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ADVERTISEMENTS Accompanied by the oash, and not exceeding one square, will be insorted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each nul insertion. Those of a greater length in

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Poetical.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation. Whis unwise, unconstitutional and impolitic

movement on the part of President Lincoln, sys the Patriot and Union, has cast a deep som over the spirits of all the real friends of the Union and the Constitution. They see in it the settled determination of the President to cast away the last vestiges of Consti-tational obligations by which he has hitherto professed to be guided, and plunge boldly and mully into the boundless ocean of Abolition facatieism by which he is surrounded. He has yielded to the councils of Summer and n and Lovejoy and Stevens, and proclaimed as a part of the laws of this nation, enactments which have been declared unconstitutional, and pronounced mischievous to de last degree, not only by Democrats, but also by such loyal and conservative statesmon as Senator Cowan, of this State, and others of equal learning, patriotism, loyalty and devo-tion to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. And what position does the President now occupy in the estimation of all loyal and conservative citizens ?-Instead of being the protector and defender of the Constitution, and therefore qualified from that high point to demand in the name of the Constitution that all men shall obey that great chart of the people's liberties-the nation's life-he, has placed himself on an equality with the infractors of that instrument, and is, like them, amenable to a nation's justice. And in this matter President Lincoln has not acted without full knowledge as to what effect it will have upon the Union cause. He knows that the passage of such also as these which are now officially pro-claimed, and the army ordered to enforce at the point of the buyonet, linked with his Border State emancipation scheme, drove the Federal forces out of Kentucky and Tenneswe and added thousands of troops to the rebel any before Richmond. All these things are known to the President, and thet in the very for a second the tide of war is turning in favor of the Union forces, he again issues an ultra Abolition manifesto to disgust the army, dispirit the friends of the Union in the slave States, destroy these that remain in the slave

States, and give fresh hope, courage and en

THE SIOUX ABOLITIONISTS. Hon THADDEUS STEVENS, whom the radical organs endorse as "bold and true," having Yourselves. been renominated for the next Congress, re-sponded in a speech from which the following

is an extract; "Abolition !" Abolition—yes / abolish eve rything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave-slave every traitor-burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress-and in the last week after a few remarks of mine, the vote was 84 to 42-84 agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found ; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole nation will be with me! Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully aban-doned at last and our country divided—and tors.

he is a traiter who talks of separation on any terms'! It is quite time the civilized and Christian North overwhelmed in wrathful indignation these atrocious and bloodthirsty doctrines, and all who advocate them. Certain Ameri-

ca-hating Englishmen assert that, as a race we are receding from the European standard. of civilization, and are fast developing the barbarous and cruel instincts of the savages who occupied this continent before us. Humiliating as this is to our just pride as a peo-ple, it is almost substantiated by the existense of a party among us which has had much to do in controlling the legislation of the coun-try; that is continually clamoring for a servile war; for letting loose the mad passion of an infuriated soldiery upon innocent, and helpless non-combatants, and who openly call for pillage and atrocity as an effectabl theans of conducting a war. There are men in dur present Congress, some of whom are high in the confidence of the Administration, whose miserable sectionalists. proper place should be in the wigwams of the avages who have just been slaughtering our

countrymen in Minnesota; If the dream of this revengeful faction were who can gain access to the revolutionary, ealized, and the blacks rose upon the helpreasonable and venal organs of the abolition less women and children at the South, i ists, those editorial slaves, who do their maswould stop the war on the part of the North ter's billding, that they may heap up gold and in a month, and divide the Union forever .live in luxurious ease, at the expense of hon-The whole world would stand aghast at the est, hard working white men. But "opprestrocities that would inevitably be committed and, as in the case of the Sepoy rebellion, the sympathies of all mankind would be with the master and superior race. Let it be understood, once for all, that war sion shall not always last." The day of ro-

always the most successful with the most, law, and under the shadow of a battered Constitution, on the blood-bought rights of nd not with the least, civilized nation. It s a vulgar and mischievous error that brutal American white freemen ! nen and brutal methods succeed best in cam-Arouse, then, Democrats every where, and aigns and battles. The very contrary is the act, and we can only beat the South by a

prepare for the coming contest. Your breth-ren are already in the battle field, engaged splay of superior moral as well as of supein the war with the Secessionists. Do rior physical power. As for Mr. Stevens, he is terribly mistaken

f he supposes that he and his Sioux associ-tes in Congress will be endorsed at the com-ng elections. We verily believe that a storm you shall soon meet at the ballot box, the freeman's quiet preventative of revolution. ing elections. We verily believe that a storm is gathering destined to sweep them out of public life never to be heard of more, essent in the mournful records of our time, where they will ligure as the inspirers of this wretched war and the chief impediments to Black Republican property 2 What is monthly 2 what is monthered what a what a start is a start of a start of a wrotelied war and the chief impediments to its successful close.—N. Y. World, a Repub-

Arouse. Democrats ! Nake One Grand Effort | strong enough to completely secure. A crime LETTER FROM JAMES W. WALL ON ABBITRARY in Behalf of Freedom, Your Country and Yourselves. But the damning record of the present Congress does not end here. During all this time "Who would be free, themselves must its members were exasperating even the most strike the blow." Let every man remember unwilling rebels, and intensifying the trearebel chiefs by unceasing har-

that it is truer now than ever, "power is son of the continually stealing from the many to the angues and debates about the inevitable ne-"placemen" and that every effort is being made by "placemen" and renegades from their form-the passage of an unconstitutional Confiscaer political associates to keep themselves in tion and Emancipation bill, the obvious and power, so long as our suffering country affords plunder. immediate effect of which was to transform every Northern man into a fiend in the eyes Democrats on you devolves the incalcully of the rebels. Even after their adjournment; great mission of rescuing our country from these Congressmen did not cease then bloody present anarchy and prospective ruin. The work, bur incessantly havassed our generals

Constitution of the Federal Union, the organ in the field, and prevented Pope's the law of the land, is set at defiance by Sement when he was battling with the whole cessionists on the one wide, and set at rebel army in desperate undeavors to check naught by Disunionists on the other. No the dvance upon Washington. And now, sane man will controvert this-no truly loyal when the rebels have invaded the border man will fail to combat both species of traiare again at Washington, to inveigle the Sec-We need not tell you that the Demo eratic party is the only party now in exist-ence in the country which is not sectional. retaries of War, of the Treasury and of the Navy, and to gain the ear of the President, This proposition is too plain to admit of argu who could as safely listen to the counsels and

ment. We would here remind you of a very famous record can be shown of no men since pregnant fact, namely : that the leading sethe time of Judas. The question is, are these essionists, as a sine qua non to success, first ismembered, disorganized and effectually livided the Democratic party, well knowing that unless that first public calamity were effected, they would not baable to accomplish affirmative; then nothing short of a stupen-their object, and that treachery to your time-dous miracle can save the country. If it be tism would engulf their present form of gov their object, and that treachery to your time-honored, patriotic party would be but the answered in the negative, then conservative men will be sent to Congress, who will do as much good with their powerful opportunities as the prelude and pave the way to treason to your. untry

Those derelict quondam Democrats of the radicals have done harm by their intermed-South, were well aware that abolitionists; black Republicans, and their hired tools, would leave no means untried to cover with popular suspicion the Democrats of the Free cisive one way or the other. States, so that by the prolongation of the civil

discord, much money might be made by the Who Defeated the Crittonden Compromise

Hence Demotrates, you, and the men in whom you have confidence, are subjected to the daily falschoods of every craven whipster engaged, would have been avoided. But the Republican party, its leaders and its Repre-sentatives in Congress, were determined that no compromise should be submitted to the people. They voted against the Crittenden Compromise measures in Congress, and defeated them, and they are responsible for the failure of this natriotic and humane effort to prevent a bloody conflict in this country. In proof of this position the ovidence is so full and unmistakable, the facts so plain and apparout, that all must be convinced who will

look at the official record on the subject. Here is the vote by which the Crittenden Resolutions were defended. It will be seen tent with the ends of justice, seems to be them.

Yeas-Messrs. - Bayard, Bigler, Bright den, Foot, Foster, Grinics, Harlan, King iv this? Say, has not the country at large Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade have not the decent, respectable white men of Wilkinson, and Wilson-20. In order that the loyal and patriotic men of this section may understand the importance of these Resolutions, and what would have been the effect of their ready and honest adoption by the Representatives from the Northern States, we call attention to the following municipal laws and its officers and courts reextracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh of Ohio, and Senator Douglas of Illinois delivered on that occasion. Senator Pugh said :---"The Crittenden proposition has been in dorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the his neck, subject to be hung op by a militar Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indesnet under some drum-head court martial dorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been pereasons in every country which makes any claim to political or civil liberty, martial law titioned for by a larger number of electors of is expressly forbidden. It has been forbidden in England for near two centuries, as well as heart to-day, that it would carry an overwhelm by the principles of every other free governing majority of the people of my State ; ay, sir, and of nearly every State in the Union You cortainly mean that kind of law when Before the Senators from the State of Mississip pi left this chamber, I heard one of them who now assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and maintain the Union if that proposition could you speak of the right of the military commanders within or near the theatre of war to their military occupation. Now the power receive the vote it ought to receive from the oth-er side of this chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the histoian will write it down, at any time before he 1st of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here, by her representatives, and Louisiana also-those two great States which at least would have

ARRESTS. BURLINGTON' Sept. 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD :--- Your mission to allude to the case of the Maryland Now permit me to remark that such season officials now in confiement at Forts Lafayette ing as this is altogether unworthy your repu-tation as a public journalist. Our Constituand Warren hardly suprised me as much as the tone and sentiment of your editorial of tion is a written instrument, duly authenticat Saturday, attempting to justify that omission. ed, specifying minutely the powers and functhe Government within and outside of their military jurisdiction is hardly sound—in legal parlance, "it will not go on all fours." which called it into being, and then only in the manner provided for in the instrument admit such a distinction would be tantamount to admitting a power, in the executive head of this Governi ient, to establish an unlimited military despotism anywhere and everywhere in the free States of the North. Admit the theory that is shall exercise no powers ex-existence of such a distinction, and the execuexistence of such a distinction, and the executive head of this nation has only to advance the military lines to any point within the free States of the North, and from that moment, according to the singular logic of your editorial, every citizen may be subjected to a deswritten Constitution of the Union, expressly advice of the arch rebel limself. A more in- potism without limit, and entirely beyond his

control. The ægis of the Constitution is removed from before him, and he stands naked wretches to be sent back to Congress to repeat | and exposed to all the shafts of despotism. their exploits? The people have the oppor-tunity to answer this question at the ballot military district being established, would the bex in November. If it be answered, in the citizens find their liberties encroached upon, until finally one absorbing, unlimited despoernment. If I believed that such a ernment. If I believed that such a power existed in the President of the United States, surd.

then I would welcome the day that should usher in its ruin. It would be better for the dling, intrigues and evil legislation. Upon the next Congress hinges the fate of the republic, and its action will probably be de- lated. Your error consists in this, that you suppose martial law exists in this country, whereas it is not known or recognized, and

has been repudiated when its exercise was at- one of the ministers of justice has been dragged tempted. Martial law, remember, is not from the judgment seat like a felon. Where This is a most important question at the military law; it is not "a rule prescribed" then, does the Government derive its authori present time, for it is now conceded that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the, country is now desolating war in which the country is now congress and would have have a submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the country is now congress and would have have a submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the country is now congress and would have a submitted to the people, the congress and would have a submitted to the people, the constraint of the country is now country ty to act toward American citizens as it has toward these victims of its nower ? You seem to entertain the erroneous idea, in commor not law, but something indulged, rather than the President of the United States, in a conallowed, as law."

lition of affairs like the present, becomes in Such absolutism as this exists nowhere in vested by some constitutional hocus pocus or our free republic; and, if excercised, it is a political legerdemain, with all the functions most infamous usurnation, unworthy of the of a dictator-that he becomes the law maker spirit of the age, and deserving the most conudge, and executioner, and, still more mon

dign punishment. There are military rules strous conclusion, may delegate those terrible articles of war, by which the military and powers to his marshals, provost marshals, or his military lieutenants. Admitting the naval forces when in service, are governed and their principles are as "certain, determine right of the President at his own volition to nate and immutable as the principles of the ispend the privilege of the writ of habcas common and statue law." General Macomb cornus, or to delegate that power to others which we most emphatically deny.) where in his valuable work on court-martial, speaking of these, says: "Thus the liberty of the I would ask, in the name of outraged justice, effizen under military law, so far as is consis- does he derive the power under the Constitution to suspend those absolute rights guaran imitate their example, and to day take the every Republican in the Senate voted against guarded with precautions little inferior in teed to the officiens in the amendment to that their power and efficacy to those which secure instrument? Where, pray, is his power to their power and efficacy to those which secure personal liberty under the laws of the State."

deny to these poor victims in the military bastiles "the right to a speedy and public Ipon all arrests made by our articles of war, the person at whose instance the arrest is l trial by an impartial jury of the State or dis sent in to the commanding officer within twen-sent in to the commanding officer within twen-ty-four hours; for the suldier, equally with them "the nature and cause of the accusation is not to be subjected to imprison-ingainst them ?" Where the power to deny to the nature of "being confronted with the citizen, is not to be subjected to imprison-ment or the suffering of penalties without un-

surrection, and therefore authorizes all the power incident to the prosecution of war. In CONSTERNATION IN A CHURCH .--- The Bos ton *Herald* give publicity to the following in-cident, which it locates in a city " within for ther words, it authorizes its own suspens ty-miles of the hub of the universe. The in time of war to just that extent which the name of the town commenced with either 'S or X,' the Herald don't say which : laws of war require.

A railroad man of that quictly jolly style which takes with everybody who likes a good joke, but wouldn't knowingly do a wrong criminal thing for the world, is frequently Your effort in the outset of that editorial to tion dolegated for the purposes of government, called to this town and its vicinity by busi-draw a distinction between nets committed by and defining the extent and limitations of the ness. One Sunday, recently he rode to an same. All powers not directly granted are adjoining town, and called on an acquaintance reserved. It can neither be altered, suspend who had some very nice bottled cider, which ed nor destroyed by any power except that the presumption is, he tried. When our railroad friend came away, he was entrusted with the manner provided for in the instrument a bottle of this cider, to be delivered to an-itself. It is a government of enumerated and other railroad man in Boston. The bottle was delegated powers, framed expressly upon not very bulky; our friend had capacious pockets in his coat, and so he slipped the cept those which are delegated and enumerat-ed, "Where it finds no prerogatives," says an eminent jurist, "in the Constitution, it was which positively does begin with either S or not meant to be clothed with them. There X, he saw the door of a snug little church are no inherent attributes about it. It was a wide open; and being a regular church goer he went in. He had a seat in a promin pew, with three young ladies in front, a dea-con near by, and the *elife* of the congregation devised to get rid of all inferences and impli-cations of all sorts, from general principles and abstract reasoning. Once let 'necessity of any sort be recognized as above the Consti near him. The services were com and our friend was soon under that influence which is always produced by the inspiring music, the solemn invocation, and the sympatution, and our system is anything or every thing which it may be found necessary thetic devotedness of an orthodox congregamake it. As necessity has no laws, so it has tion in a country village. The paster had commenced his sermon, the no limit." Your idea, therefore, of its " authorizing its own suspension" is simply ab-

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udience was unusually still and attentive, But these Maryland officials had committed and our friend was just wondering what ill-ustration the pastor would use for a knotty no offense punishable by the articles of war. theological point relating to the punishment They were in the land or naval service ; they of sinners which he was just developing, when were not in the militia in actual service. Ad mitting all you say, their offence was only a Whack | Pop | Spud | Whist | Fizz-z-z-z !? civil one, to be passed upon and punished by out came the cork from the bottled cider, which our friend had forgotten all about, just the civil tribunals, that were then and are now, open in Maryland, although it is true grazed a lady's full-crowned bonnet, going half way up to the ceiling, and coming down with another pop into the aisle. Forth from the mouth of the bottle issued a yellowish-white stream like that from an inch nozzlo at a fire-ongine trial, only boiling, foaming, seething and spluttering in an incomparable manner. Our friend's clothes were saturawith many of the journalists of our day, that ted, and the apparel of the young ladies in front and of various members of the elite all around did not, escape. Our readers can judge of the sensation produced in the church.

GEN. HOUSTON'S PRESCRIPRION TO A "BORE." -Among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, had been Gen. Sam. Hous-ton, of Texas. : Gen. Houston is, as his acquaintances all know, fond of mirth and fun, and, in short, is what Doesticks would call a P. B .- perfect brick. The General, however, entertains an intense hatred for that spe-cies of human beings called 'bores.' One of these gentry, a good-natured but soft-headed chap, a regular button-holder, cornered him one day at his hotel. He had managed to be ntroduced to him the day previous 'General,' said the bore, after he had both-ered Mr. Houston out of all patience. 'I wish you would do me one more favor. A man of your eminence is so competer Well, what is, it ?' demanded Mr. Houston, rather curtly. Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you are such "Never mind that; what do you want to

lurance to the rebels in arms against the Fedlican paper. 'eral authority.

But we have no space to follow this matter further to-day. That task is for a near future, when we shall show how, and to what an alarining extent, President Lincoln has vielated that Constitution which he is sworn to uphold, defend and protect, and the evil consequences which must inevitably follow the; proclamation just issued. In the meantime! we implore the conservative men of the nation to present a united front to that flood tide of fanaticism and disregard of the Constitutional rights of American ditizens which this proclamation of the President will pour over the land. The danger is imminent when President Lincoln can deliberately publish such a proclamation as that to which we have referred.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CON-GRESS .--- The Clinton Democrat gives the fullowing as the proceedings of the last session of Congress-"not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection. and warranted correct in the main." We doubt whether the proceedings copied faithfully from the record would show the last session of the Abolition Congress in any more favorable light:

1. An act in relation to niggers. 2. An act to emancipate niggers. 3. An act to prohibit what-dye-call-it

the Territories. 4. An act to abolish what-dye-call-it in the

District of Columbia. 5. An act concerning niggers.

6. An act to confiscate niggers.

7. An act to anticipate the wives and ba

hies of contrabands.

8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight

for the Confederacy. 9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union 10. An act to make freed niggers love work. 11. An act to educate said niggers.

12. An act to make paper worth more than gold. 13. An act to make a little more pape

worth more than a good deal more gold, 14. An act to free somebody's niggers. 15. An act in relation to said niggers. 16. An act to make white folks squea

otherwise known as the Tax Bill." 17. An act authorizing the President to

draft white folks. 18. An act authorizing the President to

arm negroes. 19. An act to give us a little more paper. 20. An act concerning niggers.
21. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal

tender. 22. An act to compensate Congressmen for a war of extermination against the brutal and

using their influence in obtaining contracts. 23. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets. 24. An act declaring white men almost as will defend itself, in whatever manner may (Laid on the table.)

(Laid on table.) 25. An act to repeal that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new

States 26. An act to repeal the rest of the Consti

27. Resolutions pledging the Governmen

21. Resolutions pleaging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers. 28. An act authorizing the President to bay for said niggers. (Went under.) 20. An act to confiscate things. 30. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant

things are not meant. 31. An act in relation to niggers.

HOPREDE NECRO OUTBICE

the land-our free laborers, mechanics, agri culturists, manufacturers, merchants, capital From the Uniontown, Pa., Genius of Liberty.] ists and banks made sacrifices enough for the We have heard of several attempts by neprivileged few who have coined wealth out of the brains, blood, sculls and veins of the poor groes to commit outrages upon white women in this county, but have said nothing about Democratic soldiers who have lost their pre-them, because we were not furnished with cious lives guarding the national treasury particulars, but the one we now relate is 'en- from the inroads of secession robbers, while tirely reliable, having received the informa in safety, thus protected, disunion thieves tion from Mr. John C. Craft himself, who is have performed at leisure? Is it not enough township, in this county. On the 26th ult., after linner, Mr. Craft and his sons went out into the fields to work, and the hired girl went to a neighbor's house, leaving Mrs. Craft, a lady of fifty-six years of are along in the sons went out and the wole land is filled with the wailings and the wole land is filled with the wailings and the wole of the innecent, who have suffer-ed extreme tortures, that execable villainy, under the guise of intense loyalty, might to a neighbor's house, leaving Mrs. Craft, a lady of fifty-six years of are along in the court, but work low works in this evise day. ady of fifty-six years of age, alone in the quer; but must bemoerats in this crisis day, house. About 2 o'clock P. M., a negro man be called on to prevent an effort on the

unobserved, entered the room where Mrs. part of the knaves and lanatics, to perpetu-the United States than any proposition that Craft was, and violently seized her, declaring ate rascality by a new machinery-by a some- was ever before Congress. I believe in my Craft was, and violently seized her, declaring ate rascality by a new machinery-by a somehis hellish purpose in the plainest and most thing between a Black Republican Monarchy

wulgar language, and handling her in the most brutal and eavage manner of which he was capable, tearing her elothes nearly off, her cap off, and the hair out of her head, brutal values and the bair out of her head walues and the bair out of her head walues and the bair out of her head walues and the bair out of her her bair out of her bair out Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Douglas !-- if Democrats were not the true lovers of their country, and their whole choked her severely, and bruised her neck country, and determined, because destined, to and arms very much. He finally relaxed his hold with one hand snatch political power from imbecile, polluted hands, we might expect you to leave your which gave her partial liberty, and she sucgraves for some country where honor is awake if liberty is slumbering.—Democratic Leader. ecceded in getting hold of a butcher knife and stabbing him with it in the left hip, which

caused him to release her, and she made her LOOK TO CONGRESS. escape, and ran to the field to call her hus-band and sons, who in company with their The vast importance of the ensuing Con-

neighbors, hunted the neighborhood for sevgressional elections is fully set forth in the eral days but could not succeed in capturing the villain or hearing anything of him. He following extract of an article from the New York Herald of Thursday last. Although was rather a small negro, very black, and had very large lips, and was dressed in a gray roundabout and black hat. He swore several specially intended for the people of the great State of New York, it is equally applicable times that this was their day, and they in-tended to make good use of it, and also said to Pennnsylvania, and to no portion of her citizens more so than the people of Cumberland

that he had been told to go to that house and lo just as he pleased. Hopes are entertained County. We trust it will be read and reflecbat he may be discovered by the wound in | ted upon by all parties: the left hip, as the blood ran upon the floor

the left hip, as the blood ran upon the near before he got out of the house. This negro is probably one of the recent runaways, or "freedmen," from the South. They have been taught by the Abelitionists " The elections for members of Congress, which take place in November, demand the undivided attention of the country, We re-gard these Congressional elections this year to expect the largest liberty in the North, and, accordingly, when they come, they pro-ceed to exercise their fancied rights in the depends in a great measure the integrity, the very existence of the country. The radical manner above described. Within the last two years there have been very frequent out-Congress now in power taught us most thorrages of this kind committed by negroes, owoughly, by the bitter results of its last session

ing to the fact that the negro population of the North has been greatly increased within that time. If the Abolitionists succeed in their scheme of liberating and letting loose upon us the power and the influence of Congressiona action during a crisis like this. This Congress, during a single session, nearly accom-plished the ruin of the nation. There never

the whole four millions of Southern slaves, was collected a more wicked, silly, revolu-tionary body of crazy fanatics. When they these insufferable outrages will become so frequent that we shall be compelled to declare at last adjourned the whole country gave a deep sigh of relief, and thanked God that the beastly blacks, whom their friends, the Reworst was over. If Jeff. Davis himself had publicans, desire to raise to an equality with drawn up the measures which they passed they could not have done the Union cause becomes necessary, in order to protect our armies in the field. Under the lead of Sum-

ner, Wilson, Fessenden, Lovejoy, Chandler and the other abolition radicals, they succeedwives and daughters from these hellish outrages, and our laboring men from the ruinous and the other abolition radicals, they succeed-competition of the hordes of negroes coming ed in befooling weak members of the Cabinet among us, it will be resorted to, and thenand imposing upon the simple good nature of of their action on that occasion is before the the President, until they had marred the country written in characters of blood and

bad) negro equality advocates. our ablest and most patriotic generals. This accomplished, they deliberately proceeded to The Republicans "no party" cry, re-minds us of the Irishman who took a tavern stop enlistments, and thus enable the rebels all the best interests of the country on the al-tar of partisan hate and political rancor. The should give instructions not warranted by the that to keep "in common" with anothe one, to outnumber our armics in every important They leased it with the engagement that they engagement during the war. Again and and the make the make

1380, Globe.) On the same subject Senator Douglas spoke as follows :

broken the whole column of secession .-- (P

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh,) has said that

if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed carly in the session, it would have aved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenfirmly believe it would. gard these Congressional elections this year den proposition was not in accordance with as of more importance than any which have been held for the past fifty years. Upon them and cagerness to accopt it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis himself, when on that Committee of Thirteen, was ready, at all times, to Compro-mise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further and say that Mr. Toombs was also."-(P. 1831, Globe.)

From these facts two important positions are fully sustained; first, that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by Republican votes, and second, that the adoption of those Compromise resolutions would have saved to the Union every Southern State, with perhaps the Union every Southern State, with perhaps more injury. By their diabolical intrigues the single exception of South Carolina. This liable, like any private citizen, with this dis-they have brought upon the country every disgrace and disaster which has visited our knew, and yet because they were needed to authority to effect any act of gross injustice knew, and yet because they were pledged to authority to effect any act of gross injustice the Chicago Platform and opposed to slavery, they said "let the Union slide," and defeat ed the Crittonden Compromise. The result of their action on that accession is hefore the Neither can the President shelter him uncountry written in characters of blood, and his orders as the United States States

country written in characters of blood, and his orders, as the United States Supreme the people at the coming election will hold Court has decided that if the President misplans and interfored with the commands of them responsible for this wilful sacrifice of takes the Constitution or the construction of

tar of partisan hate and political rancor. The

By martial law, as you appear to understand

suspension of the privilege of the writ of know? he witnesses against them?" Mark it the it, a whole population, upon the advent of the military commander with his forces into any habeas corpus carries with it no suspension of these absolute rights of the citizens ; they redistrict, is exposed to be seized without warmain intact, and the man who darcs to deprive the citizen of them is an usurper. If rant or oath, houses broken open and rifled, and property confiscated, at the arbitrary will he can assail those precious rights he may of such commander, and this, too, where the pose excessive fines," or he may "inflict cru-municipal laws and its officers and courts re-el and unusual punishments"—he may restore multicipat here the set of the se

land officials have all been taken away from them by the fiat of the President, or some of is subordinates. These are rights which Well said Justice Woodbury: "For convincing Judge Story says " are above the reach of all the departments of this Government :" and et you justify and defend the assault made

thus upon them by the President. We shall be grievously disappointed if you still parsist in turning a deaf ear to the cry of outraged humanity that comes up from the dreary casements of Warren and Lafavette. Such grievous wrongs and outrages ard not to be weighed for a moment, in the balances exercise discretionary powers over places in of an honest judgement, against the trifling persecution of a few substitute brokers, whose exercised by military commanders at such offence was in trying to make a fortune of times and places is not discretionary, but is of the fears and apprehensions of their fellow-commanded controlled and limited by the articies of war. To imply the existence of such a power in a commander would be to imply for the prisoners themselves, have you none for their families? "The daughter of the patriotic auby all usages of free governments, and by all a husband and a son held back from her emthe rules of common sense and common justice. braces for more than a twelvemonth by the If such a principle should be acquiesced in iron bars of a prison house. Over their dunfor a moment it would open the door to the geons, where they have lingered so long withfor a moment it would open and dust and so the points, where any moment it would open and and a some instances, out chance or opportunity of a hearing, waves, under a mistaken idea of their powers, have as if in flaunting mockery, that Star Span-

under a mistaken idea of their powers, have been committed by some officers, and for which in the future they will be held to a most fearful responsibility. Why such a principle as this, once admitted, would eventu-

ally onable military despots to render the ernment has not the shadow of a right to dewhole country what Bolivar at one time mand it. To men in their position it is an seemed to consider his-a camp-and the ad- oath unknown to the laws-an extra-judicial

ministration of government a campaign. It may be that a military commander with-in his lines may establish in full force and operation the military laws as regulated by ministration of government a campaign. oath. If taken and violated, being extorted make it respond to meet just such exigencies as may happen. If he does he is responsible and punishable for an abuse of authority, not

by the action of the President, as you sup-We did hope that the bold stand you had taken in reference to the recent illegal arrests was actuated by loftier motives and more libpose, but by the party aggrieved, for no lega principle is better established than that who an official overstens the limits of his authority eral views than those revealed in your recent editorial. When the press ceases to be the guardian and defender of the constitutional the pale of the protection of his office, and i rights of the citizen, or trembles and crouches at the footstool of power, we fear for the with. future of this nation, as we have been taught to believe that a free press was vitally essen and oppression, it is a gross aggravation of his guilt, and will be so considered in a crimitial to the sure preservation of our liberties, Yours respectfully, JAMES W. WALL.

"Henrietta," said a landlord to his. girl, "when there's bad news from Washing-ton, or any bad news, particularly private affliction, always let the boarders know it be-

fore dinner. It may seem strange Henrietta, but such little things make a great difference Constitution or the act, any aggrieved party in eating in the course of a year."

> 13 If the American Union were to perish, the world might as well be made a bonfire.

D Blessed is the woman whose husband has a wooden leg, as she will have but one stock-**.**...

'Excuse me, but a person of your abilities

and distinction must be aware-----------' 'I am somewhat in haste,' interrupted the badgered senator ; 'pray come to the point at '"im-

once?'. .'Well, then tell me the secret of your success in life-how you rose in position as you have done.' .

'Ah! but that wouldn't benefit you any, I can tell you how you can rise in the world, f vou wish.' 'That's just it,' was the reply ; just what

I was trying to get at." Well, sir, Fil tell you. Undertake to ap-proach a sore headed bull with a red scarf around your neck. Fill guarantee your up,

ward progress immediately on the completion

hat on his head and walking sorrowfully away, while a cluster of gentlemen near by, who had heard the conversation, fairly screamed with laughter.

FOUND IIIs CROWD .- A young man, clad in homespun, was standing in Court street, a few days since; devouring a doughnut, when he was accosted by one of a half dozen genteel dressed idlers with.

"Just come down."

"Yes, guess I have, great place this, ain't it yeon " said the countryman. "Tis so, bub, how's your marint !" asked the Well, she pretty well, she sent me down here on business." "She did? What kind of business are you

on ?"

"Why, she wanted me to come down; to Boston, and to look round and find a half doz; en of the biggest fules to edicate 'em, and I rather guess I've got my eyes on 'em now,'' said the stranger, taking in the whole crowd

at a glance. The next moment he had the edgestones to himself where he quietly finished his dought nut.

Rich Without Moncy.

in his lines may establish in run rotes and operation the military laws as regulated by the articles of war, but his power hath this extent, no more; he cannot tear men from their homes and transport them to distant fortresses, to be confined at his sole will and rleasure. He cannot, as was the case in St. admission of guilt, and as compromising their than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carworld. We did here that the hold stand you had It is better than a landed estate to have the

right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really do among herd and herses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but as a great thing; to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start

That man is rich who has a good disposition-who is naturally kind, patient, cheer-ful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with iu this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, desponding and complaining fellow-a timid care-burdened. man-these have all been deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp but their thoughts do.

no An ambitious young lady was talking very loud and fast about her favorite authors, when a literary chap asked, her if she liked Lamb. With a look of ineffable disgast, she answered her interlocutor that she cared very. little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

IT "Much remains unsung," as the tom cat romarked to the brickbat, when it abrupt ly cut short his serenade. -

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