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WASHINGTON, D. C. This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pen-sion Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Ulaimants, for the prompt and successful accom-plishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimast very cheaply, and on the basis of their pay contingent upon their sue as in each ease. For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the States where such business may be had, furnish and with all the necessary blank forms of application and evidence, requisite printed pamphlet instructions, and irculars for distribution in their vicinity, with asso-ciates mames inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will be to define and business here.

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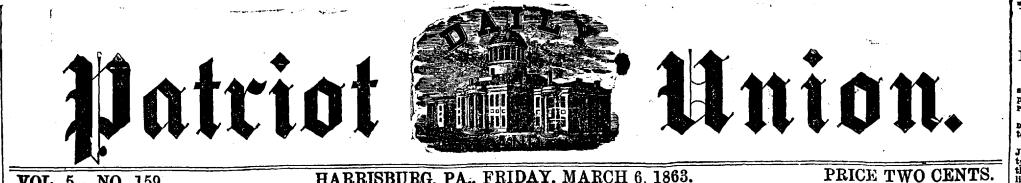
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VOL. 5.—NO. 159.

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HARISBURG, PA. Depot for thesele of Stereoscopic Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no80-dy

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OFFICE: •

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

away also. The next chance for saving the The Patriot & Anion. Union and preventing bloodshed, was at the Peace Conference of March, 1861. That body came together some time early in March; it was composed of representatives from the Bor-der States, and from the Middle, Western and Northern States. The proceedings of the Conference were highly honorable to the ability and patriotism of the Border State delegates. They did what they could to save the Union. The part that Virginia took in those proceedings was purely a national one, as everybody could see. Though suffering from the effects of the John Brown raid, she nevertheless showed herself anxious to keep the peace, whatever might be said of others. But in vain. The Conference broke up without having accomplished anything; it was a failure.

And who, let me ask, is responsible for that failure? Who prevented the conference from adopting the measures which were needed to prevent'a fratricidal war? The same class of men who defeated the Crittenden bill! They defeated the peace proposition of the conferdelegates from the free States appear to have been selected by Republican Governors, on der is that they were borne so long as they account of the known hatred of these men to were. It seemed for a while as if the people compromises of all kinds. Those who were sent from this State voted, with one exception, against the peace measures of the conference. That assembly, which for a brief period had given us some hopes of preserving the Union, broke up in despair, and the brink of destruction seemed reached at last. Another failure to restore harmony, and the ruin would be complete. It seemed to be pre-determined that there should be another failure anyway, and the gulf of perdition reached at last. But before I come to speak of the last and worst phase of this question, a single word as to certain conservative opinions which began to prevail after the administration went into power.

Shortly after Mr. Lincoln was sworn into office, the question began to be seriously debated as to whether a sovereign State could not going into the discussion of it at the present time. I only wish to remind you that such a question was raised, and that the negative of it was ably sustained by men of great worth and ability, and by no one more ably than our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Eaton. It was proved beyond controversy, that the founders of the Constitution never provided, or intended to provide, for any such military schemes as are now on foot for the conquest of the southern States. Never! On the contrary, it was shown that the founders of that instrument voted down every proposition of do not apprehend there is any great danger of the sort. All this was proved, and more than I need trouble you with at this time. Now, what I mean to say is this-before I come to another matter-that these undeniable proofs of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution on the subject of coercion, or force, ought to have impressed the men in power at Washington with the absolute necessity for using great forbearance in their dealings with the seceding States. For a while these considerations may have had some weight with them, but they were soon to give way for others.

This brings me to speak of one chance more, gerous of all experiments, under a form of which, if it had been rightfully improved, government like ours, is that which sims to might have averted the horrors of civil war. stifle the voice of a free people. Such an ex-We shall see how that was thrown away also, periment may be successful for a while, but it and the Union dashed on the rocks. It so are forbidden by the proclamation to interfere can not last. Forbidden to speak their free happened that the whole question of peace or war was destined to turn on a single pointthoughts, they are driven to reflect more deepand that a fort in Charleston harbor. By a ly than before on the value of their liberties. Their rights under the Constitution are studied concurrence in circumstances, Fort Sumpter | whites. I do not believe the troops could rebecame the point upon which the very existence of the Union hinged. But, in compari- but the barbarous decree to them is "hands son with the worth of the Union, and the direful evils which might follow a serious collision | tory of our relations with the people of the in that quarter, the fort was of little consequence to anybody. A collision between the State and Federal troops should, if possible, be avoided. All that was wanted was to gain time for reason to have its turn. The Government might go on with its blockade, but should do nothing to provoke the shedding of blood. Now it was seen, and plainly seen, that any attempt to reinforce Sumpter would provoke the very crisis which some of the best men in our country wished to avoid. And this was not only seen, but the Federal authorities at the capital gave their pledge to Justice Campbell, of the Supreme Court of the United States, that no such attempt should be made to reinforce Fort Sumpter! In proof of this, I refer you to the Judge's letter on the subjecta letter which was published in the Journal of | the kindred blood still trickling in their veins. Commerce, and other papers, some two months after the war broke out. "Put not your faith in Princes." The pledge I have just referred to had scarcely been made when measures were actually taken by the Federal authorities for | terize it as it deserves. Thank God New York doing what seemed to be the very thing which | has rebuked it; Ohio has rebuked it; New Jerthe Government had solemnly agreed not to do. A Government flotilla was sent to Charleston harbor, somewhere between the 10th and 15th of April, 1861; and sent there for what? It was sent there to accomplish a certain purpose-and that purpose was to draw the fire of Fort Moultrie, in occupation of southern troops, in order that the Federal authorities. and the men who were urging them to "blood letting," might have the overt act they required to justify a declaration of war against the South. Their plan succeeded, and we were pushed over the brink of ruin and plunged into the very vortex of horribly destructive, awful and ruinous civil war, the end of which no man can tell. Having done with occurrences which preceded the war, let me briefly a lvert to what has since taken place. The war having been inaugurated, we were told that it was to be a war for the Constitution and the Union. I deny that it has been a war for either. This denial in the affairs of freemen. Certainly, it is a plea you will find sustained by almost every leading | which should never be tolerated under a conact of the administration since the first blow was struck. From the moment troops were first ordered to Washington, in April, 1861, the | or go straight to a despotism. The man, there-Constitution has scarcely been regarded at all by the men in power. Some of their most | such plea as the one just named, as an excuse zealous supporters more than half admit this. for acts not sanctioned by law, violates his But, say, they, the South having broken the oath of office ; and though he may have been Constitution, we are no longer bound by it. | misled by bad advisers, he can't escape the This confession, if it amounts to anything at ali, is a virtual impeachment of their President, who has taken an oath to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States. Nothing has occurred, that I know of, | respects is the worst of all, the proclamation since he took that oath, to release him from its solemn obligations. I repeat it, this has not been a war for the Constitution and the Union, but one fearfully de- | military necessity which dictated the employstructive of both. Look for a moment at the ment of "merciless savages" to butcher your numerous violations of the Constitution, to rebel forefathers. This was justified by Lord which we have all been witnesses, in the past Suffolk, in the British Parliament, on the year, and tell me how much is there left of ground that the Government should employ all that instrument, or how much nearer are we bill. The Republicans went against it in a to restoring the Union than the day the battlecry first went forth ? Is it strange that the The indignant reply of Lord Chatham is famipeople of the South should hesitate about returning to a government which is continually striking down the dearest rights of the citizen? The moment the "war power" hegan to make itself felt, State rights were set at naught. We had a daring illustration of this early in the contest, when the Federal authorities dithrown overboard, and our country swept along rected the seizure of telegraphic dispatches .-- | within the memory of most of us, prompted an order which ought to have been resisted by | the massacre of Texan prisoners at the Alamo. But there was yet another chance to save an appeal to the bourts. But this is nothing And coming down to the case before us, it is

hitrary arrests, the search of houses, and sei zure of private papers, without authority of the law; then came the suspension of the habeas corpus, and, lastly, martial law-which is no law at all, but the will of some despot-was extended over a people remote from the theatre of war. And, as if these things were not enough to break down a free people, a bill is introduced into Congress which threatens to take from them what little is left of their li berties. I refer to the Senate's Military Bill, for the organization of the militia-a bill which, if it should become a law, would annihilate State sovereignty, and place our citizens at the feet of Executive power. If, fellow-citizens, the spirit of your patriot fathers yet burns in your bosoms, your indignant remonstrance against these things should be loudly proclaimed.

I should be glad to say something of arbitrary arrests, of the imprisonment of unoffending citizens in our American Bastiles, a dark chapter in the history of this afflicted country; but what I would say of these outrages must ence. Unfortunately for our country, the be reserved for a future occasion. They were borne in silence for a long while, and the wonwere dead, almost, to a sense of their rights and liberties, and incapable of asserting either. But they were aroused at last.

But, sir, we might have gone on in this way, regardless of the true condition of things, but for another act of supreme folly, or something worse. The people lay prostrate in the dust, hugging the chains that bound them, cheated into the belief that this chastisement was for their good, and beguiled by the falsehood that the war was not waged for the purpose of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South, or the rights of the States, but for some other purpose; they might, I say, have gone on in this way, making any and every sacrifice for the cause, as explained to them, if it had not been for the Abolition Proclamation of the 22d of September. That opened their eyes; that aroused their indignation, and that it is rightfully be coerced by force of arms. I am | which has done something-nay, it has done much-toward correcting public opinion as to the character and real purpose of the war.

But, gentlemen, the proclamation has not been exposed as it ought to have been. It has only been occasionally denounced, when it should have been everywhere, often, and loudly rebuked. I purpose saying a few words about it before I take my seat. There are two features of it which are open to the severest con-demnation. In the first place, it encourages the blacks to rise and murder their masters. There is no getting away from this. Now, 1 such a rising of the blacks, except perhaps where the Federal arms may have penetrated on some day next week, or next month-but there is the damned license to initiate a series of atrocities at the South which, if once begun, and it were possible they could become general, would convert that portion of our country into another St. Domingo. But, sir, there is another feature of it

scarcely less revolting to my mind than the one just named. That feature is this: Your soldiers, many of them from New England. worthy young men, brought up under the droppings of the sanctuary, and taught, I suppose, to love mercy and hate iniquity ; these men formed into battalions and regiments, and sent South to follow their leaders wherever ordered,

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be satisfied with nothing less than its destruction.

It is from doctrines like these the people, without distinction of party, turn away with undissembled horror and disgust, and seek, in the ranks of your political organization, the means of putting an end to such ultraism, and of inaugurating a new and better policy, which shall have some kind of foundation in Gospel precepts. In no other way, fellow citizens, can I account for the recent victories in New York and other States. The mistakes, the errors, the follies, and the worse than blunders of the Lincoln administration, are by these victories signally rebuked, or the ballot is amere sham, and the march of great events of no more consequence than the shifting sandsof the desert.

But, fellow citizens, I have something more to say of this before I quit this stand. If ever there was a time to speak out, and speak plainly, now is that time-to-morrow may be too late. I ask no one to be responsible forany thing I have said, or for what else I may have to say. I stand here to give free utterance to my thoughts on the present crisis in our national affairs, without fear or favor of any man, and as God is my judge, and not any worm of the dust, I mean to be true to my convictions of what I helieve to be right in this matter, let the consequences be what they may. Now my conviction is, that these elections, of which I have spoken, mean something more than appears on the face of election returns. or in the platforms of the triumphant party .----They have a deeper meaning still-and if not, if I am mistaken in this, then I have no business here, and should take my leave of you forthwith. Nay, if they have not a deeper and better meaning than is to be found in any special indorsement of the war policy, you may close the map of the Union at once, for henceforth it will only be wanted to find the grave . of the Republic.

But they do mean something more-something which should arouse us to a sense of prefent duties, and turn our thoughts in a new direction. I see in them the mission of the hour. These popular uprisings are not merely special in their character, but broad and general as the universal air, and sweep, as with the wings of an archangel, the vast horizon of mal-admin-istration and of horrible battle-fields. The true meaning of this is that the people are sick of this horrible fratricidal war, and demand that it should be speedily. terminated .---I avow myself opposed to it, and ask for a cessation of hostilities. In vain protest against illegal arrests and wicked proclamations, if you have got a war policy that justifies both. I can't for the life of me see how great wrongs are to be redressed, and the Union re-established, while measures are on foot which render it impossible to accomplish either on the war plan. Now I am for redressing these wrongs, and doing what can be done for the Union cause. I am for getting back the Southern Stales by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible ; and I will hope for the best. And I want to get them back as they were. I don't want conquered, blood-drenched States, with their ruined homes and a weeping population, to make a Union for me! Such kind of a Union would be a mockery of the name. The Union I desire is a Union of hearts and of hands, such as our fathers gave us. When the great Irish orator, Fdmund Burke, took the part of America, in 1775, he denounced the British policy which would destroy "the plantations." "My opinion," said he, "is much more in favor of prudent management than of force; the use of force is but temporary. It may subdue, for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again. A further objection to force is, that you impair the object by your very endeavors to preserve it. The thing: you fought for is not the thing you recoverbut depreciated, sunk, wasted and consumed in the contest." And then raising his voice, "till the old arches of Irish oak resounded" to his trumpet tones, he exclaimed, in neverto be forgotten words : "Nothing less will satisfy me than whole America!" Apply these noble sentiments to the case before us, and we shall be at no loss what course to pursue. In the spirit of that great apostle of constitu-tional liberty and of an enlightened humanity —if I may dare take his language on my lips— I now say, nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern Slates. But I do not expect to get them back ce they; were, by sacrificing hecatombs to the demon of Northern fanaticism, or in any such way. The voice of the people, speaking through their public servants and through such meetings as this, and through their journals, and Christian pulpits-of which there are some few leftthat voice demands something better than the extermination of a kindred race. This is the true vox populi vox Dei of the hour-the caly interpretation we have had of it since the war began, and for one I give ear to its voice-for it is the voice of peace and good will to men. Its demand is for peace, fraternity, brotherhood; for a Union based on the rights guaranteed to us by our Fathers, such a Union as the sword can never purchase, establish or maintain. Fellow-citizens, I will detain you no longer There are a thousand things which the crisis demands should be said—and they may be said. as we get further in the campaign. You have suffered much for opinion's sake since the clash of arms was first heard, and have had some experience in the dark days which civil war brings on one's country. Some of you have been often reviled, persecuted and abused in your business, and in your neighborhoods -and even threatened with violence. But, possessing your souls in patience, you have risen above all this, and are now rewarded by a change of public opinion, which brings with it the hope of better days. True, it is winter yet-but the spring is not far off! Our birds of song are silent now. There are no flowers blooming; Yet life bests in the frozen bongh, And Freedom's loring is coming! And Freedom's tide comes up alway, Though we may stand in sorrow, And our good bark, aground to-day ind our good bark, aground to-day, Shall float again to-morrow! It seems that even in some parts of New England the people have begun to be weary of so much political preaching. A notable case is that of the "Old Congregational Society" of New Boston, Litchfield co., Conn., where Dr. Lyman Beecher so long preached. This Society, at a recent meeting, passod the folfowing sensible resolutions : "Voted, that the pulpit committee of this society are hereby instructed that whenever they employ a minister of the. Gospel to preach in their meeting-house on the Sabbath they shall first inform said minister that he is employed to preach the Gospel truth according to the Bible doctrine, Christ and him crucified, and that only. That he is strictly prohibited, by a vote of this society, from delivering any discourse of any description upon the present war, and that he shall not allude to the matter either in prayer or sermon." One of many of the important measures signed by the President just before the adjournment, was a bill for the issuance of letters of marque and reprisal during the present rebele

SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, no28] Nearly opposite the Bushler House. [d&wly OHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HEBR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSI NESS CARDS executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. dec14-dtf FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. ant and commodious Hotel has been tho BALTIMUM This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been ino roughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Bail-way Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LENSENRING, Proprietor, iel2-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.) THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG. IT Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Poli-cies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c. Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21 was denied to you a year ago. This is due, in a great measure, to the late elections. And DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, this privilege is not only restored to you. but it can't be taken away again. I would make PHILADELPHIA, oath to that. Henceforth, my countrymen, never let orders from headquarters, come in MANUFAUTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, what shape they may, never let such orders WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND prevent you from asserting your right to dis-PRESERVE BOTTLES ouss fully and freely, as you please, the affairs of Government. Never! And another thing. OF EVERY DESOBIFTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front storet, Philadelphia. I had hoped the day of illegal arrests was over ; oa19-d1y but the recent exhibition of the mailed hand USIC STORE! at the city of Philadelphia proves that the will MUSIC STORE! NO. 95 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. is not wanted to restore the reign of terror.-That exhibition of despotic power should be the last. Or, if the day of illegal arrests should come again, with its bolts, and bars, and SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS. shackles for freemen, let freemen solemnly Of every description. DEUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, etc. at protest against such high-handed measures, and take their protests to the bollot-boxes .-the lowest CITY PRIOES, at W. ENOCHB'S MUSIC STORE, No. 93 MARKET STREET. And if the ballot should fail to correct such enormities and preserve their liberties, they may be driven to look for some other remedy. COAL NOTICE .- WE HAVE THIS Gentlemen, the bitter experiences of the past year have solved a new problem in our institutions. They have proved that the most dan-

COAL NOTICE. WITH AND THOMS. C day completed an arrangement with Henry Thomas. Beq., for the sale of the antire amount of LYKENS VALLEY and SHORT MOUNTAIN COAL, mined by him to be delivered at Millersburg, have this day appointed E. BYERS Sole Agent for the State of Pann-sylvania, except Philadelphia. SUTTON'S PENNINGTON & CO. Harrisburg, Feb. 12, 1863.-febl3.d4w

fully accomplished. You have come together, gentlemen, under somewhat better auspices than we have had to boast of in a long while. You have to-day the restoration of that freedom of speech which

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6. 1863. SPEECH

EX-GOV. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, AT THE

CITY HALL, HARTFORD, CONN., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens :

I thank you for this kind reception, and cheerfully respond to your call for some remarks from me. The time has come when we should, all of us. speak out plainly, and discuss the questions which these unhappy days have given birth to. Neglect to do this may be a source of future regret. I do not mean to incur the penalty of any such regret if I can help it, and therefore purpose speaking t your meetings whenever it may be proper for me to do so. I believe we have reached a crisis in public affairs when the boldest language. will prove to be the best for the occasion, and best for our country. We have got to deal with principalities and powers which need to be rebuked, and we have got to deal with men in power who should be told that there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. For the last eighteen months the people of the free States, so called, have suffered great abuse at the hands of their rulers. It has now come the turn of the people to be heard. It has come their turn, not to render evil for evil, but to vindicate their rights under the Constitution, and by so doing overwhelm the men in authority who would abrogate those rights. That is their mission, and it is a mission which I expect to see success-

IVI a solid, concentrated extract of BEEF AND VEGETABLES,

Convertible immediately into a nourishing and dell-cions soup. Highly approved by a number of eminent

clons soup. Highly approved by a summer of entitled Physicians. This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require heurs of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with iusdelicacy, renders it invaluable for the sick; while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any slimate. alimate.

It is peculiarly well adapted FOB TRAVELERS, by kind or sea, who can thus avoid those accidental depriva tions of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable. FOR INVALIDS, whose capricious appetite can thus be astified in a moment

be satisfied in a moment. FOR SPORTSMEN and EXCURSIONISTS. to whom, both its compactness and easy preparation will recommend it. For sale by WM, DOCK, JR., & Co. sep24-tf

CHARTER OAK FAMILY FLOUR! UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES !

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CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.

15 Delivered any place in the city free of charge. Terms cash on delivery. jy80 WM. DOOR, Jr., & CO. jy80 **COLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.**-A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at SCHKFFER'S BOOKSTORE

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and for sale by HERMETICALLY SEALED Pesches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oysters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

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over and over again; the audacious insolence of the bad men in power, who would deprive them of those rights, is sternly set before their eyes; the heroic example of their Revolutionary Fathers comes up before them, admonishing them that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance-and all at once the storm bursts forth. the soul asserts its independence, and the wronged. abused, insulted citizen, is free again, and powerful to assert, maintain and defend his rights against the powers that be, though backed by a million of bayonets. Such is the problem which has just now been solved in our midst, and such the lesson which it farnishes to present and future generations. Reflection on the iniquitous proceedings of the government which suppressed free speech and a free press, and sought to punish men for suggesting peaceful measures as a means of saving the Union which we all had so much at heart; the result of their meditation on these things, is a clear, convincing, unanswerable, powerful and perfectly orushing argument against the present administration.

There are many things that might be discussed on this occasion if time would permit. As you have called me out, gentlemen, let me notice some few of them which go to strengthen the argument to which I have just referred. You all know how often it is remarked--this war might have been prevented, and the reasons usually given for such a remark. Let us look into this very briefly, if I may do so without tiring you, and see how the case stands. I begin with the secession of South Carolina, and the States which immediately followed

her. When this occurred, it became a serious matter for the entire country. You had the army and navy in your hands, which some supposed should be launched at once against the South. More considerate men insisted on taking a different course. They chose to treat the act of disunion as a political rather than as a military one, and deal with it accordingly. Of this number was Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, whose resolutions for saving the Union and preventing bloodshed are familiar to you all. These resolutions were acceptable to our conservative citizens generally, and if they had been accepted, as they should have been, there would have been no war; the States would have been united, and we should have gone on again in a career of peace, prosperity and happiness. The assertion of Northern opponents of these resolutions that the South would not accept of them, is disproved by Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in his able letter on this subject. He has shown us that the leading Southern men in Congress at that time, whose names are most obnoxious to the North, were willing to accept of the compromise bill as a finality. They did indeed claim that they were entitled to the benefits of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, giving them an equal share in the Territories. Nevertheless, for the sake of peace, they would accept of the Crittenden bill, with the understanding that it should be a final adjustment of the difficulties between the slave and free States. Such was the state of the case when the bill came to a vote in Congress. It is scarcely necessary to ask who defeated this solid phalanx, and it was killed. They had it in their power to pass the bill, but would not; they defeated it, and by so doing took on themselves the consequences which follow such a defeat. Some of them may have hesitated in the course they were taking on that occasion -but pressed on by the ultras who required 'blood letting," the "peace measures" were toward the brink of ruin.

the Union. Let us see how that was thrown to what followed. Next we had arbitrary ar- I the plea of the haters of the South, who will

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in case of servile insurrection. In other words, they are to stand with folded arms while the black population seek the destruction of the frain from interfering in such an emergency; off." Well, now let me ask, what is the his-South? In the better days of the republic they come often to reside among us; their sons and daughters came with them to be educated. They "brought hither their genius, to be kindled at our fires." Here their young men married, and with their Northern wives returned to the plantations to spend the rest of their days. And young men of the North went Sonth also, and married there, and grew to love the good people of that country, who took them by the hand, and helped put them forward in the world. And let me tell you, sir, that to-day there is probably a million south of the "invidious line," whose ancestors are buried in your graveyards, or whose grandparents or parents, and brothers and sisters, are residing at the North. And your troops, are to be made the unwilling instrument in this game, of carrying into effect a proclamation of the most uncalled for and barbarous character. Sir, I have no language to characsey and Pennsylvania have rebuked it; Illinois and Indiana have rebuked it: Iowa and Wisconsin have rebuked it, and in less than two months Connecticut will rebuke it in such tones of thunder as shall be heard from Maine to New Orleans.

But there is one other topic I would notice before quitting this subject. These despotic acts of which I have spoken, and especially the last one, are justified on the ground of "State necessity." This doctrine of State necessity was admirably exposed and torn to pieces years ago by the eloquent Senator from New Hampshire, and true patriot, the Hon. Franklin Pierce, since President of the United States. I regret that I have not his speech by me, that I might give you an extract from it, which would be more to the purpose than anything I can say.

The plea of State necessity, which is some times called the tyrant's plea, has no business stitutional form of government. Where there is a written Constitution we must abide by that. fore, in government affairs, who sets up any consequences of such an act.

I pass over the numerous infractions of the Constitution, some of which I referred to only a few moments since, and take what in some of emancipation, and ask you to look at that as it is. It presents us the military nesessity of the case. Sir, it was precisely this kind of the means that "God and nature" had put in his hands for suppressing the wicked rebellion. liar to every schoolboy. "What ideas," said the great commoner, "the noble Lord may have of God and nature, I know not, but this I do know, that such sentiments as he has avowed are equally abhorrent to religion and human-It was some plea of this sort that laid ity." Wyoming in ashes, and at a later day, and