

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

to take possession of the government and to become the predominant influence in its administration.

The dark form attended the Southern representatives up to the capital; tyrannical, relentless, it dictated the legislation of the nation, forcing every other interest to yield to itself.

It invaded the cabinet and the executive mansion, and with iron and despotic menace dealt life and death to presidents and political parties according as they administered the government in obedience or opposition to its will.

It made treaties and broke them. It made compromises and broke those. No compromise, no treaty, no money was sacred to it.

The issue was presented to the people of this country, whether the great North, with its dense population, its intelligence, its wealth, its high development of natural resources, with its system of morality and education...

The Republican party triumphed over them all, and vindicated the popular will by electing their candidate by nearly as many votes as all the other three candidates received.

that has preached sectionalism? As a nation, we have heretofore borne upon many a battlefield to victory and glory the stars and stripes, with "not a stripe crossed or polluted, nor a single star obscured."

But, sir, we have declared over and over again that, while slavery was legally established, that institution shall never be disturbed; and we are pledged by every tie of fealty and every emotion of patriotism to stand by the South and defend her rights whenever and wherever they may be threatened or assailed.

But, sir, the South rebels against the Government, not for any wrong done her by the Government; but because the Government has passed into the hands of a party opposed to universal slavery.

Mr. IRISH. I desire to express, at the outset of the very little I have to say, the satisfaction with which I have listened to much that has transpired in the course of this debate.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up?

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up? If Great Britain, France, Russia, or any other foreign power should invade our shores, take possession of our forts, tear down our flag, and raise above it their own, the man who would hesitate to defend the country and punish the indignity would be branded a traitor.

Individualities, from the sovereignty thus yielded up for this purpose by the States, disappeared forever, and this union of powers became a new consolidated general sovereignty superior to all, and over all, free by their own right of revolution under any circumstances under this Constitution.

But, sir, the South rebels against the Government, not for any wrong done her by the Government; but because the Government has passed into the hands of a party opposed to universal slavery.

Mr. IRISH. I desire to express, at the outset of the very little I have to say, the satisfaction with which I have listened to much that has transpired in the course of this debate.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up?

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up? If Great Britain, France, Russia, or any other foreign power should invade our shores, take possession of our forts, tear down our flag, and raise above it their own, the man who would hesitate to defend the country and punish the indignity would be branded a traitor.

spirators are consummated, you may believe the State by craven professions, and degrade her character by servile expressions and timid resolves, or you may stand up for the rights of the wild whirl of revolution.

I urge no hasty or inconsiderate proceeding. I recommend no rash or doubtful step. You may fold your arms and see the Union perish if you like.

For myself, I should prefer, when we do speak, that we should come squarely up to the question. I do not consider it simply as a "nigger question," as it has been termed by many.

Mr. WELSH. I now ask the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Innes) whether he recognizes the right to reclaim fugitive slaves under the Constitution as at present before the Senate.

Mr. IRISH. I do not consider that that subject is at present before the Senate.

Mr. FINNEY. I did not expect the length of the discussion which has been had upon the questions now pending in the Senate, particularly upon the one which is recognized in the country as the status of the nation at large.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up?

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up? If Great Britain, France, Russia, or any other foreign power should invade our shores, take possession of our forts, tear down our flag, and raise above it their own, the man who would hesitate to defend the country and punish the indignity would be branded a traitor.

is simply the policy of the Democratic party which has brought this country to this perilous crisis; and do not Democratic Senators stand up here to-day and say, "you have done it; beware, or you will bring civil war among us?"

I urge no hasty or inconsiderate proceeding. I recommend no rash or doubtful step. You may fold your arms and see the Union perish if you like.

Mr. WELSH. I now ask the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Innes) whether he recognizes the right to reclaim fugitive slaves under the Constitution as at present before the Senate.

Mr. IRISH. I do not consider that that subject is at present before the Senate.

Mr. FINNEY. I did not expect the length of the discussion which has been had upon the questions now pending in the Senate, particularly upon the one which is recognized in the country as the status of the nation at large.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up?

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up? If Great Britain, France, Russia, or any other foreign power should invade our shores, take possession of our forts, tear down our flag, and raise above it their own, the man who would hesitate to defend the country and punish the indignity would be branded a traitor.

with their slaves, in this State. We do not intend to do that. We do not intend to do that. We do not intend to do that.

I urge no hasty or inconsiderate proceeding. I recommend no rash or doubtful step. You may fold your arms and see the Union perish if you like.

Mr. WELSH. I now ask the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Innes) whether he recognizes the right to reclaim fugitive slaves under the Constitution as at present before the Senate.

Mr. IRISH. I do not consider that that subject is at present before the Senate.

Mr. FINNEY. I did not expect the length of the discussion which has been had upon the questions now pending in the Senate, particularly upon the one which is recognized in the country as the status of the nation at large.

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up?

Mr. SPEAKER, there is no room for argument here. It has come to this question: Shall the country be saved or shall we give it up? If Great Britain, France, Russia, or any other foreign power should invade our shores, take possession of our forts, tear down our flag, and raise above it their own, the man who would hesitate to defend the country and punish the indignity would be branded a traitor.