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BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
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The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1856.

Disreputable Tricks.

PROMISINGLY PERFORMING.—We have before us a flaming advertisement of a Filmore meeting, which declares that three slave-holders, two Fremonters, one Filmoreite and one Unionist, who had been "invited," it was "believed," would address the meeting. But, as it proved, not one of the eight men spoke! We allude to this as a specimen of deception which in the end works much injury to any cause. Announce no man unless he has made an unconditional promise to attend and speak, and you disappoint none.

The *Kaffian's Journal* states that the two *Ex-Gov. Biglers*, Sam. Black, Dougherty, "and other distinguished speakers," were announced as among those who would address a Democratic meeting on a given day in Clearfield. The day came, and quite a number of people with it; but no "Bigler," no "Black," no "Dougherty," no "distinguished speaker" appeared!

We have before us another long list of names for a Democratic meeting, one of which has said positively he should not attend, and we doubt not others are put in simply to attract a crowd, or "adorn a tale."—Probably, some names are advertised at a dozen different places the same day; of course, they can't attend but one, but it tends to draw a crowd, and gives a chance for some fourth-rate lawyer, or for an unprincipled, smooth-tongued black-guard—despite alike of fairness and of character, but gifted with brass and with good brains put to a bad use—to tell more lies in an hour than an honest man could refute in a week!

John and Jessie Fremont.

A citizen of Lewisburg, visiting New York last week, writes the following interesting account of the late General and his wife, as they were seen at the residence of Col. Fremont, in a private letter to a friend who has furnished the same for the *Chronicle*.

"And now, I must tell you of my visit to Col. Fremont and Jessie. T— is one of the National Republican Committee, and is daily in intercourse with Fremont, attending to the multifarious affairs connected with the management of such a campaign. As soon as I reached here, T— wished me to decipher a German campaign song, which had been sent over to him from Germany, and designed for that population in this country. Afterwards, as he had to call on the Col., he asked me to go along, which I was glad to do. On reaching their house in 9th St., I found that the family had been driven back in haste that morning, (by the alarming proximity of yellow fever) from their house on Staten Island to the City. Of course, the house was in confusion; trunks and other baggage lying tumbled about the Hall, besides which, he has been keeping bachelor's hall here, during the day time, for several weeks. We could not naturally have expected to see Mrs. Fremont in such circumstances, her predicament being something like that of one of our ladies on a washing day; but while we were waiting for him in his sanctum, examining the swords, medals, &c. which he has received from various quarters, (there is one sword with silver hilt and gold scabbard, from the city of Charleston, and a highly wrought belt from the ladies there,) she came through the hall, giving directions about the trunks, and perceiving T—, with whom she is well acquainted, she came in and sat down. As her husband was detained some time by callers in the parlor, and she remained through our interview with him, I had a very favorable opportunity to observe the lady, of whom I formed a good opinion. But I must reserve details until I see you. The Colonel himself is the farthest possible from such an appearing man as you would expect, from what he has done and suffered—slight in stature, rather—very modest, and the least bit shy in manner, yet perfectly self-possessed, and giving you the impression, after conversation with him, of that quiet decision which has characterized his whole course. He conversed freely, and in a business way, without any warmth except when speaking for a moment of the principles at stake, and stated that he thought there was little ground for anxiety, as to the result of the canvass, provided only it went well in our State. The whole appearance of the man, and his conversation, left me without the shadow of a doubt, that he is a MAN, worthy to be coupled with the fresh, free, youthful principles, which he represents."

Welch.

The Welch, or real Britons, have in their rude fortresses maintained some Republican forms of government and pure Christianity amid all the darkness and corruptions of eighteen hundred years. Roger Williams and other Welchmen did early transplant those principles into American soil. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was of Welsh descent, as were 16 others of the Signers of that Instrument, and 14 of the Generals of the Revolutionary War. In the present contest, they are wide awake, and will sell the vote for Freedom.

Dr. J. B. Hower.

late of Freeburg, Snyder county, is an officer of the Wisconsin Vermont Club.

New Western Correspondence.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)

NIAGARA, July 19, 1856.

Before leaving Niagara I would mention that accidents sometimes occur here, and are generally fatal. In 1844, a young lady fell over the cliff on the Canada side, 115 feet upon the rocks. Her fall was broken by some bushes, but she died in three hours, without speaking. With so many heedless visitors, the wonder is that casualties are so few. In 1848, a party from Buffalo were standing on Goat Island, a few yards above the American Fall. A young gentleman was playfully swinging a little girl out over the water; she slipped from his hold into the arroy current—with an exclamation of horror at the result of his folly, he leaped in after her; both were swept over the fall, and their bodies not recovered till several days afterwards. Other instances have occurred and the bodies never seen after the fatal plunge.

In 1844 a Philadelphia man was lost from behind the Horse Shoe Fall, while venturing too far. And in 1839, a physician of Troy, N. Y., was killed by the falling of a rock at the foot of Goat Island. At a late period, a gentleman on duck shooting, was drawn into the American Rapids, and as he passed under the Goat Island bridge was heard to exclaim "Can I be saved?" He quickly passed over the awful descent and was not heard of afterwards.

In another instance a little brother and sister, aged five and eight years, were playing in a canoe, near the head of the same Rapids, when it got loose and swung out into the current. The mother, who was washing near by, frantically rushed into the water, waist deep, and succeeded in recovering the girl, but her boy by some means evaded her grasp, and was lost. He went over, seated on the bottom of the canoe, holding tight on each side with his little hands. The body was never found.

I could mention others, but this must suffice. I myself saw a young girl crouch down sideways on the outermost verge of Table Rock, to pluck a flower. A falling of the eye, or the least tripping in getting on to her feet again, would have sent her down upon the rocks 120 feet below, without a bush or shrub to break her fall. I felt that if she were under my control I should have administered a little wholesome, old-fashioned discipline, for her foolhardy rashness.

Toronto, Upper Canada.

July 21, 1856.

Here we are, in British dominions in good earnest; under the very shadow of the throne of England, by proxy—taking a face-to-face look at John Bull, and an outside look at Uncle Sam. The view is suggestive and profitable, both ways.

Toronto is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 34 miles across from the mouth of Niagara river; between which points steamers ply each way three times a day, and are about three hours in crossing; the low shore of the Lake being visible to the west, most of the way over, and at no point is land entirely out of sight. The land in and around the city is low and level, and slopes up very gently from the water's edge for a mile or so, then continues back into the interior, level or slightly undulating, for many miles. The streets are all straight, and cross at right angles, after the fashion in Philadelphia, of which place one is strongly reminded in that particular, as well as by the way the land lies, the main or George street extending directly back from the Lake, a distance of more than thirty miles in a straight line, to Lake Simcoe.

It has a remarkably fine harbor, three miles long and two wide, calculated to hold more than all the shipping of the lakes in safety—and is formed by a low tongue of land reaching out into the Lake, and around towards the west in crescent form; and as exactly adapted to its purpose, as if constructed by artificial means. Its natural facilities for commerce and manufactures, and its relative location with regard to the States and Canada, and the upper lakes, are of the most commanding order; and the place is evidently taking a start in the race of improvement, impelled forward, however, less by the inherent energies of its own people, than the force of surrounding circumstances. It has considerable commerce and trade, but not half a much, it seems to me, as it would have, if it were to enjoy a transfusion of Yankee blood and propelling power.

It is at present the seat of government of the two Canadas; the Parliament house is here, and the residence of the Governor General; and the sturdy loyalty of the people is more conspicuous than their business enterprise. It has four or five able daily papers—of which I send you specimens—besides other publications of value.

—We left the Falls Saturday morning, the weather cold and blustering, and have been here forty-eight hours. Took the cars for the Suspension Bridge; then changed to another train, and slowly moved across that awful gorge, to the Canada side, as if suspended in mid heaven, with

the Horse Shoe in full view to the left, two miles above, and the Rapids and whirlpool at a much less distance to the right. The upper or rail track is 258 feet above the surface of the river (mistakenly stated at 200 feet in my last,) and as the water below is estimated to be over 200 feet deep, the current is so strong that a pointed four pound sounding lead, with a long twine attached to it, and hanging loose so as to make no obstruction, when let fall from the top of the bridge, would not sink, but after a moment's disappearance, was tossed to the surface, and "bobbed" on down stream, sometimes on, sometimes under the surface, until brought to its tether. Whether a train of passenger cars, sent down there in a hurry, would do any better, has not yet been tried; and from the apparent strength of those enormous cables, ten inches in diameter, and looking like a white washed stove pipe, I suspect will not be tried very soon. Nervous people need have no apprehension while crossing on what appears, at a distance, to be a mere spider's web.

Changing again to another train, we passed back from the river by a semi-circular route to the Canadian village of Niagara at its mouth, ten miles from the Falls; with Fort George on the British side, and Fort Niagara—memorable for its vigorous defence in the last war, against superior odds—at the point on the American side. On the way, passed back of Queenston Heights half a mile, crowned by a monument to Gen. Brock, the British Governor and Commander-in-chief, who fell there in 1812. The monument is a white column 126 feet high, and its top 396 feet above the level of Niagara river, which is close at hand; and I could plainly see it, like a needle against the sky when more than half way across the lake. It stands just where the high, rocky heights of Niagara suddenly terminate, and leave a low alluvial flat from thence to the lake.

A large party of Norwegian emigrants had just been landed, bag and baggage, on the wharf, from a Montreal steamer, on their way to our western territories, in search of cheap lands, a free government and light taxes. They appeared to be of the better class of peasantry, comfortable in their circumstances, with stout, healthy look, and a half English, half German cast of countenance. They were quite decent in appearance, yet with a free-and-easy independence in some of their nursery affairs, and other domestic arrangements, that indicated their transatlantic origin, and excited no little merriment amongst the spectators. In looking at this Scandinavian colony, I could not but think of the wild mountain homes from which they had expatriated themselves; abandoning their hearth stones, the scenes of their childhood, and the graves of their fathers, to find refuge in our western wilds, from the civil and religious restraints and bondage of European despotisms. Ah! when you attempt to analyze the prompting motives of such a neighborhood migration as this, you probe the very heart strings, and touch some of the deepest springs of human action.

Our medium sized, ship-shaped steamer arrived in a few minutes, from the little town opposite, and we were soon under way. The lake was somewhat rough from the gale of the previous day, but the waves did not seem large enough to disturb anything bigger than a sail boat. But when fairly out from shore, the steamer began to heave slowly up and down with their rolling motion, that was quite exhilarating, and occasioned considerable rejoicing at this unexpected feature of the ride. In twenty minutes, however, some of the ladies left the stern guards and sought the cabin sofas, adjoining. Presently, the cabin maid distributed a suspicious number of wash-bowls at different points; and before I had time to conjecture what it might all mean, half a dozen of ladies began to repent of their breakfast with most desperate energy. My wife joined me, at first, in the inevitable laughter that followed this singular state of affairs, but hardly done so, when she needed a helping hand herself, doing penance as grievously as any of them. I bore up, bravely, for some time against the general panic, and thought to vary the exercises by walking about. But the deck was treacherous, and I suddenly got tired; and sitting down with my elbows on my knees, and a hand on each side of my head, got into a very brown study! But by sitting perfectly still, and like the owl, keeping up a "divel of a thinkin'," it was finally agreed, after a long and uneasy conference, that it was not worth while for my breakfast and I to part company. So I ultimately came off victorious; but very well satisfied that we had not three thousand miles of ocean yet to traverse.

COL. BENTON REFUSING TO VOTE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says a vote was taken on the Cleveland train. Col. Benton was a passenger. When asked to record his vote he indignantly replied: "Sir! by what authority, sir, do you ask me for whom I shall vote? Sir, I will answer that question at the ballot box, not to you."

Whig, American & Republican Conference.

Conferences of Junata, Snyder and Union counties met at the public house of Frederick Starck, in Selmsgrove, on the 25th Aug. 1856, and were organized by electing H. ELLIOTT, President, and DAVID WILSON, Secretary. The following is a list of the Conferees: David Wilson, J. Balsbach, A. J. Greer, Junata county; W. G. Herrold, Israel Gutelius, Jeremiah Kleckner, Snyder county; James Marshall, Johnson Walls, Ell Sifer, of Union county.

After the Convention was organized, Mr. Wilson offered the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gutelius: Resolved, That the Conferees pledge themselves to support the man who will receive the nomination of the Conferee Convention, and use all honorable means to secure his election.

After some discussion, the resolution passed by the following vote: For the resolution—David Wilson, J. Balsbach, W. G. Herrold, I. Gutelius, J. Kleckner, J. Marshall, J. Walls, E. Sifer—8. Against the Resolution—A. J. Greer—1. Mr. Greer stated the reason he voted against the resolution, was, that there were some personal difficulties between him and Mr. M. H. Taggart, but if Mr. Taggart would be nominated, and the difficulties between them could be explained, he would support him. The Convention then proceeded to make a nomination for Representative.

BALLOTS.				
	1st	2d	3d	4th
M. H. Taggart	4	4	4	5
Thomas Hayes	3	3	3	3
Adams	2	2	2	1

Mr. Taggart having received a majority of all the votes, on the fourth ballot, was declared duly nominated. On motion Resolved, That the proceeding of this Convention be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in the Representative district. The convention then adjourned.—*Selmsgrove Democrat.*

—ANOTHER.—We last week alluded to Nathaniel Owen, of Hector, as being, probably, the oldest Fremont voter in the county and vicinity. But we have since learned that Lathrop Allen, of Grotton, who is in the 96th year of his age, will vote for Fremont and Dayton in November next, if alive. Mr. Allen fought in the wars of the Revolution, and now, although verging on the grave, his patriotism is "UNSUBDUED," and he hopes to live to strike one more blow for freedom and his country.—*Union Journal.*

PENNSYLVANIANS IN KANSAS.—When the calm and dispassionate historian, at some future day, shall write the history of Kansas, he will find it his duty to point to Pennsylvania—the old Keystone—as having furnished most of the leading spirits in the great contest for freedom. He will first record the name of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder, a Pennsylvanian. Then the name of Lieut. Gov. Wm. V. Roberts, also from this State. G. P. Lowry, Reeder's Secretary, likewise emigrated from the east side of the mountains. Also Maj. Robt. Klotz of Carbon county, a prominent Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, in 1853.

To these must be added the names of four of the five individuals now in prison on charge of high treason, viz: George W. Dauter, from Schuylkill county; George W. Brown, (Editor of the *Herald of Freedom*), from Crawford county; Gaius Jenkins, from Wayne county; and Judge George W. Smith, from Butler county. Hugh Young, one of the editors of the *Herald of Freedom*, is from Coalingport, Potter county.

In addition to these more prominent names, there are hundreds of stout, hardy Pennsylvanians, now on Kansas soil, all battling for a common end.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

[Three George Washingtons from Pennsylvania in prison for no crime but refusing to obey illegal and cruel usurpations of power.]

Congressional Debate.

[The popular branch of Congress still exercising their legitimate, proper, and constitutional right to guard the liberties of the people, by refusing to grant money to enforce the Border Ruffian laws upon Kansas, some of the Buchananites in the Senate—alarmed at his dull prospects for the Presidency—are trying to get the money and endorse the Border Ruffian invasion by abolishing some of their laws. We submit a few of the Senators' remarks, in debates last week.]

Mr. WELLS (Buchananite, of California) observed that he was willing to do all in his power to obviate existing difficulties. The House had, in a different form, expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas Legislature, and he agreed with that body, that some of these laws violate not only the organic act, but the Constitution of the United States. He was, therefore, anxious to wipe these obnoxious laws out of the statute book, as *infamous and atrocious* in their character. He was the more ready to take this step, being chairman of the committee on military affairs, and, of course, anxious that the right arm of public defence should receive proper sustenance. If such a bill be passed he thought there would be no difficulty in passing the army appropriation bill.

Mr. BIGGS (Buchananite, of N. C.) desired that the bill be referred to the Committee on Territories, but withdrew his motion to enable

Mr. WILSON (of Mass.) to offer an amendment by adding a section declaring null and void the 151st chapter of the laws of Kansas, being the act to punish offences against slave property, together with such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protect slavery as a legalized institution in the territory, together with all provisions to establish official oaths, other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test with regard

to slavery and the fugitive slave law to be applied to attorneys or jurors, or which suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or which allow any other than actual residents of that territory to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of the territory by chaining them together, and exposing them to labor on the public works, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them. It also further declares it to be the deliberate opinion of Congress, that all persons under arrest in the territory, under indictments for treason or other political offences, are wrongfully detained, and orders their immediate release. It directs the Governor of Kansas to order an election in the territory on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which time all persons who were actual bona-fide residents of the territory on the first of May, 1856, shall be entitled to vote and be eligible to election. The members of both branches of the Legislature shall be chosen according to an enumeration and apportionment to be ordered by the Governor. A Delegate to Congress shall also be chosen, as well as Sheriffs, Probate Judges, County Commissioners, Clerks, Recorders, &c. False swearing at any election, is declared perjury, to be punished by imprisonment, for not less than three nor more than twelve months, and by a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500; and ten days after the election, all persons chosen shall be eligible to enter upon their duties to the exclusion of all persons now claiming such authority.

Mr. BAYARD (Buchananite, of Del.) regarded Mr. Wells' bill as of no more effect than a declaration of rights, and as such could vote for it, but under no circumstances could he sanction any proposition which would bring him into conflict with the judiciary or their action as to the legality of particular laws. He could never consent to any proposition to modify or restrain the power vested by the Constitution in the Executive. He was free to admit at the same time that some of the laws of Kansas were *shocking to the moral sense of the community*, and some of which invaded national rights; such laws he was willing, by a declaration of rights, to abrogate, because that was the only way in which Congress could act, but the proposition of the House to prevent their execution by the President, without wiping them from the statute book, could be defended by no sound principle of constitutional legislation.

Mr. MASON (Buchananite of Va.) said he voted for and approved the bill passed in May, 1854, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. This bill proposed to undo that work and to prescribe how far they should be free to make their own institutions, and in what respect they should not be thus free. This proposition did not meet his approbation. It seemed to be introduced now as a *concession to the House*, which had engrained a measure they knew to be obnoxious to the Senate upon almost every one of the appropriation bills, and insisted upon it to the defeat of that making provision for the support of the army. He would move to lay upon the table every proposition of that kind, until those who were endeavoring to carry into effect these revolutionary purposes should be REDUCED TO SUBMISSION AND BE FORCED TO DESIST from their efforts to overturn the government. After the army bill was passed, if it should pass at all, he would listen with great respect to such propositions and deliberate upon their propriety—but never until then would he entertain the subject for a moment. He moved that the bill and the amendment be laid upon the table.

Mr. WELLS said he was one of the last Senators who would sympathize with the House in its factious course on the army bill. The only object he had in view was to do what the Senate did two or three weeks ago, and the bill which he offered was no more nor less than one section of that bill which the Senate had passed, but which for some reason or other had been suffered to slumber on the Speaker's table. But as the House find so much fault with the oppressive laws of Kansas—and he would admit that some of them were *oppressive and atrocious* and *infamous* as any laws which ever found their way upon the statute book of any free people in any age of the world—why should the Senate hesitate to declare them null and void? As he had before declared, many of them were not only in derogation of the organic law, but of the Constitution of the United States. Freedom of speech was guaranteed by the Constitution, but by some of these laws it was denied. When he found laws which were in conflict with the Constitution, he did not choose to wait for the judgment of the Judiciary, but wanted to wipe them out at once.

Mr. BUTLER (Buchananite of S. C.) regarded it as a subject which it was somewhat delicate to meddle with, and thought the attempt to legislate would involve us in greater difficulties than those now existing. If the laws were unconstitutional,

they were void without any act of Congress to declare them so, and the proper tribunal would settle all these questions. He deprecated the idea of holding out anything like concession to the House.

Mr. BROWN (Buchananite, of Miss.) pursued a similar line of argument. He was willing to admit that these laws were *unconstitutional*, and that therefore Congress was bound to blot them out of the statute book. Some of them were *unjust and outrageous*, to be sure, but some of the laws of Virginia might be outrageous, too. Was that a reason why Congress should interpose to prevent their execution? The people who make their own laws are the best judges of what laws they need; and after giving them the right to make their own laws, Congress had no power to interfere and overturn them.

Mr. WELLS stated that he had introduced his bill without consultation with any of his political associates, and he regretted that he was not sustained by them in his desire to adopt a conciliatory course towards the House. While he entertained great regard for their opinions, he was compelled to differ from them in this matter. He was actuated by a desire to wipe out of the statute book one of the Territories' laws which, in his judgment, were clearly unconstitutional, and at the same time, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, was anxious to do all in his power to facilitate the passage of the army appropriation bill. He would compromise whenever it could be done without the sacrifice of principle—but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not met by a spirit of conciliation or compromise on the other side of the chamber. The Senator from Massachusetts had proposed an amendment to the bill, which he (Mr. Wilson) knew could never receive the sanction of the majority in the Senate, with whom he (Mr. Wells) was politically affiliated. When he found that his effort to settle the unfortunate difficulty between the two Houses was thus met with opposition from his own party friends, and was met by the other side of the chamber with attempts to lead it down with obnoxious amendments, so as to prevent its passage, he had no other compromise to offer. He had no exasperated feelings against the House, but the matter had now become a contest of physical endurance, and he was content to let things take their course, and see which House would first yield.

Mr. Hunter renewed his motion to lay on the table, and it was agreed to. Yeas 28, Nays 11.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Butler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones, Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Toucey and Weller. (all Buchananites.)

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Tamm, Clayton, Crittenden, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the army bill.

Mr. Clayton proceeded to comment with much severity on what he termed the *infamous laws of the Kansas legislature*, saying they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress; and if the Senate refused to take that step, the responsibility would rest upon them. One of these laws sentenced a man to hard labor for not less than two years for discussing the question whether Slavery does or does not legally exist in Kansas. It was not less than two years, and it might be fifty years, and if a man should live to the age of Methuselah, he might be confined 900 and odd years for that offence. This was as tyrannical an act as was ever passed by the Stuarts, Tudors or Plantagenets, of England. These laws also require test oaths to support the fugitive slave law; and there were hundreds of honest men in the Union, who, while they never intended to resist that law, would never take an oath to support it. Such laws as these he characterized as *infamous and oppressive*, and there were others as bad as these; and unless the committee should go the whole length and repeal these abominable laws, the responsibility will rest upon the Senate as well as the House.

Mr. WILSON read extracts from the Congressional Globe, of the debate in former years upon the appropriation bills, to show that the course of the House in inserting the Kansas proviso was neither unprecedented nor unparliamentary, and that the Senator from Virginia himself (Mr. Hunter) had voted for measures of general legislation, when inserted in appropriation bills. Then there was no pretence that such action was factious or revolutionary; but now the cry is raised that the responsibility of defeating the army bill must rest upon the House of Representatives, in consequence of its proviso, to which the Senate refused to agree. The Senator from Virginia, the other day, wanted to adhere, and said he was willing to let the issue go before the country and take the responsibility, but now the majority dare not accept that issue, and were willing to ask another conference, and that Senator took the lead and made the motion. This was neither more or less than backing out, and it showed that their position was untenable. He proceeded to

read extracts from articles written by James Madison, in the *Federalist*, to show that it was the right of the House to refuse appropriations unless their equality as one branch of the National Legislature was conceded by the Senate.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Buchanan, of Ia.) said the extraordinary remarks of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton) were heard by him with equal surprise and pain. His observations seemed to cast improper reflections upon the majority of the Senate. As to the laws of Kansas, which he denounced as *infamous*, Mr. Benjamin maintained that Congress had no right to repeal the legislation of another body than itself, either State or Territory, and it was not just to cast the responsibility on the Senate for refusing to do so. The present alarming state of affairs in Kansas had shown the object of the fanatics in the other House was to have Congress adjourn without making the appropriations for the army, in order to foment civil war and carry the Presidential election. The traitors throughout the entire North were banded together to produce bloodshed, slaughter, rapine and destruction in that territory, for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. SEWARD challenged all the Senators to throw in his face the first sectional or partisan vote he had given either in open or secret session, other than that which involved the principles of the constitution which sent him here. He defied them to show that he had ever voted against the confirmation of a man because he was a slaveholder or a supporter of Slavery. They would find a clean record. The President, not content to let Congress adjourn after a session of more than eight months, had assumed the unusual responsibility of re-convening both Houses for the purpose of inducing a reconsideration of the army bill. A proposition for concession and reconciliation was offered by the Senator from Delaware on one side, while alarms and terrors were raised on the other, intended or expected so to operate so as to induce the minority of the Senate and the majority of the House to surrender their independence. But the President's proclamation did not affect his judgment nor influence his feelings, and did not move him a single hair from the line of duty he thought proper to pursue. He would not say that the President was a bad man, but he would say, on his own responsibility, that he was an unjust and tyrannical magistrate. He found him, during the last session, employing his civil and military influence to maintain not merely tyrannical laws, but a tyrannical usurpation in Kansas, and when called to account for it, he justified and maintained the usurpation and despotism. He (Mr. Seward) knew the value of order, but, at the same time appreciate civil liberty. Just as soon might it be expected of him to uphold the Czar of Russia or Louis Napoleon, as to place money or arms in the hands of a magistrate to maintain a usurpation. Mr. Seward ridiculed the idea that great injury would result from the failure to pass the army bill, and mentioned, among other things, that Gen. Wool had written to him that the Indian war was ended on the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. DOUGLAS accused Mr. Seward of making merry over the defeat of the army bill, notwithstanding the evil and mischievous consequences likely thus to result. He was unable to enter into that tone of feeling which made Mr. Seward so exuberant and exultant. Whenever an attempt is made to overthrow the government, whether good or bad, the first thing was to disband the army as in this case. Directly as the telegraph communicated the defeat of the army bill, civil war commenced in Kansas, buildings destroyed, post offices consumed, and innocent people shot down in cold blood, without the slightest pretence. For weeks and months there had been peace, quiet and order in Kansas. The people were happy in the security which surrounded them, and there would not now be intelligence of bloodshed and murder if Lane had not been sent there by the Free Soil party to get up a civil war. No man can deny this, and there is not one of you Republicans who does not rejoice when the news of a murder reaches you. You might pray that some Northern man may be murdered, that you may weep over his body. If a pro-slavery man is killed, all is right. The death of every Free Soiler makes so much political capital. He believed that every drop of blood shed in Kansas rested on the souls of the political party which is carrying out its plans of civil war to help them in the Presidential election. He said it was merely a pretense that the laws of Kansas were the cause of the troubles. The Presidential question was the sole cause of the revolutionary movements in that quarter.

[To the position of Douglas and Mason the majority determined to adhere, rejecting all terms of compromise even from the better disposed of their own party, and resolved to enforce by bayonet and cannon illegal laws acknowledged to be unconstitutional and inhuman.]

Mr. WELLS said he was one of the last Senators who would sympathize with the House in its factious course on the army bill. The only object he had in view was to do what the Senate did two or three weeks ago, and the bill which he offered was no more nor less than one section of that bill which the Senate had passed, but which for some reason or other had been suffered to slumber on the Speaker's table. But as the House find so much fault with the oppressive laws of Kansas—and he would admit that some of them were *oppressive and atrocious* and *infamous* as any laws which ever found their way upon the statute book of any free people in any age of the world—why should the Senate hesitate to declare them null and void? As he had before declared, many of them were not only in derogation of the organic law, but of the Constitution of the United States. Freedom of speech was guaranteed by the Constitution, but by some of these laws it was denied. When he found laws which were in conflict with the Constitution, he did not choose to wait for the judgment of the Judiciary, but wanted to wipe them out at once.

Mr. BUTLER (Buchananite of S. C.) regarded it as a subject which it was somewhat delicate to meddle with, and thought the attempt to legislate would involve us in greater difficulties than those now existing. If the laws were unconstitutional,