

A. N. RANKIN,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Repository and Transcript is published weekly, on a large sheet, containing about eight columns, and 30 pages, it will cost annually \$12.75. If payment be made within the first three months, \$12.00; if payment be made within the year, \$12.25. If payment be made over the year, \$12.50. No individual can subscribe for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged \$1.00 per square of Ten lines for three insertions, or less, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

A additional charge is always made for displayed advertisements.

Advertisements inserted in Local Columns 25 cents per line for each insertion. Communications or subscriptions limited to one insertion, and charged 10 cents each, except when in the local or other privileged columns, when they will be charged according to position. Communications recommending persons or services, or advertising goods, unless otherwise ordered. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements—Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The Repository and Transcript J. O. B. PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the country. Four good Presses and an excellent staff of workmen are employed, and the work of every kind, enable it to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, may call at our office, and have a call-back variety of Blanks constantly on hand.

Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG :

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 28, 1860.

For the Repository and Transcript.

THE BIBLE TO BE —

0 I may this look, of books divine,  
Be ever to you—precious mine;  
Search all its pages, read it well  
It points the pain, that leads from hell.

It points to heaven—the living way—  
Where's pure life, ye endless day  
Shows on, with bright and endless rays,  
To cheer the traveler while he stays.

Yes, light is found on every page,  
It sin afflicts, it's passage assails,  
Life, light, and joy, it all imparts  
To heal our troubled, wounded hearts.

An Ocean 'tis, you'll find it so,  
Where pearls imbedded lie, I know;  
It's wave-like leaves, when turn'd 'tis true,  
Will bring its hidden gems to view.

Search, search, them well, they precious are.  
Examine all, then mark with care  
All such, as suits your present case,  
Then wear them, their proper place.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SOUTH.

One of the pretenses on which the Disunion movement is justified, is the charge that the Northern States practically nullify the fugitive slave law by personal liberty bills and other statutes designed to obstruct the rendition of slaves. However true this charge may be of a few of the more ultra Northern States, it is not true of Pennsylvania; and it is no less a matter of surprise than regret to see our usually well informed contemporary, the Philadelphia *Press*, falling into the error that Pennsylvania is a nullifying State. In that paper, of the 20th inst., "Occasional" assumes that we have such laws upon our statute books, and says:

"It would be a happy thought if the new Governor of Pennsylvania, fully appreciating the character of the vote that elected him, and surely anticipating the difficulty of Mr. Lincoln's administration, would, in his forthcoming message, demand of the new legislature the repeal of all laws on your statute books interfering with the laws of the constitution which provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves."

Again, on the 22d inst., the same paper, in an elaborate editorial, calls upon Col. Curtin to "ask the Legislature to repeal the celebrated act of 1847, refusing the use of our jails in the event of the capture of a fugitive slave."

The "celebrated act of 1847" contained seven sections, exclusive of the usual repealing section. The first declares kidnapping a high misdemeanor, and provides a penalty therefor; the second declares the transfer or sale of any free negroes to be a misdemeanor and punishable; the third declares that the Judges, Justices and Aldermen of the State shall not have jurisdiction under the act of 1793, (the old fugitive slave law,); the fourth prohibits the unlawful seizure of fugitives from labor, ("in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner"); the fifth provides that the Judges shall have authority at all times to issue the writ of habeas corpus; the sixth denies the use of our jails for the confinement of alleged fugitives; the seventh repeals the act of 1780, which allowed masters to retain their slaves within the State for six months.

On the 8th day of April, 1852, an act was passed and approved repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847—the section refusing the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives. So the *Press* will perceive that Pennsylvania has done eight years ago what it calls upon Gov. Curtin to recommend now. See pamphlet laws of 1852, p. 295.

The criminal code adopted last winter repeals the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th sections of the act of 1847—see pamphlet Revised criminal code, p. 71. So we have the obnoxious sixth section repealed twice; and from 1852 the jails of this State have been at the service of the South to recover their fugitives. All that remains of the "celebrated act of 1847" after the Republican Legislature of 1860 adopted the new code, are the 5th and 7th sections—the

# Repository AND Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1860.

Number 48.

Volume 67.

FRANKLIN

AND



one preserving the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and the other denying the right to hold slaves in Pennsylvania for six months.

The new code substantially re-enacts the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, (section 95) as follows:

"No judge of any of the courts of this Commonwealth, nor any alderman or justice of the peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, from any of the United States or territories, under any act of Congress; for shall any such judge, alderman or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive or laborer, under any act of Congress; and if any alderman or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth."

This code is the offspring of Hon. John C. Knox, Attorney General under Gov. Packer; David Webster, Esq., Judge Knox's law-partner, and Judge King, late Union candidate for Congress in Philadelphia—all Democrats. It was passed by both branches of the Legislature without a call, and signed by Gov. Packer.

Pennsylvania never passed a personal liberty bill of any kind, and never will do so. It was attempted in 1850—Mr. Irish (then member of the House, now Senator), being the author. When Webster alias Dangerfield was arrested as a fugitive in Harrisburg, and excitement ran high on the subject in and about the Legislature, Mr. Irish attempted to call up his bill and put it upon its passage. Several very inflammatory resolutions were offered, and some of the speeches were equally intemperate; as it was alleged that the negro had been taken without warrant or color of law; but the conservative element of the Republican majority, under the lead of Thorne, Hamersley, Lawrence, McClure, Ketchum and others, prevailed, and the whole subject was postponed, and never afterwards, we believe, considered again.

The South has no just cause of complaint against Pennsylvania—the State that gave Lincoln his largest majority, and Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey and Illinois have been equally faithful to the laws. Of the border States, Ohio alone is open to the charge of nullifying the fugitive slave law by local statutes. We have not her laws on the subject before us; but we believe she has what is called "personal liberty" bills on her statute books.

If it be complained of us that we have not gone far enough, and it be demanded of us to make our State officers execute the fugitive slave law, and allow the holding of slaves in transitu say six months or a year, then we say that the demand is unreasonable and cannot be granted. The execution of the fugitive slave law by State officers is both impracticable and illegal. This point has been expressly decided by our judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has been accepted in all sections, that Congress must provide the proper means for the faithful execution of its statutes. As well might States attempt to collect customs or establish land offices as to arrest fugitives under an act of Congress.

The right of transit, if once conceded, would give the crowning triumph to the slave power of the country. It would give slavery universal dominion. This would be surrendering the last fragment of sovereignty the Free States possess, and would bring slavery to our very doors. We can consent for our Southern brethren to establish and perpetuate slavery in their respective States, and allow it to remain with them not only unmolested, but with all the safeguards of the Constitution and its compromises thrown around it; but we cannot consent that its desolating tread shall come upon us. We will cheerfully concede to all the citizens of other States the same rights and privileges we grant to our own citizens—but nothing more. No citizen of Pennsylvania can hold a slave for an hour—no citizen of a Southern State can demand of us what we deny to our own people.

We read much of compromises and concessions to restore harmony between the States. Pennsylvania has nothing to concede that can be demanded in the name of justice. If she is to pass the lines of justice to be generous, it will not be to conciliate treason. Disunion is treason—it can be nothing else if it is carried to resistance, and that we understand to be

proposed by the belligerent States South. And while States are defying all law and ignoring the Constitution, Pennsylvania will be slow to make new concessions simply because she can afford to be generous. If the Southern States should resolve to respect the law, and seek redress for their real or imaginary wrongs in the Union, Pennsylvania would be among the first to be generous, if she can thereby give security to the South without positive injustice to herself; but with rampant treason she will never compromise!

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Grand Jubilee of the Republicans.

Speeches of Mr. Lincoln and Senator Trumbull—Semi-Official Exposition of the Views and Policy of the President elect, etc.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20.—Springfield is in a blaze of glory to-night. Although the celebration was intended to be strictly local, people have been pouring in in all sorts of conveyances the whole day. The city is splendidly illuminated, mostly with Chinese lanterns. The State House, a large square building, in the centre of a square in the middle of the city, has the appearance of four walls of fire. The Wide-Awake torch-light procession was quite large. It halted in front of Mr. Lincoln's home, and cheered for Lincoln until he appeared and spoke as follows:

*Friends and Fellow-Citizens:*—Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you, in common with all those who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause. (Applause.) I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. (Applause.) Yet in all our rejoicings let us neither express nor cherish any hard feelings towards any citizen who by his vote has differed from us. (Loud cheering.) Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. (Immense applause.) Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

The speech called forth most unbounded enthusiasm and numerous cries of "Go on," "That's right," &c. At the conclusion cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Gov. Yates, &c. The crowd then adjourned to the Wigwam.

The Wigwam was thronged the whole evening. After the procession terminated its march, speeches were made by R. Yates, (Governor elect,) Senator Trumbull, and others.

Mr. Trumbull's speech, in view of his high position and well known relations to the President elect, is taken as a reflex of the views of Mr. Lincoln. Hence it is the more important. The immense applause with which Mr. Trumbull was received having subsided, he said:

It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of liberty which, with our rulers, was dead, is alive again, and the constitution ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found. Mr. Trumbull then branched off into a vein of State glorification, the Republicans of Illinois having not only elevated one of their citizens to the Presidency, but have elected an entire State government, and secured thereby a United States Senator—the re-election of Mr. Trumbull. Upon national topics Senator Trumbull disengaged the ideas of triumphing over political opponents, accepting all, however named, as brethren of a common country. He said Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party when inaugurated. He will be the President of the country, and of the whole country; and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachments upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they by whose votes he has been designated the Chief Magistrate of the people will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachments will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it; that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States, or the people of the States. Hence, when their political opponents have charged them with abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic insisted that they ought to do so, the rapacity has invariably been that the people, who made the Federal government, did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and it has, therefore, no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because as to that question they are as foreign from each other as independent governments.

I have labored in and for the Republican

organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this. They would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point, upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test, and placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and to the world that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality, or of amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in older times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored. Disunionists per se, are not the trouble to make war on metaphysics, they are not apt to be carried away by logical abstractions. Like the old gentleman who had two eggs on his table, and giving one to his wife coolly took the other himself leaving his theoretical young son, just returned from college, who had declared he could prove that two were three, leaving him, we say? We might in this way reduce all the arguments of the Secessionists to the *reductio ad absurdum*. But where? The President, 'tis true, is not of our thinking, but we have the Senate, we have the House, and an upright, honest Judiciary. We have two branches of the government, the Republicans one. Shall we, by secession, break up and give them all, or shall we stand to our rights as men within the Union? Every dictate of wisdom points our course, that as sensible men we will follow it, for our part no doubt is entertained. Let us keep the Union and the Constitution, even though it be to the destruction of Lincoln and his party, rather than to keep Lincoln and the Republicans at the expense of a broken up Union and a dishonored Constitution.

From The Cheyenne (Wyo.) Review.

Fine appeals are made about the duty of Virginia to offer herself up as a sacrifice for the sunny South. Other gentlemen may have their tastes, but we have ours. The projected martyrdom inflicting unacceptable.

South Carolina and Alabama may be very dear, but we recoil from entire ruin on their account. Slavery may be a strong bond of Union between tobacco and cotton, but we do not feel altogether ready to sink the tobacco for the welfare of the cotton. We had rather be an independent planet. We want Virginia to have an orbit of her own. We do not want her to gravitate toward New York away from Alabama, nor toward Alabama away from New York. If any gravitation is to be done, let it be done toward her, or let the existing attractions maintain the present orbit.

We believe the present relation of the various States is the best that can be devised! If the system is disturbed, where each will fly to no calculations can foreseen. First one and then another of these orderly stars will "shoot madly from the sphere." Confusion will be general—the ruin commences. Let us say beforehand that we shall not be dragged. And if the attempt is persisted in, let South Carolina and let Alabama go their way and we will go ours.

From the same Paper.

When we read the Republican journals, we get in a fret: when we read the disunion journals, we get in a fret. What can a wise man do? It is a very irksome thing to be in a certain sense. One often grows weary. Did you never feel like you wanted to get drunk, or wanted a row? To be spending one's life holding two fellows that want to get into a fight, you had almost rather fight yourself. A man had "might as well" live in a tea-pot, as in this perpetual rowing on the Slavery question. A leather wing hat in a man's brain, would be almost as quiet a mode of life. Massachusetts beats a drum on one side of your head, and South Carolina blows a horn on the other. You may stand this for an hour, but who can stand it for a day—who can stand it forever?

We wish Massa's uts was a cat, and South Carolina was a terrier, and Cuffy was bone, and we could nail all three in a candle box together. We want peace so bad we don't know what to do.

From The Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 17.

SECESSION AND NULLIFICATION.—It is now a popular rumor, grounded on the not infallible telegraph, that the President will resist nullification and permit secession. Some of the Northern people find this a wonderfully fine distinction. But as secession can only be an act of the sovereign people, sanctioned and expressly voted on by them; and as an act of nullification may be effected by an unauthorized rabble, composed of two or twenty persons, the distinction should seem to be broad enough. Secession includes nullification; the latter does not necessarily imply secession; and the general Government might feel called on to resist what is called an act of nullification, on the same ground that it would any violation of United States law. To restrain an unauthorized raid upon Fort Moultrie; or upon a custom-house in Boston, would have nothing in common with resistance to an act of State secession accomplished and ratified by the whole body of the people of a State voting directly upon the question. And even if a State Leg-

islature, by express statute, grant the authority by which the people, or any portion of them, contravene, the execution of Federal law, the sworn Federal officers are legally bound to do what they can toward the maintenance of their authority. This is too plainly their legal duty to require argument; for to permit the unpunished violation of law is to abandon the post which they have sworn to defend. The case is altogether different, however, when the Federal law is abrogated by a Commonwealth, which declares itself no longer a member of the Union whose Federal authority has before been, but is not now acknowledged in the separate State. Here the question turns entirely on the right of secession; and this question must be settled in the negative before any sort of duty requires the General Government to interfere in support of its authority. The Constitution does not seem to have contemplated the rise of such a question, and from this very fact a show of propriety may be made in deciding against the right of secession, though manifest expediency may on the other hand be taken as superior to any right resting only on inference. Here, then, enter expediency, which has to be made out in order to place the right on any solid foundation; and no Union man need shun his part in the debate, for having nothing more to do than to show the expediency of secession, he cannot have an easy triumph. But who shall judge of the expediency? We answer, an intelligent people, as nearly unbiased as possible by hot-headed orators and reckless newspapers. And we have a cheerful confidence that when this question of expediency shall be submitted to the people, whether of South Carolina or Mississippi, they will decide it as they did in 1861, notwithstanding the army of agitators has increased since that time both in numbers and ability. For the people are practical thinkers, and though they do not take the trouble to make war on metaphysics, they are not apt to be carried away by logical abstractions. Like the old gentleman who had two eggs on his table, and giving one to his wife coolly took the other himself leaving his theoretical young son, just returned from college, who had declared he could prove that two were three, leaving him, we say? We might in this way reduce all the arguments of the Secessionists to the *reductio ad absurdum*.

Mr. Trumbull concluded his speech with a rehearsal of the points which he conceived to be gained by the election of Lincoln, and retired amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION MOVEMENT

From The Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder.

Shall we destroy a government that contains so many blessings because it carries along with it some ills? Suppose we break up the government, will slaves not still escape? and if we renounce the constitutional provisions for their reclamation, is it probable that we can attain the same thing in any other way, and are we then because we suffer worse? We might in this way reduce all the arguments of the Secessionists to the *reductio ad absurdum*. But where? The President, 'tis true, is not of our thinking, but we have the Senate, we have the House, and an upright, honest Judiciary. We have two branches of the government, the Republicans one. Shall we, by secession, break up and give them all, or shall we stand to our rights as men within the Union? Every dictate of wisdom points our course, that as sensible men we will follow it, for our part no doubt is entertained. Let us keep the Union and the Constitution, even though it be to the destruction of Lincoln and his party, rather than to keep Lincoln and the Republicans at the expense of a broken up Union and a dishonored Constitution.

From The Cheyenne (Wyo.) Review.

Fine appeals are made about the duty of Virginia to offer herself up as a sacrifice for the sunny South. Other gentlemen may have their tastes, but we have ours. The projected martyrdom inflicting unacceptable.

South Carolina and Alabama may be very dear, but we recoil from entire ruin on their account. Slavery may be a strong bond of Union between tobacco and cotton, but we do not feel altogether ready to sink the tobacco for the welfare of the cotton. We had rather be an independent planet. We want Virginia to have an orbit of her own. We do not want her to gravitate toward New York away from Alabama, nor toward Alabama away from New York. If any gravitation is to be done, let it be done toward her, or let the existing attractions maintain the present orbit.

We believe the present relation of the various States is the best that can be devised! If the system is disturbed, where each will fly to no calculations can foreseen. First one and then another of these orderly stars will "shoot madly from the sphere." Confusion will be general—the ruin commences. Let us say beforehand that we shall not be dragged. And if the attempt is persisted in, let South Carolina and let Alabama go their way and we will go ours.

From the same Paper.

When we read the Republican journals, we get in a fret: when we read the disunion journals, we get in a fret. What can a wise man do? It is a very irksome thing to be in a certain sense. One often grows weary. Did you never feel like you wanted to get drunk, or wanted a row? To be spending one's life holding two fellows that want to get into a fight, you had almost rather fight yourself. A man had "might as well" live in a tea-pot, as in this perpetual rowing on the Slavery question. A leather wing hat in a man's brain, would be almost as quiet a mode of life. Massachusetts beats a drum on one side of your head, and South Carolina blows a horn on the other. You may stand this for an hour, but who can stand it for a day—who can stand it forever?

We wish Massa's uts was a cat, and South Carolina was a terrier, and Cuffy was bone, and we could nail all three in a candle box together. We want peace so bad we don't know what to do.

From The Memphis Enquirer, Nov. 17.

SECESSION AND NULLIFICATION.—It is now a popular rumor, grounded on the not infallible telegraph, that the President will resist nullification and permit secession. Some of the Northern people find this a wonderfully fine distinction. But as secession can only be an act of the sovereign people, sanctioned and expressly voted on by them; and as an act of nullification may be effected by an unauthorized rabble, composed of two or twenty persons, the distinction should seem to be broad enough. Secession includes nullification; the latter does not necessarily imply secession; and the general Government might feel called on to resist what is called an act of nullification, on the same ground that it would any violation of United States law. To restrain an unauthorized raid upon Fort Moultrie; or upon a custom-house in Boston, would have nothing in common with resistance to an act of State secession accomplished and ratified by the whole body of the people of a State voting directly upon the question. And even if a State Leg-

islature, by express statute, grant the authority by which the people, or any portion of them, contravene, the execution of Federal law, the sworn Federal officers are legally bound to do what they can toward the maintenance of their authority. This is too plainly their legal duty to require argument; for to permit the unpunished violation of law is to abandon the post which they have sworn to defend. The case is altogether different, however, when the Federal law is abrogated by a Commonwealth, which declares itself no longer a member of the Union whose Federal authority has before been, but is not now acknowledged in the separate State. Here the question turns entirely on the right of secession; and this question must be settled in the negative before any sort of duty requires the General Government to interfere in support of its authority. The Constitution does not seem to have contemplated the rise of such a question, and from this very fact a show of propriety may be made in deciding against the right of secession, though manifest expediency may on the other hand be taken as superior to any right resting only on inference. Here, then, enter expediency, which has to be made out in order to place the right on any solid foundation; and no Union man need shun his part in the debate, for having nothing more to do than to show the expediency of secession, he cannot have an easy triumph. But who shall judge of the expediency? We answer, an intelligent people, as nearly unbiased as possible by hot-headed orators and reckless newspapers. And we have a cheerful confidence that when this question of expediency shall be submitted to the people, whether of South Carolina or Mississippi, they will decide it as they did in 1861, notwithstanding the army of agitators has increased since that time both in numbers and ability. For the people are practical thinkers, and though they do not take the trouble to make war on metaphysics, they are not apt to be carried away by logical abstractions. Like the old gentleman who had two eggs on his table, and giving one to his wife coolly took the other himself leaving his theoretical young son, just returned from college, who had declared he could prove that two were three, leaving him, we say? We might in this way reduce all the arguments of the Secessionists to the *reductio ad absurdum*.

**ICE-WRECKED.**

We had hardly crossed the Atlantic, and were beginning to look eagerly for our first sight of the New World, when a sudden change occurred in the temperature, and the balmy days of April were followed by a May cold and cutting almost as winter. At length we entered the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence, and then the mystery was solved, for its entire surface was obscured with masses of ice; evidently the broken up winter covering of the river above being swept by the current out to sea. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the ice-fields as they flashed and sparkled like gigantic gems in their setting of an azure sea. Many were of great size, also like floating islands, and the heaped-up blocks upon their surfaces gleamed from a distance like cities of dazzling crystal.

The wind was in our favor, and our good ship sped up the gulf, threading her way through the channel of the floating ice-fields, while, hour after hour, her passengers stood watching with unweary eyes the splendid scenes around them. Even when night came, there was the same eager throng of gazers, for those large frozen pearls glittered in the moonlight with a strange, spectral beauty none of us had ever seen before.

After a time, a mass of ice, larger than common, appeared floating down the stream. Subsequently, we learned that it was part of the cone the spray forms every winter before the hills of Montmorency. On it came, gleaming palely against the deep, blue sky like a castle of spotless marble, rising in tower and turret, and massive buttress, and enriched by the most delicate tracery. Every eye was fixed upon it in breathless admiration, as it swept majestically by, until it passed between us and the wind, by its loftiness it momentarily becalmed us. Suddenly the stationary ship received a severe shock, which vibrated not only through all her timbers, but through every one of the one hundred and forty human beings who formed her living freight. Never shall I forget the shrieks of terror that followed, as women, well nigh frantic with fear, clasped their children to their bosoms, believing that the ship had struck upon a rock, and that their last moment had come. A cry from the bow, that it was but a blow from the ice, somewhat relieved their fears, and they stood quietly by, while the helm was put down, and the sail drawn round, in the effort to free us from the huge mass of ice which still lay across the vessel's bows, pressing and grinding sadly against her timbers. A minute more, and above the din of blocks and cordage, and the stamping of men's feet, there arose a wild cry that echoed far and wide over the surrounding ice-fields, and through every stranly of the neighboring ice-castle—"The ship is sinking!"

It was an appalling announcement; and unfortunately it was a true one. The ice had struck us heavier than we thought, and its hard, sharp edge, keen and resistless as that of a knife, pressing against the bow of our vessel—undoubtedly as she was by the double timbers needed for ice encounters—had cut them completely through, so that the water rushed in with the force and rapidity of a cascade.

What a fearful scene of terror and confusion ensued! The shrieks and lamentations of women, the cries of children, and the silent anguish of men, as they beheld the fears and danger of those dearest to them. Oh none did the blow fall heavier than on me; for I had a delicate wife on board, and my two little ones, the younger was an invalid. Meanwhile, no time was lost. There was no space to lower the boats, and the pale, terrified passengers were hurriedly passed down, by the bow-sprit, upon the ice. It was touching to see some snatch a cloak or wrapper as they passed, the sole relic of all their worldly possessions; while others, in their terror, departed without even that. A few provisions were next sent down, quickly followed by the crew; and then we stood a wretched, cowering group upon the ice-field that had wrought us so much evil, watching for the last moment of the good ship, which had brought us in peace and safety more than two thousand miles. It was not long in coming. Suddenly the bow went low, as if to salute the waves, and the stern rose high into the air; then with a rapid forward movement, the stately ship passed silently down into the bosom of the deep, every tall mast and tapering yard in its place, and every sail spread to its uttermost, and gleaming white in the moonlight, until each in its turn passed from our sight. For a few moments there was a troubled vortex, and then the moonlit sea roiled placidly on, and the gentle night wind swept over the spot, leaving no trace of the fearful shipwreck which, in scarce ten minutes from the time the ice struck our devoted vessel had left us exposed and helpless upon the broad sea, our only refuge that desolate field of ice-hard, inhospitable, and shelterless.

That night was one of infinite suffering to hardy men; what then, must it have been to the feeble and helpless? A few whale-blanks and spars had been thrown over from the ship and the scramble to obtain them was like a struggle for gold. I was so fortunate as to secure one, and on it I placed my poor wife and elder child, rolled together in our only cloak; while through the livelong night I passed to and fro beside them, with the little ones wrapped in the breast of my coat, striving in vain to still their cries; and as I walked, my feet clung to the frozen pavement beneath them, and the cold shot up through my limbs like an icy fire, causing intolerable pain.

As the night passed on the cold increased, or else we felt it more; and many times, as I looked on the shivering beings crouching around me, I thought that few among them would survive till morning. But thanks, under Providence, to the efforts of the ship, who

served out, at short intervals, small allowances of spirits, the day dawned on all save a few small children, my own dear babe among them. And truly, when I looked on the wide waste of waters around us, dotted here and there by silvery ice-fields, but uncheered by a single sail, and thought of our desolation, our misery and probable fate, I felt it was mercifully called away from the evil to come. But the mother could not feel so, and amid her own sufferings, her tears fell fast on the sweet, placid face that would never weep again.

With the morning, the ship's company and passengers were mustered, to ascertain if any were missing, and great was our consternation to find that Mr. Grant was absent. Every inquiry was made, and every search among the crevices and crannies of our rugged ice-raft; but all in vain. In the confusion and misery of the night, none had missed him nor was any trace of him to be found, and we were at length compelled to believe that our kind friend and master had either perished in the wreck, or else in his passage to the ice.

Meanwhile many were the eager eyes continually scanning the horizon in the vain search for a friendly sail. As the day wore on, the sun shone brilliantly out, and his beams flushed out in a thousand dazzling rays on our ice raft, until we were almost blinded by their radiance. Yet they shed a warmth through our chilled frames for which we were most thankful, and in many spots they melted the ice, which ran in little rills, enabling us to quench our thirst without filling our mouths with ice. Twice in the day, a little biscuit and raw pork were distributed to us, and thus sadly and suffering passed the day, till a second night of misery set in. This proved far worse than the former, for, ere long, wild geese began to howl over the ocean-wastes, among which we had now drifted; and heavy waves lashed and raged around us, and dashed themselves against our refuge; and though they had not power to put it in motion, we knew not how soon they might sweep over it, or shatter it in pieces. It was a fearful night, and so exhausted and despairing did it leave us, that we scarce could rouse ourselves to exertion, until a sailor's cry of "Sail ho!" awoke fresh hope.

How many tearful eyes brightened, and heavy hearts throbbed quick and gratefully, as they watched that sail speed on towards us before the last breath of the expiring gale! As she drew near the only fear was lest she should not have space for all. Nearer and still nearer she came, until we could see the men upon her deck; and then—we could scarce believe our eyes—she passed us by, unobserving or unheeding a signal we had placed upon a spar, and the dark group of human beings clustered around it. If unheeding, Heaven forgave them, for it was a fearful depth of despair into which to fling back so many of their fellow-creatures. The women sank down heart-stricken for words, and the men lifted up their voices in bitter indignation at the cruelty that could thus leave women and children to perish. Death, in one of his most fearful forms, did indeed seem pressing close upon us, for our scanty stock of food was exhausted. Many flung themselves at full length upon the ice, utterly indifferent to all outward objects; while others prayed earnestly over the dear ones for whom all earthly hope is past.

Suddenly a loud shout arose above the plash of the waves and the murmur of sorrowful voices, and echoed cheerfully over our frozen resting place. Every eye turned seaward, and there, but a few fathoms from us, lay a large vessel, which, absorbed as we were in our misery, had approached us unperceived.—Her bulwarks were filled with sympathizing faces, and to our feeble cheer of welcome there came back so hearty a response that it sent a glow through our shivering frames.

Never was kindness greater than we poor ice-wrecked voyagers received from the crew and passengers of that ship, crowded though she already was. To their care and attention we owed not only our own lives, but those of the dear ones who seemed about to die; and never can we feel sufficiently grateful for their good offices, or the many sacrifices they made on our behalf.

The ship was westward bound, and on our arrival in Canada, the account of our misfortunes brought us many offers of employment. Years have passed since, and the world has gone well with us, but nothing can erase from our minds the haunting remembrance of the days and nights of suffering we passed upon that fearful ice-field.—Blackwood's Magazine.

**Preparing for Winter.**

"Chill November's surly blasts make fields and forests bare, and old Winter, with his frosty board," will soon be upon us; and in the Northern and Western States winter is not a myth, but a substantial reality that cannot be easily hidden up, coughed down, or thrust aside. There is no shirking its cold and driving storms. It is a palpable thing—one that can be felt by both man and animal; and it is the part of wisdom, in the farmer and all others, to be prepared to meet it, and as far as possible to guard against its severity upon the inmates of the barn, as well as those of the house.

The dwelling house should be well banked up if necessary, so as to prevent the cold from entering the cellar and frosting the potatoes and other vegetables stored therein. From neglect in making their cellars frost-proof, we have known many farmers to lose large quantities of potatoes in their cellars, by freezing and the following spring they were obliged to purchase, (and sometimes at a high price, too,) potatoes for planting and for table use.

Why will you suffer?—Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitter, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

better, in fixing up their cellars, would have saved their potatoes, money and whining.

Broken windows should be attended to; glass and putty are cheap to what they were half century ago, and there is no longer any excuse for filling the broken windows with oil bags, cast off undergarments andnumerable towels, as was so frequently the case in the "good old times." We occasionally hear of everything connected with the house should be made snug and comfortable, both inside and out. The principle living room should be upon the sunny side of the house, and be furnished with good sized windows. The burrowing of families in ill-lighted rooms, in the cold, dark, north side of the house, where the sun scarcely peers in upon the inmates from November to April, is poor economy indeed, and still sooner, to stint the children, who wish to read or study, to the feeble light of a small sized greasy tallow candle. Good oils of various kinds, for illuminating purposes, with lamps to match, are now everywhere obtainable, and at prices within the reach of all. But abject campagne and other burning fluids as you would the fangs of the deadly serpent. Furnish the sons and daughters of the farmers with suitable books, agricultural and other papers and periodicals, and good lights and pleasant rooms, and we should hear less of their fleeing from the paternal roof, and the leaving of "the old folks at home," in their down hill of life.

Over large sections of the country, the frosts of a few of the nights of September found much corn unripe. It has dried somewhat, and in many spots they melted the ice, which ran in little rills, enabling us to quench our thirst without filling our mouths with ice. Twice in the day, a little biscuit and raw pork were distributed to us, and thus sadly and suffering passed the day, till a second night of misery set in. This proved far worse than the former, for, ere long, wild geese began to howl over the ocean-wastes, among which we had now drifted; and heavy waves lashed and raged around us, and dashed themselves against our refuge; and though they had not power to put it in motion, we knew not how soon they might sweep over it, or shatter it in pieces. It was a fearful night, and so exhausted and despairing did it leave us, that we scarce could rouse ourselves to exertion, until a sailor's cry of "Sail ho!" awoke fresh hope.

How many tearful eyes brightened, and heavy hearts throbbed quick and gratefully, as they watched that sail speed on towards us before the last breath of the expiring gale! As she drew near the only fear was lest she should not have space for all. Neerer and still nearer she came, until we could see the men upon her deck; and then—we could scarce believe our eyes—she passed us by, unobserving or unheeding a signal we had placed upon a spar, and the dark group of human beings clustered around it. If unheeding, Heaven forgave them, for it was a fearful depth of despair into which to fling back so many of their fellow-creatures. The women sank down heart-stricken for words, and the men lifted up their voices in bitter indignation at the cruelty that could thus leave women and children to perish. Death, in one of his most fearful forms, did indeed seem pressing close upon us, for our scanty stock of food was exhausted. Many flung themselves at full length upon the ice, utterly indifferent to all outward objects; while others prayed earnestly over the dear ones for whom all earthly hope is past.

Suddenly a loud shout arose above the plash of the waves and the murmur of sorrowful voices, and echoed cheerfully over our frozen resting place. Every eye turned seaward, and there, but a few fathoms from us, lay a large vessel, which, absorbed as we were in our misery, had approached us unperceived.—Her bulwarks were filled with sympathizing faces, and to our feeble cheer of welcome there came back so hearty a response that it sent a glow through our shivering frames.

Never was kindness greater than we poor ice-wrecked voyagers received from the crew and passengers of that ship, crowded though she already was. To their care and attention we owed not only our own lives, but those of the dear ones who seemed about to die; and never can we feel sufficiently grateful for their good offices, or the many sacrifices they made on our behalf.

The ship was westward bound, and on our arrival in Canada, the account of our misfortunes brought us many offers of employment. Years have passed since, and the world has gone well with us, but nothing can erase from our minds the haunting remembrance of the days and nights of suffering we passed upon that fearful ice-field.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Preparing for Winter.

"Chill November's surly blasts make fields and forests bare, and old Winter, with his frosty board," will soon be upon us; and in the Northern and Western States winter is not a myth, but a substantial reality that cannot be easily hidden up, coughed down, or thrust aside. There is no shirking its cold and driving storms. It is a palpable thing—one that can be felt by both man and animal; and it is the part of wisdom, in the farmer and all others, to be prepared to meet it, and as far as possible to guard against its severity upon the inmates of the barn, as well as those of the house.

The dwelling house should be well banked up if necessary, so as to prevent the cold from entering the cellar and frosting the potatoes and other vegetables stored therein. From neglect in making their cellars frost-proof, we have known many farmers to lose large quantities of potatoes in their cellars, by freezing and the following spring they were obliged to purchase, (and sometimes at a high price, too,) potatoes for planting and for table use.

Why will you suffer?—Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver,

**Population of the Three Great Central States.**

The population of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has been ascertained. In twenty-one counties the increase is 338,400 during the last ten years. This District included in 1850, 1,220,053 inhabitants; it has now 1,558,153, an increase of nearly twenty-eight per cent. The same rate of increase over the State, would show an increase of 647,380. As the population of the State was in 1850 2,811,766, this increase would make the present population about 3,000,000. The ratio for a member of Congress should be 120,000, Pennsylvania would exactly hold her own, retaining her present twenty-five members.

Taking the indications in the census of New York from 1850 to 1855, when a State enumeration was had, together with the partial census of this year, the probability is that the number of inhabitants will not exceed 3,700,000, in which case with a ratio of 120,000, New York will lose two members of Congress, having under the new ratio but thirty-one. As there was a loss at the last census of one member, while there was a gain of one in Pennsylvania, it will be seen that the Keystone gains steadily upon the Empire State. The difference between the members of Congress in 1840 was ten in favor of New York, in 1850 it had fallen to eight, and the probability now is in favor of only six.

The growth in Ohio is less than was expected. It will probably lose one member of Congress; its number being twenty instead of twenty-one. Pennsylvania thus gains upon both its competitors. Whether Virginia or Illinois will be the fourth State is not yet ascertained.

The population of this city is rather less than was expected. The growth, however, in the last ten years is no less than 30 per cent. The same rate of increase will make the population in 1870, about 800,000. In 1876, when we gather to celebrate the centenary of the Declaration of Independence beside the old Hall, our population will have reached a million, while the State, at its present rate of growth, will have reached four millions and a half.

The number of houses in Philadelphia in proportion to the population, is probably about the same as in any other large city in the world. It is 89,978, which gives a house to every six inhabitants nearly. So far from losing ground in this respect, there has been an actual gain, the growth in houses more than keeping pace with the growth in population. This proportion of inhabitants to a house in 1850 was 6.68, and in 1860 only 6.20. The proportion of deaths is the very small one of 1.07 per cent. during the year.—Evening Bulletin.

**The Future of the North and South.**

Many persons do not seem to understand why the South attaches such importance to the late election. A few facts and figures will easily explain this. The election for the next House of Representatives, and, of course, the next President, will be under the census of 1860. The South now has

Senators.....

Representatives.....

Her electoral vote.....

The North has

Senators.....

Representatives.....

Her electoral vote.....

During the next four years, the probabilities are that five organized Territories will be admitted as Free States. That, at the lowest figure, would give two Senators, and certain fire members of the House, and, of course, would modify the Congress and Presidential elections. The new census and the admission of those States would largely add to the political power of the North. In the Presidential election of 1864, the North will have votes based on 23 States:

Senators.....

Present House of Representatives, 147

Add under new census.....

Five new States, at each 1

Total.....

The slaveholding State as at present:

Senators.....

Loss of 18 Rep's on the new census.....

Total.....

The leading minds of the Southern States have fully pondered on these pregnant statistics, and with them the struggle has been "now, or never." But according from the Union would only be out of the frying pan into the fire. They want to sell us their cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c., and to buy our grain, cattle and manufactured products. Our undoubtedly policy now is to allow the friends of the Union in the South to fight the battle of the South on Southern soil, and they can will triumph. Nine-tenths of the fire-eating states are well directed to their ends.

It is a moment of a water

shock, and to a

short

metre the transition to meet her by moonlight

—it was in June, I remember, the mouth perfectly, and could tell you the day,

were it necessary—I gave her my hand,

and she—she gave me that gave you see there,

and said she'd always be my friend. She is married now to a small lawyer in the Southern part of Illinois, and has two children and the fever and ague.

**Declaration of Independence.**

The following "Declaration of Independence," which we find in the Scranton Republican, enunciating the "insufferable wrongs" and impositions practiced upon Luserne county by the rest of the State, completely "takes down" the grandiloquent document sent to the President by South Carolina. The people of Luserne have about as much cause for secession from this State, as South Carolina has for withdrawal from the Union. We subjoin the declaration in full:

A FREEMAN'S PROTEST.—We won't stand any longer. The freemen of Luserne will not tamely submit further to the impositions of the rest of the State. We have already

endured insufferable wrongs, and forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Inspired by the example of the great Whiskey Rebellion and the Backshot War, we will resist the Commonwealth's exactions and bid defiance to its tyrannical rule. We will rend crevices fabric from trestle to foundation stone, and pluck an additional feather from the tail of the American Eagle. Our whole history has been one of aggression on the part of the State. They interfered with our titles in the Peasants wars, and made us pay twice for our land. They won't give us a Governor, though we more than once asked it. They did not render the appropriations for the North Branch Canal in belligerent allowances. They have run down our coal and stagnated us as the buckwheat district. They imposed an exorbitant charge on the New York and Erie for the right to cross our territory. They refused us their money for our railroads and we were compelled to resort to New York, and the Delaware and Hudson and the Lackawanna and Hudson are the products of New York capital. They owe us nothing, and we do not intend to pay them. They snored at our magnificent railroad, and said it could never ship coal to us, and so we have had to go to New York and Philadelphia.

REPAIRING doors at the shortest notice, and at the least expense.

Our friends, and the Public generally, are invited to examination of correspondence.

JNO. R. HUTTEN & BRO.  
Main St., opposite Mrs. Fisher's Hotel,  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive

PARISS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY,  
consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Porcelain, Water-Gem, Amethystine Coral, Etc.

GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality.

WATCHES, both plain and jeweled, of every description.

From the hands of the best makers, and at the lowest prices.

WE CLOTHES IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT OF THE OTHER CLOTHING HOUSES.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS THOSE IN THE MARKET.

WE ARE AS TWICE AS TH

## TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

We have passed through an excited political contest. It has been to us one of peculiar difficulty. Our friends have achieved an important triumph. It is well for us to consider our position after it.

**WE ARE REPUBLICANS!** We must not sever ourselves in policy or in name, from the great party to whom we attached ourselves, in our own first and almost hopeless organization, and when the issue of their struggle was doubtful. We are not less conscious of rightful purposes, we are not less convinced of the wisdom of our policy now, than when we first announced ourselves as an organized body, amidst difficulties, perhaps, not entirely without danger, and when our hopes of success had scarcely the power to sustain us. Let us be firm to our association, our purposes, our name and our great leader.

Selish and ambitious men, who have no principles in common with us, or who think our principles of too little importance to form the basis of a settled National Policy, desire to avail themselves of our attitude of strength to further their self seeking. They ask us to forget the questions which have brought us together in action, and which have influenced the suffrages of this whole people so signal just now, and to merge them in the sole feeling of opposition to the Democratic party—a party which we have opposed, because we differ from it upon great questions of National Policy, and which they have opposed only because it has kept them out of power. Let us not be seduced into such union, even for the plausible, the desirable object, we admit, of controlling our municipal and State policies. We must reject overtures not made for our, but for those who, until such time as they are now in disappointment and defeat, have, in union with that same Democratic party, denounced us as the common enemy of this whole people, if not of mankind.

We are strong in the truth of our convictions, and in the purity and wisdom of our political purposes. Our convictions are those of the men who achieved our independence and formed our government. We believe, as they did, that all men have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but like them, we submit to the fact, that such right is stricken down in a certain class in large portions of our country, by positive law. We believe, as they did, that slavery is an evil, social and political, that it originated among them, in violence and wrong, is the offspring of force, and is perpetuated by positive and local law; and like them, we recognize the binding force of such local law, and deny the propriety or expediency, any where, to disturb it, except in those who slave it. We believe in the equality and the sovereignty of the States of this Union, except so far as their sovereignty has been modified or surrendered by the people of the several States, in the formation of our Federal Government. We believe in their municipal affairs generally, and over the question of domestic slavery in particular, the States, within their borders have absolute power. Any interference with the exercise of that power, or with its operation upon its subjects, whether by other governments, political bodies, voluntary associations, or individuals, we hold to be unjust, immoral, wicked. The rights established by positive municipal law, our religion teaches us to respect, even though we may deem them oppressive and unwise, until they shall be corrected by some means recognized by mankind as legitimate correctives. With slavery in the States, then, we have no right, no wish, to interfere, directly or indirectly, whatever may be our judgment, as individuals, of its influence upon the people.

We do not believe that the Constitution of the United States has established slavery anywhere, nor has it recognized the power of any State, to extend its legislative control, or make effective its municipal regulations, outside of its own territorial limits. We do not believe that the Constitution of the United States recognized slavery, as a condition of state of man capable of deriving authority, support, justification or continuance, from it, except in the single case of the fugitive from service. That Constitution has ordered, that, any one owing service or labor under the laws of a State, who shall escape into another, where such obligation would be otherwise of no force, shall, by virtue of that particular provision, be surrendered to the person claiming the service rightfully, all other laws or regulations notwithstanding. This is a paramount law, controlling all others, whether State or Federal, upon that subject. We bow to its supremacy, and hold resistance to it to be an unjust as immoral, as wicked as the violation of any other obligation of our political compact. We do not believe, that any State can, by any law, bind one man to the service of another, can enslave one man to another, outside of its own territorial limits, except by force of this provision of the Constitution, and within its especial circumstances.

We believe, that Congress has the right to legislate for the Territories of the United States. It always has, and it seems to us, it must, from necessity, prescribe their organic laws, provide for their legislative, executive, and judicial functions; define their boundaries, and define their rights of person and property. We know no sufficient reason, why the subject of slavery should be an exception.

The first Congress, which met under the present Federal Constitution in 1789, re-enacted the famous ordinance of 1787, and successive Congresses have passed the same law as to Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. In 1820, after elaborate debate, Congress passed the same law as to all the Missouri Territory, West of the State of Missouri and North of a certain line of latitude. In 1836, a similar law was passed as to Wisconsin; in 1838, as to Iowa; in 1848, as to

Oregon. We think the new Constitutional light, so many are now disposed to follow, must be illusive. We feel disposed to be guided by our fathers. We know they were pure and patriotic. We think they must have known what they themselves did.

We believe that the Territories of the United States ought to be appropriated to the freemen of the United States. Our National greatness has surely been advanced by such an appropriation of our great Northern States and our great Northwestern Territories. Our population, our wealth, our general influence among the civilized nations of the world, our extended education of the people, our progress in science, in literature; in the arts; in every branch of economy, have been enhanced by these measures, or all that we see and hear and feel is false. A policy which looks to National greatness as its object, and comprehends all the people, cannot justly be stigmatized as sectional. When our fathers established the policy of devoting free soil to free labor, they were, not sectional. All the States but one were Slave States. What has occurred to make the attempt now to do what they did, so deeply wrong? What can have changed the fundamental laws of political science, and of domestic economy?

Republicans of Maryland I believe as we do in these principles of Constitutional law, and of national policy, let us stand firmly by them. We have passed the hour of opprobrium and danger. Victory, and victory alone, has made us safe here. Let us not put it in the power of our opponents, by an insidious union, to renew the difficulties from which we are extricated. There can be no sympathy or union of action between Republicans and either of the parties with which the late struggle has been. Standing upon the policy of the government, as established at its formation, we are resisting a headorrent of revolution, urged on by all the other parties. We must preserve our distinctive being, or we shall be lost in confusion.

We know that we are sustained in our views by the opinions of the statesmen who preceded us, both in the Northern and Southern sections of our country, because we are assured of the fact by our opponents themselves. We need not appeal to the records of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Marshall, Randolph of Roanoke, Jefferson Randolph, McDowell, but learn from men now acting what is the truth on this subject. Gov. Letcher, when he became a candidate for his high office, was assailed for Republican opinions which he had once held, and was charged with still entertaining. He admitted, that he had within a few years held such opinions, but that he had changed his views. Mr. Mason is his place in the Senate last winter, and Mr. Hunter in a late address to the people of Virginia, stated, that a few years ago, all Southern gentlemen held the views on slavery, which lie at the foundation of the Republican policy, but that they had changed. We have but to say, that we have not changed, and that we justify ourselves by the reasoning of these Southern gentlemen, when they were wiser than we think them now. How is it, that Southern gentlemen come to think, that when they announce a change of sentiment, the general mind must suffer revolution? How is it, that they have come to expect, that systems of thought and action are to disappear, or to crumble, and be reconstructed, at their bidding? Whence this potency of theirs, that the principles of political science, of domestic economy, of social justice, are to yield and be reversed, to suit their political exigencies? We must think those gentlemen betray a want of thought and just consideration, in their high demands upon the intelligence and moral sentiments of their fellow citizens.

Sustained, as we thus find ourselves, in our opinions, by the examples of the men under whose guidance this nation has so happily, and so great, we cannot avert, from our course, or pause for an instant. We must adhere to our principles, our organization, our name, and our elected Chief Magistrate. We are Republicans, and, as such claim affiliation with the great band of patriots who have united under that name to retrieve the government from its abominations, and restore its policy to that of its founders. We can unite no third party, gathered up from the shattered remains of our late enemies, and with them, as armed neutrals, or jealous allies, watch over the Administration of the man of our choice, to fetter his will, pervert his policy, or interrupt the harmony of his councils. Mr. Lincoln has been elected as a Republican, by our great Republican party, upon principles clearly defined and proclaimed everywhere. How can we approach him now, under another name, under ambiguous banners, and hostile leaders? Republicans, you must not, you cannot do so. You are confident in the integrity of your purposes, in the truth of your opinions; be steadfast in triumph, as you have been in adversity—trusting in the ultimate power of the good sense, the morality, the patriotism of the American people.

W. L. MARSHALL,  
GEORGE HARRIS,  
DANIEL T. OHM,  
WM. PINCKNEY EWING,  
FRANCIS S. CONKRN,  
GEO. EDWARD WINS,  
JACOB GORE,  
Electoral Candidates.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15, 1860.

**ED.**—The Mayor of Savannah has appointed a day of Thanksgiving for that city. They have reason to be doubly thankful down there—first, that they are a part of this glorious American Union, notwithstanding their great sins; and, secondly, that Abraham Lincoln, an honest patriot, has been elected President of that Union, which is a guarantee of its continued safety and prosperity.

## CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

FALL SESSION OF 1860.

**T**HE Session will commence Sept. 12th. Our arrangements have been made for carrying forward the interests of the Institution in the most energetic and satisfactory manner. The Teachers who have taught in our French, German, and English classes, together with English beginners, are both graduates, and have had much experience in teaching. Unusual facilities will be afforded to the Primary Scholars. Addition classes will be given in Penmanship, Drawing, Painting, and Painting.

Boarding Pupils will be taken on the same terms, and receive the same attention as before.

## TEACHERS:

Rev. HENRY REEVES, J. Principals.  
Mrs. SARAH K. REEVES, J. Principals.  
Miss FRANCES E. WHITE, French, Instrumental Music.  
Miss MARY C. SHILLMAN, Drawing, Painting and English.  
Miss Z. L. DE FOREST, Instrumental and Vocal Music.  
Miss LUCILLE W. KENNEDY, English Grammars.  
Miss A. V. WALKER, English Grammars.

For full descriptions apply to the Principals.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON THE

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

**O**N AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1860, the Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive and leave Harrisburg as follows:

## EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN arrives at 1.00 A. M. leaves at 10.0 A. M., stops at Middletown, Elizabethville, Mifflinburg, Williamsport, Danville, White Hall, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.00 P. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. stops at Lancaster, York, and到达 at Philadelphia at 12.10 P. M.

FAST LINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves West Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M. Arriving at Harrisburg at 2.55 A. M., leaves at 3.00 A. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle, and到达 at Philadelphia at 10.55 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via Columbia,到达 at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.50 P. M., leaves at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 A. M.

M. T. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.00 P. M.

FAIRLINE arrives at 8.00 A. M., and leaves at 8.00 P. M. via Lancaster, Lebanon, Pine Grove, Carlisle,

## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 28, 1860.

*In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Washington.*

## MATTER EXACTING.

The slaveholders of the United States, amounting to a mere handful, in comparison to the whole population, have ruled the land just as they pleased ever since the formation of the Government. They have held the largest portion of all the offices which could be filled by them, or were worth having. They have dictated the whole policy of the nation—whether foreign or domestic; never yielding the slightest, in their exacting behaviour, to the majority of our people who are not interested in, and who deplore the evils connected with the accursed traffic in human flesh—aye; extending to the sale by a father of his own children, often, and which is sanctioned by the laws that tolerate slavery.

Insolent dictation in the matter of our local legislation, they had about as well prepare for the consequences of their own folly.

Ever since the establishment of our Republic, the nabobs of slavery have exercised an undue influence in the affairs of the nation. They have, consequently, from time to time, succeeded in passing through Congress bill after bill providing for the perpetuation of slavery, which, all honest Northern statesmen, and all patriots deplored, and, securing to themselves, thereby, a greater lease of power. Their success in procuring the passage of laws—erroneously called compromises—increasing their own strength, has emboldened them beyond anything the most sanguine of them could formerly have anticipated, and has filled them with the belief that they can now, with impunity, undertake to dictate the passage of laws by the Northern States in their respective Legislatures. If they succeed, there will be no further use of bearing the expense of holding sessions of our various Assemblies in the North, hereafter; all we need do will be to authorize the Governors of Northern States to approve of such laws as our masters make for us.

The haughty aristocracy of South Carolina, who, perhaps, never lost a fugitive slave in their lives, undertake to tell the Freemen of the North that they will descend to remain in the Union—if at all—only upon the condition that they be permitted to revise the laws passed by Northern legislatures, and be allowed to erase whatever is therein to be found which they do not like. They complain that we have no right to pass laws which do not recognize their wicked assumptions. They demand of us the fulfilment of the contract to the very letter, requiring the pound of flesh nearest the heart, but they had better not shed one drop of Christian blood in their eager pursuit of what they claim as their due. They claim the privilege of travelling through the North when and how they please, and of talking upon whatever subject they desire, without molestation, or hindrance. This has never been denied them; but they do not permit Northern men to enjoy a similar privilege in the South—they thus perpetrate outrages themselves, and are the first to complain of such treatment, even when they only needlessly dread what they are free to inflict.

## THE OLD DODGE.

Like spoiled children, who have been accustomed to having their own way; who have a pout convenient when they are likely to be crossed, the slaveocracy are attempting to defeat the objects of the recent election—thwart the judgment of the people against slavery-extension. No sooner had the telegraph, with lightning speed, carried the news of the result of the late political contest to the haunts of slavery than did the owners of human chattels begin to raise a mighty commotion in the land; like the silversmiths of Ephesus, in the days of Paul, who cried out, saying, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," on account of the imminent danger of their trade being set at nought; so these, for the same reason, are filling the country with their uproar.

What is to be done in the premises? The North, by the vote just cast, decided most positively against the further spread of the iniquities of human bondage—at the same time declaring an utter unwillingness to interfere with the abomination where it exists within the limits of States. To this decision, by the Free whites of the North, the slaveocracy demur; threatening to burst the bonds which bind the States together, and proposing to set up a government of their own if the North persists in claiming the right to act as Freemen in the management of the public affairs.

Amid all the noise and confusion in South Carolina and the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, a still small voice is heard, offering to quell the mighty tempest in the Southern tempest, if the North will only do several unimportant things: Compel all her citizens to become bloodhounds, and willingly neglect their own business to pursue every run-away nigger that may happen to escape from his master; repudiate the significant decision of the people, recently, at the polls, against the extension of slavery; and permit Southern aristocrats to insult Northern Freemen by carrying slaves through our States, and holding them as such, in our midst, at their pleasure. Perhaps this will all be conceded—perhaps not.

## CUPIDITY.

The charge formerly made by Southern politicians against the forefathers of the North, is, that their cupidity entailed the curse of slavery upon them; that Northern capitalists employed Northern ships, and increased their wealth, by furnishing the country with slaves; that if we

had not been so greedy for filthy lucre, had not been so anxious to grow rich, there never would have been the number of slaves in the country, and slavery would have died out long since. Perhaps this is true, to a certain extent; but it argues very little for the humanity and generosity of these Southern Croakers, to know that they charge the creation of slavery upon the *cupidity* of Northern shipowners, when its *perpetuation and extension* is the work of themselves. If the first was *cupidity*, what is the latter?

The men against whom the South have made this charge were those who set the South an example of humanity and generosity which they have never followed—the entire abolition of slavery in those States. All the Northern States, with one exception, at one time were engaged in the same nefarious system of labor. They are not so at this time; why is this the case? Somebody abolished slavery in the Northern States; who did it? The national government certainly did not interfere with the domestic institutions of the North; the *planters* of the South, we suppose, did not compel our forefathers to get rid of slavery; then who or what did influence them in their action? They were actuated by two motives, one was a spirit of magnanimity, the other was self-preservation. They saw that the blessings of heaven could not fall upon them to the same extent while they disregarded the teachings of the "Golden Rule," as if they were to do to others as they would desire others to do to them. They were shrewd enough, also, to see that slavery was injurious to any community where it existed, morally, physically, intellectually and in every possible respect. If the South could view the matter in the same light their *cupidity* would prompt them to get rid of slavery as speedily as possible.

## CONGRESS.

On Monday next, the 3d of December, the last session of the thirty-sixth Congress meets at the Capitol. We trust our lawmakers will not fritter away their precious time with nonsensical debates about secession, or any other abominable feature connected with the "Peculiar Institution." There are grave and important questions for the deliberation of that body, without their spending precious time, disgusting their constituents, talking all winter about Sambo. We want something done for the Industrial interests of Free Whites. We want the world to see that there are questions worth being considered by men of sense beside the everlasting "nigger" question.

There is a Railroad needed very badly from the Mississippi to the Pacific; let us have a strong moment in that direction. Kansas is ready to be admitted as a sovereign State of the Confederacy; let justice be done, without delay, to the people of that far-off land. The Tariff needs revision badly; let no time be lost in properly adjusting duties upon imported goods, wares and merchandise.

Many other important questions will come up for the consideration of our national law-makers, and we trust they will attend, promptly, to their legitimate duties, and not permit any outside issue to divert their attention from the business which presses upon Congress for legislation. We have but one word to say to Northern Congressmen: If they desire to hold an enviable position in the affections of their constituents; if they wish to transmit to posterity a reputation worth remembering, an unsullied name, they must, under no circumstances, show the white feather. What is needed of them just now is all the backbone they possess.

## ANOTHER COMPROMISE.

The ears of the old animal are beginning to prudore through the borrowed hide of secession. Already has the cry for a "compromise" been raised as the only certain way of allying the wily, gassy storm that foolish politicians have seen fit to raise in some of the Southern States.

Whenever righteous compromises with sin, the latter wins the day—gains all the advantage. There is no fellowship, says the good Book, between truth and falsehood. One or the other of two opposites must be in error—both cannot be right: so with Freedom and Slavery, if the first is right there can be no excuse for the existence of the latter, in a Republican country.

What kind of a "compromise" does Delia want now? What further concession must be made in vainly attempting to appease this insatiate Moloch? Is there never to be an end put to the domineering, grasping disposition of the only aristocracy in the land—the handful of slaveowners, who are constantly filling the country with their unhallowed agitations about the colored portion of our population?

The brazen jade impudence, obtruded her unwelcome form into the arena and suggests that: The North was, to quiet

excitemennt (which the North had nothing to do with raising) in the South, yield up to the hotspur of South Carolina all right to think or to entertain moral or political views; that the millions of Northern Free-men must renounce all their former convictions on the subject of slavery; that they must say that what they have always believed to be true, is false—what they are fully convinced is false, is altogether untrue. The terms of compromise are such, that the North will consent to them only when they must—at the point of the bayonet.

## MR. SECRETARY COBB NOT SO BAD ONCE AS HE NOW IS.

Mr. Secretary Cobb, says the *Baltimore Patriot*, who is now a Disunionist of the type most approved in South Carolina, expressed the following very sound and wholesome views, in a letter which he addressed to a committee of the citizens of Macon, Ga., in 1851:

"Whilst I deny the right of a State to secede, and thus dissolve the Union, I would not attempt, by the strong arm of military power, to bring her citizens back to their allegiance, unless compelled to do so in defense of the rights and interests of the remaining States of the Union. We should not recognize her separate independence, nor could we allow our own interests to be periled by sanctioning any alliance she might be disposed to make with any foreign Government. In our desire to inflict no injury upon a wandering sister, we should not forget the duty which the Government owes to those who remain firm and true to their allegiance, and whose claims upon its protection and support should not be lightly regarded. The laws of self-protection would require at the hands of the Government that due regard should be had for the protection of the rights and interests of the other States, and to that demand it would be bound to respond. If one of the States, in a mad hour, attempt to secede from the Union, and the kind and indulgent policy which I have indicated should be returned to, I have no doubt that in a very short time such State would feel it both her duty and interest to retrace her wandering steps, and return to the embrace of her sisterhood. This option is founded upon the high estimate which I place upon the value of the Union to each and all of the States that compose it. It would require the experience of only a short absence to teach the wanderer the benefits and advantages from which she had voluntarily exiled herself."

These views are wise and statesmanlike. They are eminently patriotic. We subscribe to them thoroughly and cordially. They are the views which underlie everything we have said or may say touching the existing troubles on the Southern border of the Union. We confess we are a little surprised to find that Mr. Secretary Cobb ever expressed views so exceedingly creditable to his judgment and public spirit. Before seeing this extract from the Macon letter, we should have been strongly inclined to suspect that he could have conceived and uttered anything of the kind, if he had tried. Whatever may be the degree of his backsliding from this high and just mark, the fact that he has once touched us hails him greatly in our estimation. We think better of Mr. Secretary Cobb than we have ever thought of him before. We now for the first time have some respect for his political insight and general abilities as a statesman."

Mr. Cobb certainly has brains enough to know what is right and expedient in a great and public exigency like the present. And that is a great deal. Has he enough courage, probity, and infirmities, to stand by what he knows to be right and expedient? The advices respecting him from Washington would seem to imply that he has not. If he will prove the contrary, he will then unquestionably deserve to take rank among the most prominent statesmen of the country; for, indeed, what is needed generally to convert our second and third rate public men into statesmen of the front rank is not brains but moral stamina. This lack, however, which in ordinary times brings with it scarcely discredit, is in times like these hardly less than a crime, and will be so regarded by the people. Let Mr. Secretary Cobb and all others mark this important truth.

## POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The late speech of Senator Trumbull, at Springfield, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is commented upon at length by the papers of all parties. Considering the personal and political relation existing between the President elect and the distinguished Illinois Senator, too much significance cannot be attached to the great speech referred to. We have reliable assurances to the effect that it was prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln, and received his full approval before it was spoken. One thing is certain, that Senator Trumbull, in undertaking to foreshadow the policy of the incoming administration, would advance nothing which he had not full warrant for advancing. His very intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln, abundantly qualify him for doing that which Mr. Lincoln himself is precluded from doing prior to his inauguration. We trust this comprehensive, patriotic manifesto will have the effect of quelling, or at least subduing, that crazy agitation of which the cotton States are the voluntary and dedicated victims. It has been called forth by considerations of public duty and responsibility,

ability, and if it does not fall like oil on the troubled waters, the secession faction may justly be pronounced incorrigible. We think it is a good omen that Senator Trumbull has been selected as the medium for laying Mr. Lincoln's views before the public, for as our readers well know, he is a States'-rights Republican, pure and simple, who supports the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws with unflinching fidelity. It is unnecessary to direct attention to any part of a document which will be so closely scrutinized; but the positions laid down in relation to the vexed questions, prove conclusively that Lincoln is the conservative statesman we have always represented him to be.

A writer in The Boston *Transcript* dares to type a few of the notable persons at the inauguration of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, on the 13th inst.: "First we cast an eye over the ladies. Our attention was soon arrested and riveted by Mrs. —'s cold, splendid face, with its infinite repose; yet, instinct with intellect and power; as you gazed, fascinated by its beautiful calm, you longed to know, if hidden deep down in the soul, there was not passion and tenderness. I do not wonder if the bold traitors will not find their occupation gone by the time the proposed revolutionary conventions meet.

## A UNION MAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chicago, Ill., or to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas. Clothing and other goods for relief, except grain sacks, should be forwarded to Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison. As all produce and breadstuffs will be transhipped at the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, it must be sacked, and they must be furnished in most cases. Let us then have money or sacks as soon as possible, so that our suffering people may be relieved, and the liberality of the West be made effective by the donations of the East.

A writer in The Boston *Transcript* dares to type a few of the notable persons at the inauguration of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, on the 13th inst.:







