the county limits, but whose most convenient post office may be an adjoining County.  
Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, \$3 per year.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
**JAS. LOWEY & S. F. WILSON,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Pleas, Fictor and McKean counties. (Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1860.)  
**S. B. BRIDGES,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
"On the multitude of courses there is safety."—Ezra.  
Sept. 22, 1858, 17.  
**C. N. DARTZ,** DENTIST.  
OFFICE in his residence near the Academy. All work pertaining to his line of business done promptly and warranted. [April 22, 1860.]  
**DICKINSON HOUSE**  
CORN INGS, N. Y.  
MAR. A. FIELD, Proprietor.  
Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.  
**J. C. WHITTAKER,**  
Hydrophobic Physic and Surgeon.  
ELKLAND, TIoga CO., PENNA.  
Will visit patients in all parts of the County, or receive them for treatment at his house. (June 14.)  
**ISAAC WALTON HOUSE,**  
H. C. VERMILYER, PROPRIETOR.  
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.  
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.  
April 12, 1860.  
**H. O. MOLE,**  
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.  
SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it can be done in the city. Preparations for removing dandruff and beautifying the hair, for sale cheap. Hair and whiskers dyed any color. Call and see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.  
**THE CORNING JOURNAL.**  
George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor.  
IS published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Steuben County. Those desiring of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.  
**DRESS MAKING.**  
MISS M. A. JOHNSON, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that she has taken rooms over Mrs. & Elliott's Store, where she is prepared to execute all orders in the line of DRESS MAKING. Having had experience in the business, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.  
Sept. 29, 1859.  
**JOHN B. SHAKESPEAR,**  
TAILOR.  
HAVING opened his shop in the room over B. B. Smith & Son's Store, respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute orders in his line of business with promptness and despatch.  
Cutting done on short notice.  
Wellsboro, Oct. 21, 1859.—6m  
**D. BAON, M. D.,**  
Graduate of the Medical College,  
HAS established his office in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the village of Tioga, and will promptly attend all professional calls. Office at L. H. Smith's Hotel, where he will always be found except when absent on professional business.  
Particular attention paid to the diseases of women and children.  
Tioga, May 24, 1860.  
**N. DU BOIS,**  
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ADVISES as to the patentability of inventions given free of charge. Drawings from models neatly executed. Charges for obtaining patents moderate.  
Hon. G. A. Crow, Pa. Agent.  
Hon. G. W. Scrantom, Pa. Agent.  
**TO MUSICIANS.**  
A CHOICE LOT of the best imported Italian and German  
**VIOLIN STRINGS.**  
Bass Viol strings, Guit strings, Tuning Forks, Bridges, &c., just received at  
**ROY'S DRUG STORE.**  
**WELLSBORO HOTEL,**  
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.  
B. F. FARR, PROPRIETOR.  
(Formerly of the United States Hotel.)  
Having leased this well known and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive and obliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's knowledge of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable.  
Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.  
**WATCHES—WATCHES!**  
THE Subscriber has got a fine assortment of heavy ENGLISH LEVER HUNTER-CASE  
**Gold and Silver Watches,**  
which he will sell cheaper than "dirt" on "Time," i. e. he will sell "Time Pieces" in a short (approved) credit. All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly. If a job of work is not done to the satisfaction of the party ordering it, no charge will be made.  
Past favors appreciated, and a continuance of patronage kindly solicited.  
**ANDIE FOLEY.**  
Wellsboro, June 24, 1848.  
**E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,**  
WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tioga Co., Pa., and is prepared by thirty years' experience to treat all diseases of the eyes and their appendages on scientific principles, and that he can cure without fail, that dreadful disease, called "St. Vitus' Dance," (Chorea Senei) and will attend to any other business in the line of Physic and Surgery.  
Elkland Boro, August 7, 1860.  
**MENROE & BAILEY,**  
WOULD inform the public, that having purchased the Mill property, known as the "CULVER MILL," and having repaired and supplied it with new bolts and machinery, are now prepared to do  
**CUSTOM WORK**  
to the entire satisfaction of its patrons. With the aid of our experienced miller, Mr. L. D. Mitchell, and the assisting efforts of the proprietors, they intend to keep up an establishment second to none in the county. Oats paid for wheat and corn, and the highest market price given.  
EDW. MCENROY,  
JNO. W. BAILEY.  
March 15, 1860. 11.  
**TIoga REGULATOR.**  
**GEORGE F. HUMPHREY** has opened a new Jewelry Store at  
**Tioga Village, Tioga County, Pa.**  
Where he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing, in a workmanlike manner. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.  
We do not pretend to do work better than any other man, but we can do as good work as can be done in the cities or elsewhere. Also Watches Plated.  
GEORGE F. HUMPHREY.  
Tioga, Pa., March 15, 1860. (17.)

**EPITAPH ON AN OLD MAID.**  
BY E. S.  
Rest, gentle traveller, on life's toilsome way,  
Pause here awhile; yet o'er this lifeless clay  
No weeping, but a joyful tribute pay.  
For this green nook, by sun and showers made warm,  
Gives welcome rest to an o'er-wearied form,  
Whose mortal life knew many a wintry storm.  
Yet ere the spirit gained a full release,  
From earth, she had attained that land of peace,  
Where seldom clouds obscure, and tempests cease.  
No chosen spot of ground she called her own;  
She reaped no harvest in her spring-time sown;  
Yet always in her path some flowers were strown.  
No dear ones were her own peculiar care,  
So was her bounty trees heaven's air;  
For every claim she had enough to spare.  
And loving more the heart to give than lend,  
Though oft deceased in may a trusted friend,  
She hoped, believed, and trusted to the end.  
She had her joys; 'twas joy to live, to love,  
To labor in the field with God above,  
And tender hearts that ever near did move.  
She had her griefs; but why recount them here—  
The heart-sick loneliness, the on-coming fear,  
The days of desolation, dark and drear.  
Since every agony left peace behind,  
And healing came on every stormy wind,  
And with pure brightness every cloud was lined,  
And every love sublimed some low desire,  
And every sorrow helped her to aspire,  
Till waiting angels bade her go up higher?  
Englishwoman's Journal.

**A GOOD BURLESQUE.**  
The following burlesque upon some of the Patent Medicine advertisements, is a rich thing of its kind, and may serve as a model for any parties who are preparing to announce some new "Valuable Discovery," or "Great American Remedy" to the be-drugged and be-physicked world.  
**THE GREAT REMEDY!**  
Compound Extract of Snaketail Bark!  
DR. BRAGG, M. D., A. S. S.  
Having accidentally and providentially discovered this truly great remedy in the innermost bowels of the Mammoth Cave, now offers it to the distressed and diseased public.  
**BRAGG'S SNAKETAIL BARK!**  
Cures the most obstinate cases of inflammatory catarrh; distraction of the spinal marrow; low bridges on the abdominal canals; swollen spinaula; constipated appendix; vertigo in the head; looseness of the appetite; relieves irritation of the ulva and uterine generally; removes bunions, tan, freckles, corns and other extravagancies from the face, neck and shoulders; spheroid fever and dumb ager.  
None genuine that doesn't come from Bragg. See that his cork is stamped on his name.  
Be sure that "Snaketail Bark" is blown in to the bottle.  
Read these certificates:  
**SKUNK'S RUN, Nov. 8, 1860.**  
DEAR BRAGG—Your Snaketail Bark has restored my whole system, solar and all. Our family doctor said I had animal cooled, he called it, in my supposition, but he was wrong as usual. I took two bottles according to directions, and have been at work ever since. P. S.—I think I don't want any more, as my wife says she don't want to be a widder agin.  
Yours,  
HO. YE. APPLIED.  
Mrs. Baldhead was entirely cured of an enlarged ovary by one bottle.  
Seth Chaffer was so far gone with pecuniary disease, that he could not be moved in bed; took two bottles. The first bottle weakened the disease, the second relieved him from all further pain; he was lifted from his bed and has not been in it since. Smith O'Swash, by taking one bottle, secured a free pass through the gates of Hoboken Ferry, which he never had before.  
Mrs. Dozenberry gave her afflicted husband nine bottles, and she rejoicingly writes, "He is now beyond the reach of disease or quack doctors."  
Mr. Symple Ton, of Pondick Eight Corners, caught cold after being thrown into a violent perspiration by dodging a creditor. He gave the creditor a bottle of Snaketail, and the cause of the perspiration and cold has not been heard of since.  
Master Kari had an exasperated teuton in his eye, and two bottles ran it out.  
The physicians all recommend it as a great aid to their practice. Several distinguished undertakers praise it highly; one of them writes: "I wish Bragg's Snaketail was in every house in the land;" livery stable keepers recommend it; Smith, the mourning goods storekeeper says it is an invaluable aid to his business. Price, \$1 per single bottle; five bottles \$2; ten bottles for 50 cents, and by the dozen in proportion. A liberal discount to the trade.  
**A RICH SCENE.**—We think our "democratic" as well as our Republican friends, can appreciate a capital retort, even if the odds are against them. At the recent Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a well known citizen of the Township of Battle Creek, whose politics are intensely "democratic," had on exhibition a mule colt, enveloped in a white blanket. On one side of the covering of the animal were the words "Old Abe" on the other "Bound for Salt River." Some young, ardent Republicans, thinking that the mule, owner and blanket, afforded a good opportunity for a capital retort, procured a white blanket, upon which they placed the words "Stephen in Search of his mother." This they spread over a huge donkey, and led him through a portion of the Fair grounds. Of course whenever the people got a sight of the thing, a roar of laughter went up; especially when his assump undertook to entertain them with the silver notes of his charming voice, thus, as many uncharitably hinted, personifying the hero of Popular Sovereignty, in his peregrinations through the country, and his being "betrayed into a speech." The donkey was then led on to the new tract, when one of the officers, who is a Douglas man, ordered him off the ground. There is a moral attached to the whole affair, namely: "Folks who live in glass houses should not throw stones."—Battle Creek Journal.

**May not an American Citizen be President of the United States?**  
The grave question is presently to be decided whether a citizen of the United States, constitutionally elected to the Presidency, shall be permitted to perform the functions of that high office? We notice daily signs in the Southern papers, and read frequent letters from Southern politicians, all tending to one point, viz: That if Mr. Lincoln should be elected it will become the duty of the Southern people to make instant preparations for a secession from the Union.— Upon the basis of this threat many interests in Northern communities have been terrified, and many influences controlled. So industriously has it been persisted in, that at this day hundreds of citizens of Philadelphia have allowed themselves to believe in it, and more than one man who has heretofore depended upon his own energy, enterprise, and talent, to support himself and his family, has been convinced that if Mr. Lincoln should be elected President he will be ruined.  
We are not for Lincoln in this fight. We cannot say that we are neither for Caesar nor for Antony, for we are for Douglas, and for him squarely and sincerely; but is not all this sort of intimidation unworthy of American citizens and sensible men? Is it not disgraceful that mere traders in politics in the Southern States, and so vile a wretch, so unscrupulous and remorseless a knave in the free States, one so utterly debased, privately and publicly, as those affiliated with him, should be permitted to exercise a sort of terrorism over American citizens?  
These are the conjoint influences that threaten, in a certain event, to destroy the Union, on the one hand, and on the other to break up the foundations of credit. Ought we not to be ashamed of ourselves, as human beings, to allow any such arguments as these to affect us? It will be a dark hour for this Republic when any citizen, constitutionally elected to the Presidency, cannot be inaugurated, and permitted to make a trial in that high office. Our own belief is, that no American can be chosen Chief Magistrate without administering the duties of that office in strict justice to all sections of the Union. The very position itself will make him conservative and just. He could not be sectional if he would. He could no more shut his eyes to the rights of the South than he could close his heart to the rights of the North; and we have a sufficiently good opinion even of the worst of Mr. Lincoln's enemies (for they, too, are American citizens) to believe that, if he should be triumphant in this fight, they themselves would be ready to consent to be sacrificed to the success of his Administration.  
Follow-countrymen, there will be no disunion. Merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, there will be no secession. What the enemies of this Republic in the South fear is, that the Northern people may put them to the test. Vote your own sentiments, rely upon the love that all the people of the United States, North and South, feel for the union of these States, and the sequel will vindicate the experiment.—Philadelphia Press.

**DOUGLAS' RECORD.**  
MR. DOUGLAS ENDEAVORS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN "STATES."  
On the 25th day of January, 1845, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, introduced the following amendment to the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been presented by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee:  
"And in such State or States as may be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude—except for crime—shall be prohibited."  
The record of this action is found in the Congressional Globe, Vol. XIV, (2d session, 28th Congress,) page 193. The amendment became a part of the law for annexing Texas, and will be found on page 798 of the U. S. Statutes at Large, for 1836-1845. Let it be observed; that while Thomas Jefferson and the fathers of the Republic proposed to prohibit slavery in Territories only, and while the Republican party of to-day propose no more and no less, Stephen A. Douglas sought, in 1845, to prohibit it in States, even though the people wanted it!

**HE REGARDS THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AS A "SACRED THING."**  
On the 22d of October, 1849, Mr. Douglas made a speech at Springfield, Illinois, which was published in the State Register of Nov. 8th, in which he used the following remarkable language:  
"The Missouri Compromise has an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the danger which seemed to threaten, at some distant day, to sever the social bond of union. All the evidences of public opinion, at that day, seemed to indicate that this Compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."  
**HE AWARDS THE GLORY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE TO HENRY CLAY.**  
In the same speech, and in the same context, he continued as follows:  
"The Missouri Compromise had then been in practical operation for about a quarter of a century, and had received the sanction and approbation of men of all parties, in every section of the Union. It had allayed all sectional jealousies and irritations, growing out of this vexed question, and harmonized and tranquilized the whole country. It had given to Henry Clay, as its prominent champion, the proud sobriquet of the 'Great Pacificator,' and by that title, and for that service, his political friends had repeatedly appealed to the people to rally under his standard, as a Presidential candidate, as the man who had exhibited the patriotism, and the power to suppress an unholy and trea-

sonable agitation, and preserve the Union. He (Mr. Douglas) was not aware that any man or any party, from any section of the Union, had ever urged as an objection to Mr. Clay, that he was a Great Champion of the Missouri Compromise. On the contrary, the effort was made by the opponents of Mr. Clay, to prove that he was not entitled to the exclusive merit of that great patriotic measure, and that the honor was equally due to others as well as him; for securing its adoption.  
"He (Mr. Douglas) in connection with the entire delegation from Illinois, and according to the recollection, in company with nearly all the members from the Northern States, and some forty odd members from the Slave States, voted for the Oregon bill, containing a prohibition of slavery in that Territory, leaving the people to regulate their own domestic institutions under the Constitution when they should become a State. This triumphant vote, uniting both Northern and Southern members in favor of the Oregon bill, was a matter of no practical importance so far as the existence of the institution of slavery in that country was concerned, and is only referred to now, for the purpose of showing that at that day, the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, was not virtually resisted, if, indeed, it was seriously questioned."

**HE BELIEVES IT IS NOT JUST TO THE SOUTH TO EXCLUDE SLAVERY.**  
On the 13th day of March, 1850, Mr. Douglas made a speech in the Senate, defending the "sacred thing," from which the following is an average extract:  
"The next in the series of aggressions complained of by the Senator from South Carolina, is the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise, an act of Northern injustice, designed to deprive the South of her due share of the Territories? Why, sir, it was only on this very day that the Senator from Mississippi deplored any peaceable adjustment of existing difficulties, because the Missouri Compromise line could not be extended to the Pacific. That measure was originally adopted in the bill for the admission of Missouri by the Union of Northern and Southern votes. The South has always professed to be willing to abide by it, and even to continue it, as a fair and honorable adjustment of a vexed and difficult question. In 1845 it was adopted in the resolution for the annexation of Texas, by Southern as well as Northern votes, without the slightest complaint that it was unfair to any section of the country. In 1846 it received the support of every Southern member of the House of Representatives—Whig and Democrat—without exception, as an alternative measure to the Wilmot Proviso. And again in 1848, as an amendment to the Oregon bill, on my motion, it received the vote, if I recollect right—and I do not think that I can possibly be mistaken—of every Southern Senator, Whig and Democrat, even including the Senator from South Carolina himself, (Mr. Calhoun.) And yet we are now told that this is only second to the Ordinance of 1787 in the series of aggressions on the 'South.'—Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 369.

**HE ADVOCATES THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" AND THE ULTIMATE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.**  
On the same day, and in the same speech, Mr. Douglas continued in the following surprising strain—surprising, if we reflect in whose mouth the sentiments are found:  
"I have already had occasion to remark, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were twelve (slave States) and six of them have since abolished slavery. This fact shows that the cause of freedom has steadily and firmly advanced, while slavery has receded in the same ratio. We all look forward with confidence to the time when Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and probably North Carolina and Tennessee, will adopt one gradual system of emancipation, under the operation of which, those States must, in process of time become free."  
And again, on the same page, speaking of a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to preserve an "equilibrium" in point of numbers between free and slave States, he says:  
"Then sir, the proposition of the Senator from South Carolina is entirely impracticable. It is also inadmissible, if practicable. It would revolutionize the fundamental principle of the Government. It would destroy the great principle of popular equality which must necessarily form the basis of all free institutions. It would be a retrograde movement in an age of progress, that would astonish the world."—Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 371.

**HE BELIEVES THAT CONGRESS MAY RIGHTFULLY EXCLUDE SLAVES, BANKS OR "ADVENT" SPIRITS FROM THE TERRITORIES.**  
On the 13th of March, 1850, in the speech already quoted from, Mr. Douglas distinctly asserted the right of Congress to prohibit the introduction of certain species of property in the Territories, as being "unwise, immoral and contrary to the principle of sound public policy," among which he enumerated property in slaves. He said:  
"But you say that we propose to prohibit by law your emigrating to the Territories with your property. WE PROPOSE NO SUCH THING. We recognize your right, in common with our own, to emigrate to the Territories with your property, and there to hold and enjoy it in subordination to the laws you may find in force in the country. These laws, in some respects, differ from our own, as the laws of the various States of this Union vary on some points from the laws of each other. Some species of property are excluded by law in most of the States as well as Territories, as being unwise, immoral, OR CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SOUND PUBLIC POLICY. For instance, the banker is prohibited from emigrating to Minnesota, Oregon or California with his bank. The bank may be property by the laws of New York, but ceases to be so when taken into a State or Territory where banking is prohibited by the local law. So, ardent spirits, whisky,

brandy, and all the intoxicating drinks, are recognized and considered as property in most of the States, if not of all them; but no citizen, whether from the North or South, can take this species of property with him, and hold, sell or use at his pleasure, in all the Territories, because it is prohibited by the local law—in Oregon by the statutes of the Territory, and in the Indian country by the acts of Congress. NOR CAN A MAN GO THERE AND TAKE AND HOLD HIS SLAVE, FOR THE SAME REASON. These laws, and many others involving similar principles, are directed against no section, AND IMPAIR THE RIGHTS OF NO STATE OF THE UNION. They are laws against the introduction, sale and use of specific kinds of property, whether brought from the North or the South, or from foreign countries."—Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 371.  
And again:  
"But, sir, I do not hold the doctrine that to exclude any species of property by law from any Territory, is a violation of any right to property. Do you not exclude banks from most of the Territories? Do you not exclude whisky from being introduced into large portions of the Territory of the United States? Do you not exclude gambling tables, which are properly recognized as such in the States where they are tolerated? And has any one contended that the exclusion of gambling tables, and the exclusion of ardent spirits was a violation of any constitutional privilege or right? And yet it is the case in a large portion of the territory of the United States; but there is no outcry against that, because it is the prohibition of a specific kind of property, and not a prohibition against any section of the Union. Why, sir, our laws now prevent a tavern-keeper from going into some of the territories of the United States and taking a bar with him, and using and selling spirits there. The law also prohibits certain other descriptions of business from being carried on in the Territories. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that, under the Constitution, we have not the power to pass laws excluding Negro Slavery from the Territories. It involves the same principles."—Speech of Senator Douglas, June 3d, 1850, pages 1115 and 1116, vol. 21, Cong. Globe, 1849-50.

**HE BELIEVES IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.**  
On the same day, and in the same speech, Mr. Douglas referred to the Wilmot Proviso resolutions, passed by the Illinois Legislature, thus:  
"My hands are tied upon one sacred point. A Senator—Can you not break loose? Mr. Douglas—I have no desire to break loose. My opinions are my own, and I express them freely. My votes belong to those who sent me here, and to whom I am responsible. I have never differed with my constituency during seven years service in Congress, except upon one solitary question. AND EVEN ON THAT I HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, and have previously twice given the same vote, under peculiar circumstances; which is now required at my hands. I have no desire, therefore, to break loose from the instruction."—Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 373.

**THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.**  
This is perhaps an appropriate place to introduce the Wilmot Proviso resolutions of the Illinois Legislature of 1849. They were adopted by the Senate on the 8th of January, in that year, and by the House on the 9th, in the following words, and by the annexed vote:  
"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress for the government of the countries and territories of the United States acquired by the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2d, 1848, as shall contain the express declaration that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territories, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."  
"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the joint resolution of the Senate, concurred in by the House on the 9th inst. for the exclusion of slavery from the new territories acquired by our late treaty with the Republic of Mexico."  
IN THE SENATE.  
YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Denny, Clear, Gillespie, Gross, Judd, Matteson, (Joel A.) Morrison, (J. L. D.) McRoberts, Patterson, Plato, Reddick, Smith, Stuart.—14.  
NAYS—Messrs. Cloud, Davis, Hardy, Markley, Odam, Osborn, Richmond, Rountree, Suplein, Tichenor, Witt.—11.  
IN THE HOUSE.  
YEAS—Messrs. Abend, Austin, Blakeman, Brady, Brown, Crandall, Crawford, Denio, Edwards, Ewing, Fay, Gilson, Gray, Harding, Harrison, Henderson, Keating, Keener, Kellogg, Lasher, Leach, Linder, Little, Maxwell, Pickering, Rices, Runkle, Ryan, Sanger, Scores, Sherman, Smith, Starkweather, Thomas, Turnbull, Walker, Wheaton, Yates.—33.  
NAYS—Messrs. Blackman, Bradley, Bridges, Bond, Campbell, Cooper, Coobran, Darnelle, Darnell, Dearborn, Evey, Fry, Guthrie, Hayes, Jennings, Lucas, Merrett, Morris, McDonald, Olde, Page, Pattison, Price, Rice, Richardson, Sayre, Skinner, Sloan, Tackerberry, Taylor, Vernor, Walker, Wilson, Mr. Speaker, (Zadock Casey).—34.  
[Whigs in Dashes—Democrats in Roman.]

**MR. DOUGLAS RESPONDS TO THE RESOLUTIONS.**  
On the 23d of October, 1849, Mr. Douglas made a speech in Springfield, Ill., (referred to above,) which was published in the State Register of Nov. 8th, 1849. In this speech he referred to the resolutions of instructions passed

by the Legislature, in the following language:  
"In August, '48, he (Mr. Douglas) had voted for the Oregon bill, containing a clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. About four months afterwards, the Legislature assembled and prepared a resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for territorial bills in California and New Mexico, containing a prohibition of slavery in those Territories." In other words, they instructed him to do precisely what he had just done without instructions. He had been informed that his Whig friends, and perhaps a few others, peculiarly situated, confidently expected him to resign, rather than obey those instructions. It would be disagreeable to disappoint them in so reasonable an expectation. It was a serious question, however, requiring grave and deliberate consideration, whether he could conscientiously do under instructions what he had just done from the dictates of his judgment without instructions. As the decision of so important a question requires time to consider, he invited them to wait and see."

"If it be denied that Mr. Douglas ever uttered these 'Abolition' sentiments, a copy of the Register containing them, may be found on file, in one of the public offices at Springfield, another at Jacksonville, and perhaps others in other parts of the State, though it is true, that several files of the paper containing Mr. Douglas' speech of Oct. 23d, 1849, were quite mysteriously mutilated or destroyed in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

**HE THOUGHT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO THE PACIFIC.**  
The bill for the admission of California being under debate, Mr. Tarnoy (of Tenn.) moved to amend the same by extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, saying his amendment was a verbatim copy of Douglas' amendment to the Oregon Bill. Mr. Douglas, on the 6th day of August, 1850, said:  
"As reference has been made to me as the author of a similar amendment, in 1848, to the Oregon Bill, I desire only to state that I was then willing to adjust the whole slavery question on that line and those terms; and if the whole acquired territory was now in the same condition as it was then, I WOULD NOW VOTE FOR IT, AND SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT ADOPTED. But since then California has increased her population, has a State government organized, and I cannot consent, for one, to destroy that State government and send all back, or that such a line as this shall form her southern boundary. For that reason, AND THAT REASON ONLY, I shall vote against the amendment."—Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, page 1510.

**HE RESOLVES NEVER TO MAKE ANOTHER SPEECH ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION!**  
In Senate, December 23d, 1851, on a resolution declaring the Compromise measures a "finality," Mr. Douglas said:  
"At the close of the long session which adopted those measures, I resolved NEVER to make another speech upon the slavery question in the halls of Congress."  
"In taking leave of this subject, I wish to state that I have determined NEVER to make another speech upon the slavery question; and I will now add the hope that the necessity for it will never exist. I am heartily tired of the controversy, and I know that the country is disgusted with it. In regard to the resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) I will be pardoned for saying that I much doubt the wisdom and expediency of their introduction."  
"So long as our opponents do not agitate for repeal or modification, why should we agitate for any purpose? We claim that the Compromise is a final settlement open to discussion, and agitation, and controversy, by its friends. What manner of settlement is that which does not settle the difficulty and quit the dispute? Are not the friends of the Compromise becoming the agitators, and will not the country hold us responsible for that which we condemn and denounce in the Abolitionists and Free-soilers? These are matters worthy of consideration. Those who preach peace should not be the first to commence and re-open an old quarrel."—Congressional Globe, Appendix, 1851-2, pages 65 and 68.

**SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.**  
For the purpose of contrasting the views uttered by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, on the 12th day of February, 1850, on the subject of slavery in the territory of New Mexico, with his remarks on the 16th of May, 1860, (hereafter quoted,) we copy the following from the Congressional Globe, vol. 22, part 1, page 343:  
"Mr. Douglas.—If the question is controverted here, I am ready to enter into the discussion of that question at any time, upon a reasonable notice, and to show that by the constituted authority and constitutional authority of Mexico, slavery was prohibited in Mexico at the time of the acquisition, and that prohibition was acquired by us with the soil, and that when we acquired the territory, we acquired it with that attached to it—that covenant running with the soil—and that must continue, unless removed by competent authority. And because there was a prohibition thus attached to the soil, I have always thought it was an unwise, unnecessary, and unjustifiable course on the part of the people of the free States, to require Congress to put another prohibition on the top of that one. It has been the strongest argument that I have ever urged against the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, that it was not necessary for the accomplishment of their object."

**THE THREE NEBRASKA BILLS.**  
No. 1.  
On the 17th day of February, A. D. 1853, Senator Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his

views upon the resolutions of instructions passed by the Legislature, in the following language:  
"In August, '48, he (Mr. Douglas) had voted for the Oregon bill, containing a clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. About four months afterwards, the Legislature assembled and prepared a resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for territorial bills in California and New Mexico, containing a prohibition of slavery in those Territories." In other words, they instructed him to do precisely what he had just done without instructions. He had been informed that his Whig friends, and perhaps a few others, peculiarly situated, confidently expected him to resign, rather than obey those instructions. It would be disagreeable to disappoint them in so reasonable an expectation. It was a serious question, however, requiring grave and deliberate consideration, whether he could conscientiously do under instructions what he had just done from the dictates of his judgment without instructions. As the decision of so important a question requires time to consider, he invited them to wait and see."

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