PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 3—NEW SERIES. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862. NUMBER 19—WHOLE No. 123.

Business Directory.

R. R. Time Tables.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM PLYMOUTH STATION.

EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Day Express and Mail.....10:35 A. M.
Night Express,.....11:10 P. M.
Fast Stock,.....5:40 P. M.
Live Stock and Ex. Freight,.....11:50 P. M.
Local Freight,.....12:30 P. M.

WESTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Day Express and Mail,.....5:15 P. M.
Night Express,.....5:15 A. M.
Local Freight,.....4:05 A. M.
Fast Freight,.....3:35 P. M.

S. R. EDWARDS, Agent.

C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily (Sundays Excepted,) .....7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Plymouth,.....8:55 A. M.

WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth,.....5:40 P. M.
Arrive at La Porte,.....7:30 P. M.

Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at E. Vail's Jewelry store, and is 15 minutes slower than P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. time.

H. R. DRULINER, Supt.

Attorneys.

REEVE & CAPRON.

Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practice in Marshall and adjoining counties. REFERS to Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, Cooley, Farwell & Co., Gow'd & Bro., Chicago, London & Co., Phila., G. Benette & Co., Pittsburgh. Hon. A. L. Osborn, Circuit Judge, Laport, Ind.

JOHN S. BENDER.

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Knox, Knox, Ind.

Collections, Tax paying and examination of Titles, promptly attended to. n3-1y

Physicians.

DR. T. A. BORTON.

Physician and Surgeon, office over Pershings & Co.'s Drug Store, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, Michigan street, east side corner of Gano, where he may be consulted during office hours.

J. J. VINA' L.

Homeopathic Physician.—Particular attention paid to obstetric practic, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and Laporte streets, whe he may be consulted at all hours.

DR. O. BAIRD,

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College,) residence and office near Shilt's Mill, Bremen, Ind.

Dentistry.

DR. A. O. BORTON.

Surgeon Dentist, Plymouth, Indiana. Whole or partial setts of Teeth inserted on the most approved plans. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected. Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays.

ffice in Pershing's block, up stairs, corner of Michigan and Gano streets. [49tf

Hotels.

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

Hardware.

H. B. DICKSON & Co.,

Dealer in hardware of every description, also, stoves, tin, sheetiron, and copper ware.

BUCK & TOAN.

Dealers in Hardware of every description, and manufacturers of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-ware,—Michigan street.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

J. BROWNLEE.

Dealer in dry goods of all kinds, groceries, wares etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

C. PALMER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., south side La Porte street.

NUSSBAUM & DAVIDSON.

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, east side of Michigan street.

Boots & Shoes.

J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Manufacturer and Dealers in Boots and Shoes,—first door above the Bank Building.

E. PAUL.

Dealer in boots and shoes, manufactur all kind of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

Druggists.

G. BLAIN & Co.

Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

T. A. LEMON,

Dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, papers, etc., north side Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

Watchmaker.

JOHN M SHOEMKER,

Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth Ind., keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches breast pins, ear rins, finger rings, lockets, etc Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

Barbering.

MICHAEL GINZ,

Barber and hair dresser, (West side Michigan street over Pattersons store) Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above business attended to by me in the best style.

Wagonmaking.

C. HASLANGER & BRO'S.

Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Black Smithing, painting and graining done to order

Livery.

N. B. KLINGER.

Proprietor "Buckeye Livery," opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n27ly

Agency.

T. McDONALD.

Real estate agent and notary public, office in Jackson's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agreements, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redeems land sold for taxes.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all the Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have been put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party.

2 That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government—and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency the democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constution, and of the integrity of the Union *under the Constitution*; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is a disgrace to the age, calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualiged condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant or law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defence, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That the liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of those rights; they are inestimable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which can not be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

14. That the seizure of Mason and Slidell on board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, *under a threat*; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all appointments of the Administration to civil office; and, in holding party caucusses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the altar of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretenses by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby.

16. That the disclosures made by the investigating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a contrivance at, if not an actual participation in, a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessity of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

17. That the meritorious conduct of the Indiana troops, in every battlefield where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achievments in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union

THE ABOLITION SCHEMES OF NEGRO-EQUALITY EXPOSED.

What the Tax-Payers are Paying for the Experiments.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY EXPENDED ON RUNAWAY AND VAGABOND NEGROES

BULLETS FOR ARMED REBELS: BALLOTS FOR ABOLITION DISUNIONISTS.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE

House of Representatives, May 19th, 1862.

Mr. Chairman, I desire this morning to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the House and the country. It is not my purpose to discuss questions pertaining to the army already in the field, which, if judiciously officered and managed, is able to crush out the rebellion. I shall direct my attention, therefore, to the consideration of some of the many new questions which are continually arising during the progress of this terrible civil war.

NEGRO EQUALITY DETERMINED UPON.

Mr. Chairman, there is a manifest anxiety, an overweening desire, a persistent purpose, upon the part of prominent members of the dominant party in this government, to place upon terms of equalty and make participants with us in the rights of American citizenship an inferior race. The negro race, which is incapable of either comprehending or maintaining any form of government—by whom liberty is interpreted as licentiousness—is sought to be exalted, even at the cost of the degradation of our own flesh and blood.

We all remember with what intense satisfaction a recent order of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, one of the chief clerks of the President, was received in certain quarters, because it declared that no fugitive slave should be retained in custody longer than thirty days, unless by "special order of competent civil authority."

That I may do no injustice to the head of the State Department, and his unwarranted assumption of power, I quote the official paper itself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1862.

"SIR—The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District, and that they can be executed without waiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:

'As Marshal of the District of Columbia you will not receive into custody any person claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment, pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent civil authority.

"You will forthwith cause publication to be made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom, you will apply the same to all persons so claimed to be held to service or labor, and now in your custody.

"This order has no relation to any arrests made by military authority.

"I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

PRIVILEGES FOR THE NEGRO—OPPRESSION FOR THE WHITE MAN.

While Mr. Seward was issuing this order for a general jail delivery of the negroes, he was also sending, under a usurpation of power, and in violation of the laws and constitution, hundreds of white men and women to fill the cells of the prisons in this District and throughout the loyal States. Against many of these white men and white women thus incarcerated by this Secretary of State, no charge has ever been made, they are imprisoned without the form or authority of law; and thus the personal liberty of the Caucasion is ruthlessly violated, while the African is most tenderly and carefully guarded, even to the nullification of State enactments and the national statutes. Let a rumor become current that a negro has been deprived of personal liberty, either in this District or anywhere else, and there are dozens of Republican members upon this floor striving to obtain the attention of the House while they may offer resolutions inquiring by what law, by whom, and where, these objects of their undivided affections may have been arrested. But never yet has any one of those philanthropic gentlemen made inquiry for the law or the authority under which white American citizens have been kidnapped by the State Department, dragged from their homes, and left to pine and die, perchance, in some of the many Bastiles which the administration has established.

It is well known, sir, that if any white citizen, perhaps a father or brother, desires to visit a relative or acquaintance in the military service of the government, that he is obliged to secure a 'pass' from some competent authority, and to obtain this he is required upon his honor to declare his loyaly and fidelity to the government. But the negro goes and comes within the lines of our army, whether his destination be towards or from the enemy; the color of the black man is his passport, and is received as equivalent to the pledge of honor and of loyalty upon the part of a white person.

RUNAWAY NEGROES RECEIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXCLUSION OF WHITE CITIZENS.

In this District you have abolished slavery. You have abolished it by compensation, by adding $1,000,000 to the national debt, and a tax of $73,000 to be paid annually, as interest upon this sum, by taxes imposed upon the laboring white people of these States. Not satisfied with doing this much for your especial favorite, you extend the freedom of this city and the hospitality of the government to all the runaway negroes in the country who choose to visit the District of Columbia. You issue rations to them day after day, and week after week, rations which must be paid for through the sweat and toil of tax ridden white men. You are thus supporting in indolence hundreds of black men. How many, and at what cost, I am unable to state, because when a resolution asking for information, was introduced by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Cox,] it was immediately tabled by the Republican majority upon the other side of this House. Those gentlemen dare not let this information go to the country; they shrink from the exposure which a truthful reply to such inquiry would make. The resolution of Mr. Cox also asked for the number of negroes employed as teamsters in the army, and at what wages; but this was equally objectionable, for it would have illustrated the fact that negroes by the hundred are receiving better pay as drivers than our own white sons and brothers are receiving for periling their lives as soldiers in the defence of the Union and the constitution.

Having been thus deprived of obtaining official information upon these questions, I am obliged to gather my statistics from such sources as I can. I shall make no statement that I have not received from respectable and responsible parties, and none which I do not conceive to be rather under than over the true estimate.

The government is to-day issuing rations to about two thousand negroes in this District alone, that cost over twenty cents per ration—$400 per day, in violation of law, is hiring in the District several hundred negroes, some as teamsters and some for other purposes, to the exclusion of white laborers, thousands of whom, together with their wives and children, in our large cities are suffering for the want of employment. I speak advisedly when I say that the republican party are already paying, of tax-gathered money, in this District alone, over three hundred thousand dollars per annum to buy, clothe, feed and exalt the African race. Thus for the negro you expend more in a single year in the District of Columbia than you appropriate for the government and protection of all the people in all the organized Territories of the United Staies. The negro is made superior, in your legislation, to the pioneer white men that settled the Great West, and, amid hardships and dangers, lay the foundations of new commonwealths; the hardiest and noblest men of our common country.

So the people are taxed yearly more for the benefit of the black's in this District alone than it costs to maintain the burdens of State government in either Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey Delaware, or Maryland.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY EXPENDED ON LAZY NEGROES.

But it is not in this District alone that you require the people to pay tribute to the idol of your affections. Wherever you find our army; with one or two honorable exceptions, you will find that hundreds of rations are being issued daily to unemployed negroes who rendezvous in and about the camps; wherever the army is they are being employed in various capacities at good wages, and to the utter exclusion of white labor that now languishes in irksome idleness thro'-out our country. I state, therefore, and I think truthfully, that the goverment is alread'y paying $100,000 per day for the support and employment of negroes—paying it, too, out of money raised through the toil deprivations, and taxation of our own kith and kin.

In my district, Mr. Chairman, my constituents are selling corn at eight cents per bushel inorder to support their families and maintain the honor and integrity of our government. Shall money thus raised and for such a purpose be diverted to the entertainment of the African? Will my people, will the people anywhere, indorse the party and the administrationt that thus seeks the elevation of the negro even at the cost of ruin to their own race?

THE NEGRO PLACED UPON AN EQUALITY WITH OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

One might suppose that your ardor in the care and protection of the negro wo'd stop and cool here; but no, you go still further. Having made him your equal as a civilian, you seek to place him on the same level with American sailors and soldiers. First came the order of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

"SIR—The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the southern coast of the United States renders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews. The large number of persons known as 'contrabands' flocking to the protection of the United States flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The flag-officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them *freely* in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at eight, nine, or ten dollars per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GIDEON WELLES."

Under the plea of the approach of the sickly season, Mr. Welles issues this order; under the same plea the negro may be called into any service in the South, though the sickly season, and the terrible effect it might have upon our army and navy was not thought of by any republican official until recently.

Having made this progressive step in our navy, (as my colleague from the Bureau district [Mr. Lovejoy] would call it,) it remains to be emulated in our army. Not long does it await an imitator; Gen. D. M. Hunter, commanding in the military department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, issues an order to enroll companies, regiments, and brigades of negroes in the military service of the United States.

Thus, in less than two years after the accession to power of the Republican party, the negro is made, as far as possible, the equal of the white man as a civilian, a sailor, and a soldier. Nay, more than this the constitution is violated that white men may be bereft of guaranteed rights. White men are stripped of the armor of American citizenship in order that the negro may be clothed therein. All this has been done against the earnest protest of all conservative men. And propositions and amendments to bills appropriating money for the suppression of the rebellion, which provided that no money should be diverted either to the freeing, the support or the enlistment of negroes have been invariably voted down by the republican party in this House.

Worse than this even, General Hunter, in his zeal for the negro, withdraws the protection of his army from the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, in order to perfect his great negro boarding-house and African military academy at the mouth of the Savannah River. This is undoubtedly in harmony with his brilliant discovery that African slavery and martial law are incompatible. Common minds have heretofore considered martial law and slavery, either for whites or blacks, among the most concordant institutions upon earth. This proclamatory commander, who vies in profundity with the immortal General Phelps, undoubtedly considers martial law the very casket jewel of American liberty.

My mind Mr. Chairman revolts, at the degrading of the citizan soldiery of my country to the level of the negro. Sir, the American volunteer has always been our reliance and our vindication in war. I am opposed, and you will find the volunteer army of the Union opposed, to the equalization in the ranks of citizens and slaves.

NEGRO DIPLOMATISTS.

Having made such efforts for the negroes of the United States, it would seem that your zeal in their behalf would lag and languish. But, no; you now go wandering among the islands of the sea and over the continents of the globe in pursuit of negro principalities and republics which you may recognize among the powers of the earth. Hayti and Liberia furnish further matter for your infatuation to fatten upon, and you at once proceed to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and these benighted and half-made parodies upon human government.

At an annual expense of thousands of dollars, you propose to receive negro diplomats from them and send United States Ministers to them; indeed you are the champions of negro equality, without regard to cost, place, propriety or dignity.

This Congress has been in session nearly eight months, and all that I have reviewed you have done, and more you wo'd do if you could, for the negro. What have you accomplished for the White man? Have you provided the payment of pensions to the soldiers who have been disabled while fighting the battles of your country? Have you appropriated money to relieve the wants and necessities of the widows and orphans of white men who have perished upon the battle fields defending the constitution and the flag of our country? Ah, no; your time has been too much taken up with the negro to think of these things. You have not appropriated one dollar for these purposes—purposes which should enlist the ability and sympathy of every patriot in the land.

If this statement is incorrect; if this republican party have ever made a single effort in behalf of the maimed soldiers, a single appropriation for the support of the orphans and widws of slain soldiers I hope some gentleman on the other side of the House will correct me. There is no response, and I am reassured in the correctness of my assertion by your silence. The alleviation of the sufferings of white men or the protection of their rights is not in your philanthropy. Like your illustrious prototypes, Mrs. Jellaby, of the Boribolaga mission, or the Rev. Aminadab Sleek, in the play of the Serious Family, to the political branch of which you abolitionists will soon belong, your sympathies are never active in behalf of practical and genuine benevolence.

REASONS AGAINST EQUALIZING THE RACES.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all these sickly schemes for equalizing the races. God made the white man superior to the black, and no legislation will undo or change the decrees of Heaven. They are unalterable as the laws of nature, eternal as Divinity itself, and to legislate against them leads us to infidelity and ruin. God, in His infinite justice, placed the two races upon the earth to work out their respective destinies. History has faithfully recorded their achievements. To that impartial tribunal I confidently appeal for the verification of the white man's superiority. As God made them, so they have remained, and, unlike the abolition equalizationists, I find no fault and utter no complaint against the wisdom and justice of our Creator.

The evils of the attempted equalization of the races is illustrated by the history of Mexico. That country was settled by the intelligent Spaniard, a race not inferior to our own ancestors. They developed the resources of the country by building roads, highways and canals. All along their line of march the church and the schoolhouse were erected as landmarks of their progress. But finally the idea of the equalizing of the races became popular; the attempt was made, the races wese commingled, and thenceforward the deterioration of the people was rapid and fearful. This holds true not only in Mexico and throughout Central and Southern America, but in all sections of the globe wherever the white race has commingled with the black or the Indian. This system of equalization has failed to elevate the inferior, but has always degraded the superior race. On the other hand, wherever the purity of the white race has been preserved its superiority has continued, and its development, both mental and physical, progressed.

For three quarters of a century the United States have led the van in all that is great or useful inventions. We have made an errand boy of the lightning; we have applied steam as a propelling power. In a single year we have demonstrated the frailty of 'England's wooden walls' by the construction of our iron clad ships of war; and, at the same time, by the same thought, dissipated all previously entertained opinions of seacost and harbor fortifications. Sir, I am satisfied with the history of the races as they are, as they were created, and as our fathers legislated for them. I claim no originality for these thoughts; they have been entertained by some of the ablest statesmen, not only of our country, but of England, among them Mr. Canning, who, when the British Parliament was considering schemes kindred to those now occupying the attention of the republican party in this country, said:

'In dealing with the negro, sir, we must remember that we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man, but the intellect only of a child. To turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, in the maturity of his physical passions, but in the infancy of his uninstructed reason, would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of a recent romance, the hero of which constructs a human form, with all the capabilities of man, and with the thews and sinews of a giant; but, being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only created a more than mortal power of doing mischief, and himself recoils from the monster he has made."

One of their great statesmen of to day, Lord John Russell, whenever he alludes to the black race in America, and to a change of its *status*, talks only of very gradual emancipation, because he knows that sudden and unconditional emancipation would be destruction to both the negro and the white man. British statesmen opposed immediate emancipation upon the ground of expediency alone. American statesmen should oppose it, not only upon that ground, but also upon the ground that the constitution gives no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the several States—no such power either in peace or in war.

But to reach the goal of their hopes, the abolitionists of this country are willing to override expediency, the law, and the constitution; to destroy the government itself, in order to emancipate at once all the slaves of the South.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE SOLDIERS OPPOSED TO NEGRO EQUALITY.

My colleague (Mr. Lovejoy) says two-thirds or three-fourths of the army are abolitionists. This *may* be true, but upon the new constitution for the State of Illinois, which contains a provision to exclude negroes from locating within the State, the soldiers do not vote like abolitionists. Eleven of our regiments have allready voted upon the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—How did they vote?

Mr. RICHARDSON—Sixty three votes were given against it, and all the rest—some several thousand—were given for it.

Throughout the State of Illinois abolitionists are opposing this constitution, and democrats and coservative men are advocating its adoption.

Four-fifths, and perhaps nine-tenths, of all the men that carry muskets and knapsacks in the army of the West are opposed to the doctrines of negro equality and abolition, as preached by the gentleman from the Bureau District of Illinois. He is a man of grea boldness, apparently, and I must do him the justice to say that he advocates abolition and its consequences, with great fearlessness, though he is too discreet to make as strong speeches in Southern Illinois as he does at Chicago He and several other gentlemen of kindred opinions favored me by canvassing through my district during the last campaign that I made for Congress, and it gives me great pleasure to state that they were quite moderate.

A VOICE—Didn't they give you votes?

Mr. R.—Well, sir, they were like the boy whom the minister of the Gospel found fishing on Sunday. Said he, "My boy, you are very wicked; you ought not to be sporting on the Sabbath.' 'Oh,' said the boy, "I ain't doing no hurt, and ain't wicked, for I haven't caught a single fish.' [Laughter.] So it was with my abolition friends wen they sported in my district; they were not very wicked, for they caught no fish. [Laughter.]

BULLETS FOR REBELS—BALLOTS FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

Sir, I will not digress, but return to the consideration of the solemn responsibilities that are resting upon us. Our country is meanced by secessionists in arms, rebels upon one hand, and by abolitionists, nullifiers of the laws and the constitution, upon the other. Sir, I propose bayonets for the former, ballots for the latter. These two classes disposed of, and there will be a return to the prosperity, the peace and happiness of the earlier days of the Republic. Sir, these arms were raised to execute the laws and maintain the authority of the constitution in all the States. They are, sir, to suppress armed violators of that instrument. And, sir, it remains for the people at the ballot-box to suppress these northern violators of constitution, if they would preserve the rights and liberties of American freemen.

For one, wherever I am called, and whenever, I shall always be ready to discharge my portion of this duty. Neither the cry of disloyalty nor the charge of sympathy with the rebels, whether it emanates from usurpers of the people's rights in high places, or from the base plunderers of the government, who make the negro a hoby-horse upon which they ride to enormous and extortionate con-