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LEVI L. TATE, Editor.)

TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Choice Postry.

AT FREDERICKSBURG.

In was just he fore the last force charge, When two soldiers drew their rem. For a parting word and a touch of hands-They might never meet again

Out had blue eyes and clustering curls -Ninction but a moath ago-Down on his chin, red on his check; He was only a boy, you know,

The other was dark, and stern, and proud; If his faith in the world was dim, the only trasted the more in these Whenwere all the world to han-

They had ridden together in many a raid, They had marched for amove mile. And ever till now they had met the for With a calla and hopeful surfle.

But now tary looked is each oth r's eyes With an awfay ghasily gloom, Anothe tail dark mus was the first to speak

"Charles my figure has com-"We shall ride tage ther up the hill, And you will ride back alone ;

For me when I am gome. "Yor will find a face upon us breast -I shidl wear it i to the fight -

Protaise a little fromble to take

With soft other eyes; and shany carls, And a smith like opting light. "I ske morning light was not lave to me-It gladdened a bearty (if a

Ana fittle I cared for the frowns of fate When she promised to be my wife, "Write toher. Char is, when fam gone,

Skine sound look the fair, found face Tell her tenderly how I died. And where is my resting-place.

"Tell her my soul will want for hers, Tas the heriter tuned her weiling The earth and heav m, until she comes Is will not be boug, I ween,

T are dramed the blue eves of the boy-His voice was low with pain ; If will do your to bling, comrade m H 1 ride bacs ugam. "That if you come back, and I am dead.

Congress, forfeiting by legi-lative enactment and by operation of law, without the intervention of judicial seatonce, the slave property employed in the military or na val service of the confederate States,-That was the first blow that was s ruck against the Constitution, and in the consummation of this grand scheme which this party have surved out for them elves, TERMS OF SUBJECTIPTION. 1 09 In advance, for one copy, for six months, 2 55 If not paid within the first three months, 2 55 If not paid within the first three months, 5 50 If not paid within the var, 177 No subscription taken for less than six months, 177 No subscription taken for less than six months, 187 No subscription taken for less than six months, 198 If not paid within the var, 199 In advance for me copy one year. 199 In advance

COLUMBIA

article of war, by which the Army of the United States was converted into a great sieve through which this class of population was to be sifted, and as they pass through this refining process, they become

The next step taken was the passage of a confiscation bill by which all the property, estates, chattles, .t.eks, money, and effects, of every person sugared in the rebellion, not only in the military and nival service, but of every civil officer of the secended States, whether nationa', State, or municipal, is absolutely forfeited, and that, too, in violation of every known

and recognized principle of law. Tons, by these three acts, all the property and offects, including slaves, of all persons. used in any manner in connection with the rebellion, and of all persons engag d in, or giving aid and comfort to it, and the property, effects, and slaves of all eivil officers, whether national, State, or municipal, is confiscated, and all slaves that escape through the lines of our Army are made free. This disposes of the property and estates, and frees the slaves

of at least one half of the property and slave own is in the secoled States. Thus, s r, by the sweeping enactments of this Congress the entire estates of hundreds of thou-ands of persons are swept away without day in court ; without the finding of a jury and the judgment of a court thereon ; without any regard for any of those great maniments of right which are but the re-ult of the experience and gathered wis loss of ages, and grouped together by the founders of our Govern-ment, and firmly implanted in the Con-titution of the United States as a perpetu 1 covenant b tween the Government and the States, and all the people thereof, and to the observation of which we are bound by

the 6th of August, at the extra session of ation of legislative enactment, without the intervention or sentence of any judicial tribunal. And for the purpose of purchasing these slaves at a time when he public exigencies are great, and the burdens upon the people are so enormous, \$1,000,000, must be drawn from the pockets of the people of the country to pay for these slaves thus unconstitutionally wrested from their masters, and paid for by an unconstitutional and unauthorized assessment upon the people of the United States.

I protest here, and I will protest every. where, that the Congress of the Unit d States have no power to assess the people or to tax them to raise revenue for the purchase of the negroes any where, either for the purpose of setting them live or for the purpose of setting them to p ant Government farms to be worked by Government overseers and nursed by Government doctors and matrons. I prote-t against the power of this Congress to do

The power of taxation is a finited power in this Government, you can only tax for the purp ise of carrying out express grants of power delegated under the Constitution, and these which allow by nee essary implication from express grants Where is your power, then, to tax Ohio or any individual in it for the purpose of

the State of Kontucky, or Missouri, or Maryland, Delaware or Virginia ! Can |

itberties. And this, sir, is not all. We have up on outtables bills providing for the pur chase of the slaves in the States of Missouri, We t Virginia. Maryland and De'a ware. Where is the money to come from I protest here that the State of Ohio will not pay it. They will repud ate the bonds an I refuse to pay them. The goveram ut of that State will soon pass into the hands of those who will protect the rights of its chizens and defend its sover cigaty and honor. You cannot collecth stax. It is une on titutio oil and un authorized. I he prop'e are willing to pajust so far as they are under any legal of moral obligation to pay, but when you im-

Auy allegation that it was interlered with is untrue. This is true : there were threats thrown out by men upon the stump in the recent canvass in Delaware, speaking on the same side advocated by the gentleman from Ohio. They not only threat ened that they would attack the poils at the various voting places in Delawa e, but they advised their friends to come propared, armed and ready, to do so. That was before there was the slightest intimation that any troops would be brought into

the State, When that was known, the loyal men, knowing their rights and debermined to maintain them, implored the General Governmen to send to their protection at the voting places. There was not a single man, so far as I evo learn, who was prevented from voting at that election.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I only quoted the language of the Governor of Delaware. He complained in her recent message that soldiers of the United States Government were -ven postel atalmost every voting place, in the counties I have named, in that State. I believe him, sir; be-ides, I have been informed by honorable and r liable gentlemen from that State that many of its citiz us ware deter red from voting at the electron, in con-e slaves in the District of (olumbia, or in quence of these troops b-ing thurst into that State; that dismas and alarm spread throughout its borders, especially among you specify the power ! Is it the war the Democratic people, who had suff ret so many wrongs and indignities at the hands of this Administration Upon the people, but the very body and so al of their or their appreheus ons wore well found d or not, many of them preferred to saerclice

the right to vote that to incur the hazards which the exer is of that right might impose. There could have been no users sity for the introduction of United States arees to preserve order and protect the purity of elections where parties are so equally divided as they are but of State; but, Mr. Speaker, I will let the G iverua: of the State of Delaw re answer the gendeman. I read from his massage :

"I also refer to the unlaw ut a ci unore edented interference, on the part of the General Government, with our perceul and law-obiding citizons, in the constitutional and rightful ex reise of their elect-State of a large number of United States | pose burdens upon them beyond that, they troops, on the day immediately proceding its; they are totally and ab-olute y nu no less obligation than our outlis. Yet, they do pay these bonds, it will be, in my sir, the civit officer who has no connection opinion, a more voluntary assumption on with the r b illou, the julge who sits upon their pirt. At a time like this, when the the bench and administers justice and pre- burdens of the theverment are so great aery infantry, and evalary, recomposided by Major General Well of the United than a highway robber would have to do serves the public peace of the community to crush the industry of the country to the in which he lives, although he may have very earth, when we are taxed to the very States Army, and by him dsitri uted and the same these. The power of taxation stationed on the day of the election at all un for the Constitution is a limited power; last extremity upon every article of consumption and upon every article of pro-due ion, it is an atrocious wrong to impose effect we, and at some of the polls in N-w-powers delegated to the Government by the existence of a state of facts over which he can have no control, because he sits. You have no power in the Constitution, cither express or delegated, or arising by necessary implication, to authorize such a said, were appointed for that purpos for Government his no power at all, and all necessary implication, to authorize such a taxation It is a flogrant, wicked, wantou entirely onknown to the Constitution and exercise picatical. liw of the land. All of this persons Ohio sportion of this tax for the puruseless usurpation of power. This, sir, is a Government of limited claiming to be provost much ils. and as chose of the slaves in the States of Missour powers. We cannot do things here ac- such having command and control of the K ntucky, Maryland, West Varginia, cording to our discretion ; and unless you United States forces, were violant political Dataware, and the District of Coundia, can find the power somewhere writen down pastisins, and some of them, at least men at the Government prices \$3.00 per head, in the Constitution first to purchase these of a very low order, without re-pectability will be about ten million five hundred slaves, then to issue bonds in payment of or character, and utterly unit , in every thousand dollars. She may pay it and them and to assess a tax upon the people respect, to have control of any portion of she may not. to pay those bonds, you have no power to the United States forces for any purpose Our revolutionary history upon this of negroes. do what you propose to do, and if you whatever, and more especially at such a subjet of traation teaches us a very incannot derive the power from the Consti. time and on such an occasion. "To say that these thoops were sent to tution, your enactments are not on'y voidable, but they are absolutely null and seen the peace and preserves or i r is not wid. Such is the determination of all inflicient justification or excise for their or Outo. These a word to ay about that, our courts, and the officer who attempts increduction is our mid-t, for they had up I know in this land but one test of loyarty to execute such a law by distraint and sale right to be here for such a purpose. That and that test is divorton to the Coastitaof property would be held hable as a tress. laws of the State of Delaw re have ever trou and for the laws. If a man observeasser. I warn gentlemen that not only proved amply suffer at for the preserver his constantional coligations and dadividuals will sit in judgement upon these tion of the prace and the proceedior of our courges his dudes according to law, he is laws, but sovereign States will do so, and citizens against on aggression in the exer to a triatents and purposes a loyal man. take upon themselves any penalties which cise of their d cive fr n hise; and they and that man who disregards his con ti were no reasons to ap retend any beach tribual oblight a, whether President a mistake in judg ment may incor. mistake in judg mont may incar, were no reasons to apprecient any occars trained oblight in, whether President But it said that these slaves are not to of the peace of disturbances of any sort at Liegan, or Jahrson Davis, whether in he purchased without the con ent of the the late election more than might have the contribute congressor in the Congress States. What kind of consent is it? A been entertained at any previous ones, of the United States, is to all intents and consect which a freeman gives when he nor could any such a prehending or fears purposes a distoyal man. I owe no allethat franchise which beloags to freemen gent person. The citizens of Delaware takes Cabonet ministers. Thank God, I This bill, as now presented, proposes to in a free Government? Is that the kind of are a peaceful, orderly, and has abiling spirit and leiter are in flagrant violation in a free Government ? Is that the kind of are a peaceful, orderly, and law abiling owe no allegtance to any man upon carth. e-nsent that is to be given ? No, sir: it is people and the laws of the state are quite 1 am the equal and peer of every man in that kind of consent that is forced from sufficiently stringent for all the purposes legal contemptation. My alegiance is to him, as in the States of Delaware and of their protection, not only from usualts the law and the Constitution to which I Missouri in the recent elections, and as and other breaches of the peace, but for have pledged my faith and given my con-will be the case in Kentucky and Mary- ample potection in the extreme and full sent. I exuest consent that one jet or land when they come to elect their Legis. enjoyment of their elective translise. It title of that faits shall tall to the ground latures. The bayouet will be the instru- was not, therefore, only an infringement unobserved by me. This is the sentiment mentality by which their consent will be upon the rights of our citizens to thrust in o the loyal people of Onio, and of a obtained, as was the case in the State of their soldst, on the day of the election and unjointy of the p ople of that State. obtained, as was the case in the State of their solution of the Usited Scales and portion of the Usited Scales in to solution a few remarks and the other half in a little over two years. The other half in a little over two years is a consummated. It will end, as I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. But I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. But I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. But I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. Ever be consummated. It will end, as I have no idea that the scheme will be out in one year. Scheme will be out in one year. But I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. Scheme will be out in one year. But I have no idea that this scheme will be out in one year. Scheme will be o the Government is pledged to maiatain to be held, as I verily believe, to be abio- say that any recessity existed for their as Government were used for the purpose of lutely void and null. So it was in the troduction among as State of Delaware. In order to obtain 'It is hardly to be supported that the The gentle num from New York [Mr OLIN] the consent of that little State, Military Secretary of War intended that those took occusion to deny the truth alness of corporals and sergeants and lieutenants troops should be usde as they were, or that asserios. He characterized t as and captains, with squads of armed men that he sent them here for the purpose of unqualifiedly entrue. I make that issue to the number of three thousand, were interfering with the people in the peac - upon him, and I call upon him to submit sent to protect the purity of the bal ot - able and lawful ex reise of their elective the question between us to the determinaties of Kent and Sussex except two, and was imposed upon and decived by de-at some of the polls in Newerstle county, signing politicians, who, in their zoal in that galant little State. This, sir, is and prompted by their desire for a result of the size with the report of the size with the report of the size of the way that that consent is to be obtain- of the election favor ible to their intrests, will show the fact as he claims. It is the ed. It is to be obtained by military dom- made to him representations which had no first time that i have over heard that the subject. What will be the effect of this no other kind of Government will I ever ination and by military force. Mr. FISHER. The gentleman has the white race in cloven States of this Union, and making the colored the domi-uant race in those States. I propose that for the Government that they uant race in those States. I propose that they the colored the domi-uant race in those States. I propose that they the consistently from the uant race in those States. I propose faith of the Government that they of soldiers by the Federal Government at briefly to enter into an investigation of the line of the states is to be obtained, not by the recent election. Now, sir, I hapdifferent links in this grand and gilded that will consent to sell them. And not pen to be there, and know something about free and voluntary suffrages of the people. for the purpose of feeding and pamp-ring ated to a great extent by the most destuctive to the very life of the nation. Much hasbeen different links in this grand and glided chain which the Republicar pury has been forging for the last two years for the been forging for the last two years for the been forging for the last two years for the been interfered with, so far as I have The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper The first mes ure was an act passed or the owner's consent, simply by the oper the o

already obtained, and we have a bill upon made by law for the support of these peo-slavery in the non-sceeding States. I have claimed by the gentiemen from New York shows you how r. is disposed of in the and others that they were not a charge seconding States. The whole thing is conupon the Government; that they paid for summated on paper. This grand scheme their support by their labor. Why then is of ab dition, which has been the god of the this appropriation of \$50,000 made; and political idelatary of those men for a bushlet me ask, if it cost the Government that or of years, is to be cen-ummated in this sum for medicines and medical attendance, way. I do not speak of the declarations what will be the cost of the construction of men. In this day and generation words of barracks, the furnishing of clothing and have become the means of concealing rather substance for them? Why, sir, these prothan expressing ideas. I speak of the ple are even buried by Government under solumn acts and enactments of men, given takers. Mr. OLIN rose.

under the solemn sanction of their oaths to support the Constitution and their obligations to their centituents 1 speak of this, sir, as pointing more directly, more unustakably to the ends and objects which gentleaun have in view than do the declarations they may make here or elsewhere, I draw my conclusions from these arts, and my concusion s, that these gentle men are engaged in using the mili ary authority of the Government for the aboli tion of slavery in every State of the Union Sir, the great question with them is not how the Constitution can be maintained and the Union restored, but how can sav ery be abolished , and to accomplish this purpose to them the Constitution is no hgreat meals form in which is to be swal-lowed up not only the substance of the just on the eve of a general dection, whethe ing, the Union is nothing ; before the dinat d Mr. HARRISON. My colleague

remarked that Ohio would repudia e a tertain tax to which he alluded. I wish to inquire whether he desires to be under dood as saying that the loyal men of th State of Ohio will repudiate any tox which Jongress may decide uccessury, and which the judicial transis of the coastry mas adjudge to be author.zed by the Constru-

Mr. WIDTE, of Ohio We will abide ly the law ; and it is because this tax is avgal and un withouzed that I believe the maple of Oars will retase to pay it Th. lo ist ution with the loyal men of Oh is the high st law, and our guardmentive franchise, by the introduction into the person conflict with that for stitution, and wh ch are not authorized by it, are not the day of the late gen ral election an un trained, of us off el, and binding upon ting, as nearly as can be as crained, to makedy. The Greenment of the United about three thousand, or ising of artil- States has to more tight to take money

these gentiemen so devoutly wished for. To day, sir, we have made an appropria- and set them upon the five million white tion of \$50,000 for medicines and medi people of the seceded States. This is ebt ined. The consent of the State of cal attendance for this class of people for converting a war for the maintenance of Missouri, through its present Legislature, the ensuing year. This, however, is, if 1 the Constitution and the restoration of the am not mistaken, the first appropriation Union into a service war. And when you have armed these four ple. They have heretofore been main tained without appropriation. It was

DEMOCRAT.

and a hulf million men and sent them down to wage a war of extermination by the black up in the white race of those Sta es, backed by the powers and authority of the Government, what do you propose to do with them after they bave obtained the victory ?- because you do certainly expect to obtain a victory, and to subjugate the white race of those States. This is the programme : the white men of the eleven States are to bo subjugated, disarmed, and made slaves ; and the negroes, armed w th bayonet and sword, are to become their masters, sustained and paid and fed and supported by the patronage and power of Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, No. sir, I do the General Government Is this the not yield to the gentleman. Courtesy is consummation which you desire to attain! as exchangeable commodity, and I owe Why, sir, in the six States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisianna, Mississippi, He characterized my remarks the other and South Carolina, there are 2,198,680 iny as "fuss and fustian," and used other white popula ion and 2,156,221 black anguage not propper to be used here un population ; show ng au excess of only 42, less some provocation is offered. I have 459 whites over blacks; and the war has cen a quiet observer of the proceedings destroyed that difference in favor of the of the liou-e for nearly two years, and I whites already, so that he two races in have seen no man on the floor who has these States are now about equeal in numi-p ayel more "luss and lustian" than the bers. Do you propo e to establish the genterman from New York. I have seen negro as the dominant race in those in day alter day and hour alter hour States ! Do you propose to chain the bold waltzing up and down the sisles, upon and free spirit of the Anglo Saxon and ilmost every measure presented to the makes the negro his master ? Do you pro-House for its consideration, I take to my pose to arouse all the brutal and animal self none of that lecture which he the passions of this rude and uncultivated race ther day assumed to the House in referand set them upon the white race for its nee to the proprieties of legislation and uttimate extinction ? Do you mean to ingislators; when he said a great many spire him with the dream of liberty, and oution in here were wont to occupy the with the vain hope that he is to become me and at eation of the House in order the lord of the soil, and assort his dominto get themselves into the Globe 1 have ion over the fair fields of this beautiful and no ambiti n of that kind, and the remark highy favored region of our country ? Sir, does not apply to me, because I believe when the passions of a race like this are this is the second time I have claimed the once fairly aroused, they will brook no control, yield to no discipline, but overitention of this House since I have been member of it, now nearly two years. leaping every barrier and disregarding I seek no personal controversy with every restraint, the war will be converted any man, but I trust in God I shall never into an indiscriminate slaughter, involving heak from one when it is thrust upon decrepit old age, detenseless women, and ac. I am the representative of a proud innocent children in one comon ma-gaoro ; and intelligent constituency, and their fire and lagot will consume their dweilings, oride and sense of honor shall never betheir towns and cities, and nothing but or a asulted in my person while I have the blackened, charred and desolate waste of to for of a position upon the floor of this rum will remain in this fair portion of our House. And even if the contest shall be common couptry.

not one of words only, but, in the polite and classic language of the gentleman from God and man would rise up in revolt se one of pichlorks, I trust i shall not, as the gentleman is said to have done upon one occasion, shrink from it by makrace, and plant d themselves upon his estates, are they to succeed to his right ; are they to be represented upon this floor ? But the white race occupying those States vast as they are in extent, and suscepti ila as they are of m lita-y defense, cannot be subjugated. Five millions of our race and stock of people, upon their own soil, fighting for their hom s, their wives, and their children, never have been and never can be conquered or subjugated. The free spirit of the Anglo Saxon will meet every opposing eleme t which can be brought against them, as the firm and solid rock would meet and dash back the waves of the ocean lashed against it by the storms of heaven. Is this, I ask, the programme which you have laid down ? When these colored soldiers have fought your battles for you, when they have won victories, what are you going to do with them ! If they are ht to be the associates of your soldiers upon the stricken field of battle ; if their blood of loyal or disloyal masters, and upon en- is to be mingled what that of our own soldiers in the bonds of one common union upon the basile fields of the country, shed in devotion to a common cause, in God's name, when they send up their representatives here, will you deny them a scat upon this floor ? There is no half way ground in this matter. The question is one of interpretation which every gentleman on political and social equality with the negro the other side of the House, who has everywhere. If you make him the instrument by which your battles are fought the means by which victories are won, you ciotic the President of the United States must treat him as a victor is entitled to be with power to arm all the negroes in the treat d, with all dece t and becoming re-The gentleman from New York [Mr. upon the population of the secended States. Sedgewick] was right when he suid that arms once put into the hands of the ucgrocs against their masters, backed and the number of negroes to be sullisted is an supported by the F deral Government. limited, and their term of enlistment is for they never can be made a subjected race r crutting is at an end, and that a draft and the black races, and ultimately termiis impossible ; that the people would not nate in the extersionation of the black race submit to it. And I believe that such is from the land. That will be the end of the met ; under the present policy of the the whole thing. The arming of the negro Administration, recruiting, whether by is his absolute and total destruction. I deaft or volunteer enlistment, is at an end. am therefore opposed to it because I think What is the rusult, sir, in a little more it is or posed to the whole scope of the than two years, if these facts be true ! You theory upon which our Government was Now, sir I have some figures apon this ded, and maintained by white men; and foundation in truth.' is in the finite in the province of the second formation in truth is the second formation of the second formation of the second second

You must do us much for mer. My moth r at home muss hear the news the write to her to misrie.

"One after another these she loved who has buried, husband and son : 1 was the last. When may chanter called, she kissed me and sent me en.

"She has prayed at home like a waiting saist, With his foull fails whit with wor ther hourt will be broken when I am gone d small say her some, I know."

Just thin the order came to charge-For an instant hand touch d hand, Eye answered syst in a on they rashed, That brave, devoted hand.

Straight they went toward the crest of the hill, And the r.b. is with shot and shell Prowed rifts of death through their toiling ranks, And j cred them as they fell.

They turned with a horrible dying yell From the h lights they could not gain. And the few when death and doom had spaced Went slowly back again

But among the dead whom they left behind Was the boy with his curling hair. And the st-radark man who marched by his side. toinance of that freedom. Lay dead breide him there.

There is no one to write to the blue-eyed girl The words that her lover said : And the mother who waits for her boy at home Will but hear that he is dead,

And never can know the last fond thought That sought to soften her pain. Until she crosses the fliver of Death. And stands by his side again.

SPEECH 30 Hon, Chilton A. White. CF UHIO.

L.C.M.

Februar, 2, 1863.

The House having under consideration their freedom, the bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the Government-

Mr WHITE, of Ohio, said :

a brief space of time in the discussion of hostilities until every man in this country the question before the House. This, in becomes a freeman. Such are the delarmy opinion, is one of the most important ations coming from the other side of the measures of legislation that has been pre- House. The border states are to be insented here during the past two years, vaded by this unconstitutional policy .-eventful as they have been in the history The proposition is sent in here by the of the country and in the aunals of the President of the United Stries, cut and world. This is the climax of a grand dried, and we commanded, I suppose, by scheme of measures inaugurated for the the commander in Chief of the Army and purpose of subverting the supremacy of Navy of the United States to pass this

ment of this rebellion, but recognizing the existence of a de facto Government and he can have no control. because he sits there and al ministora ju ties a cor ling to the local laws and regulations that exist in the community in which he lives, he is to be deprived too of all his property The man who even holds a mancipal office in a town or civy, and dischar-

ges the functions committed to his care looking after the interests of the organized seciety in which he lives, is, in constqu n e of his connection with such an of fice, to have his property taken from him. The next step in the grand schemes. and which is the proper consummation of them all, is the proclamat on of th . Pres ident of the United States, issued on the 22d of Sep cuber, 1=6 !, follow d by that

issued Jan. 1, 1863, by which he declar s the slaves of the loyal as well as the disloyal peop'e to be free, and by which he pledges the strong arm of the military authority of the United Star s for the main-

Prodamations, sir, that do not become the Chief Magistrate of a great Republic ; proclama ions that are belit ing only dictator, that could not have been issued until after the Pre ident had put his foot upon the Constitution and a crown upon his head; not the crown of a monarch. but the crown of au absolute unque ified dictator; a preclamation whose whole of the Constitution and of every principly of law known and recognized among men in the worst ages of the world.

This, then, disposes of the whole shavery question so far as the eleven second States are concerned. The slave property of those States by these legislative enactments, and by these decrees, procla-On the enlistment of Negra Salliers ; de . mations, and bulls of your President is livered in the House of Representatives, absolutely disposed of by them. All slaves are free and the military power of

> But what further do we find ? All this is not enough. Slavery a ust be destroyed everywhere, as was enunciated by some

gentlemen upon the other side of the Mr. SPEAKER : I propose to occupy but House. There must be no suspension of

structive lesson; we would do well to head

But the gentleman talks about loyal men

g my extout of a back window

e gentieman none.

Batto return to my subject. This is all a digression, and the reporters may, if they please, put it in brackets. We have this whole programme now haid down to us upon paper, and the great question is how it is to be consummated. l'acre are now about a million white men in the land and naval service, and you now propose to arm and equip an indefiuite number of begroes, and these are the means by which you propose to cousumate your grand scheme of abolition throughout the United States. This bill proposed, as it was originally presented, to arm one hundred and filty regiments

Now it has been modified so as to make the number unlimited, and the only limitation as to the class of persons who are to be cult-ted is confined to persons of Alrican decent : they may be either free or slave, and enlisted in cither free or slave loyal or disloyal ? tates or they may be the slaves tering the service they are to become free. The bill as amended is more odious than it was when it was first pres inted, because the number was then limited to one hundred and fifty regements, while now it is unlimited as to nu ober, and slaves as well as free nich may be culisted. Such is the United States, free and slave, and set them speet.

The lays providing for the enlistment of white men limit the number, and the pe road of collisiment to three years ; while five years. The term of culistment of one again,