

THE WARNING VOICE.

We take the following extracts from a speech delivered in Congress in 1854 by Hon E. M. Chamberlain, then the Democratic member from this District.

The reader will see how with unusual clearness he depicted the scenes of strife, of turmoil, which would follow by opening that territory to slavery.—And our readers will bear him out that in the scenes of butchery, of warfare, carnage and death which have followed the transferring of the Slavery question to be decided by the Border Ruffians of Missouri and other states—he drew no fancy or overpainted picture.

But there is one part of this long black drama that Mr. Chamberlain did not foresee. He did not foresee that when 11,000 of the voters of that territory should struggle against planting the infamous institution there, and only one thousand in its favor that Mr. Buchanan who was to be President would stand up and issue forth edict that Kansas was as much a SLAVE STATE as GEORGIA or SOUTH CAROLINA.

No, Mr Chamberlain dare not prophesy as dark a record as that. But read his prophecy as far as he did go and see how near it has been fulfilled.

And here I take my stand. I tell you here to-day that I will abandon neither of two things. I will neither abandon nor abate one hair's breadth of my democratic principles, nor forfeit my honor in the abandonment of my plighted faith to the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Chairman, you have now both my position and reasons for it more than sufficient. But I cannot let the occasion pass without pressing once more, my profound regret that this mischief has been brought upon us and the country. I deprecate it from my innermost soul.

If we persist in this course, in vain will have been all the lessons of our past experience, which should have been so instructive; in vain the admonition of those sages and statesmen, who, now speaking from their graves, warn us of the dangers of sectional strife. And the worst enemy of our country could not impinge upon us the displeasure of Heaven in more frightful judgments, than those which must inevitably follow as the consequences of our course.

The Missouri compromise has been sanctioned and sanctified by the uniform legislation of Congress, and the conscientious acquiescence—not of factions, but of the people—for thirty-four years. Its policy has been thus sanctified ever since the foundation of the Government, for it is a policy coeval with that of the Constitution itself.—And if it is not as sacred as the Constitution itself, it is only because it lacks its mere formal sanctions. It is the offspring of the same self-sacrificing spirit which offered up every thing but honor and integrity upon the altar of the Union. That spirit, sir, alike pervaded the halls where the glorious old Continental Congress held its last sessions, and those where the Constitution and all its compromises were ushered into being.

The Jeffersonian policy (as it should be called) of the proviso or compromise of 1787 was but a virtual transcript, a practical application of the then theory of the Constitution, to the ordinance which gave the whole Northwest Territory—an empire itself—to freedom.

Here, sir, after lying in embryo three years, this great measure was brought into life, quietly, in its ultimate practical influences disposing of the whole slavery question over this vast region, out of which five of the largest and most prosperous States of this Union have been erected. And it matters not by whom, or when, or where it may have been applied, the same great mind conceived it which conceived the Declaration of Independence. And was Thomas Jefferson an Abolitionist, in the hateful sense in which that word is bandied now-a-days? Shade of Patrick Henry, and all the host of his immortal compatriots, forbid such desecration of his name!

Sir, are we to be told, after all, that this policy, thus sanctified, is all a cheat? That statesmen who have learned their principles in the schools of the last three quarters of a century, have been but so many children playing bo-peep and blind man's buff?

Let us now look at the great end which, as its advocates declare, is to be attained by the adoption of this measure. There is much apparent sincerity in the zeal with which it is asserted that, by denying the right to the people of the Territory to dispose of this whole question by a government of their own choice, we make their condition analogous to that of our colonial ancestors, and against which they rebelled; and that this view of the case involves a great principle, which every American citizen holds sacred; and further, that by conferring upon them this power, we adopt the only practicable mode of allaying, finally and effectually, all further agitation of the slavery question. But, sir, the idea that this bill confers this right, even as now amended, is all a delusion; it is utterly fallacious from beginning to end.

Now, will you, of its being the intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but

to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way?"

Mockery! worse than mockery! And is this the grand panacea you propose for slavery agitation? Let us see how it will operate. Sir, there is no longer any faith in compromises. If, by this act we repeal the Missouri compromise, the Congress which succeeds us may follow our example and repeal this act. Then, again, every Territorial bill that is introduced will call up a reversal of the scenes now being enacted here.—Furthermore, under the provision of this bill, this mock legislative assembly will, of course, play legislation, and try their hand at the adjustment of this question, subject to the veto, not of Congress, but of the President's vice-gerent:

But, sir, before you reach this point, you carry the bitter waters of strife to every man's door; yes, even within the sacred precincts of his fireside.

The proposition that freedom and slavery upon the same territory are incompatible, needs no illustration. They cannot exist together. The very moment the subject is agitated among the people there necessarily commences a war of extermination. You poison at the very sources the fountains of peace. Agitation, discord, strife, commenced among neighbors, will be carried to the ballot-box, to the courts of justice, and to the legislative assembly. And here, before the legislative assembly, the imagination faulders in the effort to depict the scenes which will ensue; for here, sir is the arena of life and death.—

Every measure they propose, (for I have shown you that they are not "left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way,") but every measure they propose on this subject must be for or against slavery. And if even one assembly proposes slavery measures, the next after another year of excitement, may propose to repeal it.

Well Mr Chairman, we have not yet reached the climax of evils which spring like hydra heads from this measure at every step of our progress.

Ultimately, sir, in each of the territories thus given over to excitement and distraction, the people will take measures to form a constitution. Then again will be witnessed another accumulation of the elements of discord. For here comes the tug of war. A constitution is to be formed, either admitting or excluding slavery? What, then, if a majority, especially a small majority adopt a constitution excluding slavery? What will slaveholders then do in the Territory with their slave property, in view of the inevitable sacrifices they must suffer? Why, then once more the tocsin will be sounded, and the welkin will ring again with this howling tempest of slavery agitation throughout the Union. Not is this the last or the worst of it. Once more sage Congressmen will find it will return to plague them; when the constitution is presented here for the action of Congress, and all this concentrated strife is once more transferred to these halls, the imagination again fails in all its efforts to depict the scenes that will ensue.

Mr Chairman I sincerely wish that it could be justly said that these pictures are overdrawn; but this is only a faint portrayal of the evils you inflict upon the country if you adopt this measure.

STOP THE PRESS.

Our wife and ourself were not aware until we received the Noble County Democrat just as we were ready to go to press, that we were to be divorced.

You advertise divorce notices free and against the consent of parties?—Don't get a decree in court to that effect before you let us know, Mr. Democrat. Let us go home and "ask our wife about it first" won't you? Or is it necessary to the success of Democratic principles and candidates that such should be the result.

It you can't wait go on.

ALL AWAKE.

Remember to VOTE for all of our candidates. If they were not good men it would not need personal defamation to beat them.

MR. BRIGHT.

All the twaddle in the Democrat about a Mr. Bright and the editorship of the Register is like the balance of its truths, all moonshine and lies.

Mr. Bright is not editor, nor has he been here for two weeks.

Remember that the trash in the Democrat is like this.

From the Mobile Register.

Democracy in Kansas:
If Kansas was not to come in under the Lecompton constitution as a slave State the South was to be compensated by keeping her out as a Free State for an indefinite number of years.

From the Charleston Mercury.
The postponement of the admission of Kansas into the Union until she obtains the population which a member of Congress represents, was to allow the South another chance to win the Territory. Whether this result shall be very properly realized or not, this was the consideration offered to the south in the conference act.

Now, will you, of its being the intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but

From a speech of Mr. Chamberlain, of Alabama.

By the bill the North has been compelled to consent that thirty-three thousand people in Kansas may be admitted into the Union as a State with a pro-slavery constitution, while they cannot be admitted as an anti-slavery State until they number ninety-three thousand souls.

From a speech of Mr. Martin M. Ray, at New London, Shelby County Sept. 14.

No man is a democrat who does not acquiesce in the English Bill and support the regular notinnes of the party. If any man does not so act, he is not a Democrat, and ought to be read out of the party. For myself—and I will proclaim it from the house-tops and the valleys—I always expect to be an Administration man.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

NEW STORE,

LIGONIER, NEW GOODS & NEW PRICES

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Ligonier and surrounding country that he is now opening in County new block an entire new and fresh lot of

GOODS

to which he asks the attention of the Goods buying public. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

CROCKERY,

Hats and Caps,

Millinery Goods,

and all other varieties usually kept in this section of the country.

The subscriber deems it useless to

PARTICULARIZE

further suffice it to say to the people that you cannot know how we shall

SELL GOODS

until you call and see. And we wish it distinctly understood that we make no charge for

SHOWING GOODS.

So come on ladies and gentlemen, examine our goods, learn our prices, buy what you want, and die happy.

Goods sold for Ready Pay.

Cash paid for Wheat.

n35 L. D. THOMAS.

THE GREAT

Atlantic Cable Broke

BY A

SHARK!

BUT while such is the case, the great catastrophe has not interfered with

JOHN GILMORE

in bringing to the town of

LIGONIER

one of the best selected and cheapest but

GROCERIES

consisting of

Sugars,

Molasses,

Coffee,

Tea,

and a great many other megs.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Cheese, Candles, Tobacco, and cigars.

Wooden Ware, Powder and

Shot, Fish, Confectionaries,

Nuts, and a variety of other goods too

numerous to mention.

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DENTAL NOTICE

Preserve Your Teeth!!

NOW is the time to preserve your Teeth,

and thereby secure to yourselves and

Happiness and Long Life. Dr. B. C. Dewey, Surgeon Dentist, would inform the citizens

LIGONIER,

that he has become permanently located in this place, and that he is prepared to do all operations in the Dental Art with neatness and dispatch.

The importance of having decayed teeth

cleaned and filled with gold or other

metals cannot be too strongly urged; as

the neglect of this important duty, often results

in the entire loss of a good set of Teeth, thus

giving rise to Dyspepsia, and various other

diseases, to say nothing of the irreparable

loss to Beauty, Speech and Happiness, at the

same time giving the most revolting breath to

the individual.

To those in want of artificial teeth I wold call

especial attention to my new method of m.

uniting Porcelain teeth upon Gold plate with