CHRONICIE TRWISBURG

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 697.

AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE CHRONICLE MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1857.

Save Your Seeds.

Every kind of seeds-grains and vegetables—for farm or garden or orchard— Agricultural Society, are of the right kind. This saves money, and prevents impositions from old or bad seeds.

Lest sorts. Doing this year after year, you constantly increase the size and have more early the matured thing desired. But be sure that your seeds are fully and soundly ripe—not prematurely or unhealthily so but blooded Bred Mare with one or more of her -and when selected, see that they are not best thoroughly dry, and put up where they

getables or grain. "Like produces like," 21 best getables or grain. "Like produces like,"
through all the reproductive system. The
more pains you take with your seeds, the
21 best Paren old Colt
22 best Paren old Colt
23 best Paren old Colt better will be your reward for your labors. best sucking that

Election in Kansas.-An election was held in Kansus, 4th inst., for State Officers, Members of the Legislature, and on the adoption of the Topeka Constitution. From the returns already in, there appears to have been a very large vote- near money number of nevers. from residents of over six months only—
and all given on the right side, in favor of
free Territory and a free Constitution.

The following returns of the vote are givbest fluit 2 years old and appeard
test fluit 2 years old and appeard
test fluit Cair
test fluit Cair
test fluit cover 2 years old
2 best do best cover 2 years old
best Cover for fluid 2 years old
best Cover fluid 2 years old
best fluit 2 years old and appeard
test fluit between 1 and 2 years old
best fluit 2 years old and appeard
test fluit cair
te en by way of sample:

Lawrence Paimyra Franklin Fishtiwa Quindaro Quawkee Prairie City Osawattom Wyandott Topeka Leavenwort 2917

for the Free State Constitution, than the whole Territors gave for the SI whole Territory gave for the Slave Consti-

All the Great Men!

Yankee Burlingame to a gentlemanly combat. Burlingame said, "Meet me at the Clifton House!" and Brooks declined. "I challenge you to a discussion," said M'Cay to Bowen, at Lewisburg. "A week

from this day, at this place," was the reply for Bowen. Bowen was there-M'Cay was not. "Packer is just the man for the stump

-let the Opposition bring out who they choose," was the cry of all the l'ackerites, lest pair Shanghal Chickens (he first starting it at Harrisburg) Judge and Wilmot accepts the challenge, and invites at lest pair Chittagongs terms of discussion. Packer retreats to his "Committee," and the Committee recommends him not to accept!

"When shall we three meet again?"

"One of our bro. Eds. thinks there

"In the Committee recommends him not to accept!

"When shall we three meet again?"

"The Contagongs and head best pair Cochin Chinas at best pair Cochin Chinas at best pair to say other best, pair turkeys at least best pair Turkeys.

The Contagongs at least best pair Cochin Chinas at best pair to say other bress. The Contagongs at best pair Cochin Chinas at best pair Cochin Chinas

was too much talking at the late Editorial Convention, Danville. Well, there was a best 5 acres Winter Wheat "heap" of work done up in one day, and how it could have been done without talking, we don't know. And speeches act like oil on machinery. But if all the Union had been as silent as some we wot of, we should have been like Job and his friends-seven days and nights of Quaker meeting! for they said "never a word,"

although they looked monstrous wise ! IIt is further reported that one of the party had THREE \$10 bills !]

professional pie-nic, at Cold Spring, a short time ago. What a heart rending scene it must have been, to be sure, to see a pack of such unfortunate beings trying to enjoy themselves like other folks!

Thomas J. Rush to best peck for the state of such unfortunate beings trying to enjoy themselves like other folks! pen. The Printers of Harrisburg held a

popular, when sober-shot himself with a rifle when intoxicated. He was serving his third term as U.S.Senator from Texas, whose independence he labored so hard to

David Miller and company killed above Wolf's Mill, on Buffalo Creek, a blue Crane measuring 4 feet 9 from bill to toes, and 6 feet across the wings.

New potatoes are selling in Cincinnati at 25 cents per bushel. Some

hopes of living vet.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

SORROW'S MUSINGS.

O for a kindred soul, to while These tedious hours away-Hours of Egyptian darkness-

O when will come the day! Hath the sunshine fled for ever! And shall darkness always reign ! O, ye sunny days of childhood, Would that ye were here again!

Star of Hope! why dost thou glimmer! Hide, O hide not thy dear face! out thee, time would be a burden-Dark would be my earthly race.

Shine again, sweet star! in beauty, For thy light leads me heavenward,

Yes, it points to that bright, bright land, here, by our God's behest, "The wicked cease from troubling,

And the weary are at rest." Then, sweet Hope! be thou my sister, er me on life's toilsome war. Light the path that leadeth upward Till I reach eternal day!

Chilisquaque, Aug. 13.

Over \$400 in Premiums!

beet Wagon Harness 2d beet best by dozen Calf Skins finished 2d best best by dozen Kip Skins finished 2d best

sides Harness Leather

best Plow, with improveme
24 best
best Satsoul Plow
best Satsoul Plow
best Satsoul Plow
best Satsoul Plow
best Grain Reoper
best Grain Reoper
best Grain Poill
best Corn Beill
best Farmiog Mill
best Califrator
best Haller
best Haller
best Improved Horse Rake
best Linne Spreader
best Farm Wagon
24 best

to at Farm Wagon 2d best portable Cider Mill best portable Cider Mill best portable Civer Huller best deaen Seythes best deaen Seythes best deaen Haw Forks best 1, shosen Mature Forks best 1, shosen Mature host 2, diozen Hessen Services best 2, diozen Hessen Mature Hessen Mature Ma

est 2 horse Family Carriage

No. 14 Farm Accounts.

best account of Farm Operations for the season, giving the management of stock, crops, any improvement in fencing, plowing, seesing, cultivating and harvesting crops, together with expenses and income of the form, to be presented to the Committee on Crops on or before the first Monday in January next, and prenatum awarded by them greatest peaks from by arre of land in any crop or crops, foll statement in writing of expense of labor, matures, &c., with true value of crop, critised under each, 22 dest. 2

No. 15-Unenumerated Articles.

LOVE, HONOR, AND OBEY.

Promise to love! why, woman thinks

To love a privilege, not a task!

If then wilt truly take my heart, And keep it, this is all I ask.

Honor thee !-yes, if thou wilt live A life of truth and purity; When I have seen thy worthiness,

Obey? when I have fully learned

If thou hast wisdem to command.

In duty, love, and lowliness, 'Tis Nature's fault, or thine, or both;

The greater must control the less.

SUNDAY IN PARIS .- Dr. Tyng has been

in Paris and writes his disgust at the shame-

it wise to let my boys see for themselves

might judge of the comparative worth of its

them through the Champs d'Elysee, where

was every conceivable variety of human

men on stages surrounded by immense

plate glass, except in front, down to the

on how Paris keeps the Sabhath, that they

I'll learn the wisdom to obey

So if I fail to live with thee

2d best best partable Harse Power

best i., dozen Manure best i., dozen Showela best i., dozen Heca best Top Buggey 2d best best Open Buggey 2d best

best 3 sides Harness Leather
2d best 3 sides Sole Leather
best 3 sides Sole Leather
test let of Upper Leather, 3 sides or more
best 3 pair of Trick Boots
best 2 pair of Trick Boots
best 2 pair of Sewed Cair Roots
best 2 pair of Leather Kid Shoes
best 2 pair Horse Shoes not filled
best Cocking Stove and Trimmings
2d best

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR UNION COUNTY TO BE RELD AT

LEWISBURG, Be sure that you select the earliest and Thursday & Friday, Oct. 8 & 9, '57.

PREMIUM LIST.

No. 1-Horses.

thoroughly dry, and put up where they can not be moulded, frezen, or got at by rats, insects, or other depredators.

Just as important as the selection of sound parents for vigorous cattle or horses, is the selection of good seed for fruits, vegentables or grain. "Like products slike"

Like 1 parents of Connon Houses.

For the best Station 4 years old he saving been kept within the limits of the Society one service season 5 all best same conditions test freeding Mare. For more there olds to be shown a label. The same conditions the station of good seed for fruits, vegent he selection of good seed fo

No. 2-Plowing Match. best Plowing, regard being had to the skill of work-men and discipline of teams, as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done

that done by a boy under 20 years of age 2d lest

No. 3-Neat Cattle.

b at Dairy Cow owned and kept by one person, writ-ten statement of yield, &c., to be rendered 2 00

within the limits of the Society one service within the limits of the Society one service 2d best state conditions 2 years old 2 90 best Bull between 1 and 2 years old 1 00 best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown 2 90 2d best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown 2 90 best 2 year old Heifer, 1 50 Cow giving the greatest amount of Butter 2 90 2d best 1 year old Heifer 1 00 50 cow giving the greatest amount of Butter 2 90 2d best 1 year old Heifer 5 0 50

No. 4-Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

No. 5-Sheep and Swine. best French Merino Burk, kept within the Society Busits 2 years best Buck of any other kind 2d best best 5 Ewe Sheep best 5 Lumbs 2d best Sow, with 4 or more of her Pigs to be shown 2d best

i 6 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old 2d best best 2 Pigs not over 6 months old 2d best

24 heat heat lot of Tobacco, raised this year best Chinese Sugar Cane heat quart of Molasses made from the Chin

est specimens Plums 3 or more kinds

best peck Quincus best peck Peaches best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more

st 19 lbs. or more Butter,

lest Chrese, 25 lbs. or more test lot Honey, 25 lbs. or more

24 best best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more

at Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more

best bestspread
2d best
best specimen Needlework
2d best
best lamp Mat
best Knit Tippet
best Wrought Shoes
best specimen Raised Worsted Work
best domestic Soap, 5 lbs. or more

No. 12-Manufactured Articles.

2d best lest Hearth Rug best Woolen Shawl 2d best

24 best best pound Woolen Yarn best Quilt 24 best 3d best best Bedspread

best specimen Cabinet Work 2d best best Bress Coat

21 best best Vest 21 best best Double Sett of Carriage Harn within the limits of the Society

best Single Sett Carriage Harness same co

No. 8-Fruit.

No. 9 Dairy Products.

No. 10-Flour and Bread.

best barrel of Wheat Flour 2d best best specimen of Flour Bread, with a written sta

best Cotton and Weel Flannel, 10 yards or more best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 5 yards or more

to produce. These youth shrank back with amazement and horror. Well they might. The mind of an American must be school-

any other feeling." THE INSURRECTION IN INDIA is assuming a formidable aspect. Several hundred Europeans, including one Episcopal Mis-Dacres Turnips sion Station, have been killed by the Naent ly acre Carrets ent ly acre Beets est ly acre Buta Baga Turnips est ly acre Beaus. tives. The English are, however, pushing vigorous measures to regain their control. The above must all be shown by the exhibitor up affidavit before the premiums can be drawn.] Sir Colin Campbell with 10,000 new troops

> hastens their emancipation. A great fire in Rangoon, destroyed the

Henry B. Hirst, an office hunter in gallant old bachelor, by way of settling the Kansas difficulties, to

"Arm! Go forth naked to the fight." Prentice protests against this mode of despatching an enemy-be don't think frightening an enemy to death can be found in the Virginia Resolutions of '98 or in the Cincinnati Platform.

Sixty acres of Mediterranean wheat of this year, in Hamilton county, Ohio, average thirty-five bushels to the acre. The Cincinnati Gazette says the entire wheat crop of the Miami country this season will No.11-Household Manufactures. average full twenty five bushels to the acre. It is all harvested.

> THE SMITH FAMILY .- One of the few immortal names is undoubtedly that of "Smith." In England and Wales, every year, 5588 Smiths are born, 4044 Smiths die, 3005 Smiths-determined to prevent the extinction of the name-marry.

> The Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secre tary of the Navy, died at his residence at Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday. This is the second member of Gen. Pierce's cabinet who died during the present Summer.

The Independence Belge says, "Madame Fremont has arrived in Paris. Colonel Fremont is to join her on his return from California.

A writer in a Southern journal, states that a soft, firm, silken bit, is the best of all bits for a hard-mouthed horse.

Speech of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Or ILLINOIS, (a NATIVE OF KENTECET,) Delivered in the Hall of the House of Represen-tatives, Springfield, Ill., on the 26th June, '57. IN REPLY TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am here to-night partly by the invitation of some of you, and partly by my own inclination. Two weeks No. 13-Agricultural Implements ago, Judge Douglas spoke here on the sev- improve on M'Lean than he on Taney. eral subjects of Kansas, the Dred Scott de-cision, and Utah. I listened to the speech at the time, and have read the report of it since. It was intended to controvert opinions which I think just, and to assail (politically, not personally,) those men of his master over him? who, in common with me, entertain those opinions. For this reason I wished then, and still wish, to make some answer to it.

Utah are in open rebellion to the United are called "precedents" and "authorities. States, then Judge Douglas is in favor of We believe, as much as Judge Dougla. repealing their territorial organization, and attaching them to the adjoining States for judicial purposes. I say, too, if they are in rebellion, they ought to be somehow stitutional questions, when fully settled, coerced to obedience; and I am not now should control. But we think the Dred ever said. To be sure it would be a con- lawful resistance to it. siderable backing down by Judge Douglas from his much vaunted doctrine of "selfgovernment for the territories;" but this is only additional proof, of what was very plain from the beginning, that that doctrine was a mere deceitful pretence for the benefit of slavery. Those who could not lead to the first see that much in the Nebraska act itself, by the unanimous concurrence of the judges, which forced Governors, and Secretaries, and without any apparent partisan bias, and Judges on the people of the Territories, made to see, though one should rise from and had been in no part based on assumed the dead to testify

DOUGLAS DODGES.

But in all this, it is very plain the Judge evades the only question the Republicans have ever pressed upon the Democracy in regard to Utah. That question the Judge well knews to be this: "If the people of Utah shall peacefully form a State Constitution tolerating polygamy, will the Pe-mocracy admit them into the Union?" There is nothing in the United States Conin Paris and writes his disgust at the shame-less wickedness of the French capital in why is it not a part of the Judge's "sacred strong language. He says: "I thought right of self-government" for that people to have it, or rather to keep it, if they choose? These questions, so far as I know, observance and neglect. I walked with way, and they go unanswered.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

As to Kansas. The substance of the amusement and riot, high and low, from Judge's speech on Kansas is an effort to the most gorgeous display of singing wo- put the free State men in the wrong for not voting at the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He says : "There is every reason to believe that the lowest and vilest of the mountebank thea- law will be fairly interpreted and impartialtres. Every species of gambling seemed by executed, so as to insure to every bona to be collected there. Here was what the file inhabitant the free and quiet exercise English Sunday League had endeavored to of the elective franchise."

1 00 accomplish in England. Here was what WHAT DOUGLAS KNEW AND DIDN'T TELL. Douglas should make such a statement. He knows that, by the law, no one can vote who has not been registered; and he ed in sin to look upon such a scene with refusal to vote on the ground that but few of them have been registered. It is possinewspapers, and public speeches, and borne by every mail, and blown by every breeze to the eyes and cars of the world. He knows it is boldly declared that the people of many whole counties, and many whole neighborhoods in others, are left unregistered; yet he does not venture to contraare on the way. This teaching the people diet the declaration, nor to point out how their power, as the English have been do- they can vote without being registered; ing, is a fearful way of preserving their but he just slips along, not seeming to supremacy. Just as enlightening slaves know there is any such question of fact, and complacently declares, "There is every reason to hope and believe that the law residence of Dr. John Dawson among as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective

I readily agree that if all had a chance Philadelphia, has accomplished a pome at to vote, they ought to have voted. If, on Mr. Buchanan, wherein he advises that the contrary, as they allege, and Judge Douglas ventures not to particularly contradict, few only of the free State men had a chance to vote, they were perfectly right in staying away from the polls in a body

"FREE STATE DEMOCRATS." Since the Judge spoke, the Kansas elec-tion has come off. The Judge expressed his confidence that all the Democrats in Kansas would do their duty-including "free State Democrats" of course. The returns received as yet are very incomplete; but so far as known, they indicate that not one-third of the registered voters, have really voted; and, too, when not more, perhaps, than one-half of the rightful voters have been registered, thus showing the thing to have been altogether the most ex-quisite farce ever enacted. I am watching with considerable interest, to ascertain what figure the "free State Democrats" cut in the concern. Of course they voted-all Democrats do their duty-and of course they did not vote for slave State candidates! We soon shall know how many delegates they elected, how many candidates they had pledged for a free State; and how many votes were cast for them!

ONE OF 'EM TO BE STUFFED. Allow me to barely whisper my suspi cion that there were no such things in Kansas as "free State Democrats"-that they were altogether mythical, good only to figure in newspapers and speeches in the free States. If there should prove to be one real living free State Democrat in Scott decision was, in part, based on assu-Kansas, I suggest that it might be well to med historical facts which were not really catch him, and stuff and preserve his skin, true; and I ought not to leave the subject Declaration of Independence includes ALL as an interesting specimen of that soon to without giving some reason for this; I men, black as well as white; and forthbe extinct variety of the genus Democrat. therefore give an instance or two, which I with he denies that it includes negroes at fashioned way, you read it once more with

CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

And now as to the Dred Scott decision That decision declares two propositionsfirst, that a negro can not sue in the U.S. courts; and, second, that Congress can not prohibit slavery in the Territories. It was made by a divided court-dividing differently on the different points. Judge Dou-glas does not discuss the merits of the decision; and, in that respect, I shall follow his example, believing I could no more

He denounces all who question the cor rectness of that decision, as offering vio lent resistance to it. But who resists it? Who has, in spite of the decision, declared Dred Scott free, and resisted the authority

USES OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Judicial decisions have two uses-first, to absolutely determine the case decided; and, secondly, to indicate to the public I begin with Utah. If it prove to be how other similar cases will be decided true, as is probable, that the people of when they arise. For the latter use, they

We believe, as much as Judge Douglas, (perhaps more) in obedience to, and resprepared to admit or deny that the Judge's Scott Decision erroneous. We know the mode of coercing them is not as good as court that made it has often overruled its any. The Republicans can fall in with it own decisions, and we shall do what we can without taking back anything they have to have it overrule this. We offer no un-

WHEN THEY ARE AUTHORITY. Judicial decisions are of greater or less authority as precedents, according to cir-cumstances. That this should be so, accords both with common sense and the customary anderstanding of the profession. and in accordance with the steady practice historical facts which are really not true; or, if wanting in some of these, it had been before the court more than once, and had there been offirmed and re-offirmed through a course of years, it then might be, per-haps would be, factious, nay, even revolutionary, to not acquiesce in it as precedent.

DISAGREEMENT NOT DISRESPECTFUL. But when, as is true, we find it wanting in all these claims to the public confidence, it is not resistance, it is not factious, it is not even disrespectful, to treat it as not having yet quite established a settled doctrine for the country. But Douglas considers this view awful. Hear him:

"The courts are the tribunals prescribed by of the people, to determine, expound and en-force the law. Hence, whoever resists the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal, aims a deadly blow to our whole Republican system of government—a blow which if successful would place all our rights and liberties at the mercy of passion, anarchy and violence. I repeat, therefore, that if resistance to the decisions of the Surgeme Court of the lence. I repeat, therefore, that it resistance to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Enited States, in a matter like the points decided in the Dred Scott case, clearly within their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution, shall be forced upon the country as a collision, saying the will become a distinct and political issue, it will become a distinct and naked issue between the friends and the ene-mies of the Constitution—the friends and the enemies of the supremacy of the laws." mary that Judge DOUGLAS OPPOSING A DECISION OF THE

SUPREME COURT.

Why, this same Supreme Court once decided a' National Bank to be constituknows that the free State men place their tional; but Gen. Jackson, as President of the United States, disregarded the decision. and vetocd the bill for a re-charter, partly ble this is is not true, but Judge Douglas on constitutional grounds, declaring that knows it is asserted to be true in letters, each public functionary must support the Constitution, "as he understands it." hear the General's own words. Here they are, taken from his own veto message : "It is maintained by the advocates of the bank, that its consitutionality, in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I can not assent. Mere precedent is a fangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constituional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the bank might be based on precedent. will be fairly and impartially executed, so gress in 1791, decided in favor of a bank; an- tant places; and they stand musing as to other, in 18:1, decided against it. One Congress, in 1815, decided against a bank; another, in 1816, decided in its favor. Prior to he present Congress therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, the expressions of legisla-tive, judicial, and executive opinions against the bank, they have been probably to those in its favor as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which if its authority re admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me."

I drop the quotation merely to remark that all there ever was, in the way of precedent, up to the Dred Scott decision, on the points therein decided, had been against that decision. But hear Gen. J. further: "If the opinion of the Supreme Court covere ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the executive and the court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer, who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others."

Again and again have I heard Judge Douglas denounce that Bank decision, and applaud Gen. Jackson for denouncing it. would be interesting for him to look over his recent speech, and see how exactly his fierce phillipic against us falls upon his own head. It will call to his country, upon an issue which, in his own language, and, of course, in his own changeless estimation, was "a distinct and naked of the Constitution," and in which war he fought in the ranks of the enemies of the

TANEY'S FIRST ERROR. I have said, in substance, that the Dred who made, or for whom was made, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States.

On the contrary, Judge Curtis, in his dissenting opinion, shows that in five of the then thirteen States, to wit : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jer-sey, and North Carolina, free negroes were the same part in making the Constitution that the white people had. He shows this equal, and the equal of all others. with so much particularity as to leave no doubt of its truth; and in a sort of conclusion on the point, holds the following language:

"The Constitution was ordained and estab-lished by the people of the United States, thro' the action in each State of those persons who behalf of themselves and all other citizens of the State. In some of the States, as we have seen, colored persons were among those qualified by law to act on the subject. These colored persons were not only included in the body of the people of the United States, by whom the Constitution was ordained and established, but in at least five of the States they had the power to act, and, doubtless, did act, by their suffrages, upon the question."

SECOND ERROR. Again, Chief Justice Tancy says : "It is cult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in regard to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted.' And again, after quoting from the Declaration, he says : "The general words above quoted seem to include the whole human

instrument at this day, would be so un-

In these the Chief Justice does not directly assert, but plainly assumed, as a fact, that the public estimate of the black man is more favorable now than it was in the days of the Revolution. The assumption is a mistake. In some trifling particulars, the condition of that race has been ameliorated; but as a whole, in this country, the change between then and now is decidedly the other way; and their ultimate destiny has never appeared so hopeless as in the last three or four years. In two States that then gave, the right of voting has since been taken away, and in a third it has been greatly abridged; while it has not been extended, so far as I know, to a single additional State. In those days, as I moderated, masters could, at their own pleasure, emancipate their slaves; but, since then, such legal restraints have been made upon emancipation, as to amount almost to prohibition. In those days, Legislatures held the unquestioned power to abelish Slavery in their respective States ; but now it is becoming quite fashionable for State Constitutions to withhold that power from the Legislatures. In those days, by common consent, the spread of the black man's bondage to new countries was prohibited; but now, Congress decides that it will not continue the prohibition, and the Supreme Court decides that it could not if it would. In those days, our cred by all, and thought to include all; but now, to aid in making the bondage of the black man universal and eternal, it is assailed, and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn, till, if its framers could rise from the graves, they could not at all recognize it. All the powers of earth seem rapidly combining against him. Mammon is after him; ambition hounds, philosophy follows, and the thelogy of the day is fast joining in the cry. They have him in his prison house; they have searched his person, and left no prying instrument with him. One after another they have closed the heavy iron doors upon him, and now they have him, as it were, bolted in with a lock of a hundred keys, which can never be unlocked without the concurrence of every key; the keys in the hands of a hundred different men, and they scattered to a hundred different and dis-

plete than it is. DOUGLAS ON TRIAL.

what invention, in all the dominions of

the impossibility of his escape more com-

Three years and a balf ago, Douglas brought forward his Nebraska bill. The country was at once in a blaze, he scorned all opposition, and carried it through Congress. Since then, he has seen himself superceded in a Presidential nomination, one endorsing the general doctrine of measure, but at the same time standing clear of the odium of its untimely agtation, and its gross breach of national faith; and he has seen that successful rival constitutionally elected, not by the strength of his friends, but by the division of adversaries, being in a popular minority thousand votes. of nearly four hundred He has seen his chief aids in his own State-Shields and Richardson-politically speaking, successfully tried, convicted and executed for an offense not their own but his. And now he sees his own case, standing next on the docket for trial.

THAT HUMBUG-AMALGAMATION. There is a natural disgust in the minds of all white people to the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white mind a long and fierce political war in this and black races; and Judge Douglas is evidently basing his chief hope on the chance of being able to appropriate the benefit of this disgust to himself. If he can, by issue between the friends and the enemies much drumming and repeating, fasten the odium of that idea upon his adversaries, he thinks he can struggle through the storm. He therefore clings to his hope, as a drowning man to the last plank. He makes an occasion for lugging it from the opposition to the Dred Scott decision.

think fully sustained. Chief Justice Ta- all, proceeds to argue gravely that all who ney, in delivering the opinion of the ma-jority of the Court, insists at great length that negroes were no part of the people ry with negroes! He will have it that they can not else be consistent. Now I protest against that counterfeit logic which concludes that, because I do not want a black woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either; I can just leave her alone. In some respects she is certainly not my equal, but in her natural right to eat the voters, and, in proportion to numbers, had bread she carns with her own hands, without asking leave of any one else, she is my

WHAT THAT CLAUSE MEANS-ITS OBJECTS.

Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in

the Dred Scott case, admits that the lan-

gauge of the Declaration is broad enough

to include the whole human family, but he and Judge Douglas argue that the authors of that instrument did not intend to include negroes, by the fact that they did not at once actually place them on an equality with the whites. Now this grave argument comes to just nothing at all by the other fact, that they did not once or ever afterward, actually place all white people on an equality with one another. And this is the staple argument of both the Chief Justice and the Senator, for doing this obvious violence to the plain, unmistakable language of the Declaration. I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined, with tolerable distinctness, in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal in "certain inailenable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pur-suit of happiness." This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to family, and if they were used in a similar assert the obvious untruth, that all men were then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet, that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right so that the enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all; constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly ap-proximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence, and aug-menting the happiness and value of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere. The assertion that "all men are created equal" was of no practical use in affecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for the one the cheare use. Its authors meant it to be, thank God, as it is now proving itself, a stumbling block to those who, in after times, might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should re-appear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.

I have now briefly expressed my view of the meaning and objects of that part of the Declaration of Independence which declares that "all men are created equal."

THE OTHER VIEW. Now let us hear Judge Douglas the same subject. Here it is :

"No man can vindicate the character, molaration of Independence except upon the byothesis that they referred to the alone, and not to the African, when they declared all men to have been created equalthat they were speaking of British subjects, born and residing in Great Britain—that they were entitled to the same unailenable rights, and among them were commerated life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration was adopted for the purpose of justifying the colonists in the eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown and dissolving their con nection with the mother country

TIP-TOP KNOW-NOTHINGISM. My good friends, read that carefully over, some leisure hour, and ponder well upon it-see what a mere wreck-mangled ruin-it makes of our once glorious Declaration: " They were speaking of British subjects on this continent being equal to British subjects born and residing in mind and matter, can be produced to make Great Britain !" Why, according to this, not only negroes but white people outside of Great Britain and America are not spoken of in that instrument. The English, Irish and Scotch, along with white Americans, were included, to be sure, but the French, and the Germans, and other white people of the world are all gone to pot along with the Judge's "inferior races!"

NOTHING BUT OLD WADDING. I had thought the Declaration promised omething better than the condition of British subjects; but no, it only meant that we should be equal to them in their own oppressed and unequal condition. According to that, it give no promise, that, having kicked off the King and Lords of Great Britain, we should not at once be saddled with a King and Lords of our own.

I had thought the Declaration contemplated the progressive improvement in the condition of all men everywhere; but no. it merely "was adopted for the purpose of justifying the colonies in the eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connection with the mother country." Why, that object having been effected some eighty years ago, the Declaration is of no practical use now-mere rubbish-old wadding left to rot on the battle-field after the victory is won.

A NEW VERSION. I understand you are preparing to celebrate the "Fourth," to morrow week What for? The doings of that day had no reference to the present; and quite half of you are not even descendants of those who were referred to at that day But I suppose you will celebrate; and will ds the Republicans insisting that the even go so far as to read the Declaration Suppose, after you read it once in the old-(Se 4th page