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## THE MINSTREL.

### IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses  
That would come to our dear ones way,  
If we knew the little losses  
So grievous, day by day,  
Would we then so often chide him  
For his lack of thrift and gain?  
Leaving on his heart a shadow,  
Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,  
Held by gentle blessings there,  
Would we turn away all trembling,  
In our blind and weak despair?  
Would we shrink from little shadows,  
Lying on the dewy grass,  
While his only birds of Eden,  
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,  
Quivering through the heart of pain,  
Would our womanhood dare doom them  
Back to hantoms of guilt again?  
Life hath many a tangled crossing;  
Joy hath many a break of woe;  
And the cheeks, tear-washed, are whitest;  
Thus the blessed angels know.

Let us reach in our bosoms  
For the key to our lives,  
And with love towards our dear nature,  
Cherish good that still survives;  
So that when our dispirited spirits  
Soar to realms of light again,  
We may say, dear Father, judge us  
As we judged our fellow men.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SUBMARINE EXPERIENCES.

Of the various methods resorted to by men to obtain a livelihood, one of the most unattractive would seem to be that of diving, even where "goodly pearls" reward the diver for the great exposure of his life, yet the practice is almost as old as history, and the art of searching in deep waters for concealed treasures has a charm to it sufficient to overcome, in minds of a bold and adventurous nature, the aversion with which it is generally regarded. Exciting and novel experience characterize the life of the diver, and if these amphibious individuals would communicate to the world the varied incidents of their submarine lives, not only would their books prove very interesting reading, but our stock of knowledge concerning "life beneath the waters" would be vastly increased. In the pursuit of the hazardous profession of divers, our countrymen have obtained a distinguished pre-eminence, as is evidenced by the success of the company now engaged in raising the sunken Russian frigates in the harbor of Sebastopol, and by the exploits of Mr. J. B. Green. Mr. Green, who has become a cripple in consequence of imprudent exposure while diving on Lake Erie, has published a narrative of his experience as a diver, which contains many interesting facts, and is worthy the attention of all who would add to their store of information on aqueous matters. Mr. Green's pamphlet is entitled "Diving with and without armor," and from it we gather that he early possessed a love for water, and could swim and dive with uncommon ease, and the success he met with at Oswego, N. Y., one day in diving for some trifling articles which had been lost overboard, led him to adopt diving and submarine wrecking as a profession, as he found it was a very lucrative one. For several years he followed the business without the use of armor, going down to the depth of forty-two feet, and remaining at times three minutes under water. During this period he had not only recovered a large amount of property in and about the harbor of Oswego, but also many bodies of drowned persons. On one occasion he was successful in quickly recovering the body of a young lady who fell overboard from a steamer, so that she was resuscitated, and he received from the overjoyed father a reward of five hundred dollars. In this connection Mr. Green states that in almost every case where he went down after bodies that did not rise, he found them clinging to some object at the bottom. Although the human body sinks readily when the breath is first exhausted, it assumes another position when decomposition begins. The gasses which it contains gradually expand the body, and becoming lighter than the water it begins to rise. The limbs, and especially the legs, do not expand as much in proportion as the trunk, and therefore incline the body in the water, until it assumes an almost vertical posture. Says Mr. Green, "It is a slight such as timid souls would quake to look upon—to see a corpse standing upright deep beneath the water's surface, with its slimy visage, swollen glassy eyes, and rocking to and fro by every tiny wave that moved the water. Yet of such are some of the spectres of the rusty deep."

Mr. Green first saw and used armor for diving in the year 1852, on Lake Erie, where he met a party of divers who were exploring a sunken steamer. He adopted the use of the armor, and afterwards succeeded in reaching the remarkable depth of one hundred and fifty-two feet below the surface of the water. This was on Lake Erie, and in his endeavors to secure the safe of the American Express Company, lost with the steamer Atlantic. He found the boat entirely clean, apparently, as if she were at her dock. He experienced much difficulty in moving about, so great was the pressure of the water, and as the air-pump used was not powerful enough to keep his armor properly inflated, the rush of blood to the head caused sparks of various hues to flash before his eyes, and he had a constant tendency to fall asleep. Mr. Green attributes the inconvenience he

felt to the pressure of the water on the armor. In diving to the depth of forty-two feet without armor, he experienced no inconvenience whatever, and this is the experience of other divers. His theory is that where the body is unprotected, the water which is admitted into the system through the numberless pores, counteracts the pressure of the water from without, and the two equalizing each other, the body does not feel the weight. When water proof armor is worn, the body has to support tons of pressure; at thirty feet below the surface it would be ten tons.

The armor employed by divers is usually composed of a metallic head piece for the protection of the head, and a rubber suit for the rest of the body, made large enough to admit the three suits of woolen clothing, requisite to maintain the warmth of the body. Attached to this suit are two tubes, a signal line, and a head line, by which the diver is drawn up. One of the tubes connects with the surface, and through it fresh air is forced to the diver, by means of an air-pump. The other tube is for the escape of the foul air expelled from the lungs, and is furnished with a valve which immediately closes if the water rushes into it. The supply tube also contains a valve which in case of leakage instantly closes and prevents the air from passing out. Many divers have lost their lives by not having these valves on the air tubes. To sink the diver, weights are attached to the feet and waist. It is necessary that divers should be careful about eating before making a descent. Going down directly after a hearty meal, rendered Mr. Green a cripple for life. They should also descend slowly. The sensations experienced by the diver are thus described:

"On this bank the coral presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet, when submerged, with little obstruction to the sight. The bottom of the ocean in many places on these banks is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eight feet in diameter, the tops of those most lofty supporting myriads of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph. In other places, the pendants form arch after arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through those lofty winding avenues he feels that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old Cathedral, which had long been buried beneath 'old ocean's' wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if those lofty columns were towers belonging to those stately temples now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs, and plants in every crevice of the coral, where water has deposited the last earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade and entirely different from the plants I am familiar with, that vegetate on dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of immense size, of variegated colors, and of the most brilliant hue.

The fish which inhabit those Silver Banks, I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors, and sizes, from the symmetrical goby, to the globe like sun-fish; from these of the dullest hue, to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard, to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow, to the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats, and dogs; one of small size resembled a bull terrier. Some with short blunt noses, others with bills protruding feet beyond their heads. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

The sun-fish, saw-fish, star-fish, dolphin, white shark, ground shark, blue or shovel nose sharks, were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub. The only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose in full bloom, and of all hues. There were ribbon fish, from four or five inches to three feet in length. Their eyes are very large and protrude like those of the frog. Another fish was spotted like the leopard, from three to ten feet long. They build houses like the beaver, in which they spawn, and the male and female watches the ova until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some four or five hundred pounds. In diving here we are often surrounded by sharks. They would swim cautiously towards me as if to ascertain what I was, and I found it necessary to wear hoops of iron, for just the opposite purpose of that for which ladies wear them at the present time. It was to protect me from the sharks, not attract them.

These hoops were only necessary when ascending or descending, as no danger was apprehended from them except while in motion. The shovel nose shark is a most terrible enemy to encounter. Its jaws are furnished with three rows of very strong sharp teeth, almost transparent, the upper

and under sets when closed, forming nearly a solid mass of bone; so accurately do they fit each other, and of such tremendous power that one we caught snapped off a white ash oar so suddenly that I came to the conclusion that one of my limbs caught in the same situation, would be of little service to me in the future.

We were often obliged to defend ourselves from this ravenous fish with our pikes—an instrument with two lances—the one straight, and the other bent to about a right angle to the other. As they came near me I would strike them beneath with this instrument, the hook penetrating their bellies, and as they wheeled to swim away it would rip them half their length, and their inwards dropped out into the water; as they fell the ravenous fish would turn and devour its own offal. The blood staining the water would attract others of the same species to the place; and these voracious monsters would at once devour their wounded comrade.

The smaller inhabitants of this watery domain did not venture near enough to what seemed an unwelcome visitant, to receive my instrument of defence, unless it was when I was rising to the surface; when like curs on terra firma, they followed their retreating enemy even to the surface, often attacking my armor and leaving such marks of their vengeance as to make it require a repairing.

As I sank down it was quite different; but a fish or two at first would come near me, and then instantly disappear, but they would soon return with shoals of their kind, after sailing around me once or twice, the fish of one shoal would attack that of another, and in the battle many would be slain on each side and drowned by their adversaries.

When an armor is perfect, the diver can remain down for thirty minutes to nine hours, according to the depth of the water, but four or five hours is the extent of prudence. Almost every kind of work may be executed below the surface except chopping, which cannot be easily done, as the water breaks the force of the blow, and it is with great difficulty that the least gash can be made. Sawing, prying, moving bodies, and lifting are easily done; lifting can be done easier under water than out of it.

### Hot Tallow a Cure for Ingrowing Nails.

We take the following remedy for a very common and very painful affliction, from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

The patient on whom I first tried this plan was a young lady, who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case that I have ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined, the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin, and and pus constantly oozed from the root of the nail. The whole toe was swollen and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this:

I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon and heated it over the lamp till it became very hot, and poured it on the granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete and the trouble never returned.

I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory results. The operation causes but little pain if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition might in some cases be necessary, although I have never met with a case that did not yield to one application. Admitting the theory of Dr. Lorinser to be correct, the modus operandi is very plainly seen. The liquid tallow insinuates itself into every interstice, under the nail, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be effected by the painful application of nitrate of silver for several weeks.

### A Mystery at Richmond.

The Richmond folks are at present considerably "skered" by a mysterious "flight of stones," as the Dispatch calls it, which seems to be directed by some supernatural power against the house of a widow woman on Shokoe Hill in that city. The Dispatch of Thursday, speaking of the first phenomenon and the arrest of certain parties on suspicion of being the authors of it, says:—"The rocks and bricks, however, continued to crush the window glass during the day, and that, too notwithstanding the presence of scores of citizens, who gathered about the house and in it, watching for the perpetrators of the offence, but discovered none. One or two of the night police hearing of the affair, seated themselves in one of the rooms, and could see the rocks and bricks fall around them, but could not tell from whence they came. An outsider declared that he saw a stone arise from the ground and fly through the window, and others made statements equally absurd; but no discovery was made, notwithstanding the pelting continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the medium seemed to have tired of his unprofitable work.

A similar annoyance took place at Hanover, Pa. a number of years ago.

## POLITICAL.

### SPEECH OF Hon. JAS. T. HALE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 3, 1860.

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

Mr. HALE said:—  
Mr. CHAIRMAN: I think the republican party has been more misrepresented than any other that ever existed in this country or any other. I propose to say a few words in regard to what I understand to be the principles of that party, to see whether they hold any doctrines that are inconsistent with the rights of any portion of country; any doctrines not held by the fathers of the Republic, from the beginning down to the last very few years.

The doctrines of the republican party, as I understand them, Mr. Chairman, are, opposition to the extension of human slavery and protection to American industry. These I believe to be the two cardinal principles of that party. This is the only one we hold on the subject of slavery, except those other incidental measures that grow out of the opposition to its extension. We are opposed to taking \$200,000,000 from the people for the purchase of Cuba, and to the acquisition of territory from Mexico, for the extension of the area of human bondage.

We are also opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade. Have not these principles been held at all times, by all parties of the country, up almost to 1854? The north with one voice did so. They were also held by the founders of this republic—not alone by those who belonged to the free states; but by those who belonged to the slave states; by the slaveholders of the country; patriotic men, who knew and admitted slavery to be an evil, which they were willing to do and did all in their power to prevent extending, and expected and hoped finally to accomplish its overthrow. We hold no other principle on that subject than they held. We stand just where they stood; where Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Pinckney, and other slaveholding fathers and founders of the Republic, stood. Is not this true? The history of the country shows that beyond any sort of doubt.

Who were the founders of the Missouri compromise line in 1820—that great and beneficent act of patriotism? Were they the fanatics of the North? No, sir; they were slaveholders of the South, with Henry Clay at their head. This measure, which gave peace and repose to the country, never was attempted to be disturbed, either by the North or by the South. On the contrary, up to 1854, the South in good faith regarded that compromise as one to be observed and kept by them. It is a remarkable fact, Mr. Chairman, that our southern brethren never understood that they were so degraded and cheated by that measure, as they now say they were, and never regarded it as a badge of inferiority, as they now claim it to have been. It remained for a Yankee to discover that the South had been so wronged and cheated and insulted by that compromise measure of 1820. A gentleman from the green hills of Vermont goes to Illinois, studies law, comes back to Congress in due time—as he had a right to do—and instructs our southern brethren as to their rights and duties, informing them that they have been most egregiously wronged by that act of 1820; that the men who framed and established it did not know what they were about—did not know that they were degrading the power and sacrificing the rights of the South. It seems to me that this is an imputation on the patriotism and wisdom of the men of the South who framed that compromise measure, who sustained it, who were willing to abide by it for all time to come, and who did stand by it for so many years. Mr. Clay, that illustrious man, who was for a long time a favorite of the slaveholders of the South for the Presidency, always sustained it. Do you think that if he had been living it would have been repealed? Never. If Mr. Clay had been in the Senate in 1854, in my judgment, the South never would and never could have repealed that bill. Like Rhoderic Dhu—

"One blast upon his bugle horn  
Were worth a thousand men."

I should be perfectly willing, and I believe the republican party would be, if it was possible, to have that line restored. It would be an end of this slavery agitation forever. I, for one, have no desire to do so. I came here with no such purpose. The slavery question was thrust into our faces without any reason, in the most offensive manner; and when we repel the charges against us, we are told to agitate the slavery question. I should be willing to have it banished forever from these halls, and to never have the subject alluded to. But when we hear the subject constantly iterated and reiterated by the South, how can we help speaking? We have no design or desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists. We have said so in every way in which a political party can speak—in our platforms, resolutions, and speeches. We have declared that we would protect the rights of the South under the Constitution, and we mean to do it; but, sir, it is our duty and our intention to maintain inviolate our own rights under the Constitution as well as theirs.

The views we hold in regard to the extension of slavery are those which were held by all the people of the free States but a few years since. The Legislature of my own State declared, in 1847, that no territory should be received from Mexico, unless it was provided, as a fundamental condition of the acquisition, that slavery should be forever excluded from its limits. That was the doctrine of the Democratic party before the republican party had an existence. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I ask the Clerk to read the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Clerk read as follows:—  
"Whereas the existing law with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union; and whereas measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty-making power to this end: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the funda-

mental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Mr. HALE. The committee will perceive that that resolution requests the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania to vote against the acquisition of any territory unless slavery shall be excluded from it. It was voted for by every Democratic member of the Legislature, and by all the Senators but three—Mr. BIGLER, the present Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, being in the Senate, and voting for it. If resolutions like that were adopted by any party in Pennsylvania, they would be denounced by the Democratic leaders as treasonable, incendiary, and dangerous to the peace and welfare of the Union. A simple resolution, which was offered at this session, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting slavery where we have the constitutional right to do so, was considered a dangerous attack upon the rights of the South. They tell us now, that if we assert that freedom is the proper condition of the Territories, and that slavery does not exist and must not go there, and if we should dare to elect a President holding these views, that he shall never take his seat, and that the Union shall be dissolved in consequence. Can it be that this course on the part of the South has caused this great change in the politicians of the North? Have we been frightened from our propriety and our rights by impotent and insolent threats? It seems to me that no other reason for the change can be ascribed. If this be so; if men will be deterred from holding their opinions by such reasons; then, I think, slavery of the baser sort may fairly be said to exist north of Mason and Dixon's line.

How would our southern brethren feel if we put a like proposition to them? We believe slavery to be wrong. We think that it is an evil. You, gentlemen, believe that slavery is right, and ought to go into the Territories. You favor the extension of slavery. Suppose we should say that if you elect a man to the office of President, who held the same views you do, and elected him in a peaceful and constitutional manner, we would never allow him to be sworn into office, but would, in that event, dissolve this Union and destroy the Government: would it not be fairly said that such a threat deserved only your scorn and contempt? Surely it would. So such a threat will, I think, prevent the men of the North from exercising the sacred right of suffrage in the way they think proper. We intend, at the next election, to elect a Republican President—if we can get votes enough; and when he is elected he will take his seat. Of that you may be sure.

Mr. Chairman, the republican party is a Union party. It is in favor of preserving this Union in its integrity, and with all the rights of all the sections. We do not desire the preservation of the Union, as our southern friends sometimes allege, for mercenary purposes. We disclaim that entirely. We have higher and nobler reasons for sustaining it. We would preserve it because it is a rich legacy from our forefathers, won by their toil and blood. We have received it unimpaired, and unimpaired we intend to leave it to our children. We believe it to be the best form of government on earth, and that its destruction would be the greatest political calamity that could befall us, and one that must be averted by almost any conceivable sacrifice.

My own state has suffered more from the acts of the south, within the last fifteen years, than all the southern states together have suffered from the acts of the north from the beginning of the Government. We have seen our interests struck down by the free trade democrats of the south, in the repeal of the tariff of 1842; our property depreciated in value in a great manner; and yet we have not threatened to dissolve the Union on that account. We did not claim the right to redress our grievances in that way. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that we have lost more property by the repeal of the tariff of 1842 than you have by all the runaway slaves, from the foundation of our government down to the present time.

Mr. Chairman, what have we done with respect to slavery that should bring upon us all this fearful storm? What principles do we now hold that should so excite their hostility. I live in a state bordering some three or four hundred miles upon slave territory; and yet the fugitive slave law, odious as it is to the mass of our people, is executed there without serious difficulty. To be sure, we require southern men to come after their slaves; we do not propose to run down their negroes and take them back. They should not ask that; but when they come to us and ask for their rights, their request is always respected, although it is opposed to the feelings of all our people. We were brought up to look upon slavery as a great moral, social and political evil; as a wrong in itself; and yet, it is in the bond, we abide by it. We entered into this Union of States, knowing that they held slaves; and we feel ourselves bound to sustain that institution so far as the law and the Constitution require us to do so, but no further.

Does the South respect our rights as much as we do theirs? Why, sir, a free man can go into a slave State and speak what George Washington and Thomas Jefferson taught, without being considered an abolitionist, an incendiary, a dangerous man; taken and punished in the most shameful manner and sent out of the country; and he may think himself well off if he escapes with his life. They break open the mails, and destroy what they please of the contents; and, more than that, we are told that we must not exercise the right of suffrage in the manner we think proper. When we are ready to give up all these rights we shall be fit for slavery, but not before.

I propose to devote some remarks now to the discussion of that other principle of the republican party—protection to American industry. Upon that subject I cannot expect to say anything very new and interesting; anything which has not been said by others better qualified to discuss it than I am. The best minds of this country have been turned to its examination; and I think I may safely

say that, when they have done so with an impartial desire to arrive at the truth, the decision has almost universally been in favor of the doctrine.

Before I proceed to the discussion of that subject, I wish to notice some remarks by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. MILLSON,] who addressed the committee a day or two since. I did not hear the gentleman's speech, but I see it in the Globe; and in order that he may not be misrepresented, I will read what he said on that occasion:

"But I understand the allusion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and it confirms me in the supposition that I have indulged for some time past as to the objects of the republican party, with which the gentleman is avowedly associated: What is that party? Sir, I say, for one, that I do not fear the republican party in any of its assaults upon slavery. I am not sensitive because I do not fear you, gentlemen. You can do nothing that I dread. You will do nothing that can alarm me."

The gentleman said only what he believes, and what every other gentleman on that side of the House believes, if he would speak his true sentiments. The republican party have no desire, have no design, have no power, have no wish, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. They have said so in every form, on every occasion, and gentlemen ought to believe us; and I am glad to find the gentleman from Virginia does. He says further:

"And yet you maintain your organization, hoping that the strong anti-slavery sentiment which you attempt to nourish and perpetuate will induce the people to remain with you, bound together as a republican party; and when you are lifted into power, then you will give that protection to northern manufacturing and mining interests, and prosecute those grand and gaudy schemes of universal emancipation, that you have been prevented for so many years from accomplishing, by the stern opposition of the Democratic party."

I am obliged to the gentleman from Virginia for that candid and frank avowal of what he believes to be the position and objects of the republican party. That is, no doubt, the true secret of the opposition to that party on the part of our Democratic friends. They do not fear us on the slavery question. They themselves say so, speaking through one of their most distinguished leaders on this floor; but they oppose us because they believe that, when we do get into power, we will pass laws for the protection of northern industry. That is the true secret of their opposition. They are not afraid of us on account of slavery; and why should they be? Do we not hold the same principles on that subject that Henry Clay held in his life time? We stand precisely where he stood when he was supported by a large majority of the slaveholders of the South for the Presidency. I ask leave to read what Mr. Clay says on the subject:

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, so long as reason holds her seat unobscured in my brain, I will never, never, and will submit no root of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."

Does the republican party hold any stronger position than this? No, sir. What does he say again with regard to the moral, political, and social aspect of slavery?

"I have made no change from the earliest moment when I could consider the institution of slavery. I have held and I have said, from that day down to the present, again and again, and I shall go down to the grave with the opinion, that it is an evil—a social and political evil—and that it is a wrong as respects those who are subject to the institution of slavery. These are my opinions.—Speech on the Compromise of 1850."

Now, these are the opinions of the republican party, and as far as any member of that party has gone. Then why do they complain of us? They know well that, so far as slavery in the States is concerned, they have nothing to fear from us; and as to the Territories, it would be a vain and useless effort for slavery to undertake to keep up with the activity and energy of freedom there. They have tried that once, in endeavoring to make Kansas a slave State. That lesson, I trust, will not soon be forgotten by them; and I also think the effort will not soon be repeated.

Give us, Mr. Chairman, the homestead bill, as I trust we will soon have it. Give us a fair and free election by the people of the Territories, and freedom, I think, would have nothing to fear from the result. The Territories are now free. They will be free. It is their right and their destiny. Why should our southern friends endeavor to force slavery upon them? They have ample space within their own States for all conceivable wants of the system. According to the admission of a distinguished Senator from the South, made in the Senate a short time since, they have territory sufficient for two hundred million of slaves within the slave States. As they have now but four million, they will scarcely need any more slave territory for the next five hundred years at least.

The gentleman from Virginia, however, informs us that the republican party are in favor of the protection of American industry, which doctrine, he says, has been successfully opposed by the Democratic party. This, although persistently denied by that party in my State, is unquestionably true, and I am glad to have so veritable a witness of the fact in the gentleman himself.

Mr. MILLSON. I rather think the gentleman misapprehends what I said the day before yesterday.

Mr. HALE. I read from the report in the Globe.

Mr. MILLSON. I speak of the gentleman's interpretation. The gentleman is in error in supposing that I did not complain of the position of the republican party. What I said was this: that while the real object of the republican party was to revive the Federal policy of the country, their pretended object was only to legislate for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. I did not mean to be understood as declaring that the southern members had no right to complain of the position of the republican party. On the contrary, I maintained that, in keeping up this agitation—which, I endeavored to show, they did not themselves hope to be productive of any legislative result—they were doing serious mischief to the South. I said I did not fear their legislation, because they had not the legislative capacity to do what they aimed at doing. They say that they desire to prohibit slavery in the Territories; but I remarked that their real object was to establish the doctrine of the Federal party. I meant to say that, while their pretenses were offensive to the South, their measures would not be dangerous to the South. Their real objects, though not offensive to the South, are, in their practical effect, dangerous to the South; and, while the gentleman himself avows that he, as a member of the Republi-