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 The Rebellion and state Status.
Oon Burligtoo correspondent wittes us a
long letter, reviewing our article of a tow
 speech. His entire communication is longer
than we can conveniently fad room for, but
we very willingly give such portions of $t$ t as







Our chief ground of criticism upon Mr.
Cowan was, that, in the same speech, he took two precisely antagonistic positions; first,
maintaning that the Rebellion was the work
of individuals and not of the States and pest ox individualss and not of the States, and next,
of hat it was the work of the States and not of individuals. When he wished to relieve the States, in the 'r corporate eapacity, from al ${ }_{1}$
reaponsibility for the Rebellion, he maintained responsibinty or the Rebellion, he maintained
ttant the States ould not rebel but that it was
the mere personal affair of their inhabitants. the mere personal alfair of their innabitiants.
Whea he wished to save the Rebel inhabitants of the Ststes from the pains and peoantites of
treason, he maintained that they had not conmitted treason, because, in waging, war
againat the Union, they had done so in obedience to their States. It was this juggle of
hiding the responsibility of the State behind hiding the responsibility of the State behind
the people, and the guilt of the people behind
the State, for the purpose of screening both from an the consequences of the Rebellion,
that we denominated "poittical thimble-
rigging" Our rigging." Our correspondent in his defense
of Mr. Cowan convenंently overlooks this Our correspondent seems to us to have
fallea into the same fallacy that we ascribed Despite the ordianances of secession and ether Was without faull, "for the reason that the Now, in what sense was it not committed by South Carolina, for instance, as a corporate sion, confederated with several other Stacestaised armies, made war, etc.? It cannot be these acts being "void," were not "com-
mitted" by the State; and that involves the identical tallaey which was originalves the ex-
posed, viz, that a State cannot really do that Which it cannot legally do.
Our correspondent seems to think that
much io gained dy calling the rebellious and revolutionary acts of the Southern States
"ooid." But what is "void," But what is a void act? Is it an
aet that has not in fact been committed?
If so, then tis not an act issimply one that has no leqal or binding force. Itlacks the element of positive leganilty.
An illegal act is one that is contrary to law. All ilegal acts are voli, but not all void acts are illegal. Now, the revolutionary
acts of the Southern states, such as their ordinances of secession, their formation of
the socalled Confederacy, their ralsing of the so-called Confederacy, weir raising of
armies, and their waging war against the
Union were not only "void"-that is destitute of poitive legalits-but they were muoh
more; they were in the highest degree the great organic law of the nation, the the great org
Constitution.
To hold, therefore, that the States were
"not in faull" because their rebollious acts were vold acte, when they were also mach very fact that these acts were not only withput legal sanction, but in the highest degree nations great warrant for proseeuting the wir.
One of the greatest elements of strength One or Io g was that it was not a mere insurrection, not a mere sporadic and misecel-
aneous movement of the people outside of Cheir civill organizations, but Uhat it was
arganized and prosecated by the States as organized and prosecated by the States as
States, in their corporate, political capacity. By means of this they gave their movemea

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because it is claimed ond hed in poisection oy an
orgonisd hosttle and belligerent poweer.
This decision settles the matter, both in accordanee with the reason of the case and with war. No metaplysiccil absurdities or verbal
fallacies can reach the stable basis upon whie it rests. This decision also affirms the right of
the general Government to treat the inhabit the general Government to treat the inhabit-
anis of the seceded States both as public eneThes and as traitors.
The true theory
matter is, that the momont tho southocra
States, as organized political commanities commenced war upontle Union, that moment
they ceased to be "States in the Union," and became hostile, Reb-1, belligerent States.
Their territory was still within the limits of Their territory was still within the limits of
the country, claimed and contended tor by the country, claimed avd contended lor allegiance to the Yederal Goverament; bu
the States themselves, as corporate organiza-
tions, had no longer any tions, had no longer any standing in the Union,
When the armies of the Rebellion were overthrown, these States, although still de fact
States, were properly dissolved by Preside Johnson, just as the "Confederacy," which
they had wickedly formed, was also dissolved. And from the overthrow of these states by
President Johnson, the whole subject ot re-
construction must now take its practical departure. Mr. Cowan's theory is not only
vicious in itself, but it has no practical reiation whatever to the question as it now stands,
for those old Rebel States are dead and buried
with the Confederacy. It is with their sucwith the Confederacy. It is with their suc-
cessors, bistorieal, not legal or constitu-
ional, that we now have lo deal Conservative EAOrts to Introda IT would really seem that the conservative
faction that $i s$ now dominant in Maryland is
determined to rein determines to rein roduce slavery in tha
State despite the Constitution and laws of the United States. Four negroes convicted
of larceny were sold at Anapolis on Saturof larceny were sold at Annapolis on Satur-
day, by order of Judge Magruder. Some twenty or thirty farmers were present at the
sale. The first one sold was John Johnson, sale. Ghe irst one sold was Joan Joctnson,
who bid for himserf; and the auctoner
taking his bid, he was finally knocked down to himself, and became his own purcbaser,
for 837 . Another man brouglit $\$ 35$, for 837 , Anotber man broughit 835 , and tw
girls brought respectively $\$ 22$ and $\$ 30$ each There was an officer of the Freedmen's
Bureau at the sale, and it was thought th Bureau at the sale, and it was thought the
bididig would have been more spirited but for the fact that an inpression seemed to to interfaro weith the right of the parchasers
and release the negroes from the custody of the purchaser.
$\eta \mathrm{his}$ proceedi
violation of the Civisil Rights law, which provides that no difference in punishments shall did made on account of color. But where
did the supporters of slavery ever respect for law? This JJuger Magrader is
bound by his oath to support the Conatitut and laws of the United States, any law of his State to the contrary notwithstanding. But
what are oaths worth ameng Mary land What are oaths worth among Mary laad con-
servatives, after Reverdy Johnsons' "pious perjurs" counsel to them.
We are gadidolegra that thiss is to be made
a teet case. It will be interesting to kroow whether a pro--lavery Maryland judge can
set the laws of the United Statea set the laws of the United Statea at deffance.
But what a leseon is here for the people. The moment the conservative party obtains
power, that moment it attempts to revive power, that moment it attempts to revive the
old order of things, and bring back siavery.















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