

# THE STAR AND BANNER.

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1854.

NUMBER 10.

## A STEWARD WANTED at Pennsylvania College.

THE present Steward of Pennsylvania College being about to leave, applications will be received by the undersigned from persons desiring the situation. Information in regard thereto can be had of either of the undersigned.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April, or sooner if desired.

MORIS MCGLEAN,  
S. FAHNESTOCK,  
H. S. HUBER,  
Committee of Board of Trustees,  
Gettysburg, March 2, 1854—1f

## HAY WANTED.

PERSONS having Hay to sell will do well by calling on the subscriber in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing. The highest Market price will be paid at all times. As he intends having the Hay after being packed, hauled either to Hanover or Baltimore, the preference to haul will be given to those from whom he may purchase.

SOLOMON POWERS,  
Dec. 24, 1852.—1f

## CALEDONIA COLD SPRINGS, (LATE SWEENEY'S), Adams County, Pa.

THESE Springs, situated on the South Mountain, a short distance from the pike leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, Pa., will be opened for visitors on the 15th of June next. Large and commodious buildings, including extensive Bath Houses for hot and cold plunges, have been erected. The grounds have been much improved, and every effort made to render these Springs a popular place of resort. An efficient and obliging Manager will have the general superintendence, while the best servants the country affords have been engaged. The table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the market, and nothing left undone to render this old favorite resort worthy the patronage of the public. Persons leaving Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in the morning trains will arrive at Chambersburg in time to take the Coaches for tea. For further particulars address

J. C. RICHARDS,  
Chambersburg, Pa.  
May 24, 1854.—2m

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of JOSEPH J. SMITH, Administrator of the Estate of CHRISTIAN LAWRENCE, dec'd, and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at his office in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which all persons interested are hereby notified.

D. A. BUEHLER, Auditor.  
June 9, 1854.—1d

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Pennsylvania Mutual Fire, Theft detecting and Insurance Company, York, Pa., wanted for Adams county. For particulars address, D. Strickler, York, Pa.

DAVID STRICKLER, Sec'y.  
June 23, 1854.—31\*

Breinig, Fronsfield & Co's. VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER, AND CATTLE LINIMENT, SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by S. H. BUEHLER, agent for Adams county.  
Dec. 30th, 1853.

LOW FOR BARAINS! MARCUS SAMSON now opening a splendid assortment of every kind of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which can't be beat for style or cheapness. Call and see them.  
May 14, 1854.

SAVE YOUR MONEY! ESSENCE OF COFFEE. H. BUEHLER keeps constantly on hand for sale, the Genuine ESSENCE OF COFFEE, of best quality. The use of this article in families will be found a very great saving in the course of the year. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Drug & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.  
Ms. 20, 1853.

SPOTTING! SPOTTING! GEORGE and Henry Wampler will Make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their Houses, Barns, &c. spouted, would do well to give them a call.  
April 15—1853.

Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, A Splendid assortment of superior quality to be had cheap at GRAMMER'S NEW STORE.

BONNETS & PARASOLS. I have now on hand a large assortment of Bonnets & Parasols, latest styles, which I have just received, and will sell cheaper than can be had of any establishment in town, call and see.  
A. ARNOLD.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, and Fans, new styles and cheap, at S. H. BUEHLER'S.

## The way to be Brave.

Speak kindly to that poor old man, Pick up his fallen cane, And place it gently in his hand, That he may walk again. His bundle, too, replace with care Beneath his trembling arm; Brave all the taunts that you may hear, To give his life a charm.

A braver deed than scorners boast Will be your triumph then, A braver deed than angels tell Of some distinguished men. Yes; leave the thoughtless sneering crowd, Dare to be good and kind, Then let them laugh, as 'tough they may— Pick up but new men.

Pass on, but think once more of him The wreck that you have seen, How once a happy boy like you He sported on the green; A cloudless sky above his head, The future bright and fair, And friends all watching o'er his couch, To breathe affection's prayer. But, ah! the change! He wanders now Forsaken, lone and sad— Thrice blessed is the task of those Who strive to make him glad. Speak kindly to that poor old man, Pick up his fallen cane, And make him smile again.

## AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Greenfield Republic relates the following interesting instance of maternal affection in animals:

"A few days since, Mr. Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered on a tree what he supposed to be a crow's nest. But on examination, he found, instead of unfledged corn-pullers, a litter of flying squirrels. Not a little pleased with his booty, he thought it an opportunity to secure an acceptable present for his children. Having descended from the tree, he stood at the foot, contemplating his prize, when the old one made her appearance. A mother's tenderness, when her offspring are in danger, knows no limits. She jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young ones, and endeavored to take it away. For a moment Mr. R. resisted her claim; yet only for a moment. Sympathy for a parent's agony made an appeal, and was successful; his better feeling triumphed, and the dam gathering into her furry folds a little one, sought a new home for her family. After a short time she returned and then again until she had taken them all away."

## FASHIONABLE PANTALOONS.—The N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis says:

"We saw, yesterday, in Broadway, a young gent complacently promening the fashionable side, and proud in the possession of the first pair of trousers of a new pattern. The ground tint was grey; from the boot arose a design, representing the heights of Gibraltar, the waistcoat just covering the upper folds of the British flag, waving from the summit of a lofty tower. The left boot served as a base for Mount Vesuvius, in a state of eruption, torrents of lava rolled down the face of the mountain, inundating the region of the knees. The gentleman was rewarded for this exhibition by the curious attention of a crowd of street boys, who followed in the rear of the moving panorama."

A clergyman happening to pass a boy weeping bitterly he halted and asked him:

"What is the matter my little fellow?"

"The boy replied: 'Before we could hardly get enough to eat, of anything, and now what shall we do? for now there has another one come.'

"Hush thy mourning and wipe off those tears," said the clergyman, "and remember that He never sends mouths without the send victuals to put into them."

"I know that," said the boy, "but then he sends all the mouths to our house, and the victuals to your house."

"Where is your house?" asked a traveler in the depths of one old "solonm wilderness" of the great west.

"House?—I ain't got no house."

"Well, where do you live?"

"I live in the woods—sleep on the Great Government Purchase—eat raw bear and wild turkey—and drink out of the Mississippi," and he added: "If I gettin' too thick with folks about here—You're the second man I've seen within the past month, and I hear there's a hull family come in about fifty miles down the river. I'm goin' to put out into the woods again!"

"Tom, why did you not marry Miss G—?"

"Oh! I s'pos I had a sort of hesitancy in her speech and so I let her."

"A hesitancy in her speech, I never heard of that before—are you not mistaken?"

"No, not at all; for when I asked her if she would have me, she hesitated to say yes, and she hesitated so long, that I cut for another girl."

A domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master, one morning a pair of boots.

"How comes it, you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?"

"I really don't know, sir—but what bothers me the most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

"Which, my lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"

"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think."

"And why so?"

"Because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

"How do you like my room?" asked a millionaire, showing off his dining room to Sydney Smith.

"I like it," replied the satirist, "indefinitely better than yourself."

A fellow was lately apprehended on a charge of stealing a pig.

"What are you?" said the magistrate.

"The prisoner answered—'Why please your worship, a pig fancier.'"

"There's a brandy smash," as the wag said when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

## A Hard Case.

The institution of Slavery is called a "domestic" one, with which no one has any concern but those who are connected with it. It is, notwithstanding, an institution which throws a baneful shadow into every free State community, and involves every American citizen in some share of its guilt and odiousness. We have before us the history of a case in which a citizen of Pennsylvania is threatened with a judicial confiscation of his homestead and all he possesses in the world, for the humane and christian act of giving shelter to a family of fugitive slaves.

A little more than five years ago a family of thirteen slaves, escaping from Maryland to the North, took refuge in the barn of Daniel Kauffman, of Cumberland county, Pa. Mr. Kauffman gave them food and shelter, and afterwards, as is alleged, put them in his wagon and aided them on their way. These facts becoming known to the party who were in pursuit, the chase was given over, and the resolution taken to arrest—not the slaves, for these were now beyond reach, but those who were alleged to have aided in their escape. Accordingly, Daniel Kauffman was arrested and prosecuted in a suit at common law, and Stephen F. Weakly and Philip Brechbill, his friends, were summoned as witnesses. The case was tried before Judge Hopburn, of Carlisle. Mr. Kauffman and Mr. Brechbill refused to testify, on the ground that their testimony might criminate themselves. For this refusal, they were thrown into prison.

At the same time, by the advice of counsel and assurance of the Judge that their testimony should not be used against them, they, and having in fact, no alternative, except to remain in jail, they gave their evidence, and Mr. Kauffman was convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000. From this, with Mr. Weakly's co-operation, he took up an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and the decision was reversed. Judge Coulter delivered the opinion of the bench, and in the course of his remarks used the following language:

"The true question in this aspect of the case ought to be and is, whether in the State of Pennsylvania a citizen who gives a cup of water and a morsel of bread to a fugitive slave, and who, in the course of his journey, permits them to rest a few hours in his barn; or who gives them a lift in his wagon; even if it should turn out that they are fugitives from slavery to freedom, does by that office of mercy and compassion break the law and make himself liable for their price in the market where men, women and children are bought and sold?"

Soon after this, a new suit was commenced, in which the names of Messrs. Weakly and Brechbill were included with that of Kauffman, and the case brought before Judge Grieg, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia, for trial. The final result was that Mr. Brechbill and Mr. Weakly were acquitted, and Mr. Kauffman found guilty, and sentenced to pay \$2,800. With this, however, the slaveholders were not satisfied. They wanted a larger sum, and a more responsible man. A verdict was rendered in their object, and in another trial before Judge Grieg they counted on obtaining it. They made an application for a new trial, which was granted; but the whole matter was then settled by Mr. Weakly's coming forward and paying off the entire amount of the judgment against Mr. Kauffman, with the interest and costs.

The amount Mr. Weakly had to pay—Mr. Kauffman having nothing wherewith to help him—was \$4,191, to which \$800 has to be added for counsel fees. He has received contributions in Philadelphia to the amount of \$1,000, leaving \$3,191 to be met by himself. In a letter on the subject he says:

"The money I have borrowed, in every conceivable way, and how I am to do what I don't care how I shall do it, with any prospect of getting out of debt; the interest being about as much as I can reach, and at the same time eke out a living, and yet I am totally averse to selling it if I can avoid it. This is the old home, steady, and I hardly need tell you that there is no spot upon it but what is dear, very dear to me."

If this is not a hard case, it is a position to conceive of one. Here is a citizen of Pennsylvania, guilty of no crime, whose only offense is that he obeyed the laws of God and humanity, judicially robbed of all he possesses at the command of a privileged interest which has no existence among us. Slavery not only demands that we shall not interfere with it, in its peculiar localities, but claims also, and secures, the privilege of entering among us, stripping a man of his homestead, and that he holds dear if he dares to exercise the high privileges and duties of manhood! With such facts staring us in the face how idle it is to ask "what have we to do with Slavery?" And, with an experience such as that of poor Weakly's, it is not to be wondered at that many men at the North are stopping to inquire into the real value of a Union in whose name and by whose authority such outrages are committed.

The following question was decided a week ago last October, which is the oldest burying place in the country. We attach the answer: The Elderly man's own.

## Emperor Nicholas.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, late Vice President of the United States, and Minister to Russia, thus sketches the Czar:

"No admitted merit—no length of service—no elevation of rank can avert the blow with which he is ever ready to strike the culpable or disloyal. To maintain the discipline of his troops, he is in the habit of suddenly visiting their stations, without warning—when, wo to the officer or private there detected in fault! He has been known on the instant of discovering remissness or inattention, to tear off, with his own hands, the epaulettes and decorative badges of a veteran and officer. There reveals in his temper what may be called a dash of romance, which, set off by a form of great elegance and muscular strength, gives to his actions grace, vivacity and interest. When representing the imperial chief, his details of grandeur and magnificence may be truly and orientally gorgeous—his audiences, banquets and festivals as imposing and dramatic as those in the Arabian Nights—yet often from them he breaks abruptly away—travels through his kingdom unknown and unobserved; gaining, perhaps, admission to the palace of some neighboring sovereign, under a fictitious name; or as a mediator by the way-side, claims the charity of his Empress—or, it may be, as an awkward captain of a steamer, affects to run down some lumbering captain of a small craft on the Baltic—and, while supposed to be thus roaming over the Empire, alarms his ministers by suddenly presenting himself among them. A few years ago an American frigate—also celebrated for the length of her proportions, the solidity of her form, and quickness of sailing—entered the harbor of Cronstadt. Her arrival was at once communicated to Nicholas, and, before her anchor was fairly down, one of his richly ornamented steamers, was observed approaching across the wide bay. The steamer stopped at about one hundred yards distance from the frigate, and a dazzling group of officers were seen to enter a barge, the course of which was immediately directed towards the ship. Acting as coxswain to this barge, and seeing himself at the stern, appeared a conspicuous figure, with a small white cap, encircled by a red band, and attired in a single-breasted dark green frock-coat, the stars corresponding with the individual's subordinate capacity; and presenting a singular contrast to the epaulettes and other finery of those under whose orders he seemed to be stationed. Always prepared to receive such visitors, our naval commander met them at the gangway, and gave them a cordial welcome. Among them was the vice-chancellor of the empire, the minister of marine, and a number of admirals and general officers, who went aft in the cabin of the commodore, whilst their coxswain, as if conscious that he must look out for himself, walked forward and mingled carelessly with the common sailors. As he examined the battery and then some questions, the battery was trained to disperse the air and tone of steel and patin, instinctively touched their bayonets, and, winking knowingly at each other, whispered their conviction that it was the old fellow himself! This suspicion circulated with rapidity throughout the frigate, but no one deemed it decorous, by the slightest word or look, to intimate its existence to him who, though himself, as he wished to be, absolutely unrecognized. After inspecting this proud specimen of our naval architecture and armament, the splendid cavalcade re-entered their barge. And now arrived the moment when he should give the ordinary salute of twenty-one guns, or twice that number, constituting an imperial salute. The suspected coxswain was then observed, alone, and leaning on the wheel of the steamer, as the man-of-war's heavy cannon, thundered from her ports. He remained silent and stationary until at the sound of the twenty-second gun, he started with surprise, gathered his officers around him, and after he had explained to them that the 'cute Yankee' had seen through his disguise, he issued his orders for the resumption of his true character, signals were immediately noticed to be exchanged with the surrounding forces, and ten or twelve Russian ships in the harbor. The star-spangled banner was then hoisted at the mast-head of the steamer, gracefully playing across the bows of the American ship, while every other armed vessel commenced firing congratulatory salutes. When these ceased, the flag of the Union slowly descended, and Nicholas proclaimed his real presence by hoisting in its stead, the standard of his house—the dark double-headed eagle, on a yellow ground—whose appearance, as if by magic, awoke the cannon both on the shore and the bay, producing the deafening roar of two thousand guns. The self-confidence which leads to these eccentric movements characterizes the deportment of the sovereign everywhere and at all times. Our fancies are apt to imagine him always moving about in state, and hedging himself around with guards and attendants, with all the show and pomp of the appurtenances of tyranny. Such is not the case. Why, the elected citizen, the Emperor of France, with powers expressly defined and restricted, feels safe only within his palace walls, of surrounded by his soldiers, whilst Nicholas, the unrestricted and irresponsible despot, maintains, in all his intercourse with his people, the freedom and carelessness of unimportant privacy. He is seen at all hours, in a small, single-horse sleigh, in an open carriage, on horseback or on foot, unaccompanied and undistinguished except by those familiar with his general personal appearance or physiognomy. Strangers often, unaware of his presence, pass him without respect."

## Omer Pasha.

The following sketch of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, was written by a German officer from personal knowledge and observation:

When you first get sight of Omer Pasha, having been told that he is only 47 years of age, you marvel at his appearance—the 47 Summers which have rolled over him must have been accompanied by severe Winters, whose snows are still unshaken on his beard. Time it is true has not thinned the flowing hair, of which he has a goodly crop; but it is becoming gradually gray; his beard is already of a snowy whiteness. Nature played the same prank with that less illustrious hero, Charles Philip, who asked Lord Brougham why his hair retained its blackness, whilst his whiskers had become gray—Brougham told him that his jaws were always at work while his head was ever idle.

The same cause cannot be assigned in this instance, however, for Omer is no great eater of beef like Sir Toby Belch, but his head is always at work. His features give strong evidence of his slave origin, and his brow is deeply furrowed by the traces of the fierce conflict of stormy contending passions. The expression of his countenance is not exactly martial, but it reveals the energy, the indomitable unbendingness, as the Germans say, of the will which lies hidden in grim repose, under that pale and broad, yet not very high forehead. His physiognomy, however, receives its expression from the eyes, and the thick bushy eyebrows which over-reached them. When the Muschir becomes excited, you can plainly discern the latent fire within glaring through his countenance. Although none can call him exactly handsome, there is something striking about the man. He has a frank and manly carriage; but looks prudent, watchful, and when laid into anger, his aspect becomes terrible. His stature is rather below the ordinary height which nature has assigned to us bipeds, however he is still set and well built. He has a still soldier-like bearing, somewhat haughty, and, acquired, with long habits of command, the dangerous knowledge that he is monarch of all he surveys, and that none but himself can be his parallel.

His activity is astonishing. You know that on one occasion in the depth of Summer, he rode from the mountains of Montenegro to Chaulm in nine days, notwithstanding on his way the whole neighborhood of Sofia; his constitution is so hardened by exposure, that there is no wearing him out. He is seldom, or ever, ill; cold water is his panacea for everything, and no hydrophobic ever used it so successfully. Several pails of cold water are thrown over him when he rises in the morning, before he commences the important operations of the day. To see him in his ordinary dress, you should see him vault into his saddle; then all the horrors stated confessed before you.

Omer Pasha is a man of an ordinary intelligence. He possesses strong powers of reasoning and argumentation, and brings forward his proof step by step, till he has firmly established the grounds of his argument. From the warmth with which he does this, you would suppose it to have been the inspiration of the moment—but it is the result of careful study and preparation.

With respect to his acquisitions, his superiority over every other Turkish commander in chief is unquestionable, but when measured by the European standard, they are not remarkable. His friends admit that he has no pretension to any solid knowledge, beyond that of military matters, which with him is extensive. In another respect he is a striking exception to the Turkish commanders—he is remarkably disinterested. His pay is enormous. He receives about \$1,500 sterling per month, but he spends every penny, and is always slightly in debt.

His generosity is unbounded; his hand ever open as day to melting charity—and what still more redounds to his praise, throughout the territory to which his jurisdiction extends the Pashas are not permitted to indulge in their wonted extortions. His manner of life is simple, but he can scarcely be called abstemious; he likes a good glass of wine, and indulges more freely in the juice of the grape than respects a rigid Mohammedan; but in this respect he resembles his colleagues, for there are few officers, whether in the civil or military service of Turkey, who abstain from the use of wine. Many a Pasha may be found, at noon, with something more than "just a drapple in his 'il," but Omer Pasha never allows himself to be thus caught.

## MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OPPOSED TO THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Washington, June 21, 1854.

At a meeting of the members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice, in the City of Washington, on the 20th day of June, instant, the Hon. Solomon F. Poor of Vermont was elected Chairman, and the Hon. DANIEL MACE of Indiana and the Hon. DEWEY B. FOSTON of New York were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported an Address to the People of the United States, which having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

The eighth section of the Act for the Admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise Law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which, in 1820, quelled a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you, expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal.

It excites a duty upon which we have steadfastly, though inefficiently, opposed this alarming and dangerous act.

You need not be told that the Slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slaveholding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation.

African Slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American Colonies, even before the Revolution; and those Colonies which are now slaveholding States, were equally earnest in such restraints with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of Slavery, were voted by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolution. When the war was ended there was an imperious necessity for the institution of some government in the then unoccupied Territories of the United States. In 1787 the Continental Congress adopted the ordinance for the government of the territory lying north-west of the Ohio, by which it was declared that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime. The great and flourishing States since organized within that territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution.

The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American Slavery, which it was believed would be dried up, when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing its prohibition until 1808. The foreign slave trade was prohibited—thus the source of Slavery was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the States had already taken and were carrying forward a system of gradual emancipation. In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, and the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New-Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the Slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region immediately surrounding New-Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating Slavery, and the free States acquiesced.—Eight years afterward the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission under the name of the State of Missouri with a constitution tolerating Slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of Slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A compromise was struck, and which we are assured by contemporary history seriously imperiled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled the controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding Constitution, while the Slaveholding States on their part yielded the exclusion of Slavery in all the residue of the territory which by north of 36° 30', constituting the present territory of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted the compromise as a triumph, and the free States have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisiana, which lay south of 36° 30', in compliance with implication which was contained in this compromise was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State and the free States acquiesced. In 1819 Florida, a slaveholding Province of Spain, was acquired. This Province was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845 Texas, an independent and slaveholding State, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, although they regarded the annexation, with the probable increase of the slave States, with very great disfavor; nevertheless acquiesced, and new territories were acquired by

## THE TREATY OF PEACE WHICH CLOSED THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The people of California formed a constitution inhibiting Slavery and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of those whom Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten million dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New-Mexico, that New-Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of Slavery, and that they should be afterward admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming constitutions, should be determining; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished without affecting the existence of Slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the re-capture of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutional validity, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Republican as this compromise was to the people of the States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained by the means of solemn assurances, made on behalf of the slaveholding States, that the Compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment. It was granted by the House of Representatives on the following terms:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises and sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included, and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of Slavery as unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention, met at Baltimore, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party generally, forthwith resolved to attempt to repeal the Slavery question out of its platform, and the attempt was made. Soon afterward another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party said: "We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or howsoever made." The present Administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President recurring to the same subject renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, in the following language:

"But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiments which there existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made, by the same Committee on Territories, which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy they either by affirming or repudiating the Missouri Compromise, or by declaring the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, or by recommending a departure from the course pursued, upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the Administration itself and by means of its representatives on Congress. In the House of Representatives that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it was due to justice and candor that fresh ground should not be opened, but that the issue should be decided in either house without the vote of the representatives from the free States. The minority resisted the attempt to repeal this discussion upon this grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. Some attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "factionists," yet we fearlessly declare that throughout the contest they resorted solely to the powers secured to them by the law and the rules of the House, and the passage of the measure through the House was effected through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional procedure. The deed is done. It is done with a gain. New territories were acquired by

## THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Attorney General Cushing has given a long opinion, in which he shows whenever it becomes necessary for the United States marshal to call citizens to his assistance to insure the enforcement of the fugitive slave law they become themselves officers of the United States, and as such entitled to be liberally compensated for their services by the government, and not at the cost of the claimant of the fugitive. This decision arms the marshal with power which enables him to call around him a body of law-abiding men, capable of successfully resisting the utmost efforts of mobs to thwart him in the execution of his duty.

A youngster, on coming home from his first term at a boarding school, being asked what he had been fed on, replied "multiplication, tables hashed, and stewed subtraction."

## What a common thing it is for men to look at the affairs of others and own only their own.

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