

THE MOUNTAINEER

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 16.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

VOL. II.

MOUNTAINEER

EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—North West Room of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

JAMES FERGUSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: \$6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

One Square, or less, constitutes One Square. One Square, each Insertion, \$1 00. Every additional Square, 50 Cts. Every Square for Three Months, \$3 00. Every additional Square, 50 Cts.

Original Poetry.

KING JAMES AND UTAH.

BY THE KING'S JESTER.

Oh when Utah loved Brigham,
King James rose to twig 'em
With armies, and cannon, to kill,
Thought Car'lina, so clever,
The Union can sever,
And James, like a monkey, sit still.
Know that rules are rotten,
And Union forgotten,
Where "old dad it may" is the wall,
The Lord in life pleasure,
Sends measure for measure,
And give them their portion in hell.
Hark! the Mormon bears thunder!
The nation's gone under!
"E'arth's men" in our care!
March the host of millions—
The union of millions
Is but a fall bubble—to burst!
Chief! There's folly in great men,
And folly in station:
Yes, folly inhabits each house:
Laugh ye kingdoms that neighbor'd;
"The mountain hath labor'd,"
And "Granny Sara," brought forth a mouse.
Catch rebellion and treason;
For now is the season:
All flesh is but grass, and hath stain'd,
Watch! Jehovah hath spoken—
The nation is broken,
And Congress is nothing but wind.

Selections.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The following was delivered in the senate on the 17th ult. Mr. Wade, (rep. of Ohio, said—At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument, but I must say, when in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to heaven and took an oath that we would sustain the constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of this Union, and that your constitution is to be trampled under foot, silence under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of this chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to ascertain what they were. But I confess I am unable to understand what it is of which they complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is prospectively coming into power, have never held office under this government, nor any individual of them. Therefore it is manifest that that party has as yet committed no act of which anybody can complain. If any one has fears as to what may hereafter ensue, they are mere apprehensions—nothing else. A bare suspicion, a fear, rising out of unwarrantable prejudices. I wish to ascertain in the outset whether we are right, for I tell gentlemen here if they can convince me that I am holding any political principle that is not warranted by the constitution under which we live, or trenches on their rights, they need not ask me to compromise, for I will redress their rights myself when I am wrong. No man need approach me with a threat that the government is to be destroyed, because I hope that I have now, and ever shall have, that sense of justice that when any man shows me I am wrong, I shall be ready to right it without threat or compromise. Now, what is it of which gentlemen complain? When I left my home in the West to come to this place all was peace, cheerful and contented. I heard of no discontent, and apprehended there was no cause to interrupt the harmonious course of legislation. I did not learn that there had been, since we adjourned, any new fact intervening that could at all disturb the public mind. I did not know that there had been any encroachment upon the rights of any section or any individual. Therefore, I come here expecting we should have a harmonious session. It is very true that the great republican party, which has been organized ever since you repealed the Missouri compromise, which gave you four years ago full warning that its strength would result as it has resulted, and I suppose any man might have supposed things would have resulted in the same way. It is true this party has carried the election; but I do not suppose anything growing out of the election is the cause of the present excitement in the country. Now, who is it that is complaining? Is it the minority that they have subjected to an oppressive and aggressive government? No such thing as that, sir. We might suppose that eighty-four years ago, when the leaders of that glorious Revolution

met in Philadelphia, there to draw up a bill of indictment against a weak king and his ministers, they had been at a loss what they would set forth as the cause of their complaints. But they had no difficulty in setting them forth, and so that great article of impeachment will go down to posterity to justify them for all they did. Let us, then, suppose the old patriots had been the members of the crowd of members of the British Parliament of the dominant party that had ruled Great Britain for thirty years previous. Instead of dignifying what they did as revolutionary, who would not have hanged every man of them as traitors? They would ask what right have you, who have had the government in your own hands, who have been ministers, doing everything that has been done, to set up here that you have been oppressed and aggrieved by the action of that very government? It would have been an act of treason, and nothing less. Now, they who sit here the leaders of this modern revolution, are they in a position to complain of the action of this government for years past? Why, they have had more than two-thirds of the Senate for many years. You that complain represent but little more than one quarter of the free people of the United States; yet you have prevailed for ten years past in the Cabinet, of the President, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly every department of the government. Those who voted with you have dictated the policy of the government. Is it not strange that those who occupy this position come here complaining that their rights have been stricken down? But what is the cause of this great excitement, which undoubtedly prevails in a portion of our country; for if the newspapers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the cities and large towns of the South that looks very much like the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution. We hear of Northern men being sent back, or scourged and tarred and feathered, and no inquiry made in regard to the cause. I do not suppose the regular government, in times of excitement like this, is really responsible for these outbreaks of passion. If the States where these outrages prevail were a foreign government, and if they were really authorized by the constituted authorities, everybody knows, if it were the strongest government in the world, we would declare war in one day. But what has caused this great excitement? I will tell you what I suppose it is. I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they are being led to believe that we, to-day the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot. They have been told so by our enemies at the North, and they would not hear us at all. Now, I wish to inquire candidly, honestly and fairly, whether the Southern gentlemen who complain so much have any reasonable grounds for that complaint—I mean when they are really informed as to our position. The Northern democrats have said we have Personal Liberty bills in some few of the Northern States, which would somehow trench upon your rights to recapture runaway slaves—a position that in not more than two or three cases has the least foundation in fact. But if these laws are really repugnant to the constitution, they are utterly void, and the courts would declare them so at any moment. Therefore I am glad to hear Senators on the other side say they do not complain of these bills. You men have given up this bone of contention, this matter of complaint, which Northern men have set forth as a grievance more than any one else.

These laws were not intended to excite the South, or to put them in any position of degradation, as the Senator supposes. These laws against kidnapping are as old as the common-law itself. I believe the State of Virginia has one to-day as stringent in its provisions as any of those of which you complain. And here let me say, because the subject occurs to me that the Senator from Virginia seems not so much to point out any specific acts that the Northern people have done that are injurious to your property, as something he takes to be a dishonor and a degradation. I think I feel as sensitive on that subject as any other man, if I know myself. I would be the last man who would advocate any law, or any act, that would humiliate or dishonor any section of this country, or any individual in it; but, on the other hand, let me tell those gentlemen I am exceedingly sensitive on that same point, whatever they may think, and had rather sustain an injury than an insult or dishonor, and I would be as unwilling to inflict it upon others as I would be to submit to it myself. I never do either the one or the other, if I know it. But I have already said those gentlemen who make these complaints have for a long series of years had this government in their own hands. I may say these gentlemen who have raised upon this floor their bill of indictment against us, have been the leaders of the dominant party for years; therefore, if there is anything in the legislation of the federal government that is not right, you, and not we, are responsible for it. We never yet have been invested with power to control the legislation of the country for an hour. I know the charges have been made and rung in our ears that we have been unfaithful to our Fugitive Slave bill. The law is exceedingly odious to any free people, and deprives us of all the old guarantees of liberty that the Anglo-Saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else.

Mr. Green said he knew that it was impossible to reclaim a slave in any case out of ten, and they risked their lives if they made the attempt. He thought the law no more anomalous than any in a case of scoundrels who rob and steal. (Applause in the galleries. The Chair said the galleries must be cleared, if the applause again was heard.)

Mr. Wade—Never mind; let them cheer the Fugitive Slave law if they please.

Mr. Mason said he would insist on order if the indignities to the Senate did not cease.

Mr. Wade—This should be a poor remedy for a free man in humble circumstances to be taken under the provision of this bill to be carried where? Where he came from. Then he might be carried into the market place anywhere in a slave State, and what chance has he? This man may be kidnapped and carried into everlasting slavery; and does any man who has a regard for the sovereign rights of the states rise here and complain that a state could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and seizure? I believe of all men those who have made the most of these complaints are the last who would rise here and deny the power of a sovereign state to protect her own citizens against any federal legislation whatever. Then liberty bills have been made, not with a view to degrade the South, but with an honest view to guard the rights of their own citizens from unlawful search and seizures. I was exceedingly glad to hear senators on the other side say that the repeal of these bills will not relieve the cause from the difficulties—and I have heard it everywhere, that the people of the free states are unfaithful in executing the Fugitive Slave law. It has been said, under such circumstances here, that although I was sure as to my own state, yet I could not believe a word of what they were saying. I never did and never could, until our enemies here rise in their places, and with a magnanimity I commend, have said this was not so. My colleague (Mr. Pugh), with a magnanimity for which I give him my thanks, has stood forth to testify that, in the State I just represent, republican judges, courts and juries, have fulfilled this repulsive duty with perfect faithfulness, and so said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), and so I understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Fitch) to have said. Therefore this calumny is removed from us, so far as the statements of our political enemies can do it. I know our courts feel themselves bound to administer the law just as they find them. Let me say to gentlemen of the Senate on the other side, where you have let one slave by the unfaithfulness of legislative tribunals, we have had ten men murdered by your mobs against law. I cannot take up a southern paper but I read of men who travel for business, and you wait upon them by some committee and tell them to return. And what is the cause? Why, Sir, you come from Ohio, and they don't inquire what party you belong to. Many of these acts have been done under circumstances that would disgrace a savage. We have no security in traveling nearly one-half of the States. I don't care what a man's character may be, and if he never violated any law under heaven; but if he comes from the North, and especially if he has exercised his political rights and voted for Lincoln instead of somebody else, it is an offense punishable by indignity, stripes and by death. And you, whose constituents are guilty of all things, can stand up and accuse us of being unfaithful to the constitution of the land? I make the assertion here, that I do not believe in the history of the world there ever was a nation or a people where a law so repugnant to the general feeling was ever executed with the same faithfulness as has been this most repugnant Fugitive Slave law. You have a law in South Carolina by which you take the free citizens of Massachusetts or any other northern state and lock them up in jail under a penalty. If the poor man cannot pay the jail fees, eternal slavery stares him in the face. It is a monstrous law, revolting to the best feelings of humanity, and in conflict with the constitution of the United States. I don't say this by way of recrimination. I know the excitement pervading the country, and I do not wish to add a single coal to the flame. Nevertheless, I wish the whole truth to appear. Thus, what is it? You have the whole legislation of the country; you own the Cabinet and the Senate, and I may add you own the President of the United States, as much as you own the servants on your own plantations. But I can't see why Southern men rise up and complain of the action of this government. I have already shown it is impossible to point out any acts of which the republican party has been guilty of which you complain. Therefore, I understand that Senators who justify the overthrow of this government—who would break it up and resolve it into its original elements—do it on a mere suspicion that the republican party may somehow affect their rights. Now, what doctrines do we hold detrimental to you? Are we the setters forth of any new doctrine under the constitution? I tell you, there is no principle held to-day by the great republican party that has not had the sanction of your government for more than seventy years. You have changed your opinions; we stand where we used to stand. We stand on the slavery question in the place formerly occupied by the most revered statesmen of this nation, every one of them, Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Polk inclusive. And that revered statesman, Henry Clay, of blessed memory, with his dying breath, asserted the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then,

are we held up before the community as violators of your rights? It is late in the day to accuse us of harboring these opinions. Then, what doctrines do we hold that are complained of? You don't complain of our Liberty Bill. You don't complain, and will probably do us injury to you. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) told us he had no apprehension Mr. Lincoln would do any act in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Iverson said he had said so at such a time.

Mr. Wade said he understood the Senator to say so, and he understood the grievance to be that the Chief Magistrate, with the power of government, could do away with slavery in ten years.

Mr. Iverson said he would not do so. Mr. Lincoln would violate the constitution, when he could, with impunity.

Mr. Wade—It is of no great consequence what the Senator said. I say that Mr. Lincoln's character, for his youth up, has been such that you have no right to draw any inference that he will trespass on the right of any man, and if you harbor any other supposition it is in consequence of unwarranted prejudice, nothing else. I have listened to arguments here for about a week. They are in very general terms, very loosely drawn, and I do not know where to meet you at all. Is there anything in our platform detrimental to your rights, unless that in modern times you set up a different construction of the constitution from ours? We follow in the beaten track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another track, and assert your doctrines to be orthodox, that is all.

Mr. Wade—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The republican party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, hold the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all civilized nations in the world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, France, Germany or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institutions. Now, the Senator from Texas told us that cotton was King, and could override, by its influence, (I do not use his words) and compel men to come down—that it had subjects in Europe. I will say to that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their King. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to override all nations and bring them under its feet. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaints to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, slavery from invading another inch of free soil Territory of this government. I stand there to-day. I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have commissioned me to stand there forever, and so help me God, I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no republican, or convention of republicans, or paper, that pretend we have any right in your States to interfere with your peculiar institutions. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention, even, to invade your constitution in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't like slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. But all at once, when we meet here, I find all gloom, and gentlemen rise up to say we are on the eve of breaking up this government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile government—and they look imploringly to us and say, "you can prevent it. What can we do?" You have not considered to tell us what you want done. If we should give up the verdict of the people and take up your platform, I don't know but you would be satisfied, and I think the Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall) rather intimated, and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) rather more intimated that if we would take what is exactly the Charleston platform, on which Mr. Breckinridge was placed, and give up that which we hold our victory, you would graciously and hesitatingly be satisfied.

Mr. Iverson said he wished the Senator would read his speech before he quoted so much from it. He had not said they would be satisfied with any such thing.

Mr. Wade read from Mr. Iverson's speech, reported in the Globe, that he supposed there would be no overt act on the part of Mr. Lincoln, but the power of the government would be executed against slavery that it would not last ten years, and continued: They you are not going to wait for any overt act, but are going to proceed upon the suspicion that prohibition will be a bar to your heads. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience. We have been faithful to all the laws. It is not, then, that Mr. Lincoln is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any. But, anticipating that the government may work you an injury, you will put an end to it, which

means simply this—that we intend to rule or ruin this government. There is no law to come. We do not like your institutions, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institution as a matter of morals, but admitting that, when it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law? Why, then, are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I have shown that having the government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction, and the people, believing it was time the scepter should drop from your hands, have placed it in more competent hands. If this is so, you have no constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that victory we have now, as to injure you at all. This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty. I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I suppose he had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn we have made have been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of considerable authority was swept away from our statute-book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred compact between sections—what was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true, in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromise. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the democratic party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made and we went to the people with it, and, although usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best; and now when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be inaugurated and administered the government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that you have no government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet anchor of liberty, wherever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall not rule. I know not what others may say, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it in no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? Mr. Wade appealed to gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way the republicans would have threatened disunion? He claimed that if Mr. Lincoln was an honest man, he would administer the constitution faithfully. Therefore I say to you, as far as I am concerned I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here to stand here recanting to the rights of my party. We have won our rights to the Chief Magistracy, and if you were as willing to do justice to others as to exact it from them, you would never rise to ask for compromise. Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this government when you threaten, unless we do so, you will go out of this Union and destroy the government. I say, in my private capacity I never yield to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be put upon the principles of the constitution. I hope it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but, in my judgment, it is the wisest constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I see for nothing more. There is another subject about which I thought to say something. It is claimed

MAKE THE FIRESIDE PLEASANT.

My friend, do you want to make your fireside a pleasant one? Then don't come creeping from your business, with all the day's cares and trials hanging like forty million stones about your neck! Leave them in their proper place. Come sniffling to your fireside, as if you expected to enjoy yourself, and wanted the rest of "the folks" to do the same thing. If a pleasant circumstance has come under your observation, keep it for discussion at your fireside. If a small-walk thought has occurred to you, divide with the home circle. Don't shrug up your shoulders and draw down your mouth if a few young people "happen in" to see your juveniles. Don't complain about the noise they make! You were young yourself once, and if you go to work to help them have a good time, our world for it, the noise will soon ensue to annoy you. The world has a very right-going influence on its disciples, and if you don't take the evenings to attend in, you will become an absolute automaton. Forget, once in a while, that life is not all sunshine—forget your cares, and they will disappear in proportion. There never was a day so dark but that a happy home evening could give it a glimmer. Make your fireside something for all to look forward to, and think about—make it a resting place—and you may depend upon it, life will be a pleasanter affair to you!

Miscellaneous.

A lap-dog recently brought \$2.00 in losses by accident.

W. E. Bled's a blind man by his birth, has recently completed, without aid, a piano which was exhibited lately at the Indiana State Fair, and is said to be a fine instrument.

The Dress Corps of Liverpool, England, has caught the disease which has been spreading in the West, and has been ordered to wear red caps, and a check for a shawl, which the men are to wear around their necks.

San Francisco, in a recent speech in the Senate, declared: "However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, which he constitutionally elected, he would not have been in any way affected by it, and he would have walked over his body if he had not done so."

A strange accident recently happened at the residence of Mr. Bled, at Fremont, Ohio, in which a man named Bled, had got on a ladder to reach the top of a box, when he lost his footing and fell down the side of the ladder, which was secured at the time, came up by the stairs in a few minutes after, it contained the body of the unfortunate man, but without the head, which, by the fall, came against the sharp edge, had been separated from the trunk, and was afterward found at the bottom of the shaft.

It is stated on a striking proof of the excellence of the constitution of Queen Victoria, and of her physical training and regularity of habit, that, during the twenty-three years she has been on the British throne, she has never been confined to her room from sickness for a single day.