BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

VOL. 8 .-- NO. 39.

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Indiana, Pa Professional business promptly attended to. O. CROUCH, Physician, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a.

J. CRANS. Attorney at Law and Real Estate
Agent. Clearfield, Pa. Office adjoining his
asidence, on Second street. May 16. residence, on Second street. W. M. M'CULLOUGH, Attemey at Law, Clear-field, Pa. Office, with L. J. Crans, Esq., on Second Street. July 3, 1861.

TILLIAM A. WALLACE; Attorney at Law. William A. Wallace, adjoining his resi-

Sept. 1.

dence on Second street.

OBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law. Clear-R field, Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's Jewelry store. May 26. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and

dealer in Watches, Jewelry. &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law. Clear-H BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Lour doo s field, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doo s west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

KRATZER Merchant, and dealer in Boards and Shingles, Grain and Produce Front St. above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. [j12 J. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law, Curwens-

A ville, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office opposite the New Methodist Church. Jan. 15, 1862. WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield. Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Mer-

chandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Nov. 10. family articles generally. DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Morris and adjoining townships. Residence with J. D. Denning in Kylertown, Clearfield county. May 11, 1859.

J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law. Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick addition, adjoining the residence of James B. Graham. Nov. 10.

TOHN GUELICH. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins. on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. Apr10, 59.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do-mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room, on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. Apr 27.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clear field and adjoining counties. August 6, 1856.

DR. M. WOODS, tenders his professional servi-ces to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite the office of L. J. Crans, Esq. Office, the same that was recent ly occupied by Hon. G. R. Barrett, where he can be found unless absent on professional business.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, over the Clearfield co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

BUSH & M'CULLOUGH'S COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!-A prime artiele of ground alum salt. put up in patent November 27. R. MOSSOP.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE, -extending to the mouth of the Moshannon. An eligable property; on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. BUCHER SWOOPE.

Dec19-tf. Attorney at Law, Clearfield, P DROPOSALS, ... Proposals for the building of

a Privey at the new Court House in the bor-ough of Clearfield, will be received at the commissioners' office, until the 27th day of May next. Plans and specifications can be seen at the commissioners' office. By order of the board of Com-missioners. WM S. BRADLEY, Clerk.

BRIDGE STOCK FOR SALE .-- The Com-missioners of Clearfield county, will offer at Public Sale, at the court house, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., one hundred and thirty (130) shares of stock in the bridge of the board, WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh sup

ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, a greatoure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and

NOTICE-Daniel Faust of Curwensville has charge of my business in my absence. He is authorized to receive and receipt for money due me and is the only person authorized to do so. Persons having business with me will please call

MORRISDALE HOUSE.... The undersigned having taken the Morrisdale House, situate in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. No pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Charges moderate.

DLASTERING .- The subscriber having located himself in the Borough of Clearfield, would inform the publicthat he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental of any description, in a workmanlike style. Also whitewashing and repairing done in a neat man whitewashing and the terms.

EDWIN COOPER

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantl on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds, Tobacco. Segars, Snuff, &c.; all of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD.

## VULCANITE BASE FOR

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Attention is especially called to this article, as rest. I returned to my home after the adfor this, and in those cases where it is applicable,
it will in a great measure become a substitute for
gold aliver or plating. Its chief advantages are,
the shapes, lightness and perfect advantages are,
cheapness, lightness and perfect advantages are,
south to the proposed to the parts of
the matter of slavery could be kept out of
jury to either public or private relations which
jury

Confiscation of Rebel Property

The Real Interests of the Border States and the Free States Identical.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN PATTON.

OF PENNSYLVANIA, In the House of Representatives, April 23, 1862, on the bfill (H. R. No. 106) to facilitate the

suppression of the rebellion and to

prevent its return. MR. SPEAKER, during the months past in which I have sat in this Hall, I have never claimed the attention of the House. The measures that have come up for our consideration have, for the most part, been of the nature that the duty of every loyal Representative has been so clear and unmistakable that debate, further than necessary to the perfec-

tion of details, has seemed to me impertment and factious, and to have only the effect to confuse and embarrass or delay proper action. The time has called for deeds, not words; and, fortunately for the country, there has been that unanimity of patriotic spirit in this House, that all attempts to paralize by delay and to divide by the introduction of false issues have

been promptly put aside. I should not have departed from my habit of silence now, but for the belief that my constituents, in common with all loyal men of whatever section, have a deep interest in the passage of some measure for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and I should feel myself neglectful of my duty did I allow the occasion to pass without urging the considera-

tions which will determine my own action.

I desire to address myself to the Representatives of the "border States" more especially. It is not my purpose to stand here and denounce any of the loyal citizens of the slaveholding States because they may differ from me on questions of policy or expediency, nor do I entertain an unkind feeling against a single one of them. I can truly say that I have none of the prejudices common to partisans. Politics has not been my profession; nor, except so far as necessary to enable me to vote understandingly, and to discharge my duties to my constituents, have I made it my study. Since I have been a member of this House it has been my privilege to form many agreeable loval cittzens, and, I believe, as willing to claim from loyal Representatives on the vinced is necessary to save our common country as those from the North. If there are differences between us I believe they are the results, on both sides, of honest convictions; and I desire to address myself only to their reason and their patriotism, disclaiming, on my own part, all partialities and prejudices, and asking an equally kind and caudid consid-

eration of what I may have to say. What is it, I ask, that has so terribly distracted and disorganized our country, that has put in motion a million of bayonets, caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars? Certainly no differences of language, religion, or ancestry; nor can it be the clashing of the true interests of various sections. The champions of both sides agree that it is the result of the natural conflict between slave labor and free. And where rests the responsibility for the culmination of this conflict in open war?

I apprehend that, after the events of the past year, there can be but one answer to this question, whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the original merits of the controversy. For, while the people of the North have believed slavery to be wrong, morally, religiously, and politically, and calculated to retard the proper development of the industrial interests of the States where it existed, if not contrary to the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, they have not by a single act of legislation interfered with the just or assumed rights of those States. As Mr. Benton once said, "they (the slave States) never asked for anything that they did not receive;" and up to this very day there has not been the shadow of a law passed by Congress restricting any rights of slaveholders in the States. We have said, "you may have and enjoy your system of labor, and we will have and enjoy ours." But the slaveholding States were not content with this, or anything short of the employment of the whole power of the Government in the extension and perpetuation of their system. Because, for the first time in almost half a century, we have placed a man at the head of the nation who is only not partial to slavery, the slaveholding leaders have combined against the proper authority of the Government, and are now attempting to institute a government "the corner stone of which," according to their own declaration, "shall be the institution of human bondage."

Sir, from the very beginning of the agitation, now half a centuary old, we sought to comprimise. To the successive and ever-rising demands of the slave power we opposed only compliance after compliance, oftentimes accompanied, I rejoice to say, with protest, but always ending in submission, until there was nothing but the very vital principle of our free society that we had not yielded, my intention to review the history of the period referred to. We are all familiar with its leading events. I desire only to introduce a single reminiscence, with a view to illustrate the good faith in which I know the pecple of the North acted throughout, and their desire for an amicable settlement of the mat-The same year the Democracy held their national convention, and passed similar resolutions. The country then rested in the belief that these pledges were made in good faith, and that the vexed question had been put to rest. I returned to my home after the ad- tution of slavery full compensation for all in-

of peace it was acquiesced in, and allowed to | heavy burdens, to relieve them from a loss | have full force in our strongest anti-slavery communities, and no law of Congress was ever more faithfully executed in either section of

the winter of 1858, the North was protoundly silent on this and all other subjects calculated to irritate our neighbors in the slaveholding States; and so earnestly was the compromise of 1850 sustained, that the radical anti-slavery element was held in check by the overpowering influence of the "finality" sentiment. I am proud to say that the pledge made by the Whig party to discountenance all agitation of the slavery question was kept in good faith. We are all familiar with the manner in which. in 1853-54, the question was reopened by a portion of the Democratic party, and the whole country kindled to a blaze of excitement. The exciting scenes through which we have passed since the repeal of the Missouri compromise need not be recited. The southern mind was poisoned against the people of the North, through misrepresentations of their purposes and desires; while the Whig party of the South was crushed out, and the slaveholding States were left exclusively in the control of Davis, Toombs, and Floyd, their

confederates and co-conspirators. I have thus, Mr. Speaker, alluded briefly to events with which we are all familiar, because I apprehend that the subject to which they relate will have a most important influence on the fate of this measure of confiscation in this House. For, while I do not doubt that many members will oppose it conscientiously, I as fully believe that most of the opposition it will meet will have its source in considerations connected more or less intimately with the institution of slavery. In the brief survey which I have taken of the past relations of the free States to the institution of slavery, it has been my purpose to call to the recollection of members from the border States the fact that all political action of the North has been uniformly friendly to the South-for of the opinions and acts of an inconsiderable minority, who never were able to affect legislation seriously, we are not bound to take account-and considerate of her every right; and I firmly believe it would have so continued so long as the South should have seen fit to avail herself | Are those seats which were vacated on the acquaintances among the members from the of the protection of the Constitution. Thereborder States, and I have found them true and fore it is that I hold slavery has no right to make any sacrifice that they are clearly con- of this House any degree of immunity from the retribution it has so rashly invoked upon itself by its crimes against the Constitution.

I rejoice that there are men here from the border slave States whom treason could neith. or seduce nor intimidate from their allegiance. I honor them for their fidelity, and I appeal to their candor and patriotism for that measure of co-operation with us of the free States which shall be needful for the salvation and restoration of the Republic. From the bare fact of their presence in this Hall we have a right to expect it. And what should hinder the men of the border States from joining with us in the fraternal consideration of whatever questions may grow out of the necessities and exigencies involved in the suppression of this most unboly rebellion? Have we not shown a disposition to respect your every right? What enmpromise was ever broken by the people of the North ? Of what violation of the Constitution do you accuse us? Even during the last year, while slavery has stood confessed the one cause of seemingly impending national ruin, through all the dark hours in which existence itself hung trembling in the balance, and while the border States were more than doubtful in their loyalty, the people of the North stood unwavering to their constitutional obligations-obligations trampled under foot with every circumstance of insult and contumely by those claiming their shelter and protection.

In this House and by the executive head of the nation the same jealous regard for constitutional obligations has been preserved; regard not merely for obligations due to those who continued unquestionably loyal, but to those who wavered between loyalty and rebellion, and even to those who have gone over to rebellion and are desperately striving to destroy the Constitution. While I do not hesitate to say that I believe this tenderness has for holding the men who have instigated the been carried further than the supreme law of act to strict accountability. So far as those national as of individual life, self-preservation, actively and voluntarily engaged in promotwarranted, I am proud to recognize that in- ing the rebellion are concerned, I hold that grain loyalty to the constitutional forms which could have been developed only under a free constitutional Government, and which is itself the highest vindication of such a form of

But, sir, we have gone further in our respect to the obligations we owe to you as loyal, constituent parts of our common country. The loyal men of the free States are suffering losses of life and of property compared with The rebellious States, by the very act of rewhich yours are trifling. For our communities avert the final struggle by compromise after are compact, with infinite interests and industries. All those vital relations and complex interests which have formed and become cemented during half a century of peace are rudely torn asunder by this war. The loss of life is mainly ours; the burden of taxation must be borne mainly by a large-producing and large-consuming, compact, industrial popand even that we had compromised. It is not ulation of the free States. If it become necessary in the prosecution of this war for the preservation of the Union to adopt measures which should involve the rain or the injury of the institution of slavery in the rebellious States we might well say to you of the border States, that, if loss be entailed on you by such measures, it is no more than has befallen our ter in dispute. It was my privilege to be a own communities. By the strict letter of the deceived and misled. It is only slavery that member of the national Whig convention held | compact, the man whose interests are in slaves | at Baltimore, in 1852, at which General Win- can with no more propriety claim compensafield Scott was nominated for President. We tion for injury to those interests which grow then entered into a solemn agreement that we out of a common strnggle for self-preservation would discountenance all agitation of the sla- than he whose interests may be in merchandise ing their property, and upon their persons if very question, both in and out of Congress. or machinery, and may be affected in an equal- they shall be within our reach. Is there anyly injurious way.

But this House, on the recommendation of the Executive, with a singular unanimity, voluntarily, and in advance, has tendered to

which is inevitable.

What, I ask, stands in the way of a magnan. imous recognition of this generous offer? And what has there been in the political ac-From 1850 to the assembling of Congress in | tion of the North, either before or since the rebellion, which should deter you, from entering fully, freely, and without any feeling of jealonsy or of injury, upon the consideration, with us of whatever measures the progress and continuance of this war may render necessary? Suppose the bill now before the House shall operate unfavorably to the institution of slavery, what is there in that circumstance to call out your opposition, or to prevent your giving it that calm, candid consideration which you would to any other measure of like justice and necessity? If slavery must have the life of the Republe, or the Republic must have the life of slavery, will you hesitate in choosing between the two? Are you not unconditional Union men? Would you not regard it as a high privilege to preserve the Government to which you and we owe all, by the sacrifice even of a portion of what you regard as your interests? But we invite you to no sacrifice in which we are not willing to bear even more than an equal part. Not only, then, on the ground that we have respected every constitutional obligation as toward all the slave States; not only on the ground of a magnanimity and a fraternal consideration of the rights of the border States beyond what is set down in the compact, but on the ground of common suffering and common wrong endured at the hand of a common enemy, do we appeal to those who represent those States in this Honse to join with us in all measures which tend to the restoration of the Union on the basis of mutual justice and protection.

> Some settlement of the conflict which is now being waged there must be, and the interests of the border States, any more than ours of the more northern States, do not admit of any settlement which does not involve a restoration of the former limits of the Union. But on what terms shall the people of the rebellious States, or rather that portion of the two or three hundred thousand slaveholders which instigated and which upholds the rebellion, come back? What do gentlemen propose? eve of this rebellion, by men then, already, while the oaths they had sworn to uphold floor the Constitution were fresh on their lips, seats to have the same occupants as before? Are the men who come fresh from leadership on the fields of rebellion, whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and our brothers, to come again on to this floor, and here, again, under the protection of the Constitution they have outraged and defied, to renew in these Halls the contest which has disturbed the country for more than half a century, and the bitter fruits of which we are now reaping? How will the constituents of gentlemen from the border States whose homes have been desolated; how will the loyal people of the North who have contributed of their treasure and their lives so lavishly to put down the rebellion, relish such a proposition? For myself, I say-and in this I know that I represent all but an inconsiderable, a completely powerless minority of the people of the free States-while the problems, connected with our social and political institutions were working themselves out in pacific contests, regulated by legal and constitutional forms, I was content to leave their solution to natural laws. Whatever might be our ideas, our private convictions, we all felt bound to subordinate our action to the precepts and the obligations imposed by the Constitution. When all existing interests and relations are bound up in the inviolability of an existing compact, the responsibility of disturbing it, of breaking up the foundations of society, of unloosing the passions of thirty milions of people, and entailing upon them the suffering and privation inseperable from a state of war, is one which may well cause the most unscrupulous partisan to shrink from pressing to the last appeal any cause of difference.

The South, with no provocation, without even a reasonable apprehension of any, has rashly assumed this responsibility, and I am we come to the consideration of the status to be assigned to them and their property of whatever kind, as an entirely original question. They having rejected all the resources of argument, having deliberately repudiated all the obligations of the compact, and waged atrocious war, I am for a final settlement of the questions in dispute, one which shall leave no room for a renewal of the struggle. bellion have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution. The only laws by which they held slave property have become void, so far as they are concerned, because of their repudiation of the only authority that could give them force.

But gentlemen will say that the people of the southern States have been forced into rebellion, that they will gladly return to their allegiance if they are treated with lenity and forbearance. But the measure of retribution contemplated by this bill is not for the misguided people of the South, but for those who have instigated, and who, after its passage, shall continue to instigate and to uphold it. I believe that the great mass of the people of the South are not disloyal except as they are is disloyal; and we propose to visit upon the abused masses only mercy and forbearance, but upon the few who embody this disloyal power, exemplary punishment in seizthing in this to which any loyal man, whether from the border States or the more northern, can object?

It the decision of the question involved in loyal citizens who are interested in the insti. this bill embraced only ordinary interests, if the matter of slavery could be kept out of mouth; it having a soft fieshy feel to the parts of the mouth which it comes in contact.

In the relation to the rest of the country and ity," as it was then pronounced; and I, in ing you without crime or fault of your own, the field lying in the gutter. Muggins ity," as it was then pronounced; and I, in ing you without crime or fault of your own, that numbers of individuals and States and the true interests of individuals and States and the true interests of individuals and States and the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, the true interests of individuals and States are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently are always coincident; but I waive all but the paused, gazed intently are always coincident are always c A.M. Hills is prepared to put up teeth on the vilcanite Base, with Goodyear's Patent Gum, which is the only reliable preparation, and can only be had through their regular agents.

Dr. Hills will all aways be found in his office on Priciary, in the town papers, the previous week.

Common with other members of the party to which is the defunct animal, and the fate of a system upon which is the fate of a system upon which the people of the expression, and can only be had through their regular agents.

Common with other members of the party to which I belonged, determined that there should be not difference of opinion as to divine justice, have set the seal of speedy of divine justice, have set the seal of speedy of the considerations of immediate interest, and on this ground alone I hold that every folial time to that compromise complete; and on this ground alone I hold that every of divine justice, have set the seal of speedy of the possible supposition indicates the policy of the powers of the Government to hold the powers of the Government to hold the powers of the Government to hold the powers of the Powers of the Powers of the regular agents.

Note that is now proposed with regard to the results in the fate of a system upon which is treme sonthern States stand, I apprehend that there should be not difference of opinion as to the passible supposition indicates the policy of the powers of the Government to hold the powers of the

of the South for their crime. But why should | ferent to the rights and to the fate of the nethere be this extreme sensativeness whenever the subject or the relations of slavery are involved? Is there any section of the country which slavery has ever benefited? Is there any interest which its final overthrow would prejudice? What has slavery done for you of the border States, that you should session of this District; and here you may behold stand between it and merited retribution? the effects of slavery epitomized. In all this The facts developed in the settlement of the western States bear me out in the assertion has sprung up. With a genial climate suited that if the entire area on which slavery exists to the production of every kind of fruit and could be swept clean of all inhabitants, if it vegetable which is grown in the milder regions could be restored to the condition it was in of the temperate zone, the markets are supbefore civilized man set his foot upon it, and if with this the very name of slavery could be made to perish from off the continent, within twenty-five years a larger white population residents, but few improvements are made; than is now within its borders would have carried thither the institutions and observances of freeedom; that there would be more that is valuable to humanity than now exists there after the lapse two hundred years since some of the States, within it were settled. I say this without bitterness, not by way of taunt or reproach, but in all soberness

and kindness. Again I ask Representatives from the border States, what has slav ry done for their ing under the hand of the free laborer. Above constituencies? What has slavery done for all, I desire to see labor respected, so that for-Missouri, for Kentucky, for Tennessee, for eigners may see here somewhat of what makes Maryland, or Virginia? The answer is, in our national greatness; so that my own conpart, under our very eyes. The ravaged stituents may feel themselves at home in their fields, the desolated firesides, the ruined industries, which are the fruits of the struggle of slavery, not for existence and protection, but for absolute, undivided sway over the whole continent-these exhibit but a small portion of its infernal hankiwork.

But, Mr. Speaker, sad as are these to contemplate, they constitute but a trifling share of the evil which slavery has wrought in some of the fairest regions of this continent. What magnificent possibilities have been sacrificed surpassed by any on the continent for fertility, deposits of coal sufficient to furnish motive mineral wealth, the average is only one quarter what it is in Pennsylvania; in Maryland water power and rich beds of coal and iron, is worth only one quarter as much per acre as bleak, barren New Hamshire. Cold granite, under the influence of free labor, is more enterprise, and comfort of the respective populations of the States named.

Supposing, then, that this bill were to affect -and I do not deny that it will-the institution of slavery in the border States unfavorably, are not the people of those States ready to sacrifice not only property but life, as true and loyal citizens of the Union? But, I repeat, we ask no such dear testimony of their fidelity. We have tendered them entire immunity from loss in any event, and now we ask them to join with us in all measures which the salvation of the Union may render necessary. They have now an opportunity to take their place with the progressive communities of the North, with full compensation for any temporary injury to public or private interests which might result from the change in their domestic policy. The war which weighs and and must weigh so disastrously upon the industrial North and upon the States of the extreme South, may be made the source of the greatest benefits to them.

Why should not the people of the border States rouse themselves to a sense of the magnitude of the issues now presented, and rise to the exigencies of the hour? Why allow old prejudices and associations to bind them down to a policy which the events of the last year have made antiquated? If the rebellion be crushed, slavery comes out of the contest mortally weakened. If it be successful, do the people of those States believe that the North will ever give up territory which has been redeemed at the cost of Springfield, Pea Ridge, Mill Spring, Donelson, and Pittsburg? Would they desire that it should be given up? Maryland has pronounced herself for the Union overwhelmingly, so has Kentucky, and half, at least, of Tennessee. Supposing those States, then, to remain with the North, how long would they be content, when associated exclusively with our free Commonwealths, to lag behind in population, intelligence, wealth, and influence-as they must, slavery continuing-their sister States? Nay, how long could they resist the influences from the free States? Slavery could not, under these circumstances, diffuse itself. But there is no such thing as standing still. Slavery and freedom are two essentially, necessarily, hostile forces, and one or the other must perpetually advance.

The fortunes and the fatelof the people of the border States, by their own choice and by the force of events mightier than they or we, then, are cast with us of the free States, whatever may be the result of this rebellion. Why should not their Representatives on the floor of this House recognize and act upon this fact in regard to this measure of confiscation? The measure is intended to relieve the loyal citizens of all the States, free and slave, in some degree from the burdens imposed by the war, and to fasten them upon those who are responsible for its existence. In this benefit all loyal citizens share alike. The loyal citizen of Massachusetts, of Kentucky, of South Carolina, has an equal interest in the passage of such a measure. While the loyal people of the country are sacrificing property and life in the maintenance of the forms of constitutional liberty, is it too much for them to demand that those who are seeking to an- not intellect that makes a man great, so much nihilate them should be held responsible to as earnest purpose. The men in all times who the full extent of what is periled in their de- have deeply impressed their character upon

Under what possible supposition, then can high intellectual power, as men of indomnita-

gro race on this continent, my course would be the same that it is.

My vote for the measure of emancipation in this District the other day would be justified by such consideration alone. For more than half a century has slavery held undisputed postime not one single branch of useful industry plied largely from the remote districts in this free States; large amounts of Federal patronage are yearly dispensed to, and in favor of, schools and churches are fully hall a century behind the institutions of education and religion even in the rural districts of the free States. An air of general unthrift pervades the town and the surrounding country.

I desire, sir, to see the capital represent tairly the industry, the energy and the enterprise of our country; I desire to see arts and industries, intelligence and culture represented here; and the country surrounding us bloomnational capital. Near this city is one of the most striking illustrations of what slavery does for a community. Hardly a cannon shot from this very spot is one of the most magnificent water powers on the continent. From that point a canal is already constructed, affording means of transportation to navigable waters with a depth of fourteen or fifteen feet.

At this point is concentrated a power greater than drives the wheels of all the cotton mills of New England. Why is it that capior held in abeyance in those States by the in- tal has shunned this magnificent power, with stitution of slavery! They possess a soil un. the facilities for transportation, and has built up the great seats of manufacturing industry in regions destitute of the advantages here power for the world, inexhaustible supplies of found? Why is it that the fertile regions of mineral wealth, and yet the average valuation | the Potomac, the Shenandoah and the James, of land in Kentucky is only one half what it instead of the regions, barren and comparativeis in Ohio. In Missouri, with her incalculable by difficult of access, of the Merrimac, have not attracted capital and industry?

I was forcibly impressed, sir, a few weeks only one third what it is in New Jersey, while | ago, by a remark made by the venerable gen-Virginia, with fertile valleys, with unrivaled theman from Maryland, [Mr. Thomas,] in regard to his connection with slavery. He said that his father and grandfather were slaveholders; that he had never been willingly the owner of a single slave, but had liberated elevvaluable than coal and iron under the infin- en human beings. This was said in no spirit ence of slave labor. In no spirit of boasting of boasting, and yet it was with a heart overor of unkindness I ask you to compare, or flowing with honest pride that he announced rather to contrast, the general intelligence, the fact; I doubt not that the heart of every man in the House responded to this feeling. I contess I felt grieved and disappointed when a litte later I saw that gentleman, by his vote against the resolution providing for concurrent emancipation recommended by the President, and afterwards by his vote against emaucipation in this District, do all in his power, in his legislative capacity, to prevent others from experiencing the same satisfaction.

In what I have said, Mr. Speaker, I have not attempted the discussion of legal, constitutional questions connected with the measure of confiscation. I leave that to others who are better qualified for it. I have aimed to present some general considerations in its favor, and to remove some general objections, more especially those entertained by gentlemen from the border States, which I believe stand more in the way of such a measure than strictly legal objections. I have alluded to the good faith always observed by the North towards those interested in the institution of slavery; to the sincere desire always evinced in her political action to arrive at a peaceful solution of all difficulties; to the provoked and atrocious character of the rebellion; and to the jealous regard shown by the national Legislature, and by the Executive, for all constitutional obligations towards loyal plaveholders. I have referred to the magnanimous tender, on the part of the Executive and of Congress, of compensation to all loyal slaveholders, a tender made while every industrial interest of the North is prostrate, and while her people are staggering under the burdens which they are bearing. I have endeavored to show that the real, the permanent interests of the border slave States are identical, inseperable indeed, from those of the free States.

And now, I appeal to the gentlemen who represent those States on the floor of the House, if it is not time to give up the prejudices of the past, and to look to the great facts of the present, and calculate their probable influence upon the future. In times of revolution events come thick and fast, and wait not upon measures of timid policy. If this struggle goes on-and to me it seems not doubtful that it will-no sane man can doubt what will be the result, so far as the institution of slavery is concerned. The North has acted magnanimously; but it cannot be supposed that she will postpone to slavery the question of self-preservation. In all kindness say to gentlemen from the border States that what we stand ready to do to-day the events of to-morrow may put beyond the bounds of possibility.

The Catholic Herald and Visitor furnishes the following list of American Catholic Bishops, who have left for Rome to be in attendance at the Convocation; Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, New York; Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, Cincinnati; Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Bayley, of Newark; Fitzpatrick, of Boston ; O'Conner, of Pittsburgh ; Timon, of Buffalo; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; McFarland, of Toronto; McCloskey, of Albany; Baillargeon, of Tioga, Canada; Duggan of Chicago; and Rappe, of Cleveland.

"Impossible is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools," said Napoleon. It is their age have not been so much men of