

the present case, there is great room and great occasion for the exercise of that candor, which is perfectly consistent with the freedom of opinion and speech, and with independence and firmness of conduct. It is a less evil for a country to be divided, than for all to be agreed in what is wrong. But union in that, which is right, is greatly to be desired. Division weakens and tends to the ruin of a community. A house, or kingdom divided against itself, if its division continue, cannot stand. If any good can come out of so bad a thing as division, it may be this, its rendering all parties watchful of, and guarded against encroachments upon our civil rights. The improvement to be made of the calamity of division is doubtless this, that we be duly humble on account of it, that we study mutual forbearance; that we each grant to others the liberty we claim for ourselves; that we "follow after the things, which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another;" that we avoid bitterness and animosities, so that we may "not bite and devour one another, nor be devoured one of another." Division among a people is a great calamity in time of peace; in a time of war far greater; for it is no small thing for a people to carry on a war, even when they have the clearest cause, and are generally united in it.

On the subject of the present war there is a great division among our rulers, no wonder then, that there is among the people. The members of Congress from this State were as nearly equally divided as they could have been, unless some one of them had stood nenter. In the yeas and nays on the question of this war, we find the votes of New Hampshire as follow. In the Senate, for a declaration of war, Mr. Cutts; against a declaration of war, Mr. Gilman; one against one. In the House of Representatives, for a declaration of war, Messrs. Dinsmore, Harner and Hall; against a declaration of war, Messrs. Bartlett and Sullivan; two against three.

The division among our rulers appears great, from a view of the whole votes of Congress on the question of this war. From public statements it appears, that in the Senate 19 were for a declaration of war, and 13 against it; that in the House of Representatives 79 were for a declaration of war, and 49 against it.

The division of our rulers also appears great, when we view the votes of the following great sections of our country. From a view of the votes of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, it appears that of the members of Congress from those States, taken collectively, nearly five-sixths were for a declaration of war. From a view of the votes of Delaware, New-Jersey, New-York, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, it appears of that the members of