# The Borth Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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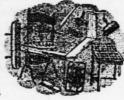
NEW SERIES,

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wy-ming that they have located at Tunkhannock wher whan not professionally absent.

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Particular attention given to the treatment Chronic Diseas. entremoreland, Wyoming Co. Pa .-- v2n2

#### WALL'S HOTEL LATE AMERICAN HOUSE TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

HIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention who patronize the House

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Tunkhanneck, September 11, 1861.

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TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA JOHN MAYNARD, Proprietor.

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Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

Having resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house an agreeable all who may favor it with their c the house an agreeable place of sojourn for Wm. H CCRTRIHHT. June, 3rd, 1863

Means' Dotel, TOWANDA, PA

D. B. BARTLET, [Late of the BBRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.] PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country-It s fitted up in the most modern and improved style, ins are spared to make it a pleasant and v 3, n21, ly.

# M. GILMAN.





GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk-M. hannek Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATIS-Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Pos Dec. 11, 1861.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING BEEN estered to health in a few days, after undergoing all he usual routine and irregular expensive modes of the world as the throes of an earthquake.—

Genius and heroism have there blazed as to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures he means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an adreserved envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the receiption used. Direct to Dr John M. DAGNALL, that tragedy which summoned the inhabitants of all worlds as its witnesses, and filled

SPEECH HON. D. W. VOORHEES, OF INDIANA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States. March 5, 1864.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. VOORHEES said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I arise to address the House to-day with feelings of profound de pression and gloom. It is a melancholly spectacle to behold a free government die.— The world it is true is filled with the evidences of decay. All nature speaks the voice of dissolution, and the highway of his tory and of life is strewn with the wrecks which time, the great despoiler, has made .-But hope of the future, bright visions of re viving glory are no where denied to the heart of man save as he gazes upon the downfall of legal liberty. He listens sorrowfully to the autumn winds as they sigh through dismantled forests, but he knows that their breath will be soft and vernal in the spring, and that the dead flowers and the withered foliage will blossom and bloom again. He sees the sky overcast with the angry frown of the tempest, but he knows that the sun will reappear, and the stars, the bright em-blazonry of God, cannot perish. Man himself, this strange connecting link between dust and deity, totters wearily onward under the weight of years and pain toward the gaping tomb, but how briefly his mind lingers around that dismal spot. It is filled with tears and grief, and the willow and the cypress gather around it with their loving, but mournful embrace. And is this all? Not so. If a man die shall he not live again ?-Beyond the grave, in the distant Aiden, hope provides an elysium of the soul where the

But where, sir, in all the dreary regions of R.&S. W. LITTLE ATTORNEY'S AT, the past, filled with convuisions, wars, and crimes, can you point your finger to the crimes, can you point your finger to the temb of a free commonwealth on which the angel of resurrection has ever descended or J. V. SMITH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, from whose mouth the stone of despotism has ever been rolled away? Where, in crat Office, Tunkhannock, Pa. what age and in what clime have the ruins of constitutional freedom renewed their H. S. COOPER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON youth and regained their lost estate? By whose strong grip has the dead corpse of a whose strong grip has the dead corpse of a Republic once fallen ever been raised? The merciful master who walked upon the waters and bade the winds be still left no ordained apostles with power to wrench apart the jaws ofnational death and release the victims of hey will promptly attend to all calls in the line of despotism. May be found at his Drug Stero despotism. The wail of the heartbroken over the dead is not so sad to me as the realization of this fact But all history, with a loud unbroken voice, proclaims it, and the ev.dence of what the past has been is conclusive to my mind of what the future will be. Wherever in the wide domain of human con duct a people once possessed of liberty, with all power in their own hands, have surrendered these great gifts of God at the com mand of the usurper they have never afterwards proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasures.

> Sir, let history speak on this point. Bend your ear, and listen to the sole nn warnings which distant ages perpetually utter in their uneasy slumbers. Four thousand years of human experience are open and present for the study of the American people. Standing as we do the last and greatest Republic in the midst of the earth, it becomes us most deeply in this crisis of our destiny to examine well the career and the final fate of kin-

dred governments in the past. The principles of self government are of ancient origin. They were not created by the authors of the American Constitution. They were adopted by those wise and gifted minds from the models of for her times and applied to the wants of the American people. Far back in the gray, uncertain dawn of history, in the land of mystery and of miracles. the hand of Almighty benevolence planted the seeds of constitutional government by which life, liberty, and property were made secure. Abraham and Lot each governed his household and his herdmen by law: and although they became offended at each other, yet under the divine sanction they refrained from the pleasures of conquest, subjugation. confiscation. They divided the country oefore them by a primitive treaty, and the grass continued to grow for their flocks unstained by fraternal blood and uncrushed by the hoof of war. And in long after years when the descendants of the patriarchs broke their prison doors in Egypt and lay encamp ed in the wilderness, the Omniscient pres ence came down and gave them a frame-work of fundamental law in which the popular will was largely recognized. A system of inrisprudence was devised for the people of Israel which protected liberty and administered justice. Under its influence the feeble fugitives and homeless wanderers without bread and without water in the desert became an empire of wisdom, of wealth, and of power. The liberal institutions of the Jew-ish theocracy produced statesmen, poets, historians, and warriors, who will continue to challenge the admiration of posterity by the splendor of their achievements as long as generations come and go on the waves of time. They lived within the immediate jurisdiction of Jehovah. They possessed the ark of the covenant and took counsel with ministering angels directly from the portals of Paradise. With all these evidences of ce lestial favor in their behalf, it is not to be wondered that they claimed an exemption from the changes and mutations of human affairs, and boasted that the seal of perpetuity had been impressed by the Divine hand o the pulars of their government. But public v'rtue became debauched; the popular heart corroded with the lust of conquest and of gain; primitive purity faded away under the baleful breath of embittered factions; the fires of patriotism were smothered by rank ling hate and the thirst for revenge; and all these evil passions broke forth in the voice of a malignant majority clamoring for a king. In that hour of disastrous eclipse, the spirit TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH of liberty took her flight forever from the hills of Judea. Thousands of years have rolled away since then. The Holy Land has been the theatre of conflicts which rocked stars in the Eastern skies. There, too, was

nature with agony in all he parts. The eyes of mankind have been turned back and fixed upon those scenes of immortal interest of more than thirty centuries. But who has lifted up and restored her fallen system of dence became an enlightened science, from liberal institutions? The people surrender | whose pages a light extends to the present ed their rights, their franchises, their self hour, and under whose guardian protection control, and welcomed the power of one man. the humblest citizen of Rome was secure in The base act has never been reversed. As every right neclared unalienable by the dec the tree fell so it lies. It died at the root. laration of American Independence. But Despotism reigns undisturbed and unbroken. why linger upon the well known story of in darkness and in silence, where once the light and music of freedom gladdened the it but to illustrate. souls of the stately sons and dark eyed daughters of Israel. And leaving the land of sacred history,

the Mediterranean? Athens, the eye of of mankind? Fifteen hundred years before the birth of our Saviour, the light of civil or der and civil freedom arose in the Island of Crete, and sent its rays through the vale of fruitful fields of Attica and the Boestia, and governed in those early days, but absolute powerin one man was unknown. Laws made warlike ages governed in obedience to the wili of the legislative departments. They care. enacted no laws; they executed them as they found them. A house of peers and an seembly of the people shared the supreme lics has established. Aspirations for freeauthority and ensured safety and liberty to dom have at different periods ascended from purposes. The objects of its creation were the citizen. Ulyssus speaks of one chief " to almost every portion of the map of modern left in no uncertainty. Its mission was clear whom Jupiter hath intrusted the sceptre and the laws, that by them he may govern."— built up and nu tured the free institutions of the constitution. whom Jupiter hath intrusted the sceptre and the laws, that by them he may govern."—
But he recognizes that these instruments of government are bestowed by the popular favor, for, when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor, for when shipwrecked upon a strange coast and addressing himself as a supplicant to provide for the popular favor. As the provide favor for the popular f you and your guests to live happily; and thirty years against the whole power of scan citizens. Who will dare to rise in his may you all transmit to your children your Spain when Philip II. controlled the coun- place and say that this Government has been possessions in your houses and whatsoever honors the people hath given you." But hized world. Their proudest cities were beeven this limited and constitutional system sieged and fell a prey to pillage and murder. of monarchy was not long borne by that In pitched battles they seldom triumphed over proud race which drank in the love of liberty | the superior numbers and equipments of the | The sword has been thrown into the scales from the free air of the mountains over their heads, and the breath of the restless and ded under foot; their houses plundered; stormy ocean at their feet. "Those vigorous principles of Democracy which had al and the wolf round dumolested through the ways existed in the Grecian governments be streets of once populous towns. But the gan to ferment; and, in the course of a few eu lurance and patriotism of a people to ages monarchy was abolished; the very whom no terms were offered except abject, name of king was very generally prescribed; unconditional submission, outlived and broke a commonwealth was thought the only gov. the rage of their opressors. A free commonernment to which it became men to submit, wealth, the United States of Holland, arose and the term tyrant was introduced to de and extended the spirit of emerprise, comnote those who, in opposition to these new merce and refinement into all the four quar political principles, acquired monarchical ters of the earth. She conquered the sea wonderful cluster of republics whose memo ries of her trade were celebrated at the Cape over night and chaos and from the fostering at the masthead swept the ocean of her ene warmth of her embrace come forth an immor-tal world of letters, of art, of science, and of whose hosti'e roar ever penetrated the Towlaw. the Macedonian, the Spartan, the er of London, were the guns of the free Athenian, and all lifted their heads among States of Holland. Louis XIV, the grand the stars, and barely condescended to pity and despise neighboring nations who were and Luxemburg and Conde led his armies. less free than themselves. They pointed to poured the torrents of his power against her Marathon and Salamis, Thermopyle, and for conquest and subjugation; but they were Platea, as the American points to Saratoga poured in vain. She fought with the and Bunker Hill, Yorktown and New Or- ration of freedom, and made her history se leans. They kept their festive days of na tional deliverance and jor as the fourth day heart shall be found to throb in sympathy of July and eighth of January have been commemorated and hallowed by us. They sounded all the depths and shoals of honor; trank deep draughts from the very fountains of freedom; achieved immortality in every department of human thought and action .and yet, with their cup full of glory for more than a thousand years, sparkling to the brim with rights and privileges more sweet to their taste than the honey of Hymettus; they dashed it to the earth, and its shattered ragments remain as they fell. The lust of ower on the part of public rulers, and the uxury, sloth, and indifference of the people, nursed so long in the lap of prosperity that hey allowed the usurper to march on in his awless career unchallenged and unquestion ed, worked the overthrow of the Republics of Greece. And what traveler, standing upon those blighted and withered plains, has beheld a sign of resurrection for more than wo thousand years? Now and then, it is rue, a murmur or a groan has disturbed the leadly sleep in which that land is embraced, but it only shows that she dreams of the past, not that she will awake to the future. Her birthright was abandoned by her own sordid hand, and it cannot be reclaimed. A petty power of Northern Europe now gives a

king to the countrymen of Homer, Themisto cles, and Solon. But, sir, another name more prominent than all o hers, presents itself to the student of antiquity in this connection. Roman history stands out upon the canvas of time as plainly marked as the events of modern ages. We see Tarquin, the Proud, expelled from his throne, and the foundations of the commonwealth laid five hundre ! years before the Christian era. For the next five centu ries we behold a race of men who "would have brooked the eternal devil to keep his

state in Rome, as easily as a king." How fondly the devotee of liberty dwells upon that period! With what grandeur the names of the mighty dead, and the sublime creations of their genius, arise to our view! In what does the boasted civilization of the present surpass the achievements of a race and an age to whom the revalations of God were unknown? Who has spoken as Cicero spoke? What historian has guided a pen so full of majesty and and of beauty as that which inscribed the annals of Tacitus?-Whose muse has winged a loftier flight or sung a nobler strain than Virgil's? In arms too, what warriors have improved upon the skill and magnifficence of Scipio and Casar ? for an instant, and turn away with horror .-But it was still more in the dignity and free At the very moment almost that the Presidom of her private citizens that Rome was dent of the French Directory declared "that great than in the renown of her most illustrious leaders, statesmen, and orators. Kings of powerful nations bowed their uncovered grenadiers entered the palace of St. Claud. heads before the Roman prople. The magis- and dispersing with the bayonet the depu

The melancholly Conclusion came.-As the son of the morning fell from Heaven, so Rome fell from the luminous sphere of what similar scenes of human weakness and liberty never to hope again. The world human folly meet us at every step in the on ward pathway of time. Where now are those splendid structures which once adorned And why perished this mistress of the earth.

grew dark as her light faded away, and ten convince them that ther libertees are in darthose splendid structures which once adorned And why perished this mistress of the earth. grew dark as her light faded away, and ten And why perished this mistress of the earth. the shores of the Ægean, the Euxine, and Not because the vandal ravished her borders; to the rock, while the vulture of despotism Greece, the school of the world-has her dis- but because her people submitted to the enmal fate impressed no lesson on the thoughts croachments of executive authority, lulled by the best of my humble capacity held up the the Syren voice of a false security, until at lamp of the past to the face of the future, and last they awakened to find their chains and I call God to witness that I would be re-Temple, the rich plains of Thessaly, over the Brutus, and their clanking may yet be heard reach, that a danger is this hour upon the in the forum where Cato warned his counhovered with an everlasting and imperishable radiance around the heads of Olmypus, Hel licon, and Parnassus. It is true that kings early days, but absolute trymen against the approach of despetic of the formal distribution. The approach of despetic of the formal distribution and Parnassus. It is true that kings early days, but absolute abandoned surrendered by those whom she and soon will be wretched mouragers at its hovered with an everlasting and imperishable trymen against the approach of despotic of the hemlock or the bite of the asp. This has crowned with bonor and greatness, in tomb, unless the sovereign and heroic remedy by the people chained the licentious hand of oppression. The proudest monarchs of those the air and feelings of insulted majesty to in condensed array on which I make this

Sir, modern history contains no exception lies has established. Aspirations for freecils and commanded the wealth of the civi- administered during the last three years in a powerful Spaniard. Their country was trod-Then sprang into existence that and subdued distance. The peaceful victo hovering was she less ren cure and illustrious as long as a generous with the welfare and happiness of a heroic people. But where now is that noble prodi gy of liberal institutions? Why does she lift her beautiful head to the Heavens no longer? Her glories declined under the burthen of unbounded wealth and overflowing prosperity. Her people relaxed the vigilance of their gnard over the citadel of their liberties, and slumbered at their posts while unlawful power fortified itself beyond conspiracy and crime in the friendly greetsuccessful attack. Thus she perished ignobly by her own hand, having throughout her whole career defied and held at bay a world in arms. And how still and heavy has been her long repose! No awakening convulsions shake her rigid limbs, or disturb her frozen faithfully descriptive of the conduct of the mournful epic of her fate. She takes her place in the dreary catalogue furnished by an-

> tiquity. But cross the channel and take your stand on the soil of England. She too has furnish ed mankind with a short-lived experiment of republican government. Wrongs and out rages inflicted on the English people, similar in kind, but far less enormous than those which now oppress the cittzen of the United States of America, wrought the volcanic eruption of 1640. The best blood of England perished in the conflict between Magna Charta on one side and absolutism on the other. John Hampton bled on the plains of Chalgrave, but the royal Stuart bled on the scaffold. When the strife died away, the British constitution was found to be possess ed and upheld by those who partook of the sacrament of the Lord's supper with bloody hands, and who enforced the sermon on the mount with fire and sword. They were the ancestors of those who to day in this land are crucifying liberty afresh, and putting her to open shame. God does not allow Himself to be mocked, and Cromwell, and the Commonwealth of England went out t: ether, while a wrathful tempest raged around the dying bed of the great, but bloody and tyranical Protector. The incom ing wave, the reaction in the tide of human affairs, bore back the dissolute and worth less Charles II. to the home of his ancesters, and Englishmen have never from that time to this lifted their hands or their voices in

behalf of a republic. France points to the revolting blotch, the stain of mingled blood and tears, which her wild and mad attempts at freedom have left up in the page of history. We gaze at it but monarchy would never more show its frightful head in France, Bonaparte with his trates, consuls, and military commanders ties of the people deliberating on the afiairs paid homage and obedience directly to the

when my mind is brought to embrace the conclusions whice flow from them. But -hall we shrink back affrighted and appalled because the great lessons of uniform history comes to us with a voice of solemn and prophetic warning? Shall the universal experience of the human race bring us no wisdom? Shall we wrap ourselves in a sweet delusion and lie down to pleasant dreams when we know by every chart of navigation that the fatal maelstrom is just at hand?-Will the proud and laring people of America close their eyes and ears against the teaching of ages, and wait for the fetters and gyves to ger? Are they to be chained like Prometheus not because the Goth beat her gates to pieces; preys forever upon their bleeding vitals? Sir, in my hours of seclusion and study I have to manacles forged and fastened. Their links creant and faithless to my own conscience if yet fester in the flesh of the descendents of I did not proclaim, as far as my voice will American people more deadly than the juices seek more worthy objects of her love and assertion, that a candid public may judge between me and that pestilent class who, failing to answer, resort to slander.

The American republic was established in order to accomplish avowed and specified mode even tending towards the accomplish ment of these grand results? Has the establishment of justice been maintained?of justice, and there is not this hour a court between the two oceans left free to decide the laws as they have uniformly been decided in England and America for the last two hundred years. The very foundations of civ ilized jurisprudence have been torn away, and the whole edifice is in ruins. The Magna Charta is erased; the Habeas Corpus is dead; the very soul and spirit of liberty is extinguished in the forum of the judiciary .-To this sacred sanctuary, more than to any other department of the Government, the blessings of liberty were entrusted. But has the present administration made them secure? It is required to do so by the terms but what has been wickedly and wantonly violated. Prisons filled without indictment and without warrant; long and bitter punishment inflicted without trial or conviction; the whole jury system abolished by a stroke of the pen in the hand of the Executive, or his subordinates in crime; no witnesses brought to the face of the a cused: no coun sel permitted to appear in his behalf; his house broken open and his papers searched in the miast of his pallid and terified wife and children; such are some of the evidences which exist on every hand that our free institutions are hastening two their overthrow. And not content with breaking down all the ancient safeguards of liberty. new and malignant measures of legislation have been continually devised by a slavish Congress by which to more effectually reach. and torture, and grind the citizen. The most inocent conduct, a harmless word, a a simple look has been eeacted into guilt .-The hired hounds of arbitrary power find ings of neighbors on their farms. Speaking of the period of 1795 in England, that great modern philosopher, Henry Thomas Buckle, in his History of Civilization, uses the following language, which I adopt as

arteries. Once fallen, and forever lost is the party now in power, and of the times in "Nothing, however, could stop the Government in its headlong career. The ministers, recure of a majority in both houses of Parliament, were able to carry their measures in defience of the people, who opposed them by every mode short of actua violence. And as the object of these new laws was to check the spirit of inquiry and prevent reforms which the progress of society rendered indispensible, there were also brought into play other means sub-servient to the same end. It is no ex ggeration to say that for some years England was ruled by a system of absolute terror. The ministers of the day turning a struggle of party into a war of proscrip tion, filled the prisons with their political opponents, and allowed them when in confinement to be treated with shameful severity. If a man was known to be a reformer he was constantly in danger of be ng arrested; and if he esaaped that, he was watched at every turn, and his private letters were opened as they passed through the postoffice. In such cases no scruples were allowed. Even the confidence of domestic life was violated. No opponent of Gov-ernment was safe under his own roof against the tales of eaves-droppers and the gossip of servants. -Discord was introduced into the bosom of familiesand schisms caused between parents and their chil-Not only were the most strenuous attempts made to silence the press, but the book sellers were so constantly prosecuted that they did not dare to publish a work if its author were obnoxious to the court, Indeed, whoever opposed the Government was proclaimed an enemy to his country. Political associations and public meetings were strictly forbidden. Every popular leader was in personal danger, and every popular assemblage was dispersed, either by threats or by military execution. That hateful achinery familiar to the worst days of the seven witness were suborned; juries were packed coffee-houses, the inns, and the clubs were filled with emissaries of the Government, who reported the most hasty expressions of common conversation. If by these means no sort of evidence could be collectedthere was another resource which was unsparingly used. For, the habeas corpus act being constantly suspended, the crown had the power of imprisoning without inquiry and without limitation any person offensive to the ministry, but of whose crime no proof was attempted to be brought."

Sir, why are you, why am I out of the raults of a dungeon, and standing on this floor to day? Not because we are guilty of no offence; not because the broad shir d of the law interposes its protection, but simply because the Executive has no yet seen fit and proper in the exercise of his absolute and

his or her tenure to personal liberty-the right to walk the green earth, to breathe the air, and look at the sun-not by virtue of a air, and look at the sun—not by the clem-free Constitution, but depend upon the clem-ency and pleasure of ond man. May I not be arrested to might? May not you or any one else to-morrow? Has it not been doue in more than a thousand instances, and have not the courts, ane the laws been powerless to save? While I am now speaking, may not some minion who licks the hand of powerand whom it would honor to call a slave, be preparing notes from which to testify against me before a military commission? Have we in the West forgotten Burnside, and the infamy of his reign in our midst? Will the inhabitants of the Western Circuit in England ever forget the monster Jeffries and the murder of Alice Lisle? Will some poor-crawling, despised sycophant and tool of Executive despotism dare to say that I shall not pronounce the name of Vailandigham? The scandal and stigma of his condemnation and banishment have filled the civilized world; and the Lethean and oblivious waves of a thousand years will not wash away the shame and the reproach of that miserable scene from the American name. Some members on the other side of this chamber have attacked with fierce clamor the great American statesmen and the Christian gentleman who suffers his exile in the cause of liberty on a foreign soil. So the basest cur that ever kenneled may bay, at the bidding of his master, the caged lion in the distance .-Protract this iniquity, this crime, as long as you will, however, the judgment of history will at last overwhelm you with an unsufferable odium, as certainly, as the streams of truth emanates from beneath the great white throne of God. 'Establish justice!" bitter mockery. Justice has been dethroned and the blessings of liberty annihilated .-There is not one square mile of tree soil in the American Republic. It is slave territ ory from the Aristook to the Columbia .-Every man in all that vast expanse may be reduced in an instant to hopeless bondageevery home may be broken open and pillaged, every dollars worth of property may be swept into that vawning and bottomless gulf -the National Treasury; and all under the sanction of the principles and practices daily exemplified by the Administranion which now hurls us on to ruin.

But the "domestic tranquility," has it been

insured? When the present party came into power the road to an honorable peace on the basis of the Union was still open. Be-fore the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln his friends and supporters held the issues of life and death, peace and war in their hande in this capitol. The records of the last seasion of the 36th Congress are immortal .-They cannot perish; and as the woes and calamities of the people thicken and magnify by the frightful war in which we are engaged, they increase in value to posterity more rapidly than the leaves of the sybilline book. The baleful brood of political destructionists ry yet fills the earth with its fragrance of no-ble deeds and exitted genius. Liberty hov-ered over that classic peninsula of Southern latitude of the Western Henisphere. Nor has since rained blood upon the land. They courted the whirlwind which has prostrated the progress of a century in ruins. They danced with a hellish g'ee around the bubbiing cauldron of civil war and welcomed with ferocious joy every hurtful mischiel which flickered in its lurid and infernal flames. Compromise, which has its origin in the love and mercy of God; which made peace and ratified the treaty on Calvary between Heaven and the revolted and rehellious earth; which is the fundamental basis of all human association, and by which all gov ernments the world ever knew have been created and upheld; compromise, which fools pronounce a treas mable word, and skillful knaves cover with reproach, because they are enriching themselves at the expense of the national sorrow and blood, was discarded by the North and accepted by the South when offered by Mr. Crittenden. By it domestic tranquility could have been ensured. But an ulterior and destructive spirit ruled the hour and flooded the nation with misery .-And since the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, who of this party have labored to tranqu'lize our disordered affaire? Who has endeavored, in the name of Christ and by the omnipotent power of the principles which he left his father's throne to proclaim and for which he drank the worm wood and the gall on the cross, to expel the cruel and ferocious demon of civil war that has howled so fiercely for the last three years among the tombs of our young and heroic dead? Not one, sir; not one. Wise and Christian measures, looking to reconciliation and peace and union, have been repeatedly spurned by the Executive and this legislative department which he holds in duress. At no distant day, when the horror of this war can no longer be borne, the various propositions which have been made and rejected in behalf of enlightened negotiation and a consti. tutional restoration will be gathered up aud hurled at those in power as an accusation more appalling, an indictment nore damning than was ever leveled against a murderer up on his trial. Nor can they, in that hour of their fear and calamity, at which the righteous world will laugh and mock hide their guilty heads under the assertion that the South will not treat for peace: yes, peace which shall restore the Union under the Constitution as it was written by the fathers. and as it has been interpreted by the supreme judicial tribunals. Why came that wasted figure, that gifted child of genius, the pure and elevated Stephens, of Georgia, from Richmond on his way to this Capitol in the midsummer of 1863? Was it a trifling cause that moved him? All the world knows that his judgment and his heart clung fondly and to the last to the old Goverament, in whose counsils he had wor so much honor. It is equally well known that he has never embraced the suicidal doctrine of State secession. The right of revolution is the ground upon which he stands. The malignant portion of the Southern press, too such mischievous and damaging prints as the Examiner and luquirer at Richmond, and the Register at mobile, who continually crip. ple the interests and friends of humanity in this baleful contest, assailed Mr. Stephene for his attempt at negotiation, whic's they