



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

Keep it Before the People.—The Friends of the Soldier.

In the Senate on Wednesday, March 10, 1864, the following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, and under consideration on its final passage, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION IV. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, Shall this amendment pass? the following gentlemen voted in favor of allowing soldiers to vote:

Benj. Champneys, Lancaster  
George Connel, Philadelphia  
David Fleming, Dauphin  
J. L. Graham, Allegheny  
Thos. Hoge, Venango  
G. W. Householder, Bedford  
Henry Johnson, Lycoming  
Wm. Kinsey, Bucks  
M. B. Lowry, Erie  
C. C. McCandless, Butler  
Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia  
Jacob Ridgway, Dauphin  
Dr. Thos. St. Clair, Indiana  
Wm. J. Turrell, Susquehanna  
S. F. Wilson, Tioga  
W. Worthington, West Chester  
John P. Penney, Allegheny

The following gentlemen voted against allowing soldiers to vote:

H. B. Beardslee, Wayne  
C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia  
John Latta, Westmoreland  
J. B. Stark, Luzerne  
David Montgomery, Northumberland  
J. C. Smith, Montgomery  
W. A. Wallace, Clearfield  
The following gentlemen were present but did not vote, viz:

Geo. H. Bucher, Cumberland  
Hester Clymer, Berks  
A. Hiestand Glaz, York  
Wm. Hopkins, Washington  
C. L. Lambertson, Clarion  
Bernhard Reilly, Schuylkill  
Wm. M. Sherry, Adams  
G. W. Stein, Northampton

Let the loyal citizens and soldiers take notice that every Union man is found on the side of the brave defenders of their country, while the copperhead traitors even refuse to grant them the privilege of electing their own rulers. Comment is unnecessary.

THE VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Well, done, New Hampshire! As in the spring of 1864, the wires flash forth from her granite hills auspicious news, that thrills the hearts of Union men everywhere with joy. Her mountain air is infused with love of freedom and the Union, and right gloriously have her sons opened the great contest of 1864. The Union candidates for Governor and State Councillors sweep the State by three thousand majority. We have nine out of twelve Senators, and a majority of seventy-five in the House, thus insuring a United States Senator for six years.—We hail this magnificent victory as the forerunner and the symbol of that grandest of national triumphs, which will result, next fall, in the crushing out of the rebellion, the suppression of fictitious partisanship, the vindication of the majesty of the law, and the full establishment of an indissoluble and regenerated Union.

GEN. BUTLER IN ENGLAND.—Opinion in England with regard to General Butler appears to be undergoing a change. The London Spectator concludes a review of Parton's life of Butler as follows: "This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. Butler a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history the one he is most strangely like is Frederick the Great."

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, declines being considered a candidate for the Presidency.

The rebels, learning that a new election had filled the vacancy in our State Senate occasioned by the detention of Major Harry A. White as a prisoner, have released him from prison and set him at liberty.

WHY DOES THE SANITARY COMMISSION NEED SO MUCH MONEY?—This is a plain question, honestly asked, and there is a plain and honest answer.—The work of distributing supplies to the sick and wounded, while of course it involves much expense, is but one of five directions in which the Sanitary Commission are laboring to ward off disease and death from the soldier, to ensure speedy recovery, to relieve the anxiety of relatives at home, and to make the dear bought experience of those already long in the field available to regiments just entering it.—This wonderful machinery cannot be kept in motion without a very large expenditure, and as the results for good depending upon it have been decided by the judgments of humane and sagacious men, to so far exceed the cost, vast as it is, the whole must be kept a-going. All these distinct departments of the Commission's work draw their support from the "Central Treasury." The demands upon the treasury call for a monthly deposit in it of \$40,000, and although the branches of supply (so amply furnished of late by the proceeds of "Sanitary Fairs") may fill it with money and goods, the constant drain upon it creates for its constant renewal. Few things could be more interesting to our philanthropic public, than the record furnished by the semi-monthly Sanitary Commission Bulletin of the vast work accomplished in the army, and the systematic detail of the honest expenditure of the people's bounty. The record is the appeal. It asks whether the people wish this agency in behalf of the soldiers, in the tent and battle-field—at the East, the West and the South—to cease, or whether it is their will to have it continue in its largeness of plan, its scientific exactness, its thoroughness of detail, its promptness in meeting emergencies, its ability to do all that the friends at home would themselves desire to do for soldiers. If they say it must still go on with its work, then must they contribute liberally, not only to the branches, and to the local sources of supply, but also to the Central Treasury of the Commission.

#### Sauce for the Goats.

The Richmond newspapers are filled not only with details of what was accomplished by Kilpatrick in his late raid to the rebel capital; but also with phrenzied editorial comments upon the event. The rebel editors fall to scolding "like very drabs," and they denounce the act of destroying supplies of food as unchristian, devilish and Vandalish. They want the scarcity caused by the destruction of bread-stuffs to be visited upon the heads of the Union prisoners in rebel hands, or in other words they want the work of starving them to death finished up. One blood-thirsty editor even goes so far as to urge the imitation of English rule among the Seppys, by blowing the prisoners among Kilpatrick's men from the cannon's mouth, and all this he wants done before the sun goes down. The "chivalry" should bear in mind that when they inaugurated war they were bound to take all its consequences. The Government of the United States is pretty indulgent; but it could hardly be expected that it would confine itself to sprinklings of rose water and politings with sugar plums to offset the rifled shots, iron rams, sunken torpedoes, and other infernal contrivances of the Davis crew. The slave power never saw anything Vandalish or unchristian in the butcheries of Quantrell, the plunderings and burnings of John Morgan, or the wholesale piracies of Semmes. It was all right to shell Carlisle without the usual notice to non-combatants; putting York under contribution was perfectly proper in rebel right, and cutting the throats of wounded prisoners, and mutilating and hiding the body of a gallant Union officer were commendable acts when committed by traitors; but the case is very different when their own ox gets a little of the goring he was so free in administering to others. The South is realizing in its own case the ancient adage that "no rogue yet felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." The natural effect of slavery is to engender a spirit of intolerant cruelty that knows no law except its own fierce will. It is a hard lesson for these self-elected lords of creation to have to yield to the hard fortunes of stern war, and their whinings over the just punishment inflicted upon them, render them as ridiculous in the eyes of the world as the example of the foiled bully who falls to blubbering and threatening, when he is turned upon and soundly thrashed by the party whom he had sought to oppress.

—Evening Bulletin.

THE FATE OF COL. DAHLGREEN.—The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of Kilpatrick's raid.

The Examiner says that Col. Dahlgreen was killed at Walkerton. He has two bullets through the head, one through the hand, and two in the body. He was stripped naked and left lying on the road.

A number of our men were captured, and the Whig says "they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but this day's gun shall not go down before every scoundrel taken is blown from the cannon's mouth."

The election of local officers takes place next Friday.

#### The Claims of Disabled Soldiers.

The men who have gone to the war have a large and urgent claim on those who have stayed at home. It is no light thing to be a soldier when there is hard campaigning and fighting to do. It is not to put life in danger, but it is to tear yourself away from all the dearest ties and affections of home. And those who volunteer in our service, who enter our armies and go through all the trying hardships of active military duty in the field, are, generally speaking, not those who have most at stake, who possess the largest interest in the peace and prosperity of the country. They are, for the most part, poor and humble, though honest and patriotic men, who love their Government and are willing to die for it, but who, nevertheless, risk or suffer a terrible sacrifice in leaving those behind who are literally dependent on them for every necessary of life—for bread, clothing and shelter.

And when these devoted, heroic soldiers come home with broken health and maimed bodies, and no opportunity or power to earn the subsistence which they gave up to do battle for the nation against its enemies, should they not be cared for? Should they not be special objects of the grateful sympathy and generous assistance of their fellow-citizens? Surely they ought, and we wish to put in a plea for the returned invalid volunteer, whose crippled or diseased condition necessarily narrows the sphere in which he can exert his faculties and strength as a laborer seeking an independent support.

When, therefore, there are vacant situations which the returned soldier, who has lost a limb or is in feeble health, may fill as well as the able bodied man, the soldier should be preferred in every instance, and our citizens should always bear this fact in mind and act accordingly. We should all remember, constantly, that these wounded and invalid defenders of our liberties, lives, and property have sacrificed themselves for our benefit, and that, therefore, we should do our best to take care of them.

THE BOGUS DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.—We commend the following paragraphs from the editorial columns of the rebel sympathizing press to the consideration of the Democrats who are still following in the footsteps of the Vallandigham Democracy:

"We would see Old Abe hung by order of Jeff Davis, before we would urge any man to volunteer in a war like this."

The above is clipped from the Selingsgrove (Pa.) Times by the Stark Co., (Ohio) Democrat, with the following indorsement:

"The above plain and truthful talk we commend to our friends, especially to those who have been induced to aid by their money and otherwise the bounty and schemes of the abolition leaders."

To which we add another:

The editor of the Somerset Democrat, this State, was exempted from the draft last summer, and has recently explained his motive for applying for the exemption by saying that he believes "war is a disunion," and that he cannot be "made an instrument to such an end," and adds, we don't believe in it and therefore don't go."

The so-called Democratic party claims at the present time to be the war party of the country. Three old timers of the Democratic party intimate the reverse. Who shall decide when doctors differ, too?

General Grant Presented with the Lieutenant General's Commission.

Washington, March 9, 1864.—The President of the United States, this afternoon, formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Gen. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. Rawlins, and Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, the son of Gen. Grant, and Mr. Nicolay, private secretary of the President.

General Grant having entered the room, the President rose and addressed him thus:

"General Grant—By the nation's appreciation of what you have done and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant general in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I sincerely hope and trust that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence." To which Lieutenant General Grant replied as follows:

"Mr. President—I accept this commission, with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that, if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was spent in pleasant social conversation.

APPOINTMENTS.—A special Washington dispatch dated 13th March, says that General Sherman is appointed to General Grant's late command and General McPherson to General Sherman's. General Halleck is Chief of Staff of the army at Washington.

#### WAR FOR THE UNION.

##### The War in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Gen. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to sustain the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 of property, and in other places immense stores. Thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 4,000 prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, General Sherman has cut off Gen. Johnston's communications from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi, and restored him to active service.

General Grant, when on his way east, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg.

##### NORTH CAROLINA.

Hanging of 23 Union North Carolina Volunteers.—Riot at Raleigh.—The Old Flag Displayed.—The State Guard with Rebel Troops.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Letters from Newbern, dated March 7, state that everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand.

The Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging, on the 6th, of twenty-three captured soldiers belonging to Colonel Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel command, says the place of execution by a large concourse of people, and a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm, elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service.

After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they say they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and creating an indignation which it is feared will be uncontrollable.

A corpsist deserter, who came in the Union lines at Washington, and joined the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth was to be the first point of attack.

A Union soldier, who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison, informs General Peck that a great riot occurred at Raleigh on the occasion of the hanging of the native Union soldiers at Kinston, and that General Peck's troops from that place passed through Goldsboro, with all possible despatch, to quell the outbreak in that city, where the stars and stripes were conspicuously displayed, and much violence and excitement prevailed. The press was not allowed to speak of the matter, and the Raleigh Standard was suppressed soon afterwards.

Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of the rebels garnishing the whole State of North Carolina with troops, at all prominent points, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement and keeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. Foster's command, fifty-one in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service.

Ira Neal, a drummer boy, fifteen years of age, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hung at Kinston on the 15th. The native Union troops have taken the matter into their own hands, and have given such of their officers who approve of severe measures an opportunity to resign; and have given a warning that immediate death will be inflicted on any officer who hereafter offers to surrender to the enemy or to ask for any quarter. Deserters from the rebel command, and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting the President's amnesty proclamation they cannot lawfully citizens of the United States, to which Government military service is justly due from them, and which they have no desire to withhold, but demand as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their enlistment into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for reparations to Port Monroe, for the purpose of being sent North, and being thus expatriated from their families, they will not submit to it.

The North Carolina Union Cavalry (white) headquarters at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing success.

The North Carolina Union Artillery, Major Jameson commanding, with their headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly.

The 1st and 2d North Carolina Union Volunteers are ready for action.

The Re-Election of Speaker Penney.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 8th, Speaker Penney asked leave to make a personal explanation, and spoke in substance as follows:

At the last session of the Senate, I was elected, by your partiality, to fill the chair of Speaker. Since then, I have endeavored, to discharge the duties of the position with a conscientious regard for my oath. If I have failed, it has not been from any disposition or desire to wrest the rights from any Senator.

It is proper to state that I have listened to many things apparently harsh, but have received no discourtesy to myself of which I can complain. I will endeavor to define my position.

At the beginning of the session I came here as Speaker, duly qualified and elected. According to custom I

called the Senate to order, believing it was my duty to act until organized.—I believed, also, that it was my duty when the body was organized to continue to act until my successor was elected. This view I adopted, with a due regard to my oath, and took the position without consultation, but not from any impulse. I have always believed that the Senate was a continual body, and that it had necessarily been made so by the Constitution. When I took the oath of office I took all the contingencies and responsibilities, among which was that of filling the executive chair. When I came chosen by you, to discharge the duties, I came with the clearest conviction that it was my duty to preside until a successor was elected. I believe that under any other construction the Constitution would be deficient and a complete farce, and that the State might be left without a Governor or a Senate or any official to preside at the head of affairs.

Permit me to rehearse the state of affairs. We found the country in a condition leading every patriotic man to look with anxiety upon the working of its machinery, and requiring every citizen to observe all the principles of fundamental law. I assumed the responsibility of retaining the chair.—While doing so I have always yielded the right of the Senate to choose another presiding officer, if it thought proper. I found the Senate evenly balanced, and the country in a state of war. It was necessary that the Government should be maintained in its perpetuity, and I took the farthest step, I am willing to admit that I chose to violate what had been the precedent for years, that is, for the Speaker to step out of the chair. My view of the practice was that this action on the part of the incumbent had been from motives of delicacy, and that he did not resign his position. I chose, under the circumstances, to disregard this courtesy, and deemed it my duty under my oath to do so, believing it to be the proper course. Others think that the leaving of the chair is a virtual resignation of the office. If they are right I have only to repeat that, under the peculiar circumstances, I was convinced that my proper course was to retain the chair until the Senate required me to vacate it.

I have endeavored to confine myself to parliamentary law until the rules of the Senate were adopted. I have been charged with being a usurper, (although always with courtesy to myself.) Such charges have not affected me in any way. The only credit I claim is that of having acted conscientiously. It has been said in argument that practice and precedent are in favor of the vacation of the chair. On this I have stated my views. It has also been said that when one-third new members take their seats the office of Speaker is vacated until they have voted for a new incumbent. I have searched the law in vain for any such decision. The rule, if carried out, would prove too much, for if every new member is entitled to vote for Speaker, a new speaker would have to be elected when every new member takes his seat.

I believe that these are three methods by which the functions of a speaker or officer, viz: By the resignation of the incumbent; by the limitation of his time by law. By the expiration of his term as Senator.

In the present case there was no resignation. There is no law on record fixing the time for which he shall hold his office, and there is no present illustration of the last proposition.

The Senate has determined not to proceed to the election of a Speaker. I do not pretend to say further than that, as far as my own experience goes, I have had the opinions of men of both parties, both Republicans and Democrats, up to the time of the meeting of the Legislature, that the speaker or elected at a previous session held his office until a successor was elected.

Senators seem to think that my occupation of the chair obliges them to vote against propositions to which they would otherwise lend their sanction. It thus places me under peculiar personal circumstances, for legislation is retarded. It seems to me that if I am the impediment to the legislation of the Senate, it is my duty to resign. My own condition and desires must always be subservient to the public interest. I have, however, no desire personally to be the presiding officer, although flattered by your partiality. If I can, then, by resigning my position, facilitate the public interest, I do so cheerfully, with many thanks to my associate Senators, and desiring no motives of disrespect to any one.

Speaker Penney then resigned his position, and on motion, the Senate proceeded to elect a new Speaker.

The vote was, Mr. Penney 17, Mr. Clymer 16, so Mr. Penney was declared duly re-elected, and was escorted to his seat and sworn in.

Virginia Constitutional Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 10. ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The following report of the committee on emancipation was passed at 12 o'clock to-day by the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city. There was but one dissenting vote. One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the event, and bells are ringing throughout the city.

Mr. Wagon, on behalf of the chairman of the committee on emancipation and education, submitted the following report:

Your committee on emancipation beg leave to introduce the following as a part of the Constitution of Virginia, to be inserted in the same under the caption of *slavery and freedom*:

Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in this State forever.

Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions, provided for law for apprenticing white children.

The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings.

STATE TREASURER.—The election of State Treasurer takes place to-day, Wednesday. Hon. Henry D. Moore is the nominee of the Union Senators and Representatives, and will be elected.

#### The Interview between Lee and McClellan—A Disclosure.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

The exposition in the Tribune of an interview which took place near Antietam between McClellan and Lee, is both corrected and confirmed by a responsible communication which appears in the Chronicle. It was published in the Tribune that a written communication had been sent to the Secretary of war, by a cousin of Lee, a Maryland legislator, stating that during the battle of Antietam General Lee had his headquarters at his house; that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger into our lines to Gen. McClellan, requesting an interview at his headquarters; that Gen. McClellan, accompanied by some of his staff, rode that night through the rebel lines, and had a long interview with General Lee, who, among other things, informed McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac.

The points corrected by the correspondent of the Chronicle, who signs himself "F. W.," are:—1. I am not a cousin of General Robert Lee. 2. No interview could have taken place between the parties during the battle of Antietam at my house, as I live about ten miles from that place. 3. The interview took place three or four days afterwards, and was rather at the suggestion of a mutual friend than courted by either party. 4. At the time of the meeting, General McClellan was alone, and General Lee came through the lines of the United States army under my escort. I having received a solemn pledge of personal safety from General McClellan for us both. 5. The communication was not made by myself. The interview lasted some three hours, during a short part of which time I was present.

Francis Waldron is the name of the Maryland legislator who wrote the above communication in the Chronicle, and his character is well mentioned by a number of our generals. Mr. Waldron, in his letter, gives no hint of the conversation between the rival commanders during the time he was present at the interview. Mr. Waldron is now held to testify, and a number of witnesses have been summoned by the Congressional Committee. The worth of the report that Gen. Lee told McClellan that his army was crossing the Potomac will soon be ascertained. If the Government was not informed of this interview, its concealment by McClellan was criminal, and naturally leads to further suspicion. Otherwise the only point to be investigated is the nature of the interview. The whole matter, however, appears to be a disclosure.

New York Democrats in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall, in New York, has long been known as the Democratic national wigwag. Its chiefs are called Sachems and Sagamores, and its ritual is a sort of imitation of aboriginal customs and forms. It has its secret councils and public festivals. Its valuable corporation property is managed by venerable trustees. Tammany has given law to party leaders, rewards to party servants, elevated favorites, and struck down opponents. In former days it has stood by the South and Slavery, and expelled the high and the low who did not bow down to the black idol. The heroic has ever been popular in Tammany, and now the War Democrats have possession of the old wigwag. The Tammany Sachems are on the war path. Monday evening, the 7th, Tammany Hall was packed with an enthusiastic crowd, to hear speeches by the Hon. E. F. Purdy, Generals Hancock, Meagher, Viole, Schurz, and Hon. Jas. T. Brady. Every patriotic sentiment uttered by the speakers was loudly applauded, and the war spirit riled.

The object of the meeting was to aid in filling Gen. Hancock's corps, and enable that gallant soldier to take the field. We have room only for an extract or two from the speeches of Purdy and Brady, widely known as old New York Democrats:

Mr. Purdy said: We have met here for no political purpose, but to vindicate the cause of our country, which is more important than the advancement of any party. Partisan as I am, and as I expect to be, I will unite with any man who will vindicate the cause of our country, the preservation of the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws. In the language of one of our most distinguished New Yorkers, I would say, shoot down the first man who insults the American flag. [Cheers.] Those who are not with us let us brand them as traitors. We must make no step backward. Now is the day, now is the hour to let a voice go forth from old Tammany that will say to the constituted authorities, that there is but one sentiment in the city of New York, and that is, to defend the Union or die in the attempt. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brady was introduced and greatly cheered. He said: It is a long time since I have spoken in Tammany Hall. I do not think it is my fault. [Cheers.] It is thirty-one years since I first, in the halcyon hours of life, breathed such words as I might utter for the Democratic cause, and never since, whatever the tongue of slander may have said, have I uttered any words unbefitting the faith in which I was educated—the faith of General Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.]

Any man, and every man who, in the face of this rebellion, with the sentiments proclaimed by the South to the North, for one moment permitted himself to talk about peace, except upon the principle of restoring the authority of this government over every inch of our territory, was a scoundrel. [Cheers.] I have seen men in the city of New York, continued Mr. B., said, have I uttered any words unbefitting the faith in which I was educated, the faith of General Andrew Jackson. [Cheers.]

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charge upon them; and, so help me God, I will attempt to prove it if they present themselves before the American people for their suffrages—how they steadily read the extras proclaiming the defeat of our arms, and chuckle over any reverses to our cause.—[Cheers of "Shame!" "Shame!" "It is a noble word to express the indignity that belongs to them to the very echo of eternity. I would not insult the word 'shame' by applying it to those miserable, debased, dastardly, dirty cowards. [Cheers.]

There is one fact which should not be forgotten. Right or wrong, the North has relied upon itself in this struggle. It did not ask for aid of any foreign power; but the