

# THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 1.

LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1861.

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## The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,  
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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Left at the Head of the Stairs.

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## CARRIER BOY'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE  
WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

January 1st, 1861.

The years are busy evermore,  
They grow not weary day nor night,  
They bring the triumph of the right,  
They lay their hands upon the shore,  
And drag it down beneath the surge;  
All silently they heave below,  
And from the earth the mountains grow,  
And heads of dripping idles emerge.

They touch men's hearts thro' out the Earth—  
We feel the rocking of the ground,  
For there is war, and hear the sound  
Of nations writhing into birth.

We call it fate, or laws, or years,  
But 'tis the hand of God,  
Who reth with a tender rod,  
And through a great red sea of tears,  
He leads with an almighty hand,  
And by the Cloud of Faith above,  
And by the Pillar of His Love,  
The nations to the promised land.

O, Italy! thou poet's flame!  
Baptized in beauty from thy birth,  
Thou Venus of the lands of earth,  
Thou hast indeed a charmed name.

Lo! thou art free, for God is just;  
Thou shalt make war and suffering sweet,  
And underneath thy beauteous feet,  
Shalt grind the tyrants into dust.

Lo! thou art free, for God is just;  
We heard thee groan, we heard thee break  
The iron yoke from thy tender neck,  
And rise up struggling from the dust.

Like one who faints, and in the strife  
And awful struggle for his breath,  
Fights long and fearfully with Death,  
And breaks away, and comes to life.

Mother of one whom not alone  
One nation claims, but all the race  
Looks up with a loving face,  
And says, "We claim thee as our own."

He cometh like a gathering rain—  
A tempest coming up the West,  
With thunders rolling through his breast,  
And lightning flashing through his brain,  
And thou art free! O, man from Heaven!  
Thou teachest, yet again, the race  
That unto Geniuses, not to place  
And power, the hearts of men are given.

O! what are all the things that quake  
On thrones to-day, compared to thee?  
Sure they who make the kings must be,  
Superior to the kings they make.

Eternal Lord! eternal king!  
Thy throne is on a rock's heart,  
Thy empire never can depart  
While hearts can feel or poets sing.

To-day the land that had its birth,  
In blood and tears, and in such throes  
As a child-bearing woman knows,  
Rocks, as when earthquakes rock the earth.

The Union will not die till it  
Has done its work, for God will save  
Till then; so let the mad-men rave,  
They cannot harm the race one whit.

Greece did not until she had done  
The work which she was sent to do—  
To make the beautiful and true  
Rise on a dark world like a sun.

Rome lived till a mighty rod  
She broke the nations, to prepare  
The world for Him who did declare  
The purpose of the living God.

And so whatever may befall,  
We know it will be right at last,  
To-day is better than the Past,  
We know that God is over all.

And what if individual men  
And States go down, God sets his face  
To bring perfection to the race,  
And States shall rise and fall till then.

As if some world in space should grope  
And wander in a depth of night,  
And feel the drawing of the light,  
And suffer on in fear and hope,

And find at length its central sun,  
And destined orbit, and foray  
Roll onward, bashed in perfect day,  
With lifes achieved, and suffering done.

So grope the race in search of God;  
It feels far off a tender hand,  
And yet shall reach the destined land,  
And enter in the blast abode,

God sooth far as planets roll,  
Nay grope sick nor weak at heart,  
And that to him is but a part  
Which seemeth unto us the whole.

And from the dust and dirt and strife,  
And from the petty shifts and cares,  
We build the substantial stairs,  
And climb into the perfect life.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO  
MOUNT VERNON.—The London papers of the  
11th inst., contain the following notice:

His Royal Highness the Prince Cam-  
bridge, Chancellor of the University of Cam-  
bridge, being pleased to give annually a  
medal for the encouragement of English  
poetry, the Vice-Chancellor gives notice  
that the prize will be given this year to  
such resident undergraduate as shall  
compose the best poem on "The Prince of  
Wales at the Tomb of Waterloo."

N. B.—The exercises are to be sent in  
to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March  
31, 1861, and are not to exceed two hun-  
dred lines in length.

## The new Dogma—Opinion of Webster, Henton, and Clay.

The dogma that the Constitution ex-  
tends over the Territories by its own ex-  
plicit force is of recent origin. It had  
not been promulgated in 1845, when  
CALHOUN drafted the joint resolutions for  
the admission of Texas, extending the  
Missouri Compromise line across the sup-  
posed boundaries of the country claimed  
by the Lone Star State. It seems to have  
been first announced in 1848, after the  
Senate had ratified the treaty of peace  
with Mexico, by which treaty we acquir-  
ed territory from which slavery had been  
excluded or abolished by Mexican law.

The coded Territory was Free. It be-  
came necessary, then, for the slavery ex-  
tensionists to invent some new theory of  
the Constitution to meet the "exigencies  
of the case," and in the session of Congress  
of 1848 and '49, CALHOUN drafted an  
amendment to the General Appropriation  
bill, which had passed the House, (in-  
cluding WALKER of Wisconsin to offer it ex-  
tending the "Constitution and laws of  
United States" over the coded territory.

It was altogether an unparliamentary  
amendment, being utterly incongruous  
to the matter of the bill; and the novelty  
and startling character of the proposed  
amendment brought WEBSTER to his feet.

He said of it:

It is of importance that we should seek  
to have clear ideas and correct notions of  
the question which this amendment of the  
member from Wisconsin has presented to  
us, and, especially, that we should seek  
to get some conception of what is meant  
by the proposition, in a law, to "extend  
the Constitution of the United States to  
the Territories." Why, sir, the thing is  
utterly impossible. All the legislation in  
the world, in this general form, could  
not accomplish it. There is no cause for  
the operation of the legislative power in  
such a manner as that. The Constitution  
—what is it? We extend the Constitu-  
tion of the United States by law to terri-  
tory! What is the Constitution of the  
United States? Is not its very first prin-  
ciple that all within its influence and  
comprehension shall be represented in the  
Legislature which it establishes, with  
not only a right of debate and a right to  
vote in both houses of Congress, but a  
right to partake in the choice of President  
and Vice President? And can we by law  
extend these rights, or any of them, to a  
Territory of the United States? Every-  
body will see that it is altogether imprac-  
ticable. It comes to this, then; that the  
Constitution is to be extended as far as  
practicable; but how far that is, is to be  
decided by the President of the United  
States, and therefore he is to have absolute  
and despotic power. He is to be the  
judge of what is suitable and what is un-  
suitable, and what he thinks suitable is  
suitable, and what he thinks unsuitable is  
unsuitable. He is "omnibus in law," and  
"what is his to say, is general terms,  
that the President of the United States  
shall govern this Territory as he sees fit,  
till Congress makes further provision.  
Now, if the gentleman will be kind  
enough to tell me what principle of the  
Constitution he supposes suitable, what  
discrimination he can draw between suit-  
able and unsuitable which he proposes to  
follow, I shall be instructed. Let me  
say, that in this general sense, there is no  
such thing as extending the Constitution.  
The Constitution is extended over the Uni-  
ted States, and over nothing else. It can-  
not be extended over anything except the  
old States and the new States that shall  
come in hereafter, when they do come in.  
There is want of accuracy of ideas in  
this respect that is quite remarkable  
among eminent gentlemen, and especially  
professional and judicial gentlemen.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. WEB-  
STER improved the opportunity to give a  
gentle hint to the members of the Su-  
preme Bench; and it is not unlikely that  
he then suspected the growing "conspira-  
cy against Freedom" which subsequently  
broke patent to the world in the no-  
torious Dred Scott decision.

Commenting on this debate, BENTON  
uses the following language:

It was not Mr. Walker of Wisconsin,  
the mover of the proposition, that replied  
to Mr. Webster; it was the promoter of the  
measure that did it, and in a way to show  
immediately that this extension of the  
Constitution to the Territories was nothing  
but a new scheme for the extension of  
Slavery.

Mr. CALHOUN, in his reply to WEBSTER,  
claimed that the Constitution was the su-  
preme law of the land. Instantly detect-  
ing the design of the statement, Mr. WEB-  
STER called out from his seat, "What  
land?" and Mr. CALHOUN answered, "The  
land; the Territories of the United States  
are a part of the land."

Mr. Webster replied with much spirit  
completely demolishing the acute and in-  
genious yet intrinsically weak argu-  
ment of the "great nullifier." He argued,  
"The Constitution, as the gentleman  
contends, extends over the Territories.  
How does it get there? I am surprised  
to hear a gentleman so distinguished as a  
strict constructionist, affirming that the  
Constitution of the United States extends  
to the Territories, without showing us any  
clause in the Constitution in any way  
leading to that result; and to hear the gen-  
tleman maintaining that position without  
showing us any way in which such a re-  
sult could be inferred, increases my sur-  
prise."

Proceeding with his argument, Mr.  
WEBSTER showed, to quote BENTON'S  
words—

"That the Constitution was made for  
States, not Territories—that no part of  
it went to a Territory unless specifically

## Discussion in the Senate on the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. IVERSON  
said:

We know well that no slave has ever  
been reclaimed under it from the North-  
ern States, except under circumstances of  
the greatest difficulty and danger to the  
owner, and sometimes even attended with  
the loss of life.

Nor, sir, do I charge the failure of the  
execution of this law upon the personal  
liberty bills, of which so much complaint  
has been made. No, sir, they have never  
operated to prevent the execution of the  
fugitive slave law. As I said the other  
day, it has been mob law, and mob law  
will always exist, and will always produce  
these results, as long as the Union and  
slavery last together.

Then, sir, it is proposed by congress-  
ional legislation to appease the Southern  
States by the adoption of the doctrine of  
congressional protection to slavery in the  
territories of the United States? Is that  
the object of the remedy which this resolu-  
tion is intended to find out and adopt?

Sir, I want to know who expects that such  
a remedy as that will ever be accorded by  
this Congress or any other? We know  
that the Republican party, so far as they  
are concerned, are a unit against any such  
provision. It was the great principle upon  
which they fought the recent battle and  
won it. It is the great principle which  
stands at the very basis of their political  
organization, that slavery shall never ad-  
vance one inch beyond its present bound-  
aries, and shall never plant a footprint in  
any Territory of the United States. Will  
they yield to Congressional protection?—  
No, sir. Put it as you please, either in  
the form of a law or an amendment to the  
Constitution, it must necessarily meet  
the objection of every Republican—every  
one of the one million eight hundred and  
fifty thousand who have recently cast their  
votes, on this very principle, for LINCOLN  
and HAMILIN. And how many of the north-  
ern Democracy will be brought to its ap-  
point? We know well that, so far as a  
portion of the northern Democracy are  
concerned, they are as hostile to this prin-  
ciple as the Republicans themselves. In  
this Chamber, the northern Douglas non-  
interference squatter-sovereignty party is  
represented by the distinguished Senator  
from Illinois himself, and his friend and  
ally from Ohio, (Mr. PUGH.) Would they  
vote for it? We have all heard, on a  
previous occasion, the distinguished  
Senator from Ohio say that he would let  
his right arm drop from its socket before  
he would give Congressional protection to  
slavery in the Territories. Now, sir, what  
are we to expect, so far as that is concern-  
ed, from Congressional legislation. How  
futile would be the attempt to get Con-  
gressional protection to slavery property by  
law?—

Genlemen need not  
mistake the popular sentiment of the south-  
ern States. I do not speak for the border  
slave States. I speak for the cotton-tar-  
iff States. They need not mistake the senti-  
ment which we entertain. It is, in favor of  
Congressional protection, and no Con-  
gressional legislation or amendment of  
the Constitution that falls short of it will  
ever be, or ought ever to be, accepted by  
the South. Now, what prospect have we  
of getting that? None here. I am wis-  
dom—none anywhere. I am not  
willing, for one, and I believe my  
constituents are not willing, to accept any  
compromise of this question, no matter  
how plausible it may be upon paper, be-  
cause we know well that it will be nothing  
more than a paper guarantee that is not  
worth the snip of a man's finger.

MR. PUGH'S REPLY.

Mr. President—I am greatly encourag-  
ed to hope well for the country, and the  
continuance of the Union, by the extraor-  
dinary speech we have just heard; for if  
these be the facts and the arguments with  
which discussion justifies itself, we may  
well hope that reasons so feasible will  
impart feebleness to the cause itself. [Ap-  
plause in the galleries.] I shall not fol-  
low the Senator from Georgia in the long  
and dreary tale of past controversies—  
controversies in regard to territorial policy;  
in regard to the admission of States;  
in regard to tariff acts—but I shall com-  
ment to the present assertions of fact, wherein,  
it seems to me, the Senator has passed be-  
yond the ordinary limits.

I do not wonder that the  
people of Georgia are misled, when a  
Senator has sat here for five years in this  
chamber, seems to be so utterly at fault in  
speaking of transactions occurring every  
day in one-half the country. The Sen-  
ator told us that the fugitive slave law  
was executed by force of arms in the North-  
ern States. How many times has it ever been  
executed by force of arms?

Mr. IVERSON. Many times.

Mr. PUGH. Never in the State that I  
have the honor in part to represent.

Mr. IVERSON. Was it not in the case  
of Burns?

Mr. PUGH. That is one. The Senator  
said it was only executed by force of arms,  
why, sir, I live on the borders of slave-  
holding and non-slaveholding States, and  
I tell him it is executed every day, or  
nearly every day. It is so common an  
occurrence that it does not even collect a  
mob of six men to look at it. It is in  
constant operation.

Then, we are told that there are mobs.  
How many? There never was but one  
mob in the State which I have the honor  
to represent, and that was in the northern  
portion of it, and those very men were in-  
duced and fined and imprisoned; and when  
they were brought before five 3-publican  
judges, claiming that their imprisonment  
was illegal, those judges remanded them  
to prison.

But the Senator says, that while we  
have disorderly persons who are inter-  
fering with the capture of the slave, the  
great body of the community stand quiet-  
ly by, or look on with derision. Why,  
sir, any community may have a mob; any  
community may have its laws violated

## Who Major Anderson is, and What He Has Done.

Major Anderson is now about fifty-six  
years old, and was born in Kentucky, en-  
tering the Military Academy from that  
State, and graduating with distinction on  
June 30, 1825. The record of his milita-  
ry service shows that he was promoted to  
a first lieutenant in 1833, and made cap-  
tain by brevet in 1838, for gallantry and  
successful bravery in the war against the  
Florida Indians. In the same year he was  
appointed Assistant Adjutant General,  
with the rank of captain—the captaincy  
is not coming until the October of  
1841, and his present rank of Major only  
reaching him last year.

Major Anderson has also performed a  
large amount of the staff duty incident to  
the service of a few years since, and be-  
fore it was made distinct from duty in the  
line. He acted as Assistant Inspector—  
the Illinois volunteers, serving with Ab-  
raham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War of  
1832. He was Assistant Instructor and  
Instructor of Artillery at the Military  
Academy in the 1835-6-7, and was Adju-  
tant-Camp to Major General Scott in 1838.

During the Mexican war, the Major en-  
dured all the labors and dangers of the  
campaign, being severely wounded in the  
assault on the enemy's works at Molino  
del Rey, and receiving brevet major  
"for gallant and meritorious conduct in  
that action." Major Anderson has also  
received from the Government many evi-  
dences of its trust and confidence other  
than those bestowed by the War Depart-  
ment.

His last service, previous to his taking  
command of Fort Moultrie, was as a mem-  
ber of the commission, ordered last sum-  
mer by Congress, to inquire into the man-  
ner of instruction at the West Point Mil-  
itary Academy. The labors of that com-  
mission, in which Major Anderson per-  
formed his part, have already been laid  
before Congress.

In physics, the Major is about five  
feet nine inches in height; his figure is  
well set and soldierly; his hair is thin and  
turning to iron gray; his complexion  
swarthy; he has a dark and intelligent  
nose prominent and well formed. A stran-  
ger would read, in his air and appear-  
ance, determination, and an execution of  
what was due to him. He has a good  
deal of manner. In intercourse he is very  
courteous, and his rich voice and abun-  
dant gesticulations go well together. He  
is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm  
and dignified, a man of undoubted cour-  
age, and as a true soldier may be relied  
on to obey orders and do his duty.

A paper published in Stockbridge,  
Mass., in the year 1800, states that the li-  
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for £3, and the liquor in his cellar for  
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