



## The Telegraph.

### Funeral Obituaries of Col. Wm. G. Murray.

**Funeral Obituaries of Col. Wm. G. Murray.**  
The remains of Col. Wm. G. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed in battle near Winchester, Va., on Sunday last week, left Harrisburg for Hollidaysburg at 9 o'clock last Friday morning, in a car specially provided for the purpose by the Pennsylvania railroad company. The passengers in the car included the mother, sister, and several near relatives of the deceased; the Joint Legislative Committee, consisting of Messrs. Reilly, Serrill and Kinsey, of the Senate, and Messrs. Banks, Barron and Blachard, of the House; Capt. Bahay, Lieut. O'Neal, Burton and Nininger, and a sergeant and two privates, all of the 84th regiment. Beside these was a delegation of citizens of Harrisburg, intimate personal friends of the deceased, consisting of Capt. W. H. Forster, John H. Zeigler, James Gowen, J. B. Boyd, Geo. M'Calla, Major John Brady, Dennis Dougherty, Geo. V. Ziegler and lady, and a representative of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

As the train passed the Eagle Iron Works at Canal and North streets, at the upper end of Harrisburg, all the employes of that establishment, headed by Wm. O. Hickok, Esq., were observed ranged in a line at the edge of the pavement, with their heads uncovered, as a mark of respect to the passing remains of the gallant dead. All who witnessed the incident were impressed with its beauty and appropriateness. Nothing occurred to break the monotony of the train which arrived about a half a mile east of Perryville, where the locomotive gave out, and it was necessary to detach from the train and send it forward to the next station for repairs. This occupied nearly an hour's time, during which most of the passengers left the car and proceeded on foot to Perryville where they made themselves as comfortable as possible, while the military gentleman of the escort entertained the crowd of rustics at the depot by relating the particulars of the battle of Winchester and the current war news generally.

At Huntington, and indeed at all the other principle stations along the road, we found hundreds of people congregated anxious to obtain at least a sight of the coffin containing the remains of the deceased Colonel. Particularly was this the case at Altoona, the first town of any importance in the county which claims Col. Murray as one of her citizens. The arrival of the train here was greeted by the tolling of the bells, the closing of stores and a suspension of business generally. It seemed indeed as if the entire population of place was at the depot, and every countenance bore the impress of sorrow, while not a few of the softer sex gave vent to their emotions in sobs and tears. The train remained here about an hour, when the corps was removed to the branch train, to which in the meantime the special car had also been attached and we proceeded on our way to Hollidaysburg.

The train arrived at a point about a mile from Hollidaysburg, at 3 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Here we found a hearse, a large number of vehicles, a brass band and an immense multitude of people. After some time spent removing the coffin from the car to the hearse, the carriages were filled with the relatives of the deceased, the legislative committee and escort, when a procession was formed under the direction of Colonel John Pelzer and J. J. Osterlough, who acted as marshals, which proceeded towards the town headed by the brass band playing appropriate music, and followed by an immense concourse of citizens of foot.

The procession entered the town by the principal street, and was received with every manifestation of sorrow by the citizens. All the stores and places of business were closed, the flags at half mast, and a number of private residences were decorated with appropriate emblems of mourning. The procession marched directly to the residence of the father-in-law of the deceased, John Dougherty, E. q., where the coffin was removed from the hearse to the house, and the lid opened in order to afford the children of the deceased an opportunity to gaze upon the features of their departed sire. This was truly an affecting and impressive interview, and brought tears to the eyes of every spectator. After the relatives and immediate friends of the family had obtained a sight of the corpse, the doors of the residence were thrown open to gratify the curiosity of the public with a similar sight, and for nearly two hours there was almost a constant line of people entering the house for this purpose.

The mother, sisters and relatives of this deceased stopped over night at the residence of Mr. Dougherty, while the joint legislative and Harrisburg committees were provided with quarters at the American Hotel. During the evening, Mr. Banks, a member of the House committee, who lives in Hollidaysburg, entertained his colleagues of the committee, and the gentlemen composing the Harrisburg committee, with a handsome collation at his hospitable residence. Saturday morning was ushered in with a cloudy sky, and a raw cutting wind from the east, indicating snow. At an early hour word was received by telegraph that the remains of Captain Gallagher, of the 84th regiment, who killed at the battle near Winchester, would arrive by the cars at Hollidaysburg at 9 o'clock a. m.

Accordingly at this hour the Legislative committee, and a large portion of the citizens of the borough repaired to the depot for the purpose of receiving the body. The train arrived at the hour above indicated with the remains of the deceased officer in charge of Lieutenant Calvin M'Dowell, of the 84th regiment. The coffin was removed to a hearse in waiting, which then moved off, preceded by a brass band, and followed by the Legislative and Harrisburg committees, and a large procession of citizens on foot. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, about a square distant from that of Mr. Dougherty, where the coffin was opened to afford his afflicted wife and two children an opportunity of beholding the features of him who was their sole stay and support. Ex-Senator Criswell announced to the crowd that the funeral of the deceased would take place the next day, (Sunday,) at 8 o'clock, p. m.

From here the multitude of people proceeded to the residence of Mr. Dougherty for the purpose of joining in the funeral obsequies of Col. Murray, the hour named for the commencement of which having arrived. The sidewalks of the street in which Mr. Dougherty resides were crowded by a dense multitude of people, and their quiet, orderly demeanor bore evidence of their profound grief and sorrow for the loss of one of their most estimable fellow-citizens.

About ten o'clock, the coffin, wrapped in an American flag, was removed from the House and placed on a bier, in the custody of pallbearers, shortly after which the funeral cortege began to move in the following order:  
**MILITARY.**  
Company A, 8d Regiment, Pennsylvania three months' Volunteers.  
Company E, 8d Regiment, Pennsylvania three months' Volunteers.  
Harrisburg Committee.  
Sergeant of the 84th Regiment, bearing the American flag, draped in mourning.

**FALL BEARERS.**  
Lieut. O'Neal and several officers of the 84th Regiment.  
Joint Legislative Committee.  
Carriages containing the Relatives of the Deceased.  
Citizens generally on foot.

The cortege proceeded to the Catholic church, into which the coffin was taken, and the highly impressive religious services for the dead of that church, performed by the Rev. Father Walsh. From here the funeral cortege proceeded to the Catholic grave yard, where, after some further religious ceremonies, performed by Rev. Mr. Walsh, the body was finally deposited in its last resting place, amidst the tears of his friends and relatives, and the profound grief of the assembled multitude. A salute, fired over the grave by Company A, of the Third Pennsylvania three months' volunteers, concluded the funeral ceremonies, and the vast multitude of people disappeared from the scene. Col. Murray's mother and sister, the Legislative and Harrisburg committees, returned to town in the three o'clock train yesterday morning.

The members of the Friendship fire company, are requested to meet at their hall, this (Monday,) afternoon, at 2 1/2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late fellow member, Charles F. Melloy. All the fire companies in the city are respectfully invited to meet with us to participate in the last tribute of respect they can pay to their brother fireman, without further notice. By order,  
J. EARNEST, President.  
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

### Fortress Monroe.

### NO MERRIMAC DEMONSTRATIONS.

### General Burnside in Quiet Possession of Beaufort.

### FORT MACON STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

### THEIR SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

### Their Early Surrender Apprehended.

Fort Monroe, March 29.  
All quiet. No Merrimac demonstrations yet. The steamer *Suwanna* arrived from Newburn. All quiet here. General Burnside had gone to Beaufort, and taken quiet possession of the place. No resistance whatever and no burning of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebels, from three to five hundred strong, but they were entirely cut off and must soon surrender. The steamer *New York* had sailed for New York.

### FROM NEW YORK.

### ARRIVAL FROM NEWBURN N. C. AND FORT HATTERAS.

New York, March 30.  
The transport steamer *New York* arrived from Newburn, the 26th, and from Hatteras the 28th. No news. The *Nashville* is reported still at Beaufort, which is doubtless incorrect. Among the passengers by the *New York*, are Col. Lee, Massachusetts 27th regiment, Capt. Fuller, and Lieut. Barrett, ditto. Lieut. M. Spaulding, Massachusetts twenty-fifth. Lieut. Musie, Capt. Drake, Capt. Saunders and Col. Nible of the forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. Col. Hartman and Col. Heckman of the ninth New Jersey regiment.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM ARKANSAS.

### THE REBELS STILL RETREATING.

### Death of McCullough and McIntosh.

### THE REBEL ARMY BADLY OFF FOR CLOTHING AND SHOES.

### Pike's Indians Returning Home.

### Price at Van Buren Receiving Feeble Reinforcements.

### SCARCITY OF FORAGE.

### Our Forces at Cross Timber Hollow.

ROLLA, March 29.  
Reliable persons just from our army in the Southwest, say the rebels, some thirty five hundred, under Van Dorn and Price, have retreated entirely across the Boston mountains, and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, via Arkansas river, which is high. The Texas troops are much disheartened at the death of Gen. McCullough, and Arkansas feels the loss of Gen. McIntosh very severely. The rebels are badly off for clothing and shoes. Pike's Indians have returned to the Indian nation. They were not formidable in battle, being panic stricken at the effect of our artillery. Price has received a Major General's commission in the Confederate service on the 16th. One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th, to reinforce Van Dorn and More, were expected from Louisiana. The whole rebel reinforcement will not exceed five thousand in the next six weeks.

Lieut. Col. Herron, of the ninth Iowa, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels two weeks. They were badly frightened, and retreated very rapidly, and for the three first days of their flight they had nothing to eat. Their cannon and baggage train might have been easily captured. It is said all Gen. Curtis' army fell back to Kellaville, where water and forage are plenty. Our pickets extend into Arkansas, and the rebel pickets come north to the top of the Boston mountains. Fayetteville is unoccupied. Very little Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Military Reconnoissance.

### MORE BRIDGE BURNING.

### NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.  
A reconnoissance was made yesterday by our forces beyond Warrenton Junction. A body of the enemy's cavalry retreated as our troops advanced, and burned the bridge over the Rappahannock. There was some slight skirmishing, but no loss of life or any wounded on our side.

A military department, to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel in Maryland, has been created; Major General Dix of the United States volunteers is assigned to the command of this Department, the headquarters of which are located at Baltimore. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the city of New York without reporting to the United States military authority charged with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that city. The reports must be made and information obtained at the office No. 79, White street.

The Governor of New York has decided upon the following prices to be charged to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the several regiments from that State, now in the field, for articles of clothing heretofore furnished them by the State, the said prices having been fixed from the average cost of the several articles, viz: For each infantry overcoat, \$8 50; infantry jackets, \$5 48; ditto trousers, \$3 50; ditto fatigue caps, 35c.; ditto shoes, pegged, \$1 20; ditto, sewed, \$1 90; ditto, drawers, 57c.; ditto, socks, 24c.; ditto, shirts, 85c.; blankets, \$1 95.

### From Missouri.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH QUANTILL'S GUERRILLAS.

### NINE REBELS KILLED AND SEVENTEEN WOUNDED.

### TWENTY HORSES CAPTURED.

### Union Loss 2 Killed and 9 Wounded.

SHALMA, March 29.  
The notorious Brigand Quantill, with two hundred of his guerrilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. Phillips' regiment, Missouri militia, under Major Foster, at Warrenton, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish they were driven from town, with the loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded, and twenty horses captured. Our loss is two killed and nine wounded. Quantill made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is unknown. Lieut. Col. Critchfield had left Georgetown with reinforcements for Foster. Scouting parties of this regiment have captured over two hundred kegs of rebel powder in Pettis county, within the past few days.

## Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

### SPEECH OF SENATOR LANDON.

SENATE, Wednesday Afternoon,  
March 12, 1862.

The Senate re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 823, joint resolutions relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The SPEAKER stated the question to be on the amendment of Mr. CLYMER, offered the day previous.

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE LANDON, IN REPLY TO SENATORS LAMBERTON AND CLYMER.  
MR. LANDON. Mr. SPEAKER: I merely rise to introduce the discussion this afternoon in the few remarks I desire to make. The other day I had my say upon this subject, and occupied as much of the time of the Senate as would properly belong to me. I said all that I intended to say; and I may add, that I desired to say at that time—not exhausting the subject at all, merely giving my views in general. But after the extraordinary positions taken by the Senator from Berks, as well as his Democratic colleague, the Senator from Clarion, yesterday, I feel constrained to ask the further indulgence of the Senate for a short time. The specific amendment offered by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. CLYMER,) allows the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, provided the assent of the people of said District and of the State of Maryland should first be obtained. This is but the rebuke of an old, stale dish, the repetition, for the tenth-thirtieth time, of a miserable disgusting ditty. It has been the position especially of the party to which the Senator from Berks belongs, never to do anything of any special importance, never to take any politically important or national step, without adding that very amendment—"provided the consent of the slaveholding States can be and will be obtained." If their consent is obtained and their privilege secured, what then is the use of the amendment, if they entered a *nole prosequit*, then all proceedings must be quashed. This in times past has been the specific rule of the party to which the gentleman belongs, and too much the rule of the whole country. It is now time that we took counsel of higher and better authority.

Senators upon the other side make an egregious mistake in their peculiar mode of arguing these questions at this time. They speak of slavery, of the constitutional rights of slaveholders, of the obligation of the free States to respect these rights, precisely as they did five years ago, forgetting entirely the change of circumstances, the change of means and necessities. Why, sir, but last night I saw stalwart men enter private dwellings in this town, and seize and carry into the streets beautiful and valuable furniture. Under other circumstances the act would have been a breach of the peace, an indictable offence; but as it was,—the flames crackled and curling hard by—the act was a justifiable and meritorious one. Sentiments and deeds that five years ago would have been execrable, are now not only justifiable, but an absolute necessity. To have suspended then the writ of *habeas corpus*, would have been intolerable; now it is praiseworthy. To have committed men to prison then, without judge or jury, would have been horribly despotism; now the change of circumstances makes it an act of determined patriotism. Then slavery bowed sullenly to the supremacy of the general government, and we awarded it its constitutional guarantees; now it fears to meet in reasonable defiance to that government, and we have nothing to promise it but constitutional penalties. Is it not strange that men have become so inflated respecting the rights of slavery? It is not only strange, but painfully amusing. They urge on the destruction of shipping, the confiscation of material property, the butchering of traitors; but when we reach the cause of all our troubles, they raise their hands in holy horror, and cry halt! As well might firemen command, "out with the furniture, down with the walls, but take heed that you do not throw water upon the flames." I submit that such argumentation is not only fallacious, but puerile.

When the mariner is enveloped in the storm, it is wise in him to look carefully to the position and course of his vessel. Imitating his prudence, allow me to state my precise position upon the subject under discussion; and then, if I can, to state the position of Senators upon the other side. This will enable us to move on understandingly. For many long years I have regarded the whole system of slavery as morally wrong; and hence believed that all moralists were not only justifiable, but bound to bring all possible moral pressures to bear upon the institution, to enlighten the masses, elevate public opinion, and as far as possible, to ameliorate the condition of the slave himself. But under our peculiar compact, I never could see how we could legislate it out of existence, so long as its upholders bowed to the behests of the Constitution of the land. The adoption of such a course of interference would be but another name for revolution. But now, when the defenders of the institution themselves have ignored your Constitution and all your governmental prerogatives, inaugurating upon rebellion and revolution, I meet them upon their own chosen ground, and claim that they shall take the consequences. Congress should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia upon terms equitable and just. Then they should declare the slaves of all rebels free, as they veritably are; and I defy the sophistry of a Berks lawyer to prove the contrary. This being done, some plan like the one recommended by the President, should be adopted for the removal of slavery from the loyal slaveholding States. With our eye upon the future, we should, when the proper time comes, provide a separate home and provisional government for these millions of unfortunate beings; saying to the school teacher and the missionary, "come on with your books and appliances and help us evangelize and elevate this race."

Such would be my plan; and such a course strikes my judgment as philanthropic and God-like. It not only awards justice to the justice is due, but it promises the permanent peace and salvation of the country. The mode of removing this evil may be a debatable subject; but the absolute necessity of the removal itself, is as fixed and certain as fatality. We find ourselves to-day as a

nation foundering in a sea of troubles, with the monster slavery, heavier than a millstone, lashed to our necks; and the very waves that surge and dash about us are conjured up by the maddened struggles of our giant enemy.—The great question we have to meet is this: shall we break the chain—swim ourselves, but sink the enemy—or hold the chain and both go down together. For myself I fall back upon nature's first great law, self defence, and would save the nation by destroying that which seeks its life.

On the contrary, the position of Senators who addressed us yesterday is this: Congress should not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. They admit that Congress has the power, but they deny it to the justice, right and expediency. They have averred, in the next place, that instead of declaring the slaves of rebels free and taking legislative steps for the abolition of slavery, loyalists, the so-called States are to come back into the country with all their immunities, all their institutions, and associations, and that slavery with its lash and bowie knife, with the Democratic party as a necessary appendage, like the tail of a Behemoth, shall be restored to its former pride and domination. Here we stand, facing each other. I plead for the just, legal, certain suppression of this institution; they plead for its perpetuation *ad infinitum*. Upon this basis I am willing to go to the country—upon it, I am willing to meet them here, elsewhere, or anywhere.

What a beautiful perspective must arise to the imagination of Senators as they throw their glance along the track-way of coming ages, and see this petted institution of theirs (which they desire to baptize into an earthly immortality) striking its roots deeper into the heart of the nation, lifting its boughs higher, and spreading them wider and still wider over the land, whither blowing, dancing, every green twig within the circle of its shade. It may be poetical to them—it is not to me. Looking upon it with sickening heart, I can only exclaim with England's liberty-loving poet: "Hail horrors!" I trust a better fate is in store for us. That Providence which gleaned all Europe for good seed with which to plant the continent originally, and stood by the fathers during a seven years struggle for freedom, has done too much for this country to allow its ruthless tyrants at last to bury it alive, and riot upon its sepulchre. If the consent is not ruled upon to the free States consent to its destruction. When they restore and perpetuate slavery, their consent is given, die cast, the deed done. You have then only to wait in melancholy mood for the bitter harvest of retributive justice. If that harvest fail to come, then are the laws of nature reversed, and the divine government a failure.

Allow me now, sir, to notice more specifically the positions taken and principles advocated by the Senators from Berks and Clarion. They both agree in having great sympathy for loyal men in the South. How eloquently they dilate upon the trials and devotion of such men, whose heart of hearts, they affirm, is with the Union and with us, notwithstanding their dangers, persecutions and sufferings; and those Senators appealingly inquire if we can have the hardihood to crush down the rights of such men. I answer, No! Those gentlemen shall not be the victors in doing homage to patriotic loyalty in this day of struggle. But, in reply, I ask them to-day and here if they are prepared to respect and regard the rights of all loyalists in the South? Will they abide by their own affirmed principles? When they find men by the thousand in Carolina—men with brawny muscles, with marrow in their bones, and prayers for the country's success in their hearts—men ready to lay their all upon the altar of that country, help lift its batties, and share its victories; great within our army lines—when they meet with such, I would know if they will recognize their loyalty and guarantee their rights. When the Burdette expedition was winding its way through the serpentine channel, among islands and shoals, who guided the expedition? A colored man. When your forces reached Hilton Head, who was it that came there with important tidings? Colored men. When your army was marching upon the savannahs of the west, who followed and shared the hardships of the rebels? Loyal colored men. Yet gentlemen tell us, "you must restore the States to their former position, with all their peculiar institutions—that any thing short of this would be a violation of the Constitution." They avow that we must respect the rights of loyalists, and in the same breath propose to take millions of loyalists, apply fresh the branding iron, and hand them over to the re-damnation of slavery. Their position is alike void of both humanity and logic, and only suggests to us that class of men whose tender mercies are cruelty. Different should be my reward for southern loyalty. I would give the name of my country twine upon its brow the fabled wreath of freedom and open up to it the untold joys of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These Senators agree that the way to maintain the Constitution is to hold up and perpetuate slavery, and they looked lugubrious when charging upon others the fancied crime of desecrating that sacred doctrine by proclaiming liberty to the slaves of rebels. Mr. LAMBERTON, the Senator from Pennsylvania, affirms that "the Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic insurrection." It also makes it the sworn duty of Congress "to suppress insurrection." It likewise adds, "Congress shall have full power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." I submit, sir, that these clauses give Congress, in this time of rebellion, unlimited and constitutional control over the whole subject of slavery; and if its abolition will sit in suppressing the rebellion, are they imperatively bound to hunt it out of existence. Singular indeed it is if Congress have constitutional power to confiscate property, to levy enormous taxes, to burn shipping, cripple commerce and slaughter armies, but no right to interfere with the very institution that has created the necessity for such dire expedients. Are the rights and relations of slavery the only ones that are sacred? And must these be respected though all others be overborne? The Constitution was made for the protection of the country; and that is a fallacious interpretation which would make it not only protect slavery but sacrifice the country. Jeff. Davis and Senators upon this floor reason from different premises, but come to the same conclusion. The former says, "let us destroy the Constitution, that we may uphold slavery," the latter responds, "let us preserve the Constitution and thus maintain slavery." My rejoinder is, "hold fast the Constitution, exercise its full powers in defence of the country, crush insurrection, and place the government beyond the possibility of a future pro-slavery rebellion, by annihilating this institution—your most implacable enemy and the

source of all your troubles." Years ago, John Quincy Adams, upon the floor of Congress that firm and demonstrated these very positions, to the utter discountenance of his antagonists. He declared, as long since as 1831, that though it might then be inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, yet in case of a foreign invasion or domestic insurrection, it would be the constitutional right of Congress to assume entire control of slavery; and should the emergency of the country demand it, they not only had the right, but it would be their imperative duty to abolish the whole concern. But the Republican stand-still of this day endorse the same view. A large meeting was lately held in New York city to consider this very subject.—At that meeting, letters were read from the leading minds of the nation. One of these letters, written by Montgomery Blair—a man from a slave State, and member of the Cabinet—has been largely quoted from by the Senator from Berks, but he passed it by in his quotations just when he suited his lamo and limping argument. Let me add a quotation—the few last lines of the letter, which prove that even Blair recommends the emancipation of the slaves, and their removal to a separate home. Hear him: "It needs, therefore, but the assurance which would be given by providing homes for the blacks elsewhere that they are to be regarded as sojourners when emancipated, as in point of fact they are, and ever will be, to insure the cooperation of the non-slaveholders in their emancipation. Nor would they require immediate, universal or involuntary transportation, or any injustice whatever be done to the blacks. The more enterprising would soon emigrate, and multitudes of less energy would follow if such success attended the pioneers, as the care with which the Government should foster so important an object would doubtless insure; and, with such facilities, it would require but few generations to put the temperate regions of America in the exclusive occupation of the white race, and remove the only obstacle to a perpetual Union of the States."

Senator Wilson writes thus: "Humanity, justice and patriotism all demand that the American people should never pardon the great criminal that has raised the banner of revolt against the unity and authority of the Republic. The blood of our fallen sons demands that the Government for which they gave their lives should walk up to the verge of constitutional power in inflicting condign punishment upon their murderers. The nation, imperilled by slavery, should use every lawful constitutional power to put it in process of ultimate extinction. To that end I would at once abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the black code that dishonors the National Capital, tender to the loyal slaveholding States the treasures of the Federal Government to aid them in the work of emancipation, deal justly and liberally with the loyal men of the rebel States, but free the bondmen of rebels."

David Wilmore adds his testimony, as follows: "The national life must be preserved, by applying the knife to the cancer that is eating the very substance and life of the nation. The nation must make a proclamation of freedom to the slaves of every traitor; and as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders, for the temporary loss incident to the speedy emancipation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot do with honor or safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right, instantly and once, to uproot and eradicate forever any local institution, law, custom, usage, that puts in imminent peril the national life. We have a right to kill Slavery, that the nation may live."

While the Democratic Warrior-governor of Rhode Island, publishes his noble and patriotic sentiments, I recommend opposing Senators upon this floor, to sit for a time at his feet and learn from his lips the true Democratic creed. What says he? Listen. "It is a superficial view, therefore, of the present national crisis, which supposes that this conflict can end and leave things as it found them. We must cross this flood that swells and foams, or abandon the national hopes of our glorious future. The issue already made between oppression and liberty must be fought out to the end now, or re-fought hereafter, and perhaps under aggravated circumstances. Slavery re-established, and the same consequences essentially would follow again." "There is really no possible hopeful end to this conflict but the end of slavery. There is no such easy escape from our national troubles as some seem to imagine—no prospect of the war being short but by being useless, or else by being radical and determined, and, I may add, in regard to false principles, most unparading. To propose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and power be triumphantly restored and perpetuated, is virtually to doom slavery to speedy extinction. The preservation of the Union, and the destruction of Slavery are inseparable, as the bird and the nest are for the one necessary notes for the other's existence. Surely, sir, we may consider this overwhelming testimony of warriors, patriots and sages, as a sufficient offset to the rapid declamation of the Senator from Berks."

I may pass then to another point. He affirms that not slavery but tricksters of the south and fanatics of the north actuated by hellish purposes have caused all our troubles. Mark I in judgment the offence of southerners has reached its zenith, while the crime of northern fanatics has towered up to the terrible climax of hellish. What have these poor "fanatics" done—these abolitionists that you talk so much about? Gentlemen waxed eloquent as they contemplated the fact that Wendell Phillips sometimes lectured upon the subject of slavery. Their eyes opened wide when they affirmed that many years ago Wm. Lloyd Garrison established a paper in the city of Boston. They seem astonished that men should talk and write upon the subject of slavery—that is what has been done at the north. They admit, to be sure, that there have been some tricksters in the south who have co-operated with these men—but certainly with no great fraternity between the two parties. I repeat, what have these abolitionists done? Have they invaded any man's rights? Yes," the response was, "John Brown did." Yes, he did, sir. And then the double charge is that those abolitionists sang a song to his memory. I never did, because I have not the ability to sing, but if I had I would at least have joined in the chorus. With regard to John Brown I have to say this: I did not introduce him. The Senator from Clarion made the introduction. I have only to say that in many things he may have been a mistaken man; but for all that, his name will live when the name of the Governor who hung him is forgotten in rottenness; and as the one goes down lower and lower, the memory of the other will rise higher and higher as a man, though of fallibility, yet of heroism, of manhood and philanthropy. But as to the song, the Senator told us that our soldiers were not gangrened with this fanaticism—your most implacable enemy and the