

National Republican

PRICE ONE CENT.

Extract from the Speech of
HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 22, 1861.

The House having under consideration the report from the select committee of thirty-three—
Mr. BINGHAM said:
Mr. SPEAKER: No man can regret more than I do the fact that there is a conspiracy in the Capitol, and wide spread conspiracy in the country, against the Constitution, the Union, and the laws. For one, I am ready to say, that neither partisan feeling, nor pride of opinion, nor the prejudices or passions of the hour, shall deter me from an earnest support of any and all just legislation essential to the supremacy of the Constitution and the maintenance of our Union. But, sir, it is in vain to endeavor to save the Constitution by a sacrifice of the great principles which underlie it, and which constitute its life. I cannot, and will not, under any pressure, support any measure which shall involve such a sacrifice. No, sir; I stand here today for the Constitution as it is. I stand to-day with millions of my countrymen of every section of the Republic for the Constitution as it is. By all the dread memories of the past, by all the felt enjoyments of the present, by all the cherished hopes of the future, we are commanded to maintain intact and inviolate that matchless form of civil polity—the Constitution of the common country; that country which has but one Constitution; that country which embraces every rod of the Republic—the East, with its rock-bound coast and its consecrated battle-grounds; the North, with its Keystone and Empire States; the West, the boundless West, with its great rivers and inland seas, with its exhaustless hidden treasures and its fertile plains, now numbering ten million freemen, and soon, I trust in the good providence of God, to number one hundred million freemen; and the South, the beautiful, sunlit South, with its gallant, generous, but misled and distracted people, with its sacred traditions and its holy graves, the sepulchres of our dead heroes, dead patriots, and dead statesmen. What are all these several sections but parts of our common country—that country which is the common heritage of every citizen of the Republic, whether native or adopted, and into every part of which, under the Constitution, every citizen has the right to go, and there enjoy all the privileges and immunities of an American citizen, without let or hindrance from any local State Government, or from any secession Convention or lawless mob?

But, sir, notwithstanding the clear guaranty of the Constitution to every citizen, however humble, that he shall be at liberty to go, under the protection of the laws, everywhere within the jurisdiction of the Federal Constitution, into every State, into every county and hamlet and city of the Union, upon every water course, upon every sea, all round the globe wherever your flag floats; yet, day by day it is proclaimed here and in the other end of the Capitol that this guaranty of the Constitution, this right of the citizen, may be swept away at any moment by a State secession Convention. Sir, I stand here to deny that proposition. With uplifted hand, I deny that any State of this Union, or all the States of this Union combined, acting as States, can rightfully deprive any citizen of his guaranteed privileges. In the name of the people of the Republic, I declare that no power, save the sovereign power of the people themselves, can rightfully separate any portion of this country from the rest, or sever the sacred ties which bind together its various parts. And, above all—above all, sir, do I declare that no State can rightfully strike down that unity of Government which, in the words of Washington, constitutes us one people, and which is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, of our peace abroad, of our happiness, of our prosperity, and of that very liberty which we so highly prize. And I further deny, in the name of the American people, that any State can rightfully let loose in our midst the demon of discord, to breathe upon us from his shriveled lips famine, pestilence and death, to blast our fields, and defile our hearths and altars with the blood of fratricide.

Now, that the Constitution has been wantonly violated, and its supremacy defied; now, that our flag—the flag of the Union, consecrated to freedom by the sacrifice of blood—has been torn down, and surrendered to traitors; now, that our forts, our arsenals, our custom-houses, our arms, and our treasure, have been unlawfully seized; now, that our citizens, charged and chargeable with no offense, save their loyalty to the Constitution, and their fidelity to their allegiance, have been driven by mobs into exile, or cast by mobs into prison, we are gravely told to deliberate, not whether we will maintain the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws, but whether we will not make compromises with, and concessions to, rebels. I believe, sir, that the duty of to-day, enjoined by our oaths upon every Representative and upon every Senator, is to strengthen the arm of the Executive by such additional legislation as will enable him to summon the people of the whole country, from the North and the South, from the East and the West, to the rescue of a violated Constitution. I have believed this to be our first duty from the beginning of this trouble; and hence it was that I voted against raising any committee of compromise.

Acting upon this conviction, on the 12th of last December, I introduced a resolution, by leave of this House, requesting your special committee to report such additional legislation as would enable the Executive to put down rebellion, to protect the property of this Government, its forts and its arms, its treasure, and its institutions of war, against unlawful seizure; especially to protect its loyal citizens everywhere, and in every place, against the unlawful violence inflicted upon them because of their fidelity to the Constitution. But, sir, these suggestions have, thus far, met with but little favor on either side of this House. Gentlemen may think—and their own judgment certainly must be and ought to be the rule of their conduct—that compromise is best, that conciliation is best, and that the surrender even of principle, to some extent, is best. I am constrained to differ with them; to dissent, totally dissent, from all such opinions. Acting, sir, upon my own convictions of duty—in order to check rebellion and assert the authority of the Government—I

introduced into this House, some three weeks ago, what is known as the "force bill"; that law which proved so efficient to suppress the rebellion of 1833 under the administration of the patriot President Andrew Jackson.

As yet, this important measure has received no consideration in this House; and allow me to add that it is no fault of mine that it has not been acted upon. Why, sir, when remedial legislation like this is proposed, we are told by the other side of the House that every State has the right to secede, and that the Government of the United States cannot coerce a State; and that, therefore, the only way in which we can maintain the Constitution and the laws is by making concessions to, and compromises with, the seceding States. Sir, whoever makes that assertion proceeds upon the assumption that the Government of the United States is dependent for its administration—nay, for its existence—upon the assent of each and every State. And they must further assume that the Government of the United States is the mere creature of the States, as such. I deny both these assumptions. Gentlemen who thus speak must suppose that they still live under the Articles of Confederation, and that all legislative power in Congress is exercised by us only as the collective Representatives of independent States. The fact is otherwise. In the exercise of our legislative powers, under the Constitution, the Representatives chosen in each State do not vote collectively, as the Representatives of any State, but vote individually, each upon his own judgment, and all for the whole country, and for no particular State. The Constitution of the United States vests in the National Government the powers of general sovereignty; while each State Government is invested by the people therein with only the powers of municipal authority.

Who does not know, as the honorable gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] stated yesterday, that State Governments are Governments of delegated authority? Who ever heard of a Government transferring its delegated powers, delegating them to another body politic, to a new Government? No one. The Constitution of the United States came from the people; within the limits of their respective States. The people ordained the Constitution of the United States, and vested the Government of the United States with the general sovereignty of this country. By that same act they stripped every State within the Union of the general sovereignty which before that time was lodged in it.

That, sir, is my position. The people ordained the Constitution of the United States, not the States. Mr. Pendleton, in the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Constitution, said:
"Who but the people can delegate powers; who but the people have a right to form Governments?"

It requires no argument to prove that the people, and the people alone, formed the Constitution of the United States; it is written on the fore-front of that instrument. "We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution." That was a sublime act; it was the organization of a nation under a common Government. The people ordained, and it was done. It was of this wise and beneficent action of men that the great Roman orator and statesman spoke, when he said:
"There is nothing done upon earth more acceptable to that God who rules the universe than in those assemblages and deliberations of men, rightfully associating together and constituting Governments for nations."

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1860.
The undersigned have commenced the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the National Republican.

It is printed on a large sheet, 27 by 42 inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below. It will contain all the original matter of the daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers. It will give full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It will contain all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the National Republican as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

In politics, the paper will be Republican, sustaining the incoming Administration of Mr. Lincoln, but disclaiming, however, any pretension to be the organ of the President elect. There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projectors of the National Republican hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swayed from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS.
One copy, one year - - - \$2.00
Three copies, one year - - - 5.00
Five copies, one year - - - 7.00
Ten copies, one year - - - 12.00
Twenty copies, one year - - - 20.00
One copy, six months - - - 1.00
Five copies, six months - - - 3.50
Ten copies, six months - - - 6.00
Twenty copies, six months - - - 10.00

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
WASHINGTON BRANCH.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
ON and after Sunday, Novem 860,
the trains will run as follows:
Leave Washington:
First train at 6.20 A. M.
Second train at 7.40 A. M.
Third train at 3.10 P. M., Express.
Fourth train at 6 P. M.

Leave Baltimore:
First train at 4.15 A. M., Express.
Second train at 8.35 A. M.
Third at 3.10 P. M.
Fourth at 4.20 P. M., Express.

The first, second, and third trains from Washington connect through to Philadelphia and New York.
The second and third connect at Washington Junction with trains for the West, South, and Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction, for Annapolis. For Norfolk take the 7.40 A. M. train.

For the accommodation of the way travel between Washington and Laurel, a passenger car will be attached to the tonnage train which leaves at 12 M.
On Saturday the 3.10 P. M. train goes to Philadelphia only.
JAN 4
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

MARITIME, NATIONAL, AND FANCY FLAGS.
CAN always be had at the shortest notice, of SARAH McADDEN,
Jan 9-1m 198 Hudson st., New York.

M. SMITH,
Fashionable Tailor,
No. 618 Garrison street, between I and Virginia avenue, Navy Yard.
CONSTANTLY on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods.
JAN 10
E. WHEELER,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE.
No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington.

J. BOHLAYER,
Butcher and Provision Dealer,
Nos. 8 and 9, CENTRE MARKET,
He has also a stand at the EASTERN MARKET.
Pork, Beef, and all other kinds of Meat, kept constantly on hand, to which the attention of the citizens of Washington and resident strangers is respectfully invited. dec 31-1f

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former customers that he is engaged in the Boot and Shoe manufacturing business, with an entire new stock, such as Meiles' French Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps, &c., with a superior stock of Lemoines' French Calf-skins, and all other materials for the manufacture of Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes, purchased for Cash, and will be made up by the best workmen, and sold at the Lowest Cash Prices, for Cash only.

"LINCOLN STOMACH BITTERS."
ONLY sold at the store of W. GERECKE, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Also, a great supply just imported of Swiss and Limburg Cheese, Sardines, Sardines, Holl. Herrings, &c., for sale.
W. GERECKE.
J. WAGNER,
Gun and Lock Smith,
AND BELL-HANGER,
No. 381 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C.

ALL work entrusted to me will be executed promptly. All persons wishing their Locks, Bells, &c., repaired, will please give me a call before applying elsewhere. Terms cash.
JAN 14-1w

NOTICE.
SPALDING'S CELEBRATED PREPARED GLUE.
Only 15 cents per bottle, at BONTZ & GRIF-FITZ'S, No. 369 Seventh street, between I and K streets.
Warranted the Genuine Spalding Glue.
dec 15-rod 1m

HALL & WHITE,
MACHINISTS,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,
AND IRON RAILING MANUFACTURERS,
No. 23 Maine avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, Washington, D. C. nov 26

RATES OF ADV.
One square, three days.....
One square, four days.....
One square, five days.....
One square, six days..... 1.75
One square, two weeks..... 2.75
One square, three weeks..... 3.50
One square, one month..... 4.00
One square, three months..... 10.00
One square, six months..... 16.00
One square, one year..... 30.00
Every other day and once a week advertisements, fifty per cent. advance on the above.
Inserted as reading matter, ten cents a line.
Church and other notices, and wants, twenty-five cents for each insertion.
Ten lines or less constitute a square.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SEALER OF GAS METERS,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1860.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of the Corporation, approved May 12, 1860, the undersigned is now prepared, "whenever required in writing, and on pre-payment of the fee of fifty cents, to inspect, examine, test, prove, and ascertain, the accuracy of registration of any gas meter in use in this city." Every meter, if found incorrect, will be condemned; and another, sealed and marked as true, will be set in its place. If proved to be accurate in its measurement of gas, it will be sealed accordingly, and again put in position for use.

Office No. 510 Seventh street, near Old Fellows Hall. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CHARLES W. GUNNINGHAM,
Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.
Jan 21-1m

Fine Old Whisky.
10 BARRELS SUPER OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 barrels superior old Bourbon do.
5 barrels Gibson's XXXX old rye do.
10 do do XXX do do.
20 do do XX do do.
40 do do X do do.
100 do medium Rye and Bourbon do.
100 dozen old Cabinet, Rye, and Bourbon Whisky.
25 five gallon demijohns very superior old Whisky.
In store, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington.
dec 15

NEW CROP FRUITS, &c.
I HAVE in store and am receiving from the Northern markets New Crop Layer RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; Malaga Bunch Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; New Crop CITRUS, CURRANTS, FIGS, FILBERTS, BRAZIL NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, ALMONDS, CRANBERRIES, &c.
All of which will be sold as low as can be had.
JESSE B. WILSON,
327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.
GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE.
I WILL have in store in a day or two Choice I GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE, of the quality as can be had, to which I invite the attention of purchasers.
JESSE B. WILSON,
327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.
New No. 1 Mess Mackerel
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

THE UNION WILL STAND, NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!
CONSEQUENTLY, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. Gliding in all its branches. Old Glazing promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.
All of the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.
You will please mind your steps, and stop at M. T. PARKER'S Patent Establishment, No. 631 531 1/2 Louisiana avenue, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington.
P. S. Signs put up free of charge, as usual.
nov 26

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
Green Corn, Green Beans, Fresh Peaches, Lima Beans, Asparagus, Capers and Olives, Spanish do. Almonds, Figs, &c.
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.
EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and for the State of California, and Attorney for business in the several Departments.
IS prepared to take Depositions for the Court of Claims, and the Courts in the several States and Territories; and also to act as Counsellor and Attorney for business before the different Departments of Government.
Deeds, Wills, and other Writings, prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
Office, 402 F street, next to Seventh street, opposite the Post Office and Patent Office.
WASHINGTON MANUFACTURE.
Encourage Home Production.
LAMBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.
ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT, FOR GRAVEL ROOFS,
And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by
H. C. WILSON & CO.,
Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of Washington.
nov 26

CANDLES AND OIL.
20 cases Paraffine Candles.
20 boxes Sperm Candles.
50 boxes Adamantine Candles.
50 boxes Hotel Candles.
1 cask Coal Oil, for burning.
Lard, Whale and Sperm Oil.
Just received, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Bank of Washington.
FOR RENT,
A TWO-STORY Brick House, No. 317 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office.
dec 22

LOT FOR SALE.—Lot Five, in Square 1032, L containing about 13,900 square feet. Price, three cents per foot. Apply at this office.