

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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For the Argus.

Our Country's Flag.

Our Country's Flag, that standard sheet,
The Stars and Stripes together,
With Northern oaks, or Southern heat,
Or midway, where soft breezes meet,
Alike in every weather;
Hath floated ever grandly yet,
In pride of jolly station,
Triumphing o'er the foe it met,
No matter where or how beset,
The glory of our nation.

And shall that flag be rent in twain,
The Stars and Stripes be parted?
Alas! the thought is bitter pain,
Our nation wears a sadder stain,
In glory hath departed.

Oregon City, Feb. 22, 1861. J. D. L.

Proposal.

The violet loves a sunny bank,
The reward it loves the leaf,
The scarlet creeper loves the elm;
But I love—these.

The sunshine kisses mound and vale,
The stars they kiss the sea,
The west winds kiss the clover bloom;
But I kiss—these.

The oriole weds his mottled mate,
The lily's bride is the bee;
Heaven's marriage-ring is round the earth;
Shall I wed—these?

—Bayard Taylor.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—Ice alone suffices for the treatment of putrid sore throat, and whatever might be the progress of the disease, it never fails in twenty-four hours to place the patient out of danger. Small pieces of ice used on the outside of the throat, and sucked or swallowed by the patient, is the only treatment I would recommend to my brethren of the medical faculty. So says an eminent physician.

It is said that good, fresh yeast, taken internally, is a sovereign remedy. It is claimed that it will give almost instantaneous relief.

In the earlier stages, which is always accompanied by soreness and swelling in the throat, the patient should use simply a solution of salt and water as a gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time a piece of flannel should be moistened with a similar solution, made as hot as the patient can bear it, which should be bound around the throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meantime sprinkle fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Also use inwardly some tonic or stimulant, either separately, or if the prostration be great, use both together. It is claimed for this treatment, if used in the earlier stages, it will effect a complete cure.

THE DAWN OF LOVE.—If a grape vine be planted in the neighborhood of a well its roots running silently under ground, wreath themselves in a network around the cold, clear waters, and the vine's putting on outward greenness and unwonted clusters and fruit is all that tells where every root and fiber of its being has been silently stealing. So those loves are most fatal, most absorbing, in which, with unheeding quietness every thought and fiber of our life twines gradually around some human soul, to be the unsuspecting well-spring of our being. Fearful it is, because so often the vine must be uprooted and all its fibers wrenched away; but till the hour of discovery comes, how is it transfigured by a new and beautiful life! There is nothing in life more beautiful than the trance-like, quiet dawn which precedes the rising of love in the soul. When the whole being is pervaded imperceptibly and tranquilly by another being, and we are happy, we know not and ask not why, the soul is then receiving all and asking nothing. At a later day she becomes self-conscious, and then come craving questions, endless questions; the whole world of the material comes in with its hard counsels and consultations, and the beautiful trance fades forever!

At Gloucester, Mass., there are reported to be 377 amiable, angelic, accomplished, marriageable maidens, and to husband this harvest of charms, there are but 78 single men, including widowers, and only 25 of the latter are good matches.

There are two hundred and eleven marriageable girls in La Crosse, Wis., and about one hundred and thirty beaus to mate them. Of these, 42 don't care for the girls, 37 the girls don't care for, 15 are so busy making money they can't stop to marry, and the balance are engaged.

The steamer Dugout is about starting for Salt river, and the cabin boy has just returned after spending \$25 for small stores, when the following conversation occurs: Boy—"Well, Captain, I've come on board with the small stores." Capt.—"What have you bought?" Boy—"I spent \$24 for whisky, and \$1 for bread." Capt.—"Thunder! what are you going to do with so much bread?"

The quantity of rice consumed in the rice-eating of Eastern nations, has been estimated at three ounces per day, or seventy pounds per year. The population of these countries is estimated at 671,343,916 souls, and the rice crops at 62,176,962,000 pounds, 50 per cent. greater than the Indian corn crop of the United States.

Five thousand slaves were sent South from Richmond, Va., over the Petersburg Road, 5,000 by the Tennessee Road, and 2,000 by other channels, during the year 1860. Valued at \$1,000 each, \$12,000,000 in cash have been received by the State.

A cotemporary describing a dance at a country village in his neighborhood, said:—"The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like rubies resting on the delicate surface of a warm apple dumpling." Did you ever?

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. VI.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 2, 1861.

No. 47.

Frauds of Buchanan's Administration.

The amount of frauds that have been committed by Floyd and others, since this administration went into power, almost staggers belief. As yet only a commencement of the exposition has been made. An eastern writer says that when a new administration comes into power to sweep away the present incumbents of office, when accounts are to be made up and balances paid over, there can be no reasonable doubt that a disclosure of fraudulent official bankruptcy will be made, unparalleled in the annals of any government that has had a written history. Here is a partial list of these transactions:

| Name of Scoundrel. | Am't. | Name of Minister. |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Fort Sumter. | \$400,000 | Floyd, Sec. of War. |
| Willett's Post. | 150,000 | " " |
| N. Bedford Fort. | 80,000 | " " |
| Utah flour contract. | 160,000 | " " |
| Utah corn contract. | 270,000 | " " |
| Utah mule sale. | 240,000 | " " |
| El Paso wagon road. | 200,000 | " " |
| Fort Defalcation. | 175,000 | Brown, P. M. Gen. |
| Bailey's Robbery. | 870,000 | Thompson, Sec. of Interior. |
| Total. | \$2,545,000 | |

Two million five hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is certainly a snug sum to be abstracted from the National Treasury during a single administration of four years. Recent developments, however, show that the swindling operations of Floyd alone amount to near \$4,000,000, even if they do not exceed that sum. Floyd himself has been indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia.

HEAR WHAT HENRY CLAY SAID.—Those Democrats who follow the lead of Duff Hannah, in this county and State, cannot of course be expected to pay much attention to what opinions Henry Clay ever held. He was but as a tallow candle compared to the brilliant light which they look up to. On the 24th of July, 1850, Mr. Clay said in the Senate:

"You cannot put your finger on the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States. Nor can I admit for a single moment that there is any separate or several right upon the part of the States or individual members of a State, or any portion of the people of the United States, to carry slaves into the Territories, under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the several States. It is a joint property, held by a common trustee for the general good, and to be administered by the General Government according to its deliberate judgment of what will best promote the common happiness and prosperity, and do justice to all."

This is the very doctrine on which Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party stand to-day.

ED. ARGUS: I send you, for publication, a copy of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the students of Bethel College on Feb. 4th, 1861.

Resolved, That we, the students of Bethel College, have been deprived of the care and instruction of our amiable friend and able teacher, Prof. John H. Hall; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it not only our privilege, but also our duty, to thus express our deep regret at his departure.

Resolved, That in his labors among us as a teacher, Prof. Hall has always been a man—ever discharging his duties with firmness and with credit to himself and profit to those with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish his memory with gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Prof. Hall, and also a copy each to the Ladies' Gem, the Literary Star, the Oregon Statesman, and the Oregon Argus.

J. A. WAYMIRE, Sec'y.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British press continue the discussion of the secession movement, and all agree in deprecating the rash haste and criminal recklessness which have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution. Instead of the general joy which many expected to see exhibited in that quarter, we encounter nothing but regrets for the dilemma into which the country has been plunged, and reprehension of the demagogues who have imperiled its existence. Mr. Buchanan is in very bad odor with all parties, including his former friends and admirers.

Letters received from Paris state that on New Year's Day, the Emperor Napoleon, at the official presentation of the diplomatic corps, expressed to Mr. Faulkner, our Minister, the hope that no States had separated, or would separate, from the General Government of the United States. The Emperor expressed the wish that the United States might long continue a united and prosperous people.

A prominent Democrat of Kentucky said not long since: "If we of the South were to read Henry Clay's last speech at Lexington, without knowing the author, it would be generally ascribed to Seward or Wilson."

A Cincinnati paper says: "If they wish slavery abolished in about six weeks in Missouri, let them put the State into the secession movement."

Gen. Wool's Position.

Gen. Wool has written a letter to a friend in Washington City, on the present crisis. It is the most manly and pointed document that has to our knowledge been penned by a Democrat. We endorse every word of it, and cannot forbear giving an extract. There is no snivel in this about 'grievances,' 'concessions,' 'compromises,' or 'amendments to the Constitution':

Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and, in a few hours, could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keep possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and, I presume, will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory obtained by the Hero of the nineteenth century, Garibaldi, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious Franklin. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery.

With all Christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to Slavery, are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North, give greater security to Slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individuals might condemn Slavery, the Free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interest of the States, individually as well as collectively.

INTERESTING TO EDITORS.—If anybody wants to edit the Vicksburg Sentinel, he may be edited by the following brief history of some of the men who have figured in that position: Dr. James Hagan took hold in 1837, had a number of street fights, fought a duel with his brother editor of the Whig, and was killed in 1842, in a street fight, by D. W. Adams. His assistant, Isaac C. Partridge, died of yellow fever in 1839. Dr. J. S. Fall, another assistant, had a number of fights, in one of which he was badly wounded. James Ryan, next editor, was killed by R. E. Hammett of the Whig. Next came Walter Hickey, who had several rows, and was repeatedly wounded; he killed Dr. Maclean, and was soon after himself killed in Texas. John Lavins, another editor, was imprisoned for the violence of his articles. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, was killed in the street by H. A. Crabbe; Crabbe was murdered in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, and soon afterwards drowned himself.

The Louisville Journal, of Dec. 24th, in alluding to the debate between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Mason of Virginia, respecting the fugitive slave law, says:—"Mr. Clay said to us, at the house of a relation of his in this city, that, in his opinion, Mr. Mason purposely made the fugitive slave law offensive to the North in one or more of its features, his object being to bring about the defeat of the great compromise of 1850."

Printers and editors rise in Pennsylvania. Both her Senators in the U. S. Senate, belong to the craft. Robert M. Palmer, formerly an editor, has just been elected Speaker of the State Senate, and Russell Everett, of the Pittsburg Journal, its Clerk.

A writer in the Louisville Journal says: "If the demands of the South are not acceded to, slavery in the border States will melt away in ten years." Is this a star of the North rendering up the negroes?

Major Anderson.

If the poet who declared that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," had been contemporaneous with Maj. Anderson, one might be almost persuaded that he had that particular officer in his mind when writing. So far it is manifest that the hero of Fort Sumter has achieved a decisive victory, its importance being heightened by its entire peacefulness. No one ought to doubt that Maj. Anderson was fully aware that he occupied the only position in which, by a single blow courageously struck at the proper moment, he could lay bare and render harmless the whole deep laid plan of treason. It is now certain that all orders to strike this blow had been carefully withheld from him, and that he had received no official warning of the contemplated treason. If the Government were in collusion with the traitors, he had not been let into the secret. It was known that he could be trusted to defend the Union, but not to betray it. Yet he had sufficient sagacity to detect the plot, even without the convincing evidence afforded by the refusal of the Secretary of War to strengthen his little command in their most perilous position. Thus left with a handful of men to his own resources, without enough ammunition to batter down the wooden houses on his front, wherein a thousand riflemen could be advantageously posted, his subsequent action has shown him to be possessed of the highest order of military genius. The truest compact between the Secretary of War and South Carolina, under which hostilities were to be suspended until the result of the Commission to Washington was known, was purposely concealed from him. But his good sense satisfied him that those Commissioners would fail in their object, and he had the best possible evidence that so soon as that failure could be telegraphed to Charleston, he would be attacked and massacred. Armed stratagems were being round him every night to intercept any movement he might be contemplating—Sumter was to be seized, and he was to be humiliated by being compelled to surrender Moultrie. The emergency was exactly such as to test the military capacity of the man thus forced to encounter it. Maj. Anderson had not the least hesitation in knowing what to do, but that he instinctively accomplished it by a movement so masterly as to electrify the country. He shifted his command from a defenseless position to an impregnable one, doing so on his own responsibility. The whole glory of this decisive movement is his own. The consequences belong to the nation, and thence has been prompt to recognize them as of incalculable value.

The occupation of Fort Sumter broke up the well-conceived plans of the conspirators, and scattered them to the winds. It rendered an entire change of their programme necessary. All that they have undertaken since has been a costly and meaningless abortion. It drove ignominiously from the Cabinet the powerful conspirator who, under cover of his official position, had long been secretly giving momentum to the black scheme of treason—uncovered a treaty he had secretly made with the traitors—emancipated the President from the fatal influences which were fast precipitating even him into the common infamy—and introduced him to the direct counsel and control of men in whom the country has abiding confidence. What wholesome results have quickly followed from this change, the people see and cheerfully acknowledge. New confidence invigorates all the channels of business. The advancing treason has found its insolent progress suddenly checked, its councils disorganized, its objects foiled. It stands hesitating and confounded. During this fortunate pause, the half-disorganized Government is fast recovering its ancient equilibrium. It bridges over the anxious interval between the expiration of a long doubtful Administration, and the advent of another at whose inauguration all doubt will vanish. These important advantages are legitimate fruits of the masterly movement of Maj. Anderson. He probably foresaw them all. But whether foreseeing them or not, it would be difficult to overestimate the value of his services to the Union. The extension of time he has gained for us may yet be found to have healing on its wings.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WINTER.—Late last fall the California Stage Company commenced their operations in Oregon. They had no practical knowledge of the roads, and particularly of those portions which are liable to become very bad in the rainy winter season, and hence they could not intelligently guard against the delays which have been experienced by reason of these bad places. But if they had known they had not the time to improve them as they would have done at an earlier period of the year.

Their experience of the present winter has enabled them to understand the peculiarities of the whole route, and they can cause the proper repairs before another winter, so that no impediment need be suffered in the transit of the mails next winter. The company have already expended upwards of two thousand dollars of their own money upon the roads in Oregon. This expenditure properly belongs to the people of Oregon, and at least, we hope the settlers along this route will take a deep interest in assisting this company to make the roads good and passable at all seasons of the year.—Times.

An anxious mother in Scotland was taking leave of her son on his departure for England, and giving him some good advice. "My dear Sandy, my ain bairn, gae south, and get all the silver ye can from the Southern—take everything ye can; but the English are a brave bairn's people, an' take care o' them, Sandy; never fight a bold man, for ye canna catch him by the hair."

Cover a fool with gold, and he will pass current.

THE MIGRATORY CHARACTER OF THE BUFFALO.

There is a feature in the migratory character of the buffalo not generally known, except to hunters, and that is, that the vast body of the herd is never found in the same district of country two seasons in succession. The Buffalo of North America forms an immense army marching in one continuous circuit, but perhaps three-fourths of the entire number which are found within a range of from two to three hundred miles. Thus, where buffaloes are abundant one year, they are fewer the next, until the great body, having completed its circuit, again makes its appearance. Its western limit is the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and its eastern is bounded by a marginal outline of civilization, extending from the British settlements on the north to Northern Texas on the south. The range of latitude traversed has for many years been about twenty-three degrees, extending from the Cross Timbers of Texas to the tributaries of Lake Winnipeg on the north. The band travel southward on the eastern line, and northward on the western, never crossing the Rocky Mountains. The comparative proximity of these lines, being at some points not over five hundred miles, accounts for the presence of buffaloes, in relatively small numbers, throughout the entire area embraced within the lines of travel.—St. Paul Pioneer.

WHAT GEN. WOOL THINKS OF IT.—It is reported that some one asked the veteran, Gen. Wool, the other day, if the army would be likely to divide in case of secession, and fail to obey orders from the new President? The gallant old man drew himself up, proudly, and replied: "Do you think, sir, the army is going to fail the country at the moment it is needed? No, sir. Furthermore, I allow no officer or man under my command to admit the possibility of disunion; and if I hear that any one has spoken in favor of it, I will court-martial him with all possible expedition;—and Gen. Scott feels as I do, sir."

The New Orleans Delta tells a story of a man in that city, who being about to enter upon a doubtful speculation, disposed of all his real estate, and deposited the proceeds thereof in the bank, in the name of his wife, that the money might be beyond the reach of creditors should his speculation prove unprofitable. The wife, finding herself the sudden possessor of wealth, in her own right, ran away to Havana with a good-looking masculine friend, leaving her loving spouse to consider at his leisure the truth of an old adage.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, one of the founders of the Constitutional Union party, in a speech made prior to the Presidential election, said:—"Mr. Lincoln's strength consists in his conservatism. His own principles are conservative. I know him well. I served in Congress with him. The slavery question was then up. I was upon very intimate terms with him, and I knew just now he felt about this question of slavery. I must say that I feel sometimes a good deal indignant when I hear his votes complained of—votes which he gave along with me and others in support of Whig principles."

Henry Ward Beecher, on a recent occasion, said: "The articles of the Press go farther than sermons, and carry with them really more weight, certainly where one hears three, which is an abomination before God and man. No preacher, who is fit to preach a sermon, is fit to preach more than one a day, and no man is fit to hear more; if he does, he is not fit for much else. Sermons are like boys' pop guns;—however many wads you put in, it's the last wad that drives the others out."

PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.—The official journal of France lately announced that hereafter no passports would be demanded of Englishmen traveling in France. Thereupon Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, demanded that American citizens should be placed upon an equality "with the most favored nations," in accordance with the terms of the treaty. This demand will doubtless be granted, and as Belgium, Prussia, Holland, Germany and Italy only await the action of France in such matters, travelers may congratulate themselves upon the abolishment of the passport nuisance.

While the doughfaces of the North are howling about Personal Liberty Laws, the Charleston Mercury says of them:

"So far as the Cotton States are concerned, these laws, excepting in the insult they convey to the South, and the faithlessness they indicate in the North, are not of the slightest consequence. Few or none of our slaves are lost by being carried away and protected from recapture in the Northern States. Nor to the frontier States are they of much consequence. Their slaves are stolen and carried off—not by the agency of these personal liberty laws—but by the combination of individuals in the Northern States."

By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house; the crime was in consequence very rare.

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion..... \$ 3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Business cards one year..... 20 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

Job PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

For the Argus.

How Shall the Union be Preserved?

This is the question which exercises every true patriot? It is a fact that five States have passed what they call "the ordinance of secession." It is a fact that they mean to secede entirely from the Union—at least the active majority mean to break up the United States into their separate parts, and then reunite some of the States, forming a new nation, and excluding a few of the Northeastern States.

It is evident, from the address of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, and others, that a plan has been formed, by a large combination of secessionists, to take sudden possession of Washington City, overturn the Government, get the public archives, declare themselves the Government in fact, and demand a recognition by foreign powers. They expect that the disaffected States will yield to this new government rather than engage in war, and that they will thus be able to dictate terms to all the States. Slavery will thus be in the ascendant. The whole thing is to be accomplished by a coup d'etat, like that by which Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.

The basis of this plan lies in this single, supposed fact, that the people of the North love money so much that they will submit to any degradation rather than engage in war for their rights. The North is craven, cowardly, say these men. They fear trouble, and we can compel them to do what we want. We'll show them that we will break up this nation, if they do not come to our terms. We will seize upon the Government, and offer a plausible plan for a new Union, and we know that they will not dare to fight.

How many of the Army and how many of the Government officials are in this secret league, no one can tell. If we may judge from the letter of the South Carolina commissioners—so styled—and the President's reply, and also from the resignation of so many civil and military officers, the league is a very extensive one. Multitudes of men, and those of high position, and in many States, have banded together that they will not rest till they have destroyed this nation. One of their objects is to make slavery controlling. The other is to retain their own power, or to enthronize themselves in power in their several States.

It would seem that the result of all attempted Southern Conventions, is this secret combination, which plans and guides all the secession movements, but does it through the action of individuals in the secession conventions. The extent of the secession movement; its unanimity; its sentiment, as expressed by resolutions, and by a common action, in taking possession of U. S. property, forts, arsenals, and revenue cutters; its almost simultaneous outbreak in five States, with corresponding signs in others; the prediction of it in the President's Message—all these facts can be accounted for only by the supposition, which some of our leading journalists have made, that this vast conspiracy against the Union exists, and strives to overthrow the nation. If it be not so, why did Mr. Mason of Va., in his place in the Senate, answer for all the aggressive States, and assure the Senate that "every dollar of the public property would be restored, provided the demands of the South were met"? How does he know this, without knowing the secret springs of the whole movement?

Even Lord Palmerston fears that our Union will be broken up. Certainly, there is a vast power at work to destroy! The question is then pertinent, How shall the Union be preserved? The President and many other distinguished men deny the right of secession, and thus the possibility of it, by any ordinances or resolutions that conventions may pass. In this view, no States are out of the Union;—no States can get out of the Union. This was virtually Mr. Jefferson's doctrine.—Such are the bonds between all our people that they never will give even a majority vote to dissolve the Union. But as the Union was formed by a two-thirds vote of the people, and as, by every just view, the same power must dissolve it, if it is to be dissolved, we see that disunion is an impossibility. The people never can be induced to vote a dissolution. The secession of single States is as illegitimate as it is an irrational way to accomplish the result.—It is taking the matter by the wrong end. It is as if a child, a minor, should say to his father, "I will no longer be a member of your family." If the father permits this, he permits simply a runaway, but he is held in law responsible for that child, until he publicly disowns him.

The Union is our national parent. It was formed legally, and righteously. It was composed of thirteen children. It has received twenty more. This family relation is recognized the world over. It is one and indivisible, unless by its own unaided act, it permits the departure of one or more members. But this the parent Union never will do. If there be a family