

VOL. 49.	
MERICAN VOLUNTEER. <sup>*</sup> <sub>published</sub> every thursday morning by <b>JOHN B. BRATTON.</b> T E R M S. <sup>SUBSCRIPTIONOne Dollar and Fifty Cents, paid SUBSCRIPTIONOne Dollars and Fifty Cents, paid</sup>	heart-breaking; then he came putting her on the sofa beside iy: "Take her, auntie! I—I mus "Give her up!" "I am no inconstant! I, h voice broke here; but, after said: "I will tell you. When

and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in the year. instance. No subscription discontinued until arregrages are paid unless at the option of the

ADVERTISEMENTS-Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three fines for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

Jon-Philsting--Sach as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, pamphilots, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., excouted with Sprincy and at the shortest notice.

## Boetical.

## AFTER ALL.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

The apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentlo wind of twilight Plays with his silver hair

A woman is kneeling heside him, A fair young head is pressed, In the first wild passion of sorrow, Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance, The faltering echoes come, Of the flying blast of trumpet And the rattling roll of drum

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper, The end no man can see; But we give him too his country, And we give our prayers to Thee.'

The violets star the meadows, ouds fringe the door, The rose

And over the grassy orchard The pink white blossoms pour.

But the grandsire's chair is empty, The cottage is dark and still ; There's a nameless grave in the battle-field, And a new one under the hill,

And a pallid toarless woman By the cold hearth sits alone, And the old clock in the corner Ticks on with a steady drone

## Miscellaneous.

## A WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

There was no fairer child ever pleaded si letty for love and care than the tiny baby inforother brought me one bright summe day, and placed in my arms, saying: "My huey is dead, Mary. Will you care for Conllis voice was firm, yet well I knew how

his heart shuddered with the agony of the first sentence. My tears blinded me as I

A Page from the Record. e to me, and, e me, said, soft-In 1856 JOHN W. FORNEY, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, st give her up. was Chairman of the Democratic State Cenlove her"-hi tral Committee, and issued an address to the a moment, h people in which the following eloquent passmv—when Mr. age occurred :

The adversaries of the Democratic party dollars to will away ; these he left to me .-have dissolved the American Union in ad The rest of his property goes to the heir-atvance, so far as by their own action they can onsummate that direful result. They can law, his nephew.

Surely his son is heir-at-law," I cried. "I am not his son !" "Not his son ?"

they congregate as the representatives of a ragment of one-half of our happy country, "I never meant to deceive you ; I thought "I never meant to deceive you ; I thought and they arrogate to themselves the mastery until to-day that I had the right to call him of the other haif by attempting to consolidate father, but I have not. He left me a letter. a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in telling me that years ago ho was called to see every department of the Government. They a dying woman, who had beard that he was rich and charitable; she begged him to care dented convulsions, and they proclaim their

for her baby, and died while she spoke. He purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignor-did as she requested. May God reward him ing and insulting fifteen sovereign States of for it ! And—and—that is all ! I know not who I am; nameless, poor, I came to tell Constance that she is free." My darling has listened quietly; now she left her place beside mo to go to her dearest resting-place, in his arms. She did not speak; globe. They invite our countrymen to sup-

she only rested her fair head on his bosom. port their cause in the midst of the most i drew his arms about her waist, and so, silentreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. ly, lovingly, renewed their engagement. I They prate of exclusive Americanism, while stole away, leaving them standing there. they accept as leaders, men who profane the The next day he left us to return to Ohio. sages of the past with inconceivable calum-IIe wished, he said, to make himself a home ines. But they deserve credit for their bold-nd a position before he married, and we reand a position before he married, and we refearful end which, should they succeed, must spected the noble heart that shrank from At first his letters were frequent, then longer all sectional parties, they unite men not by a intervals came between them, and we noticed love of country but by a hatred of National At first his letters were frequent, then longer that each time the writing was less distinct, principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms-not a harmony of patrithe words of love more constrained, and the letters shorter. Constance trusted ! I-I otic sentiments; and to consummate their blush now to own it-I doubted. There was purposes they would sacrifice every great material interests of society. They have already at least an interval of six months, in which our letters were unanswered. Then came succeeded in dividing the christian church one in a strange hand; I opened it, for my and now they would lay their hands upon the pet shook and trembled so that she could not bulwarks of our liberties , they would rest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was edicated by its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despobreak the seal. 'He is not dead ?" she whispered.

"No; the letter is signed with his name." "Read it." So I read the letter:

tism whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and relentless war **B**---, June 18th, 18-. I am writing to you, Constance, by the hand of a friend to tell you that which I have tried for months to tell, and yet hoped might pon the domestic institutions of the South." Such was the picture of Mr. Forney drew not come true, There is no hope now, and I must resign the one loved of my life. I am prophosies he uttered. He is now one of the blind i Incurably blind ! I have tried to be very worst of the class of men he excerated very worst of the class of mon he execrated lieve this gradual dimness, darkening every in 1856, IIe would " wrest the Constitution day, was temporary, and that I might still from the glorious purpose to which it was dework on for the dear end I so prayed for-the power to call you wife; but it is all over dicated by its founders," and erect a despo-I know my dark future; I can only tism to destroy liberty of speech and of the pray for strength to endure it, and that God press. He invokes "relentless war upon the will comfort you and bless you in a happier domestic institutions of the South" and pubdomestic institutions of the South" and pubishes "inconceivable calumnies" against Farewell, FRANK.

every prominent defender of constitutional Constance took the the letter, and looked at the name, in large straggling characters liberty. He has photographed, his own for which the loved hand had traced ; and then tures with faultless accuracy she folded the paper and put it in her bo BURNSIDE AND THE FISHERMAN.-General

"We must go to-day, auntie. Poor Frank !" Burnside was recently sailing outside Fort Ma-"You will go to him ?" con in a vacht when he encountered an old fisherman :

Political. THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

TO THE BORDER STATES.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

GENTLEMEN :--- After the sodjournment o Congress, now near, I shall have no opportu-nity of seeing you for several months. Be-lioying that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it is a duty which. I cannot justifiably waive, to take this appeal

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see difinitely and cortainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confedera-oy, and they cannot much longer mantain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within our own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelming-ly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever be-fore their faces, and they can shake you no nore forever.

Most of you have treated mo with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "Can you, for your States, do better than take the course I urge ?" Discard-ing punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageab'd times, and looking only to the unprecedently stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relations of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect under the Constitution and my onth of office would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the way cannot be avoided. If the war continues long as it must, if the obof the Republican party—such the eloquent ject be not sooner attained, the institution in prophesies he uttered. He is now one of the your States will be extinguisted by mere friction and abrasion—by the more incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already.

How much better for you and for your peo-ple to take the step which at size shortens the war and secures substantial impensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war ! How much better to de it while we

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but

it is one which ought to be cherished ; per- yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862. To the President : The undersigned, Representatives of Ken-

ed us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President in respect to you and in devotion to the Con-stitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the Union. We have not been indifferent to the Union we have not been are forbidden so to indifferent to the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former na-tional troubles have been but as the summer sympathy and support. Repudiating the dangerous heresics of the Secessionists, we believed, with you that the war on their part or of their electing to go with the Southern s aggressive and wicked, and the objects for section in the event of a recognition of the which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all sup-Union. They see no safety for themselves, es necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have its preservation. They will, under no cir-cumstance, consont to its dissolution ; and asked for, and even more; we have imposed

of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be law the seeds of its own destruction. vour friends, must be abhorrent to us and our er faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a cipation Message of March last, war. would Constisution to defend and a Government now be subtantially ended. We are unable which protects us. And we are ready for re- to see how our action in this particular has newed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice when we are satisfied it is reluired to preserve our admirable form of gov-ernment and the priceless blessings of constiutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by our message of the 6th ed the one way or the other, they are in the of March last, the greater portion of us did same condition of freedom to accept or reject not, and we will briefly state the prominent ceasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, withother out reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation

with our constituents, whose interests it deep end. ly involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us the union of all classes in the insurgent, States ; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the insception of these trouthe money which else we sink forever, in the war 1 How much better to do it within we can, lest the war could and the constitutional power of this dor-rily unable to do it to How much better to do it within better to do it within a solution of the constitutional power of this dov-rily unable to do it to How much better to do it to How

haps, if we were to make the attempt, we conceding what you now ask, might find that we differ even among our and the country from the increa conceding what you now ask, relieve you tucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland; in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from it. We had contributed our full share to re-the two Houses of Congress, have listened to selves. It is right; and, so knowing, we did not selves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the two houses of bond the profound sensibility it. We had contributed our full share to re-the Hunter proclamation may be let logs on it. We had contributed our full share to re- the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on, which it emmates, the earnestness which imarked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consider-ation, and now lay before you our response. We regret that wart of time has not permitt-ed us to make it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls. from which others, no more loyal, were ex- it mean that by sacrificing our interest in empt. Nor could we see what good the na- slavery we appease the spirit that controls tion would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would rid the country of the pestilent agitation of

for that had been manifested beyond a rea-for that had been manifested beyond a rea-the sinvery question , we all to be actisfied, with the liberation of 700,000 slayes, and cease its agitation while 300,000,000 remaining. sonable doubt, in every form, and at every in bondage. Can it mean that by abandon-place possible. There was not the remotest ing slavery in our States we are removing. probability that the States we represent the pressure from you and the country, by would join in the Rebellion, nor is there now, preparing for a separation on the line of the or of their electing to go with the Southern Cotton States?

NO. 8.

We are forbidden so to think, because it is independence of any part of the disaffected known that we are, and we believe that you region. Our States are fixed unalterably in are, unalterably opposed to any division at their resolution to adhere to and support the all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concessions as a pledge of our supand no hope for constitutional liberty but by port, and thus enable you to withstand a its preservation. They will, under no cir- pressure which weighs heavily on you and asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devo-tion to the country. We have ance all this under the most dis-couraging circumstances; and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent and in the hearing. othe interest, we represent, and in the hearing tion which has incorporated in its organic new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, f doctrines avowed by those who claim to be law the secus of its own destination. our friends, must be abhorrent to us and our onstituents. But, for all this, we have ner-r faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a in due time restore peace to your country,

of a constitutional Government. Mr. President, we have stated with frankgiven, or could give, encouragement to the Rebellion. The resolution has passed; and, ness and candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have menif there be virtue in it, it will be quite as effitioned ; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us with an earcàcious as if we had voted for it. We have not. power to bind our States in this, respect tness and eloquence which have not failed by our votes here; and, whether we had votto impress us, to "consider it, and at the ed the one way or the other, they are in the least to commend it to the consideration of our States and people." Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved counits provisions. No, sir, the war has not been try, in the hour of its greatest, peril, we can-not wholly decline. We part willing to trust every question relating, of their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate. prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more udgment of our own people. While , differprobable and potent in their agencies to that

ing from you as to the necessity of emancipa-ting the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the Rebellion, and while pro-The Rebellion derives its strength from testing against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of think of the debt, its acceptance would have They are in arms, but not for the same ob- of system we are not unwilling that our peo

plan as a proposition from the nation to the

States to exercise an admitted constitutional

right in a particular manner and yield up a

valuable interest. Before they ought to con-, sider the proposition, it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape

are contingent only upon their acceptence.

D. L. L. Leary,

R. Mallory, Aaron Harding,

. H. Webster,

James S. Rollins, J. W. Menzies,

Thomas L. Price, A. W. Dunlap, Wm. A. Hall,

no longer assemble in national Convention

heard of the death of the fair, frail little beau-ty I had learned in one short year to call sister; but I took the babe, and Roger knew by my look that I accepted his charge. Only for a few months did he share the care with me, and then my baby, my little niece, an or-phan. Rich in beauty, in this world's treasures, in talents ; poor in one great gift, the gift of health. She was never very sick ; but she inherited a delicate constitution, and she was always slight and fragile, needing all my Wing care to keep her from illness. We were alone in the beautiful house my

darling owned, yet we were never lonely. She was my pride, my comfort, my heart's choicest treasure, and I missed nothing when she was pear; for herself, her playthings, and as the mere aldor her here her the her to and, as she grew older, her books, her teachers, music, and work, filled all the time, and she shared all with me. We pored together over each day's tasks, for her loving heart fancied that aunty's explanations made them easier; we practised duetts, we worked on the

Mme pieces of embrodiery. With this daily companionship my darlings' heart was won, not away from me, but into the keeping of another, who said I must love him as he loved me, for the sake of the love we both lavished upon the fair haired girl who had promised to be his wife; and I accepted my new nephew gladly. He was all 1 wished, even for my Constance. There-was truth in his frank, handsome face; strength in his tall, graceful figure, his hearty, genial voice; love in his dark eye; and strong, tender, loving-I asked no more.

been performed by an old and discolored im-protect her; and when her step grew weak, her eye dim with age, she knew his love would watch over her, as it did now over ker delicate fragile form. It seemed to me the her ideal of the transfer age of the transfer age of the by a several times heard by a beau ideal of true love. If seemed to me the beau ideal of true love. If so strong, digni-fied, and tendor; she fair, trusting, and so ready to follow meekly where his judgement led. Her lonely life, her orphanitood, and weak health had made her peculiarily depen-dent upon love, and she was like the vine weak nealth had made her peculiarily depen-dent upon love, and she was like the vine that would fall did not a strong heart stand ready to support her clinging love, So I thought then. -- My nephew was the son of my old friend, and very hin it and very restored to perfect

My nephew was the son of my old friend Frank Lawrence, a man of standing and health. A man whose feet had been crushed health. Frank Lawrence, a man of standing and wealth, who gave his consent to the marriage, and fondled my pet's curls with an abstracted diness, and thought of no more. Young Frank was a physician, and, as his father de-dired it, he left home to settle in a small town all thought it odd that Mr. Lawrence should be so anxious for Frank to make the marriage should be so anxious for Frank to make the source of the Source of the Archbishop of constancy, and he went to thic, Two years passed away, and 'my pat was of are. There are an any of the source a satisfactory account of the re-to procure a satisfactory account of the re-to procure a satisfactory account of the re-

Two years passed away, and my pat was of ago. There was a meeting of lawyers, possession of the large property her father had left. On the day she came of age my old friend Mr. Lawrence died, and Frank was ent for to come home. I know my child's font for to come home. I knew my child's his father by no means might be spared to hope, which was mine, too, that his father's save his darling boy's life sent post haste to a death making hop's life sent post haste to a death, making him independent, would allow

him to remain at home. It was the evening after the funeral. We the rain pattering on the window panes, liss as he would manifest in the case of common note, listen of the distribution of the case of the distribution of the case of the distribution of the case o tening, too, for a well-known footstep, when the bell rang violently, and then, with a has-ty step, Frank come in

We knew he would be sad, for he had loved the boy a charge of powder. Yours &c. We know he would be sad, for he had towed his father well; but we started as the light fell upon his face. Such a look of utter, des-pairing misery I never saw before. Con-stance was beside him instantly. tion of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy.

"Frank, dear, you are ill !" Ilis lip quivered, and he took her in his elonate look of love and sorrow that was. Then," said Abernathy, "toll your boy Tim to swallow a out."

rather tavern, and then inquired for Dr. Lawrence's office. It was easily found, and we were soon on the door steps. The door was hand, giving em \_\_\_\_\_\_, open, and we entered very softly. He did 'Do you know Burnside ? he asked. not hear us. He was sented before a little 'No,' was the response; 'but I not herr us. He was seated before a little 'No,' was the response ; 'but I should table, upon which were writing materials, and like to see him, for I have seen his picture.' he was evidently learning to trace the letters without seeing them, and what was on the bis bald head. page-no word but Constance-in large ir 'Hulloo' exclaimed the fisherman, 'you regular characters, crooked, meeting, crossing are the old fellow himself, ain't you! You each other, often the one name was multiglook just like the picture Sam Thompson plied upon the sheet.

So we went. We took rooms at a hotel or

hoico.

"Certainly."

brought down from Hatteras; how are you, plied upon the sneet. Constance went close to him, and then bent over and read what he wrote. The next mo-General ? I'm glad to see you.' ment she drew the pen from his fingers, and How Powder is Tested .-- As an item of

"Yes, Frank. How could you write such a letter, Frank? If I were in trouble, would A piece of Artillery-one of the largest you cast me off?" "Constance!" so softly and tenderly, he calibro generally being used—is placed in position, a small hole being drilled through

the side near the breech. A spring plug, said the name again ; his hand resting on her head, and his sightless eyes fixed on hor face. I cannot tell how my darling became gradmade of steel, and containing a plunger, is tightly screwed into the hole made, the plunally the strong one to lead the wavering for working loosely and connecting with the steps of her blind husband. Some there were interior of the gun. Attached to this pluninterior of the gun. Attached to this plun-ger is a sharp piece of steel, knife shaped. who pitical her for passing her bright youth with a man blind, poor, and nameless ; but I STEADY .--- They have a story in Chicago knew that his loving heplessness made him dearer to her than all else the world offered about a drunken captain who met a private her; and that in heart and truth they were

of his own company in the same condition.— The captain ordered him to "halt," and enindeed one.-Godey's Lady's Book. deavoring in vain to assume a firm position on his feet, and to talk with dignified sever-

bis strong arm, so sure that it would always protect her; and when her stop grew weak, her eye dim with ago, she knew his love would watch over har sa it did new oran her. five o'clock to git sober in."

sent before any suit commenced.

'What news ?' inquired the General:

103 A scampish fellow was talking of trip to France, when a companion meeting in its relations to their social system. him on the street, inquired : "Well, Brown, my boy, when are you off?"

"To-morrow." "Going to take your wife with you?" "Nol it is a voyage of pleasure."

BALTIMORE BEAUTIES.—Mary Vickers, the country, to the President and to them-Emeline Vickers, Roso Vickers, and Kate selves, that the representatives of the Border Vickers, were arrested in Baltimore on 17th Slaveholding States should publicly announce the selves of t Emeline Vickers, Rose Vickers, and Kate Vickers, were arrested in Baltimore on 17th ult., for "playing their vocation" of waving Secession flags. These girls threw vitriol on the officers who arrested them. surgeon of skill, directing his messenger to tell him the circumstances, and urge his com-ing without delay, the doctor was found, heard

Julius, why did Gen. Grant rest un-"SIR --- Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give casy de night 'fore he took Fort Donelson ?' 'Dunno, Masse Johnson ; 'spose he didn't feel sleepy

P. S.-Don't shoot the boy at anybody." This is much akin to the laconic prescrip-'No. sah ! 'Twas kaze he 'spected to git a Pillow, and only got a slip.' Treetotalism forbids a man to touch

anything that can intoxicate, except a pretty girl's lips. You may taste that article, after creetly and with moderation.

· · · · · · · ·

of a decision at once to emanc pate gradually. What news r inquired the constraint, 'they Well,' arswered the old fisherman, 'they do say old Burnside is down here, sword in hand; giving en

company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to The general removed his hat, displaying

go. I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned-one which threatens division among those who, united are none too strong, An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for

is agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He pro-claimed all men free within certain States, ment she drew the pen from his ingers, and knelt beside him; he did not start; he only said, softly— "Constance!" Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot lose. And this is not the end

of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country, in this important point. Upon these considerations I have again that only the States we represent would ac-

begged your attention to the Message of cept the proposition, we respectfully submit March last. Before leaving the Oapitol, conthe financial ability of this Government at ider and discuss it among yourselves. You this time. According to the consus of 1860are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray

you consider this proposition; and at the Kentucky had east commend it to the consideration of your Maryland Virginia nder protection in every movement. True, rong, tender, loving-I asked no more.<sup>4</sup> She loved him fondly. She leaned upon <sup>8</sup> strong arm, so sure that it would always Tennessee

> lieved, its form of government is sived to the world; its beloved history and cherished mem-At the same rate of valuation these would amount to

BEGINNING MODERATELY.—An Irishman ories are vindicated, and its happy future ful-left a demand with a lawyer, a friend of ours, ly assured and rendered inconceivably grand. for collection, with directions to have a letter To you, more than to any others, the privilege Add for deportation and colonization \$100 each is given to assure that happiness and swell "What shall I write about?" asked the that grandeur, and to link your own mame

And we have the enormous sum lawyor. To write Pat replied: Why, your therewith forever. honor will plaze begin a little moderate in the At the conclusion of these remarks some We did not feel that we should be justified matter, jest calling him a devil of a spalpeen conversation was had between the President in voting for a measure which, if carried out, and nigligent puppy, and so coming on shar- and several members of the delogations from would add this vast amount to our public debt per till ye reach to the bottom of the chap-ter." A REPET Show 4 rabel prisoner was

A REBEL SHOT.-A rebel prisoner was their notice in the foregoing address while as was but the annunciation of a sentiment

to your notice the fact, that, while this reso-lution was under consideration in the Senate, It was further represented, in the Confer-

ence, that the people of the Border States our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, were interested in knowing the great imporwere interested in knowing the great impor-tance which the President attached to the pol-icy in question, while it was equally due to believes, that the representatives of the Border Slaveleding State the representatives of the Border Slaveleding State the representatives of the Border is ware solution and to them

urged upon them and their constituents by the President. With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the roply they should make to the President, and, as u result of a they determined upon the adoption of a ma-jority and minority answer.

Delaware

Missouri

Making in the whole

jority and minority answer.

great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness are in the respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel We have anxiously looked into this pass-REPLY OF THE MAJORITY. The following paper was sent to the Presi signing the pledge, if you will only do it disenjoyment of that right. We do not feel We have anxiously looked into this pass are ower. tives from the Border Slaveholding States :

entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. ects ; they are moved to a common end, but ple shall consider the propriety of putting it The proposition was addressed to all the States and embraced the whole number of slaves. by different and even inconsistent reasons, aside.

and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1800 there were then nearely 4,000,000 slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that num-ber now. At even the low average of \$300, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this Distriot, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the in the slaves of the \$1,200,000,000'; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colo-that we add the cost of deportation and colo-disunjonists per se i they are so only because that we add the cost of deportation and colo-nization, at \$100 each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have \$400,000,000 more 1 We were not willing to impose a tax and is making war on their domestic institu-tion will not be fructured. We regard your, to and they accept it their just expecta-tion will not be fructured. We regard your, to and they accept it their just expecta-tion will not be fructured. We regard your, to and they accept it their just expecta-tion will not be fructured. We regard your, to and they accept it their just expecta-tion will not be fructured. on our people sufficient to pay the interest on tion. As long as these two classes act to-that sum, in addition to the vast and daily in-creasing debt already fixed upon them by the The policy, then, to be pursued, is obvious. exigencies of the war, and if we had been The former class will never be reconciled, willing, the country could not been it. Sta-ted in this form the proposition is nothing prehensions; satisfy them that no harm is less than the deportation from the country of intended to them and their institutions; intended to them and their institutions; as to command their confidence that its fruits \$1,000,000,000 worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interestthat this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defend- We cannot trust anything to the contingenbearing debt of the same amount !

their rights of property, but is simply delend ing its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them. Twelve months ago both Houses of Con-Twelve months ago both Houses of Con-But, if we are told that it was expected

Twelve months ago both Houses of Cont the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abo-gress, adopting the spirit of your Message, then but recently sent in, declared with sin-gular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side liberated slaves, then will our States and peo-Slaves. 225.490 87.188 to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit ple take this propertion into careful considera-490,887 1 798 are confident that we should before now have demanded by their interest, their honor, and 114,965 seen the end of this deplorable couffict. But their duty to the whole country. We have 275,784 the honor to be, with great respect, what have we seen ? 1,196,112 In both Houses of Congress we have heard C. A. Wickliffee, Ch'n. Chas. B. Calvert,

loctrines subversive of the principles of the Garrett Davis, \$358,933,500 Constitution, and scon measure after measure R. Wilson, founded in substance on those doctrines pro- J. J. Crittenden, posed and carried through which can have John S, Carlile, 118,244,533 no other effect than to distract and divide J. W. Crisfield, loyal mon, and exasperate and drive still fur-ther from us and their duty the people of the H. Grider, \$478,038,133 rebellious States. Military officers, following John S. Phelps,

these bad examples, have stepped beyond the Francis Thomas, just limits of their authority in the same di

for Some animals won't fight till they are rection until in several instances you have driven to bay. We guess the rebels wont fight till they are driven to gulf. felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatious

hen. "You are always yawning," shid a Indy to hor husband. "My dear Muria," re-plied he, "the husband and wife are one, and ly proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States rewhen I am alone I grow .weary." 1. 11. 11.

liked calve's head for dinner, when the mistress exclaimed-"Oh, you cannibal !" mended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible carnestness of those · mc i

The young man who recently went on in arms against the Government and the conbridal tour with an angel in muslin, has tinuance of the war. " Nor do we (permit us returned with a turmagant in hoops. to say, Mr. President, with all respect to you)

. Why is a sleepless lover like a briefless barrister ? Because he's devoid of ease (of fees.) 

I Why is a person who is slightly poor-ly loose his sense of touch? Because he don't equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the feel well.

> A trial of skill between a couple of chess players results often in a draw, and between a couple of artists always in two draws.;

Why is Ireland like a bottle of wine? Because it has Cork in it.

Which is the largest jewel in the world ? The Emerald Isle.

What living creature has a beard without t chin? An oyster.

uwer for a wide The fittest dower for a widow-A.wid.

Dr Jeremiah was telling how much he