WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE
SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20,
EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy one year	$1 00
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	10 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	20 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the Weekly and one of the Daily, to the maker of the club	30 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the Weekly and two of the Daily	50 00

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

POSTAGE.

The postage on the *Weekly State Sentinel*, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	25 cents.

THE DAILY SENTINEL
Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.
All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address
BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XX. NO. 36. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,114

Poetry.

Written for the Daily State Sentinel.

An Appeal for My Country.

BY W. S. GAFFNEY.

Alas! I hear a voice to-day,
Borne on the whirlwind's troubled breath,
In simoon accents clamoring—
Disunion! Misery! and Death!

But is there not a hand to save?
No voice to chase away the gloom?
No Clay or Webster e'en to grasp
My country from a ghastly tomb?

Ah, brothers! has the light of love
Forever fled from hearts and eyes?
Is there no hope for millions yet
To bind themselves in compromise?

Would you belie your proudest boast,
And say that freemen are not free?
Would you enhance tyrannic claims,
And dig the grave of Liberty?

Then, whose will be the bloody muse?
Who sing a Nation's overthrow?
Who dip the fate-recording pen
In fratricidal, crimsoned flow?

And what of Bunker, Lexington—
To which the tide of memory rolls?—
Of Trenton, Camden, Yorktown, too—
What of the "times that tried men's souls?"

Think of those brave and noble ones,
Who pledged their all against King George:
Think of the patriot blood that tracked
The frozen snow at Valley Forge!

Think of your noble mothers, too!
Think o'er their deeds, their hopes, their sighs!
Call up to mind the heartfelt prayers
That answered were from out the skies!

Ah! who can bury glory's deeds
And write oblivion over all?
Who wipe the blood which patriots shed,
Away from memory's sacred hall?

Ah! who can cancel all the past—
What living, breathing, patriot son?
Who glory in his country's fall,
And blast the name of Washington?

Go to the *Pater Patriæ's* grave,
And kneel his sacred ashes nigh;
Tell him his life was all in vain,
That freemen will his deeds belie!

Whisper that Heaven was deceived
In dealing justice, truth and right;
Tell him that Liberty's a lie,
A shooting meteor of the night!

Ah, freemen! brothers! pause, reflect,
Ere you would make the angels weep!
Deal death to traitors, tyrants, foes,
But swear your birth-right e'er to keep!

Fight o'er again the war of words,
Of rancor, if it needs must be;
But let no hand be raised against
This Pantheon of Unity!

Stand by the Constitution's flag!
The Declaration, pledged in blood!
Act with a conscious rectitude,
To God! your country! and your good!

Would'st strike the blow? beware! *beware!*
'Twill start to rattle dead men's bones!
Your sires will rise from out their graves,
And haunt you with their dying groans!

Delay the dreadful thunderbolt;
Haste, sweet-faced Peace! O, quickly haste
Back! Fathers, to your quiet graves,
And do not taunt us face to face!

My God! my soul appeals to Thee,
As o'er my harp the hot tears flow!
Stretch forth Thy hand—my country save
From dissolution, death and woe!

Washington, Ind., January, 1861.

Select Miscellany.

A Talk About Marriage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two maidens, in youthful bloom and beauty, sat earnestly talking. Their thought was reaching away into the future; their theme was marriage.

"I like him well enough," said one of them; "but——"

She paused, the objection unspoken.

"What is the impediment, Alice?"

"His income is too small."

"What is it?"

"Eight hundred dollars a year."

"You might live on that."

"Live! Bah! What kind of living?"

"Not in princely style, I will admit."

"Nor scarcely in plebeian, Fanny. Eight hundred dollars! Why, father pays six hundred dollars rent, and I'm sure our style of living is plain enough! Eight hundred! Oh, no! I like Harry better than any young man I have met. I could love him, no doubt. But he can't support a wife in any decent kind of style."

"Did your father and mother begin their married life on a larger income than Harry Pleasants now receives? Mine did not, as I have often heard them relate."

"Father and mother! Oh, according to their story, Job's famous turkey was scarcely poorer than they were in the beginning. Mother did all her own work, even to the washing and ironing, I believe. Father's income was not over three or four hundred dollars a year."

"And they were happy together, I am sure."

"No doubt. In fact I've heard mother say that the first hard struggling years of their life were among the happiest she has known. But that doesn't signify for me. That is no reason why her daughter should elect to go into the kitchen and spend her years in washing, ironing and cooking. If a man isn't able to support a wife genteelly, and in the style to which she has been accustomed, let him marry some Irish cook, sewing girl or washerwoman, who will manage his household with the needed economy. Young men who can't earn more than eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year should not look into our circle for wives."

"I don't like to hear you talk in this way, Alice," said her companion. "We are not superior beings, but only the equals of men."

"Did I say we were superior?"

"One might infer from your language that you thought so."

"I don't see how the inference can fairly be drawn."

"*Our* circle for wives, you said just now."

"Yes."

"What do you mean by it?"

"A circle of intelligence, refinement, taste and cultivation," replied Alice.

"You don't say wealth."

"No. My father, though living in good style, is not rich. I have heard him say, more than once, that we were up to our income."

"Then, we have only our own sweet selves with which to endow our husbands. No houses, or lands; no stocks from which to draw an income; nothing substantial on which to claim the right of being supported in costly idleness. We must be rich indeed, as to personal attractions."

"We are educated, accomplished, and— and—"

Alice was a little bewildered in thought, and did not finish the sentence.

"Not better educated, or accomplished, as girls, than are most of the young men who, as clerks, earn only from seven hundred to a thousand dollars a year. In this regard, we are simply their equals. But, it strikes me, that, in another view of the case, we can not claim even an equality. They are our superiors."

"Not by any means," replied Alice.

"We shall see. Here is Harry Pleasants, for instance. What is his income? I think you mentioned the sum just now."

"Eight hundred dollars a year."

"That is the interest on—how much?—let me see—about twelve thousand dollars. To be equal, as a match for Harry, then, you should be worth twelve thousand dollars."

"How you talk, Fanny!"

"To the point, don't I? If we are not superior to the young men who visit us; superior simply in virtue of our sex; then our only claim to be handsomely supported in idle self-indulgence, must lie in the fact, that we endow our husbands with sufficient worldly goods to warrant the condition."

"You are ingenious."

"No, matter-of-fact. What have you to say against my position, Alice? Are we better than young men of equal intelligence and education?"

"No; I cannot say that we are."

"If we marry, we must look among those for husbands. Rich men, as a general thing, select their wives from rich men's daughters. Our chances in that direction are not very encouraging. Your father has no dowry for his child; nor has mine. Their families are large and expensive, and little or nothing of the year's income is left at the year's close. The best they can do for us, is to give us homes; and I feel that it is not much to our credit that we are content to lean upon our fathers, already stooping under the burdens of years, care and toil, instead of supporting ourselves. The thought has troubled me, of late."

A sober hue came over the face of Alice, as she sat looking into the eyes of her friend. She did not reply, and Fanny went on.

"There is wrong in this. On what ground of reason are we to be exempt from the common lot of useful work? We expect to become wives and mothers. Is this our preparation? Can you bake a loaf of sweet, light bread?"

"No."

"Nor can I. Or roast a sirloin?"

"No."

"Or broil a steak? Just think of it, Alice! We can manage a little useless embroidery, or fancy knitting; can sing and play, dance and chatter—but as to the real and substantial things of life, we are ignorant and helpless. And, with all this, forsooth, we can not think of letting ourselves down to the level and condition of virtuous, intelligent young men, who, in daily, useful work, are earning a fair independence! We are so superior that we must have husbands able to support us in luxurious idleness, or we will have none! We are willing to pass the man to whom love would unite us in the tenderest bonds, because his income is small, and marry for position one from whom the soul turns with instinctive aversion. Can we wonder that so many are unhappy?"

"But eight hundred dollars, Fanny! How is it possible for a married couple to live in any decent style, in this city, on eight hundred dollars a year?"

"They may live in a very comfortable style, if the wife is willing to perform her part."

"What do you mean by her part, Fanny?"

"We will take it for granted, that she is no better than her husband. That, having brought him no fortune beyond her own dear self, she cannot claim superior privilages."

"Well?",

"He has to work through all the day."

"Well?"

"Under what equitable rule is she exempt?"

"None. She must do her part, of course, if there is anything to do with. She must keep his house, if he can afford a house. But if he have only eight hundred dollars a year! Why, rent alone would comsume half, or more than half of that. There would be no housekeeping in the case. They must board."

"And the wife sit in idleness all the day long?"

"She would have nothing to do."

"Could she not teach? or, by aid of a sewing machine, earn a few dollars every week? or engage in some other useful work, that would yield an income; and so do her part?"

"Yes, she *might* do something of the kind; but if marriage is to make 'workies' of us, it were better to remain single."

"And live in unwomanly dependence on our parents and relatives. No, Alice; there is a false sentiment prevailing on this subject, and as I think and talk, I see it more and more clearly. Our parents have been weak in their love for us; and society, as constituted, has given us wrong estimates of things. We should have been required to do useful work in the household from the beginning; and should have been taught that idleness and self-indulgence were discreditable. Our brothers are put to trades and professions, and made to comprehend from the beginning that industry is honorable, and that the way of useful work is the way by which the world's brightest places are to be reached. But we are raised daintily and uselessly, and so fitted for our duties as wives and mothers. Our pride and self-esteem are fostered, and we come to think of ourselves as future queens who are to be ministered to in all things, instead of being ministrants, in loving self-forgetfulness to others. No wonder that an anti-marriage sentiment is beginning to prevail amongst young men of moderate incomes, in all our large cities. The fault is in us, Alice. The sin lies at our door. We demand too much in the co-partnership. We are not willing to do our share of work. Our husbands must bear all the burdens."

Alice sighed heavily. Her friend continued: "I have read somewhere, that the delight of heaven is the delight of being useful. And it seems to me, as I dwell upon the thought, that the nearest approach to heavenly delight here, must be that state into which a wife comes, when she stands by her husband's side, and, out of love for him, removes one burden and another from his shoulders, and so lightens his work, that smiles take the place of weariness and the shadowings of care. If he be rich, she can hardly have so great a privilege; but if they are alike poor, and know how to moderate their desires, their home may become an image of Paradise. Eight hundred dollars! Alice, if you were really fitted to become Harry's wife, you might live with him, doing your part, happier than any queen."

"That is, I must take in work, and earn money, if we board; or,—but housekeeping is out of the question."

"No; it should never be out of the question in marriage, I think."

"But house-rent alone, would take half of our income."

"That does not follow."

"It does, for any house I would consent to live in."

"So pride is stronger than love. But pride has its wages as well as love; and the one is bitter while the other is sweet. It is this pride of appearance, this living for the eyes of other people who do not care a penny for us, that is marring the fair fabric of our social life. Fine houses, fine furniture, fine dresses, parties, shows and costly luxuries of all kinds, are consuming domestic happiness, and burdening fathers and husbands, in all grades of society, with embarrassment and wretchedness. Alice, we must be wiser in our generation."

"That is, coop ourselves up in two or three mean little rooms, with our eight hundred a year husbands, and do our own cooking and housework. Is that it, my pretty one?"

"For shame, Alice! You do not deserve a good man. You are not worthy to wed Harry Pleasants, and I trust you will pass him by, should he be weak enough to offer you his hand. He can't afford to marry a girl of your expectations; he must content himself with one who, like himself, regards life as real, life as earnest; and the way of use and duty the way to true honor and the highest happiness."

"Suppose you take him, Fanny," said Alice, half sportively, half petulently. She was a weak, proud, vain girl.

"If he should offer himself, perhaps I will."

"Oh, then, if he kneels at my feet, I will refer him to you as one likely to make him a good cook and chambermaid."

"Do, if you please. I always liked Harry, and I don't think it would take much effort on my part to love him. He is a great deal better off in the world than I am, having an income of eight hundred dollars a year, while I have nothing. On that sum, I am sure, we could live in comfort, taste, and happiness. I would not keep a servant to wait on me so long as I could do the work of our little household. Why should I keep a servant any more than he? I would find mental recreation and bodily health in the light tasks our modest home would require. Need we care as to what the world would say? And what would the world say?"

"That your husband had no business to marry if he couldn't support his wife."

"Not by any means, Alice. This world would say, 'There's a sensible couple for you, and a wife worth having. We'll endorse them for happiness and prosperity.' And, what is more, Alice, others would be encouraged to act the same wise part, and thus be made happy through our example. I'll take Harry if he offers himself, and show you a model home and a model wife; so pass him over to me, should he lay his fortune at your feet."

☞ The newest fashion in Paris is the new petticoat—the *jupon multiple*, as it is styled in the vernacular. Its peculiarity is that by adding layers of muslin it may be made as large as twenty petticoats. Alas for horse-car riders.

Morning Toilet.—Double-skirted taffety dress; the under skirt is plain, and the upper one largely rounded off at the lower corners, and trimmed with a fluted edging, graduating upwards to the waist, where it becomes narrow. The corsage consists of a Zouave casaque, trimmed, as well as the sleeves, in a similar style to the skirt. Small Parisian collar; silk cravat, the ends of which are ornamented by a trimming of lace.—*Paris (January) Fashions.*

From the Chicago Journal.

Recreation.

"Recreation" is one of the best-abused words in the English language. How absurd the applications that are made of it! A man who has been crooked like an interrogation point, over some heavy book or other, goes solemnly out and cuts a quarter of a cord of wood with a dull saw.

Straightening up like a note of exclamation, he returns to his affectionate friends and announces that he has been indulging in "recreation!" That is, he has been *making himself over*, and has the sweet assurance that he is another and a better man, in the name and by virtue of—*sawing wood!*

Just as if the evil spirit of dullness would go out of a man into a saw or a growing wood-pile; just as if he could sunder the thread of his thoughts with the small round sticks he cuts in two.

Those who break away, now and then, from sedentary pursuits, let themselves down into long boots and go hunting, do not always get what they go for, but the cheerfulness, the life, the mental elasticity they come back with, are worth more than the powder they waste. A real tired ache is sometimes a luxury; it gives a new value to rest, and puts more than one feather into a hard pillow.

Some men's heads are full of acute angled ideas, every one of them "a fretful porcupine" with one quill. Now put such a man on a high trotting horse; a fox, or, if nothing nobler, a prairie wolf, in the distance, and ten miles to catch him in, and those ugly angles will be so tossed about and triturated, that you can handle one of his ideas without gloves.

A good shaking has been known to rattle out an atom of knowledge that rolled away, like a bead from a broken string, into some dark corner of a man's mind, and had been given up for lost. We believe it was Tom Moore, whose verse came to a three days' halt for want of a word. A rude jolt in a rough-going vehicle shook the missing syllables out into the light, and so the encamped verse folded up its tent, and moved musically on.

"Exercise" is something more than work; it is working *out;* and the most natural question in the world, waits answer; out of *what?* Why, out of the old round of a man's thinkings; out of the mental straight-jacket; out of the shell of self. "Amusement," "diversion," "elation," as any respectable dictionary will tell you, all convey, and most admirably, the exact doctrine, if you want to be recreated and be bran new, *run away* from yourself. Be a fugitive from the Muses, that is from sober study, counsels "amuse," turn aside from the old path, is urged in "divert;" leap out of yourself, exclaims "exult;" at least be *lifted* out pleads "elate," if you are too lazy to leap.

Such words, if one will only listen to them, are as wise as a whole armful of "Physiologies." They involve the precept, and tell you how to practice it.

Some one has said, and *well* said, that Gray's young man of whom "some hoary-headed swain" says,

> Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
> Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove—
> Now drooping, woeful-wan, like one forlorn,
> Or crazed with care, or crossed in hopeless love,

would not have been missed one morn "on the customed hill," if he had understood the true philosophy of recreation. Neither would his epitaph have borne such a line as this, if his digestive organ had been in good working order:

> "And melancholy marked him for her own."

Artemus Ward on his Travels.

ONTO THE WING. December 1860.

Gents of the Editorial Corpse of Vanity Fair:

Since I last writ you I've met with immense success a showin my show in varis places, particly at Detroit. I put up at Mr. Russell's tavern, a very good tavern too, but I am sorry to inform you that the clerks tried to come a Gouge Game on me. I brandished my new sixteen dollar huntin-cased watch round considerable, and as I was drest in my store clothes & had a lot of sweet-scented wagen-grease on my hair, I am free to confess that I thought I lookt putty gay. It never once struck me that I lookt green. But up steps a clerk & axes me hadn't I better put my watch in the safe. "Sir," sez I, "that watch cost sixteen dollars! Yes, sir, every dollar of it! You can't cum it over me, my boy! Not at all, Sir." I know'd what the clerk wanted. He wanted that watch himself. He wanted to make believe as tho he lockt it up in the safe, then he would set the house afire and pretend as tho the watch was destroyed with the other property! But he caught a Tomarter when he got hold of me.

From Detroit I go West'ard hoe. On the cars was a he-lookin' female with a green-cotton umbrella in one hand and a handful of reform tracks in the other. She sed every woman sho'd have a Spear. Them as didn't demand their spears didn't know what was good for them. "What is my Spear?" she axed, addressin the people in the cars. "Is it to stay at home & darn stockins & be the ser-lave of a domineering man? Or is it my Spear to vote & speak & show myself the ekal of man? Is there a sister in these keers that has her proper Spear?" Sayin which the eccentric female whirled her umbrella round several times, & finally jabbed me in the weskit with it.

"I have no objecshuns to your goin into the Spear bizniss," says I, "but you'll please remember I ain't a pickeril. Don't Spear me agin, if you please." She sot down.

At Ann Arbor, bein seized with a sudden faintness, I called for a drop of suthin to drink. As I was stirrin the beverage up, a pale-faced man in gold spectacles laid his hand upon my shoulder & sed, "Look not upon the wine when it is red!"

Sez I, "This ain't wine; this is old rye."

"*It stingeth like a Adder and biteth like a Sarpent,*" sed the man.

"I guess not," sed I, "when you put sugar in it. That's the way I allers take mine."

"Have you sons grown up, sir?" the man axed.

"Wall," I replide, as I put myself outside my beverage, "my son, Artemus, junior, is going on eighteen."

"Ain't you afraid if you set this example be4 him, he'll come to a bad end?"

"He's cum to a waxed end already. He's learning the shoemaking biziness," I replied. "I guess we can both on us git along without your assistance, sir," I observed, as he was about to open his mouth agin.

"This is a cold world!" sed the man.

"That's so. But you'll git into a warmer one by-and-by, if you don't mind your own biziness better." I was a little riled at the feller because I never take anythin only when I really need it. I afterwards learned he was a temperance lecturer, and if he can injuce men to stop setting their inards on fire with the frightful licker which is retailed round the country, I shall heartily rejoice. Better give men Prusick Assid to onct, than to pizen 'em to death by degrees.

At Albion I met with overwhelmin success. The celebrated Albion Female Semenary is located here, & there air over 300 young ladies in the Institushun, pretty enouff to eat without seasonin or sass. The young ladies was very kind to me, volunteering to pin my handbills onto the backs of their dresses. It was a sublime site to see over 300 young ladies going round with a advertisement of A. Ward's onparaleld show, conspickusly posted onto their dresses.

They've got a panick up this way and refooze to take Western money. It never was worth much, and when Western men, who know what it is, refooze to take their own money it is about time other folks stopt handlin it. Banks are bustin every day, goin up higher nor any balloon of which we hav any record. These Western bankers air a sweet & luvly set of men. I wish I owned as good a house as some of them would break into!

Virtoo is its own reward. A. Ward.

☞ Seventy-seven clergymen, of New York city have issued a circular letter to the clergy and laity of the Christian churches in the South, and appeal to them to preserve the Union. They say:

> A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the belief that a system of gross and persistent misrepresentation has had much to do with leading the nation to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as grossly misrepresented at the South. The extreme sentiment or unworthy acts of individuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderable bodies, political or eclesiastical, have been heralded through the land as the deliberate expression of opinion of great parties, denominations or sections of country; whereas they merely represented the extravagance of their authors, and should have been consigned to the oblivion they merited. Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably been done by the pulpit, but far more by the press.

We agree with them in the last statement. The Abolition preachers and papers have done the "fratricidal work."

☞ We hope Congress will let the Military Academy at West Point alone. It has proved a useful institution—of immense public benefit—under its present arrangement, but if they commence tampering with it, we fear its utility will be impaired, if its destruction be not commenced. The bill reported by the joint commission appointed to consider the studies, discipline and organization of the Academy, appears to be impracticable in every point of view, and capable only of working mischief.

Political.

An Explanation from Mr. Crittenden as to the Point of his Amendment.

In the Senate on the 11th inst., Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, was asserting the absurdity of the demands made by the protectionists of slavery in the Territories, in the face of the verdict of the people at the polls on the 6th of November. He said that even Mr. Crittenden proposed "a Congressional slave code" for all the Territories south of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Crittenden interrupted him as follows:

Mr. Crittenden—I hope I shall be allowed a word. I am surprised to hear the gentleman say that I propose a slave code. I thought I had carefully avoided that. I took things as they were, and say that the laws as they now exist shall continue to exist, and what protection they give shall be extended; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall legislate on the subject. This is the Congressional code that I propose. The code that exists is not a Congressional code at all; it is a territorial one; and as we have come to the point where I suppose some settlement should take place, I propose that we shall take the *status* as it exists. It relieves us from all legislation. *I propose to give what protection the present laws give—nothing more.*

Mr. Harlan—I am very much gratified that the Senator has corrected me. I do not desire to misrepresent his proposition.

Mr. Crittenden—I am sure the gentleman does not.

Mr. Harlan—Here is the language, however, of the printed bill which I have on my desk:

"In all the Territories south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing—

Mr. Crittenden—That is all.

Mr. Harlan—It is recognized as existing, "and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be brotected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance."

Mr. Crittenden—According to their own laws.

Mr. Harlan—I shall be happy, Mr. President, to find that the proposition submitted is less objectionable than I at first supposed it to be.

Mr. Crittenden—It has been one of my objects to exclude the idea of legislating by Congress. The resolution is silent on the subject.

From the Paoli Eagle.

The People in Council.

The meeting on Thursday last was largely attended by men of all parties, and never was there a meeting held where a better feeling prevailed. Every one was anxious to do all he could to allay the difficulties that threaten our happy Union. This meeting of our citizens will long be remembered, and will be pointed to with pride, as an evidence that when danger threatens our glorious institutions all parties are willing to lay down their party predelictions, and meet together as the patriots of the revolution did, and lend their united efforts in behalf of the preservation of our common country. May it ever be so when the peace, happiness and our liberties are in danger. We give below the proceedings:

UNION MASS MEETING.

On Thursday, the 17th of January, 1861, the citizens of Orange county met in mass meeting, without distinction of party, to consider the alarming condition our country is in. On motion, Theodore Stackhouse was chosen as President; John H. Campbell and David Hudelson, Vice Presidents, and J. N. Riley, John Frazer and H. Comingore, Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting was opened by prayer, by the Rev. J. B. Ramsdell.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: J. B. Buskirk, Dr. J. A. Ritter, Jno. Frazer, Jonathan Lindley, W. Proctor, Rev. J. B. Ramsdell, Wm. Holaday, M. Millis, W. F. Mavity, John A. Lane, Wm. W. Wells, and S. Foster.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. B. Ramsdell, Messrs. A. J. Simpson, T. Stackhouse, D. S. Huffitetter, Dr. S. Dill, F. Wilson, M. S. Mavity and others.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Whereas, In view of the alarming condition of our country, we, your committee, have thought best that this mass meeting of Orange county, Indiana, hereby declare that we judge the compromise measure as proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky, in the United States Senate, one, in our opinion, better calculated to satisfy the entire country, than anything which has as yet been proposed. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby adopt, and will be satisfied with these measures, if they shall be deemed satisfactory to all parties.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an enforcement of the Laws of the United States in all of the States, and that government property be protected so long as the Union of States remain.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of our State, now in session, at as early a day as practicable to provide for the election of Delegates to a general convention, to determine the action of Indiana in the now probable contingency of a dissolution of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Orange county, as Union loving patriots, will abide by the Laws and Constitution of the Federal Union.

Before the vote was taken, the Crittenden propositions were read to the meeting. When on motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be published in the *American Eagle*, and the papers of the State be requested to copy them, and that copies be forwarded to Hon. John J. Crittenden, to our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature; when the meeting adjourned.

T. STACKHOUSE, *President.*
H. CAMPBELL, D. HUDLESON, Sr., *V. Pres'ts.*
J. N. RILEY, JOHN FRAZER, H. COMINGORE, *Secretaries.*

Union Meeting at Laporte.

In pursuance of a call for a Union meeting of all citizens in favor of averting a dissolution of the Union, by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, a large gathering of the citizens of Laporte, of all parties, met at Huntsman Hall, Friday evening, January 18th.

The meeting wor organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Wm. J. Walker; Vice Presidents, Mark Allen, W. H. Boyd, Jacob Wile, Abel Vail, Jonas Hamburger, John W. Layne, E. C. Thomas, H. Truesdell, Joseph Oaks, A. Wallace, D. Patton, H. A. Organ, W. A. Place, Jno. P. Teeple. Secretaries, Henry Higgins, Jno. P. Early.

The following persons were appointed a committee to present resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting.

Daniel Noyes, Wm. Sutherland, F. P. Cumming, Dr. A. K. Webster and Jno. B. Fravel.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted with great unanimity.

Whereas, The preservation of the sacred boon of liberty, and the result of the Republican form of Government are justly considered by the civilized world, as deeply and perhaps as finally staken upon the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people. And

Whereas, Our Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise to resort to the people for the revision of the organic law, whenever the danger which threatens the country shall transcend the powers delegated to its constituted authorities. And

Whereas, Our Government, which is as perfect as any the mind of man has ever invented or the hand of man has ever framed, after the lapse of three quarters of a century, does require some modifications to adapt it to the changes of society and to the enlarged dimensions of the country. And

Whereas, also, The people of all the States of this Union are bound together as one family by innumerable ties, which no power short of that which paralyzes all memory and effaces all history can sever. That our glorious institutions under whose guidance and protection we have attained so great prosperity and renown, and which have made the Union of States the joy and hope as well as the asylum of oppressed millions throughout the world, were framed by the wisdom, built by the toil and defended by the blood and treasure of a common ancestry, can not now perish, without the everlasting reproach to us, their descendants of having destroyed so great and so glorious an inheritance. Now therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Laporte county, in the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, with one voice and united hearts, proclaim our attachment to, and reverence for our common country, and our earnest and abiding love for that great Union which it establishes and protects; a love which is not sectional but national, and which greets our brother from whatever State he comes, as a partaker with us in that noblest of all inheritances—the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the usefulness and endurance of the Union, both depend upon a faithful observance by the people of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of the Fathers framed in the spirit in which it was framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and a happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we share in the common solicitude of our fellow citizens in view of the dangers which now threaten the peace and unity of our common country. That without entering upon an inquiry as to the causes of the agitation now so pervading, we recognize it as a fact, and one to be dealt with in moderation, without recrimination, vindictiveness or passion. That whenever an agitation like the present, whether from passion or from principle, whether from misunderstanding or otherwise, pervades so large a part of our countrymen, we recognize the duty of considering their complaints in a spirit of fraternal regard—of respecting their alleged grievances, of doing all that can be done to remove misunderstanding and for the purpose of restoring harmony and peace to do everything short of the sacrifice of a vital principle of the Government.

Resolved, That we indorse the series of resolutions proposed in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, as an honorable and equitable compromise of our present deplorable difficulties, involving no sacrifice to any party or section which should not be made and that for the sake of the untold blessings of peace and a united country, we respectfully recommend to our representatives in Congress assembled, the prompt adoption of the measures contained in the following resolutions.

The Laporte *Union*, Laporte *Herald*, *Daily Journal* and *Daily State Sentinel*, Indianapolis, were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

W. J. WALKER, Pres't.
JOHN P. EARLY, Sec'y.

Union Meeting at Terre Haute.

Pursuant to a call published, an immense number of the citizens of Vigo county, irrespective of party, met in the Court-house in the city of Terre Haute, on Saturday, the 19th of January, 1861, at one o'clock, for the purpose of considering the perilous condition of the country.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Ezra Read, whereupon Colonel Cookerly moved that the Hon. Wm. K. Edwards act as President, and Erastus Church, John H. O'Boyle, Andrew Stevenson and John Crews as Vice Presidents, and the meeting concurred in the motion.

On motion of W. B. Krumbharr, John B. Hager, Isaac M. Brown and James B. Edmunds were appointed Secretaries.

The President having explained the object of the meeting in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, the Rev. Dr. Gordon was called upon to open the meeting with prayer, which he did in a very impressive and satisfactory manner.

On motion of Col. Dowling, the following committee of eleven was appointed by the chair to report resolutions and business for the meeting.

Col. Thomas Dowling, James Farrington, G. F. Cookerly, W. B. Krumbhaar, John P. Baird, H. D. Scott, J. B. Otey, J. H. Hager, E. B. Allen, C. H. Bailey and Joseph S. Wallace.

During the absence of the committee, at the call of the meeting, eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Ex-Governor Hammond, R. N. Hudson, Esq., Judge John W. Jones and Lucius Ryce, Esq.

The committee, through Col. Dowling, their Chairman, made the following report, the reading of which Col. D. prefaced with appropriate remarks, stating that the committee were unanimous in recommending the resolutions, &c:

The people of Vigo county, without distinction of party, and utterly rejecting all desire to force mere party opinions upon the country at this time, have met together in the spirit of concord and patriotism, to consider the present alarming condition of our National affairs, and to make known their opinions thereon. In view of the fact that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people are endangered—the harmony of the States disturbed—and the continuance of the Federal Union itself threatened with dissolution; and, also, in view of the fact that in no part of the country have the people a deeper and more lasting interest in the preservation of the Union than in the Wabash Valley, which has ever sought a market at the South as well as the North; and believing that our people, both from conviction and duty, desire to maintain friendly relations with all sections of the country, and to preserve the Federal compact in the spirit in which it was made and established by our Fathers: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the highest aim and most imperative duty of patriotism and philanthropy, to preserve the Union of the States in all its integrity, and maintain the Federal compact in its spirit; and that in the true and honest sentiment of fraternal love and justice, as well as fidelity to the National Union, it is demanded that we use all honorable means, and exert every rightful power, to defeat the purposes of those whose spirit and acts endanger the one or impair the other.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens of all parties and sections, to urge upon Congress a *prompt* and *liberal* settlement of the questions which now divide and separate the North and the South, and by concession, compromise, and a tolerant indulgence of every practical interest, give assurance to the complaining States that no wrong is intended to their material interests by the present or incoming Administrations; and that such amendments should be made to the Federal Constitution as will forever banish from the Halls of Congress, and from the political contests of this country, the exciting discussions which appertain to African slavery.

Resolved, That Indiana has ever been faithful to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and we repel, with a proper spirit of indignation, the charge that any of our laws have ever been framed with the purpose of impeding or nullifying any law of Congress, or any enactment made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we are warmly attached to the Federal Constitution—that we do not recognize in the diversity of our institutions any cause of conflict between different States; but, on the contrary, we deem the varieties of climate, soil, productions, domestic institutions, industry, modes of thought throughout our widely extended country, grounds of a more lasting and perfect Union, and that we regard its dissolution, in whole or in part, as eminently disastrous to all our interests, and as destructive of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, That we deny the constitutional right of any State, or any portion of the people thereof, to secede from the Union, and that we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South, as violative of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while we recognize the power and duty of the Federal Government to protect the property of the United States by all constitutional means, yet as the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce submission of the seceding States, will eventually plunge the country into civil war, and forever prevent the accommodation of the fearful issue now before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, not only the Federal Government, but the seceding States, to stay the hand of military force till the people of all the States can be heard from, and the voice of reason and patriotism shall take the place of passion, violence, and the bloody arbitrament of the sword.

Resolved, That it is the prompting of patriotism, and the dictate of wisdom, to make an earnest attempt to save the Union by conciliation and concession; and, therefore, in the spirit of compromise, we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the members of Congress from the border States, or any other fair measure, which shall be satisfactory to the States composing the American Union, believing that mere personal opinions should now bend to the over-ruling necessity of preserving the Government from dissolution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature of every State in the Union which has passed laws to obstruct or embarrass the return of fugitive slaves, or to set at defiance any laws of Congress on that subject, to immediately repeal all such laws or enactments, and to re-establish, thereby, fraternal feelings in all sections of the country.

Resolved, That should Congress be unable to agree on any just compromise, or fail for any reason to do so, it is the duty of the Legislature, now in session, to provide by law for a Convention of the people of this State, to the end that delegates may be appointed to a Convention of the border States, slave and free, and the position, authoritatively declared, which Indiana shall assume in the perilous crisis now upon the country.

Resolved, That the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the use of it as a public highway for the North-west, can never be surrendered, and that we will do all that can be done to leave that right for the generations which may follow us, and bequeath it to our children as the legacy of their fathers. It was the highway of our fathers, and it must be that of our sons.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to present the same to the bodies of which they are members, and advocate the plan of adjustment herein proposed.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, conciliatory and eloquent speeches were made by Col. Cookerly, Hon. H. D. Scott, Wm. Mack, Esq., and John P. Baird, Esq.

The question being upon the adoption of the report of the committee, it was concurred in, only two votes in the negative.

On motion of H. D. Scott, the city papers, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and *Journal* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Enquirer* were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The following sentiment was read to the meeting by Rev. Dr. Gordon.

With unwavering trust in God—with the universal prevalence of the spirit that animates this meeting—with the memory of our beloved Washington, with the stars and stripes waving over us, the Union will be preserved.

The sentiment produced deep feeling, and was unanimously concurred in.

A benediction was pronounced by Rev. T. P. Gordon, and the President declared the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

W. K. EDWARDS, Pres't.
JOHN B. HAGER, J. B. EDMUNDS, I. M. BROWN, Secretaries.

The Chicago Platform or Civil War.

Such is the alternative now presented to the country. The Republican leaders and Republican journals, with one or two exceptions, insist upon upholding the Chicago platform—the whole platform, and nothing but the platform—no matter what may be the consequences to the party, to the country or to the human race. They seem to regard the Chicago platform with a sort of religious adoration bordering on idolatry, as it were something more sacred than the Constitution or the existence of the Government established by the sages and patriots of the first Revolution—more inviolate than even the decalogue and the holy evangelists. They declare they will maintain it to the bitter end, though civil war should be the consequence, as it undoubtedly will be, and though this fair land of plenty and all its inhabitants should be reduced to "carcasses and ashes," which was once the fate of Ireland, as described by the British historian, after a long and bloody civil war in that unhappy country. But it becomes a grave question for both the leaders and the rank and file of the Republican party, as well as for the rest of the Northern population, whether the Chicago platform is worth such a sacrifice, and whether they will instigate or even permit the perpetration of such a folly as might make the angels weep. What is the Chicago platform? Its essential principle is the assertion of a "higher law"—a law before and above the Constitution. It is, in fact, an impudent and outrageous attempt by a sectional party, bounded by a geographical line, to abolish the Constitution, which was not made for the North nor for the South, but for the whole country, embracing and protecting alike the rights and the interests of both sections. The Constitution guarantees equal rights to all the States. The Chicago platform goes behind that instrument and denies its right, or the right of any Constitution, to protect the Southern States in the exercise of their guaranteed right of property in negro slaves.

The equality of all the States in the Union is one of its fundamental principles. The Chicago Platform proclaims inequality as the basis of the Republican creed. It proclaims that Northern men have a right to take their horses, their mules and other property into the common territory, and settle there, under the ægis of the Constitution, but that Southern men have not the same right to migrate to the Territories with their property, consisting of negro slaves, and enjoy equal protection, though the Constitution has recognized property in the service of slaves as on the same basis with any other kind of property. Upon this issue in the Presidential election, by an accidental technical majority of the votes of the electoral colleges, the Republican party, though in a small minority of the whole population, have been elevated to the control of the Federal Government, the possession of the public purse, the army and navy and the Federal courts; and their chiefs, in the very face of the fearful consequences staring them in the face, declare their intention of carrying out every tittle of the Chicago platform. If they have thus proclaimed their resolve to overthrow the Constitution in its great essential features, can it be wondered that the South, the section to be assailed, is preparing for resistance.

The Chicago platform is a declaration of war against the social institions of fifteen States of the Union, and naturally rouses those States into an attitude of defense. Secession is as unconstitutional as the Chicago platform or the nullification liberty bills of the North, and the designs of the seceding States can not be carried out under the constitution any more than the designs of the Republican leaders; but those States have, outside of the Constitution, the right of revolution, the last reserved right of every oppressed people. It is upon this great right the Declaration of Independence is based, and it lies, therefore, at the very foundation of our Government. Contrary to the letter and spirit of the political compact between the States, the Chicago platform interferes with the slave institution. To interfere with and denounce as a sin the social institutions of any State is a just cause for hostilities, and to the aggrieved State it is not only a question of prudence and expediency how far it may exercise its right of war. That the people of the Southern States are preparing to exercise that right there is only too much reason to apprehend.

If, therefore, the Chicago platform is not abandoned there is every probability that there will be civil war, and that not merely at the South, but also at the North. It is high time, therefore, for Mr. Lincoln and the other Republican leaders to pause at the edge of the abyss into which they have proposed to plunge themselves and the country, and consider whether it is not better for them to retrace their steps before it is too late. There is not a moment to be lost if they desire to rescue the Government from utter wreck and ruin. The whole issue resolves itself into the question whether the Union or the Chicago Platform is to be devoted to destruction? To save both is impossible.—*New York Herald.*

Speech of Senator Hunter, of Virginia—Southern Feeling.

We clip the following extract from the late speech of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, for the purpose of showing Southern feeling, which it is all important for us of the North to be made acquainted with. Said Mr. Hunter:

But I say that coercion is impossible, for if you attempt it upon one of the States, all the slave holding States will rally around it to its assistance, and the idea that you can reduce seven, ten, yes, fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge you may make war, and bring distress upon both sections, but as to acknowledging that either could subdue the other, so as to place its yoke and laws upon it, I do not entertain the idea for an instant. How is this war to be waged? It would cost you $100,000,000. You would have to sustain it by direct taxation. Is it to be supposed the people would bear such burdens in such a cause as that? I believe they might submit to any just taxation in defense of their homes, but would they submit to such an amount of taxation for the purpose of depriving their people of the right of self-government? And whose would be the commerce to be preyed upon? not the Southern commerce for that would go in foreign bottoms. Which section offers the greatest temptation to plunder? Where are the cities and the concentrated wealth of the community? You could not steal our niggers, your people would not allow it. How could you carry on such a war? Where would you find the means? You could not carry it on for six months. I say, therefore, it is not possible, by any such means, to coerce the Southern people to submission.

I know there is talk of a blockade of our coast; that is, one which would collect the customs, nothing more. Where would the ships come from which could blockade the whole Southern coast? But you can not, under the treaty, collect any duty on exports. It would not prevent the people from sending any thing in foreign bottoms. We might prevent the people from using any thing which was not manufactured among themselves, and thus you would lose your most valuble customers. Would the customs bear half the expense of the blockade? No, sir. But a blockade, to be effectual, must be a blockade to that which is going out as well as that which is coming in. Is it to be supposed that England would allow this, when the existence of so many of her people depends upon cotton? It is not to be supposed for one moment. And there are other powers that would prevent such a blockade, in addition to those which can be raised by the section it is thus attempted to coerce. I say it is idle to think of coercion. You may inflict evils by civil war; but will you inflict more than you receive in return? Will you be benefited by the operation? I think not. But suppose you could succeed, and that you had conquered the South, how then would you exercise the power of the Government? Would you apply the doctrine that there can be no property in slaves? In that committee of 8,000,000 whites and 4,000,000 slaves, would they turn them loose by setting the slaves free? Would you repeat the experiment of the British in Jamaica? Would you stand and see cultivated fields return to the bush? Would the great interests of civilization and humanity permit such a result? Would your own interests permit it? It is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted. What, then, would be the result? They would have to recognize and maintain this social system, and to recognize property in slaves. If you recognize it as property, you must cause fugitives to be restored. And if you recognize it, you must protect it. And if you protect it in all these States, you must protect it wherever the Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

What, then, would become of the policy of exclusion? Would you shut up the negroes and allow all the white men to move away? The result would be the negroes would accumulate, until you gave the negroes the best part of the continent, and the white man must take the rest. Can this be tolerated? No, sir, not for a moment. And if this would be the result, after a bloody and harrassing war, why not do it without these calamaties? Why not do it without the dreadful inconsistency which would be charged upon you? Why, then, create a civil war without any benefit or use to any one? Then, if this be so, why not cede back the forts to these States that claim to have seceded? What do you want with them? What do you want with the forts in the harbor of Charleston? If you do not mean to coerce them, they are of no use. And if you do mean to coerce them, you ought not to have them. If you do attempt to use them for the purposes of coercion, you destroy all chances of reconstruction of another Union, which I still hope and trust may take place, and that it may prove to us a more permanent bond of alliance and fraternity than the old one, which is fast melting away from us? I say you have no right to hold on to these forts. You could not have obtained them without the consent of the Legislature. Upon what consideration was that consideration given? It was given on the consideration that they were to be used for the defense of the State. But you now keep them when they can no longer be used for the defense of the State, but only for offensive purposes. If there were no other obligations, I consider the obligations of policy would require you to do it. In no other way can you prevent civil war. They say they have seceded and are out of this Government. They could not yield them up without inconsistency, so far as their pretensions are concerned. If they are an independent people they have a right to these forts, and if an independent people, they have a right to take them, if they believe they are in possession of a foreign enemy. How is it with you? You don't admit the doctrine of secession, in the form in which that resolution is raised. Does that justify you in holding that doctrine upon the ground of policy? A State which did not intend to secede might apply for the retrocession of these forts, and the retrocession might be granted without the least violation of the Constitution. There is nothing impolitic in such cession unless you desire to use them for the purpose of coercion. I think the consideration of policy should induce you to remove that bone of contention immediately. I believe if a drop of blood is once shed, there is no hope of reconstruction. I think you will soon see all the Southern States out of this Union. I think it probable they will form a Government for the sake of the South; and, having done so, I hope and trust they will call a Southern Convention for the purpose of readjustment on proper terms. And if the nonslaveholding States will assemble in Convention to exchange propositions, I hope and trust that some accommodation may be had, and some reconstruction to make this Government more permanent and more valuable to us than it ever has been. Or, if it is impossible to make a Union, it may yet result in the formation of some league which would secure to us some benefits, and leave each free to follow the law of its own genius, and develop itself. I say, so far as I can weigh the question, the Union is no more; and the only question of union is a question of reunion, and to produce reunion it is absolutely essential to allow the State to take possession of that which it is obviously going to take, and thus we can afford all the time and give all the opportunity we can to those who desire a reconstruction of this Union. I am one of those. I believe the South owes it to itself to secure protection. I believe the interests of mankind, and her own interest, and the interest of her confederates, require that we should reconstruct a new Union upon the terms of equality and justice. But will this be possible if we have a civil war? I ask if the Republicans are willing to add civil war to the long catalogue of enormities for which they have to answer hereafter? Is it not enough that they have marched into power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized the Government at the expense of the Union? Will it not satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and rapine through the land?

If they are willing that the spirit of the first-born Cain should reign over every foot of land, and spread the fratricidal conflict over this once happy land, how will they settle their own consciences? How will they settle with humanity for having crushed the highest capacity for usefulness, progress to development that was ever bestowed on man? Sir, what judgment will posterity pronounce upon them for their unhallowed ambition? Will it not say, "You found peace and established war; you found an empire and a Union, and you rent them into fragments?" And, more awful still, what account will they render at the bar of Heaven? When from many a burning homestead, and many a bloody battle-field a spectral host shall appear to accuse them—when the last wail of suffering childhood shall arise from the depths of the green grave to make its feeble plaint against them, and the tears of helpless woman shall plead against them for her wounded honor, in her speechless woe and despair, how will they account for it before men and before God, before earth and before heaven, if they close in blood this great American experiment which was inaugurated by Providence in the wilderness, to insure peace on earth and good will to men. The experiment which was constructed by our fathers with blood and pious prayer! How will they hide themselves from the accusation, when one universal voice of misery and despair shall be heard throughout this land? I say to them, it will be no excuse that they have consented to wield a barren scepter over a desolated land.

Why is it these threats are made? Is it for the purpose of preventing the Southern States from seceding? If so, it has precipitated that very event. I say for my own State, she is consulting now; but I feel authorized to say that she loves peace; she desires to avoid war; but she will not be deterred from asserting her rights by threats of coercion or fears of the result. Sir, once in her past history, in the sacred name of honor, and liberty, and equality, she staked her destiny on the war of the revolution. For the same sacred consideration I know she will imperil her all if she believed it her duty to do so; and if the day shall ever arrive when she can neither defend her honor nor support her rights, she will fall, and it will be better for her name and fame to perish with them. When the Spanish colonies were struggling for independence we gave them sympathy and aid. When Greece was fighting her desperate battles we gave her the same sympathies and aid. But we now refuse it to our brethren, and pursue them with fire and sword. I believe that an attempt to coerce the people in this regard will only meet with the general detestation of mankind. Such a resistance will be made as has never been seen before in the history of the world, except, perhaps, in the instance of the Dutch, who hid behind their dykes and flooded their land with the waves of the sea, preferring death in any and every form rather than submission to tyranny.

But I do not wish to pursue this line of argument, and do not wish to engage in any discussion which so much stirs the blood. I stand here to plead for peace, not because my State has any reasons for fear more than another, but because the interest of all mankind is for peace, in the name of civilization and humanity, in the name of thirty millions, whose lives, honor and happiness depend upon the events of such a civil war, in the name of the great American experiment which was founded by providence in the wilderness, and which I insist has not yet failed, I shall appeal to the American people to prevent the effusion of blood. It is said that the very smell of blood stirs the animal passions of men. Give us time for the play of reason. Let us see, after the States have secured in themselves their old organization and their old system—let us see if we can not bring together once more our scattered divisions, if we can not close up our broken ranks, and can not find some plan of conciliation. And when these columns come mustering in from the distant North and the farthest South, from the rising to the setting sun, to take their part in that grand review, there will go up a shout that will shake the heavens, and which shall proclaim to the ends of the earth that we are united once more brothers in war, brothers in peace, ready to take our place in the front of the grand march of human progress, and able and willing to play in that game of nations where the prizes are wealth and empire, and where victory may crown our name with deathless and eternal fame.

☞ From the workings of two follies—Absolutism and Abolitionism—there are two great clouds gathering in Europe and America. Austria, by her dogged policy of absolutism, in insisting upon her military dominion over Venice, and her denial of all political rights to Hungary, is bringing on another war in Europe, more terrible than that which was suspended by the peace of Villa-Franca. The Republican party, who have got the nominal power of the Federal Government of the once United States, are bringing about the dissolution of the Union and a civil war of States, simply because they will not concede to the South their constitutional rights in the Union.—*Boston Post.*

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Important Forthcoming Propositions from the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

At a late moment I am enabled to send to you the following propositions, which will be presented one day this week, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois. His efforts to close the chasm which is separating and afflicting the country are unceasing, and while reluctantly accepting the Crittenden propositions, and agreeing to abandon certain of his doctrines in order to please the South, and thus exciting the animosities of the ultra Republicans, he is now winning the respect and confidence of the latter by the noble battle he has made, and is making in the Senate, for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Such is the record of a truly national statesman. Those who, to-day, differ from him because he will not follow their exacting demands, to-morrow praise him because he does right on their side. He is the true embodiment of the national spirit of the country, and the manner in which he is conquering prejudices is the best proof of it. I differed from him when he took the Crittenden propositions so readily, but I waited to see what his final action would be. And now we have it.

The following amendments are signally important, and I do not see how they can be objected to by any man—particularly by the Republicans. Should they be refused by the Southern men—presented, as they will be, by Judge Douglas—we shall then have a united North, because I assert that no statesman and no intelligent American in the free States will for a moment refuse to accept at least that part of the propositions contained in the first section. This proposition is a simple reaffirmation of the principles laid down in the compromise measures of 1850. In 1850 there was no Republican party. The Republicans of to-day were then all Whigs or Democrats, and all these men approved the compromise measures of 1850. Now, in the plan as presented by Judge Douglas, it is not proposed to reaffirm the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to which they object, but simply organize the Territories upon the doctrine of the compromise measures of 1850. Why, then shall not the Republicans and Democrats in the free States and the Union men in the South accept these propositions as a final settlement.

If the readers of the *Press* will observe the other branches of this programme of Judge Douglas, they will find nothing in them that can be fairly objected to, and little that has not already, directly or indirectly, been approved by the most of the Republican leaders themselves. The suggestion that the President of the United States shall be elected for six instead of four years, and that hereafter all district Presidential electors shall be elected as Representatives in Congress are, will be received will almost universal favor. The African slave trade is to be forever suppressed; the elective franchise is not to be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part; the colonization of free negroes and mulattoes is to be encouraged at the expense of the Federal Treasury; fugitives from service or labor rescued from the hands of officers are to be compensated out of the Federal Treasury, or the State or county in which they have so been rescued. It is too late for mere politicians to attempt to defeat a movement like this. Will the patriotic people accept it or not? This is the question.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOSE OFFERED BY MR. CRITTENDEN TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

Section 1. Congress shall make no laws in respect to domestic servitude in any Territory of the United States; and all Territorial Governments shall be formed on the model and in the terms of the organic acts, approved September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty, called "THE COMPROMISE MEASURES;" and the validity of all Territorial enactments shall be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, or writ of error, from the Territorial courts; but no new Territory shall be organized until it shall contain twenty thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any State be admitted into the Union until it shall contain the requisite population for a Representative in Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish or interfere with the relation of persons held to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof; nor in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of any State or Territory under whose laws persons are held to service or labor; nor shall Congress have power to abolish or impair the relation of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, under the laws in force therein, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, so long as such relation shall exist in either of those States under the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to interfere with or prevent the removal of persons held to service or labor from one State or Territory to another.

Sec. 3. The African slave trade shall be forever suppressed; and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as will effectually prevent the immigration or importation into the United States of persons held to service or labor for life or for a period of years, or of any person intended to be so held in any State or place within the United States, under any pretence whatever.

Sec. 4. The second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the State or place from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged were criminal or not in the place where the fugitive was found.

Sec. 5. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

Sec. 6. The United States shall have power to acquire districts of country in Africa or South America, for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal treasury, of such free negroes and mulatoes as the several States may desire to have removed from within their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Sec. 7. Whenever any person held to service or labor, as provided in the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall escape, and the marshal or other officer, whose duty it may be to arrest such fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation; or when, after arrest, such fugitive shall be rescued by force, Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide by law for the payment of the full value of such fugitive to the party to whom such service or labor may be due; and all cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which such violence intimidation, or rescue was committed, to recover the amount paid by them, with interest and damages; and the said county, for its indemnity, may sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers the amount paid to the United States, together with interest and damages.

Sec. 8. The first and second clauses of the first section of the second article of the Constitution shall read as follows:

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall be ineligible to the office of President for the ensuing six years after having performed the duties of President, and shall be elected as follows:

The Legislature of each State, at its first session after any Federal census, shall divide said State into as many Congressional districts as it shall be entitled to Representatives in Congress; which districts shall be as compact in form, and nearly equal in population, as practicable. In each of said districts one elector of President and Vice President shall be chosen by the people thereof having the qualifications requisite for electors of Representatives in Congress; and, in addition, two electors for the State at large shall be chosen by the members of the Legislature, assembled in joint convention for that purpose, on the day appointed by Congress.

"Stand Firm."

That's the talk, Messieurs Republicans. Stand firm. State after State withdraws its star from the bright constellation of thirty-three. There are vacant chairs in the national counsels, and the country is heavy with sorrow and gloom. Hoary old men shake their heads and sigh as they compare the bitterness and strife of to-day with the pleasantness and peace of auld lang syne. Fathers tremble as they contemplate the impaired inheritance left to their posterity—a dismembered Union, a disordered Government and a tattered flag—communities arrayed against their neighbors, and millions of people terrified with apprehension of fraternal war. View these things, gentlemen Republicans, which ambitious and misguided men of your party have brought upon us, and while the work of disintegration goes on, *stand firm.* No compromises—no concessions—no excuse—to stay the wild current of disunion sentiment. Let it grow and increase under your steady refusal to yield something for the sake of patriotism, and whilst its waves lap on toward the Ohio and the Potomac, *stand firm.* From all quarters monster petitions flow in upon Congress beseeching the adoption of the Crittenden proposition as a measure eminently just to every section. Spurn them. Make no terms that will give an iota toward the prosperity and happiness and tranquility of the anxious people. "*Stand firm.*"—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ Hon. D. Studabaker, Senator from this district, on account of sickness in his family, has been unable to take his seat in the Senate, and at present is uncertain how long he will be detained. This is unfortunate at the present time, when the counsel and vote of every Democrat is needed.—*Decatur Eagle.*

☞ As a companion to the story that Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto, *Vanity Fair* reports that Abraham Lincoln was born in A-shantee. The same paper states that Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, have declared publicly that they are in favor of the "Union as it is," whether the original compact was right or not.