

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor.
CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President's Proclamation of the 22d of January, 1863, appears in our columns this morning. We have no comments to make at present, except that it is a wicked, unconstitutional, and at the same time, ridiculous act, which will draw down upon the President at the world the condemnation and laughter of the world.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Bright and glorious was the advent of the new year. The sun rose majestically in an unclouded sky, and shone warmly and brilliantly during the entire day rendering our early exercise enjoyable and exhilarating. The streets were thronged with gay promenaders, attracted from their dwellings by the delightful weather and cheerful aspect of things generally, and the town presented something like a holiday appearance, although the occasion was not specially observed as such. We do not remember ever having experienced a more pleasant New Year's day in this town than that which marked the advent of 1863.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the celebrated Girard House, in Philadelphia, which long ago was regarded as the house of the country, has, after being closed for some time, owing to the exigencies of the times, been opened again under the superintendence of Messrs. KASNA, FOWLER & CO., gentlemen whose ability in this particular line of business, is unquestioned. Mr. CAS DUFFY, is at present the agent of the firm, and can be seen at the hotel in this city, ready to facilitate the public, in the style for which this house has heretofore been so proverbial.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The present week is being observed by Christians in all parts of the world as a week of prayer for the conversion of the world. The Churches of our town are holding meetings in concert, each evening this week, the services commencing at 7 o'clock. The following is the list of subjects for the evenings that yet remain:

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Services in the German Reformed Church.—The Conversion of the Jews—the more extensive and successful preaching of the Gospel among the Heathen—the revival of true Christianity among the Ancient Churches of the East—the overthrow of every form of atheism—the offering the comforting and liberating of them who are in bondage for the Gospel's sake—the prevalence of Peace among all Nations—the blessing upon the souls of all Brethren and Sisters engaged in Missionary labor among Heathen and other unenlightened populations.

Friday, January 9.—Services in the First Methodist Church.—The Word of God.—The universal recognition of the Divine inspiration and authority—the power of the Holy Spirit to accompany its circulation and pursuit.—The Lord's Day: The acknowledgment of its sanctity and obligation—a blessing upon all efforts for promoting the observance at Home and on the Continent.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Services in the Evory Methodist Church.—Thanksgiving for our numerous Temporal, Blessings and Spiritual Privileges.—Prayer for Kites and all in authority—for all who are suffering from war, or secrecy, or any other affliction—for all sorts and conditions of men.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday. In the Senate Mr. LAWRENCE of Washington county, was elected Speaker, and Mr. HARMESBY of Philadelphia, Clerk. In the House, Mr. CESSA of Bedford, was elected Speaker, and Mr. ZICLER of Butler, Clerk. The Democrats have a majority of eight in the House, and the Abolitionists have seven majority in the Senate.

A RASCAL TRAPPED.—In New York a fellow already married, by the aid of an accomplice dressed in robes, made a sham marriage with a lady. When arrested, he claimed that he had not committed a bigamy as the second affair was no marriage. Unluckily for him, in that State a simple declaration before witnesses is valid, and so the fellow goes to the State Prison.

SENATOR GEORGE SIMON CAMERON.—Three of the released police commissioners of Baltimore have brought suit against Simon Cameron, for illegal arrest and imprisonment, the damages being laid at \$20,000 in each case; and also attached the property and interest of Mr. Cameron in the Northern Central railway company, to abide the result of the suit.

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS has a fine dollar gold piece, which he means to keep for the purpose of showing his children the currency that the country once had. He hopes the act won't fall under the ban of the President's proclamation against "disloyal practices."

THOSE WHO HAVE WIDELY INTERCOURSE with members of Congress, discover that those from the West and Northwest return to Washington with decidedly conservative views of the proper conduct of the war and of our political future, while the Eastern and I'ew England members grow more radical daily.

FORMER HAS GOT A NEW NAME. The New York World calls him the President's Dog. Forney harks for the President, and is waiting outside of his door for the bones that his Congressional lackies may throw to him.

GENERALS IN DANGER.—A member of the Senate war committee is represented to have "imprudently remarked" on Monday, "There are three generals who ought to be hung." A great many people believe that several Senators should at first be hung.

STRENGTH OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—A gentleman just from Virginia, states that the total number of rations issued daily to the army of Gen. Burnside is 247,000. This would go to show that he has an army of about 200,000.

THE ABOLITION LEADERS and presses are making a general effort to increase the circulation of that pestilential diabolical sheet, the New York Tribune. Such men would rather see the Union telegraph than any other newspaper that is not less than eight hundred officers of the army of the Potomac sent in their resignations upon the removal of Gen. McClellan.

IT IS REPORTED that one thousand deserters from McClellan's regiments are at home.

CHITON IS NOW BROUGHT into Massachusetts from Vermont, taken from mattresses.

THE WAR.

"Massachusetts and South Carolina Made It."
A Boston letter-writer, announcing the death of Major Willard, slain in the battle of Fredericksburg, alludes to him as "another willing offering from the noble, educated *upper class* of Massachusetts," and concludes: "We field them up almost without a tear—for this was the Massachusetts war—*Massachusetts and South Carolina made it*, and we demand the duty and the glory of our full share of the sacrifice."

The above is an honest, truthful confession from a negro worshipper of Massachusetts.

Yes, ye butchers of your countrymen—ye God-defying, Christ-denying Infidels—ye Abolition demons, who have declared you will have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God, you made the war; and now with the fiendish cruelty of damned spirits, you boast that you have not a tear for the ten thousand heroes, murdered by the pitiable imbecility or wicked fanaticism of your Abolition blood-hounds at Washington.

You made the war, you boastingly proclaim to the wailing widows, the agonizing parents, and the disconsolate brothers and sisters of the murdered dead. Yes—with your hands gory, and your locks clotted with the heart's blood of ten thousand sons of the North, murdered, cruelly butchered in one day, between the rising and setting sun, with the gibbering glee of fiends from the pit, you proclaimed to a nation in mourning, "*we did all this—we made the war.*"

Why is it, we ask in the name of justice and humanity, that the draft was only made in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana? Is it because these States have placed their heel upon the neck of the Abolition despotism inaugurated before the election, and arrayed themselves under the banner of Liberty and Law, the Constitution and Union? Is it for this their sons are to be crushed under the wheels of the ponderous car of the Abolition juggernaut, at the fearful immolation of ten thousand per day? And yet the bloody demon of Abolitionism is not glutted with human gore—there is still *right on, right on!*

Why is it, we again ask, in the name of justice and humanity, that no draft has been made from any Abolition State in the Union? And why is it that in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the loyal, law-abiding farmers, mechanics and laborers, are "buried off on ten days notice, from their homes, their wives and little ones, by the stern mandate of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, while the thriving Abolitionists of Massachusetts are permitted to remain comfortably at home, and gorge their insatiable desire for the almighty dollar, by selling rotten ships to our Abolition government, in which they must have anticipated thousands of human beings would be buried in the vasty deep? Can ABRAHAM LINCOLN answer why this is so? Can it be, since Lincoln can find no foreign soil to which he will be permitted to ship his stolen Southern negroes, that the Abolition programme now is to kill off Northern white men, to make room for the sable sons of Africa from the South? God forbid!

LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.
General LINCOLN has issued the following address to the Army of the Potomac, which may be regarded as one of the jokes of the season. To be sure it is rather a serious subject for joking, but then we have a notable precedent in history to justify it. "Nero fided while Rome was burning."

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:—I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure the fault of an accident. The courage with which you in an open field maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Comending with the honors of the dead and wounding the living, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
"The attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident," says General LINCOLN. Well, a few more such "accidents" would ruin the country, and we can tell Mr. LINCOLN that the people want no more of them. And then he congratulates the army that the number of killed and wounded is "comparatively so small"! This must be consoling to the relatives of the ten or twelve thousand men who fell a sacrifice in this reckless attempt to do an "impossible" thing which Mr. LINCOLN says was not an "error" but only an "accident." We opine, the people of the country, who think for themselves and form their opinions from the facts in a case, will estimate this sage opinion of the President at its true value.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—Our intelligent President—who, by the way, is a bit of philosopher as well as a joker—on one occasion sagely remarked: "People of any color seldom run away, unless there is something to run from." In reference to this sagacious observation of "the honest Abe," a wag of an editor asks: "When Mr. Lincoln, disguised in a Scotch cap and cloak, skedaddled from Harrisburg to Washington city, what did he run from?"

American silver is four per cent. discount in Canada.

A Solemn Truth.

In the eloquent and truthful speech delivered at Brooklyn, by Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR, a few days before his election as Governor of New York, we find the following important paragraph:

"You of the beautiful city of Brooklyn while you every day looked out on the beautiful bay yonder, and saw vessels deeply freighted with the rich productions of the South; while you found in your workshops ten thousand evidences of the wealth of the South to buy, and the ability to produce you were made to believe, for years past, that this was a helpless dependent, poverty-stricken, imbecile people. How came it that against your early teachings, against your reading in history, against the daily observations and experiences of life, you entertained this monstrous mistake, which has dyed the land red with the blood which has flowed from the veins of your brethren. Go back, my radical friends, to your teachings, to your radical press, to your prayer meetings, to go back to the sacred house of God, and you will see that this monstrous lie was told by no accident and by no inadvertence. I tell you this fatal ignorance was the result of long years of systematic teaching that spread upon the land the terrible calamities that now flood it. Say what you please, think what you please as the cause of the war. Say it is slavery, say it is abolitionism, say it is ambition, say it is the thirst for power, but every man knows from one end of the country to the other, North and South, that if the people had been well informed with regard to each other's powers and resources, North and South, this war, my friends, would never have been. I assert that the great underlying cause of these evils has been ignorance."

There is not the slightest doubt as to the entire correctness of Governor SEYMOUR'S conclusions. The Abolitionists have been busily engaged, for nearly half a century, instilling these "monstrous lies" into the minds of the rising generation. They taught the young, not only to despise the institutions of the South, but to condemn its people—"They industriously sought to arouse sectional feelings, by every means in their power." The sacred desk, the prayer meeting, the Sabbath school, the nursery, public speakers, newspapers, and school teachers, have all done their part. Hence the people were prepared to believe all the absurd stories about the poverty, inherent weakness, and imbecility of the Southern people. Hence it was, too, that SEYMOUR and all the designing men, who laughed at the idea of resistance on the part of the South, obtained the ready ear of the people, and deceived them. Every one remembers the utter ignorance displayed by newspapers and politicians during the early stages of the war. They laugh at the idea that the South could offer any formidable resistance to the Government. "Pooh, pooh," said they, "we will blockade their ports, cut them off from communication with the North, and the beggars will starve to death in thirty days." The negroes, too, were to rise speedily and put an end to their existence and the rebellion with it. Slavery, they said, would prove a powerful element of weakness. The Southern soldiers' get arms, or ammunition, or bread, or clothing, they could do nothing. The people were promised that, with seventy-five thousand men, we would march victoriously from Richmond to New Orleans. Not another man would be needed. We have heard men of ordinary intelligence assert, with great positiveness, that so degenerating was the influence of slavery, the Southern people could not fight, if they would. We remember seeing a picture of a Southern fighting. He was represented as being a poor, lazy devil, supported by two negroes with another in front, upon whose shoulders rested his gun as he took aim at the Yankee. Had the people known as much as they do now, we would not have been deluding the land with the blood of our brethren to-day. But they were taught wrong, and seemed resolved to know no better until taught in the bitter school of experience. He, who knew better and undertook to advise the people, was at once branded as a "traitor," and he was hunted down in his business, and every other way, with as little ceremony as if he were a murderer. But time will bring all things right. The people, though sometimes grossly deceived and imposed upon, are honest, and desire to do what is right. They are coming to their senses, as the elections last fall fully demonstrate, and already one of the good effects is that it is nearly so much a crime to speak the truth as it was a year, or six months since.

"HONEST ABE."
Where be those who, twelve months ago, thought "honest Abe" the right man in the right place, and who denied to the people the right to question his wisdom or his motives? Who so slow as to do him reverence now? Who so slow to honestly and candidly defend his cause, and uphold his measures? Where now are those who, even six months ago, with bare-faced, shameless mendacity, persecuted and imprisoned the people, who did not believe either in his honesty or his capacity?

The man LINCOLN and his fawning, power-loving, and servile sycophants, denied to the people the rights they boldly exercised against WASHINGTON himself. They declared that LINCOLN was the Government, and whoever said nought against the President, was an enemy to the Government.

Such people live among us yet. They are the people who love power more than liberty, who have disgraced themselves by doing the dirty and disgusting work of petty tyrants and persecutors, and who are always willing to debate and barter away their manhood for the poor privilege of standing in the sunlight of patronage and power. They are the same people who have ever been hateful to freemen—who in all ages, and among all men have been despised and scorned by noble and generous minds; but who love their degradation more than their characters, and care not a fig for the opinion of any one who has no power or holds no office. They are flatterers of office holders, the despised pimps and sycophants of place and patronage, whom a free, just and generous people, will sooner or later, visit, with that terrible indignation which at all times, and among every people, has ever overtaken such disgusting characters. The day of retribution is not far off; the hand on the dial is nearing the hour which is to strike the doom of these already terror-stricken and infamous wretches.

U. S. Senator Pearce of Md., died on Saturday week.

Out of His Own Mouth is No Condemner.

Mr. Lincoln and all the Republicans claim that he has absolute power under what is called the "war power." He may deprive the rebels of their property of every nature and kind, and do every other act which he chooses to do. He may also abolish or suspend laws in the loyal States, depriving citizens of their liberty, and life too, we suppose, by a single dash of his pen. When compared with the sentiments uttered by him in his inaugural address, how strange his present attitude appears! How ridiculous he stands before the world. In that address he distinctly declared that he proposed neither the inclination nor the power to interfere with the institution of slavery where it rested. He also re-endorsed a resolution in the Chicago Platform, declaring the purpose of the Republican party to maintain inviolate the rights of the States. As a curiosity, we republish an extract from his inaugural, to which we invite attention:

The apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican administration, their peace and personal security are to be endangered; but there has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Instead of the most ample evidence to the contrary, we have all the while existed, and been open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I quote now from one of those speeches, where he declares that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. *I believe I have no right to do so*, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated me know that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves, and to me, an emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfect and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the laws can be given. It will be cheerfully given, to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

Suits Brought Against Officers of Government.
On Saturday week, three of the former Police Commissioners of Baltimore, lately released from Fort Warren—Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, Esq.,—brought suit in the Superior Court in that city against Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, for illegal arrests and imprisonment, the damages being laid at \$20,000 in each case; and also attached the property and interest of Mr. Cameron in the Northern Central Railway Company, to abide the result of the suit.

A suit was also instituted in the same Court, by S. Teackle Wallis, Frank Howard and Henry M. Warfield, Esqs., against Hon. Wm. Wolf, for false imprisonment and detention at Fort Monroe, while he was in command at that post—the damages in each case being laid at \$20,000.

Ex-Marshal Kane publishes a card in which he declares: "In due time and upon proper occasion Mr. Secretary Seward shall hear from me in a way which will procure for him, if he has not already acquired it, the contempt of every honest man and woman in the land."

We observe, likewise, that the grand juries in several counties in New Jersey have returned true bills against persons who came from the city of Washington and arrested prominent Democrats.

A somewhat conservative Senator, (Mr. Trumbull,) in a speech in the Senate, the other day, said: "There is danger in these arrests, and if the Republican leaders have a spark of wisdom and foresight they will refuse to justify the loose system which Mr. Stanton has inaugurated. The people will not sustain them if they do, and they will soon be without majorities in Congress and the State Legislatures." The thing does hang to look "dangerous"—and in more ways than one, too!

The Niagara, which on account of its rottenness, had to be put into Philadelphia with four hundred of Mr. Burnside's troops, is an old lake steamer, built in 1844 (eighteen years ago) at Clayton, on the St. Lawrence River, for the American Steamship Company, and first ran in the Ontario and St. Lawrence line, calling at Rochester. She is now driven ashore near the Genesee River, where she remained six weeks. Altogether, she was probably, little better than the frailest shell that ever a race crewed. It is announced that the rest of the expedition is to be sent only in ocean steamers. But what of the contractors and inspectors. Are they to go unlunged!

TRUTH FROM BROWNLOW.—The notorious old Parson Brownlow, although to subvert his own pecuniary interests he makes abolition speeches and defends the outrageous conduct of the administration, yet lets out some truth occasionally. In a recent published letter he says: "The amount of corruption in every department of the government is perfectly astounding, and as such time-disfranchising to a loyal man. If I were editing a public journal I would expose those frauds, this treachery, and all connected therewith, if it cost me my life!"

It is reported that the Abolitionist Lovejoy pronounces "the Constitution a piece of rotten parchment that ought to be trodden under foot." The next Congress should expel the infamous traitor. As they of the present have set the example and meted out to others, so let it be meted out to them.

A very gallant and skillful officer in the army from Michigan, was asked, the other day, why he did not receive the promotion which was long since due him. He replied, "Because I have had no opportunity to make an Abolition speech."

Dickens He and I'll Tickle You.

Gen. Burnside has assumed a partial responsibility. President Lincoln has complimented him upon his victorious retreat across the Rappahannock. During the magnificent and most masterly change of front on the Peninsula, Gen. McClellan was forced to a word of praise. It is never recorded to be complimented, whether in the Cabinet, the Army or the Navy. We, through our President consequently praise the butchery at Fredericksburg; but notice that while Burnside assumes the responsibility of the attack upon fortified heights, he does not state that he was responsible for the selection of that route. While on the Peninsula he, as well as all the other commanding generals under McClellan, unanimously decided that that was the proper point from which to assail the rebel Capital, and he does not now say that he ever assented to the programme of the imbecile Lincoln, the legal War Secretary Stanton and the blustering Halleck.

The President Thanks the Army of the Potomac.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President has issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, December 22.

To the Army of the Potomac:—I have just read your commanding general's report of the battle of Fredericksburg, and although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of the popular government. Comending with the honors of the dead, and wounding the living, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A BILLION OF DEBT.—The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, has introduced a bill, requiring the payment of the public debt in gold, and authorizing the issue of a Billion Dollars of U. S. Bonds for the purpose of providing means to carry on the war. In this connection it may be well to say, to try and comprehend just what a billion is. It is easy to say that it is ten hundred thousand millions; but that conveys no adequate idea of the vastness of the amount. What, then, is a billion? A billion is one thousand millions. It is a million times a million. But who could count it? No man! A quick banker could count one hundred and sixty or seventy a minute. But let us suppose he could count it, he would not know what to do with it. Then one hour would require 12,000, a day 288,000, and a year or 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose, now, that Adam at the beginning of his existence had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still, he would not know, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For, to count a billion, he would require 9,520 years, 34 days, 5 hours and 29 minutes. Now supposing we were to allow poor Adam 12 hours daily for counting, he would sleep, he would eat 10,264 days, or 30 hours and 40 minutes.—*Washington.*

TRUTH VS. BROWNLOW.—Let us present acts in reply to more assertion and rhapsody. Before opposition—political opposition—to slavery arose in the North; before a spirit of hostility and aggression against the institution manifested itself in the free States; before the halls of Congress were converted into arenas for Abolition gladiators to wage war against the South; before the Constitution, because it tolerated slavery, was denigrated as a league with hell and an omen with death; before the operation of the Fugitive Slave law was resisted by physical force and the moral force of personal liberty bills; before the seceding party, on sectional grounds—while the Democratic party were in power, and possessed the strength to restrain Abolition fanaticism, the Union remained intact; the moment it was overthrown, and sectional Constitutional denouncing Abolitionism triumphed, secession ensued, the Union was broken, and civil war ensued.

We present these incontrovertible truths to the *Free Press*, in opposition to its frauds and humbles. Will the editor accept them, with the compliments of the season, as our Christmas gift?—*Patriot & Union.*

IN HANDLING over a hundred dollars, the first two days of the week, we actually received One GOLD DOLLAR! It is sailed down in the cellar of our Portmanteau. Oh, was not a good day for a man? No, not for the glorious days once more of a Jackson and Benton Sound Currency.—*Columbia Democrat.*

YES, OR A JAMES BEECHANAN currency, when gold was the chief circulating medium. We have not seen a gold dollar for months; nothing but rags, a whole handful for a dollar! It takes the Republican party to bless the country.

THE LONDON POST ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The London Post (Government organ) of October 6th, thus speaks of President Lincoln's Proclamation: "It is scarcely possible to treat seriously of this singular manifesto. If of genuine, the composition would be entitled to no little praise as a piece of motherless irony. * * * It is not easy to estimate how utterly powerless and contemptible government must have become which could sanction with its approval such senseless trash. A few weeks since, trembling for the safety of its capital—at the present moment unable to force a passage into the enemy's territory—it still takes upon itself to dispose of property which it is powerless to seize."

CARRYING OUT THE DOCTRINE.—The Boston Globe of the 30th ultimo, says: "We understand that His Excellency, the Governor, and the Massachusetts Secretary of State, dined with a colored friend in the Garden street, on Thursday night, and were sumptuously and elegantly entertained."

WINTER QUARTERS.—An opinion prevails at Washington that the Army of the Potomac will soon go into winter quarters either at Alexandria or Washington city.

The radical sheets declare that there are some persons plotting, calling the Democrats, who are conspiring to restore the Union! What a calumny!

A CONGRESSIONAL PROTEST.

In the House of Representatives, recently, Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio, in behalf of himself and thirty-five colleagues, presented the following able, dignified and crushing protest against the passage of Mr. Stevens' bill "to indemnify the President for certain arrests." &c. Mr. P.'s motion that the Protest be entered upon the Journal of the House was, of course, voted down by a corrupt and tyrannical majority. In looking over the names signed to this "protest," we don't see Mr. BAILY. We regret this, for we consider the question at issue one of momentous import, and one which no Democrat should attempt to shrink. We hope Mr. BAILY will be able to explain why his name was not signed to the protest:

On the 9th day of December, A. D. 1862, and during the present session of Congress, Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced bill No. 591, entitled "An Act to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts done in pursuance thereof," and after its second reading moved that its consideration be postponed until the 1st day of January next, which motion being objected to, he moved the previous question, and this being sustained, under the operation thereof the bill was read a third time and passed.

This bill involves questions of the greatest importance, and has, by the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, all arrests and imprisonments, upon whatever pretext or by whomsoever made, under the authority of the President, however arbitrary or unjust, proved to be lawful. It was voted for, and all persons who advised, or executed, or aided in executing such acts, are discharged from all liability, in respect thereto; and that all persons who have been arrested or imprisoned, in respect thereto; and that all persons who have been arrested or imprisoned, in respect thereto, are discharged from all liability, in respect thereto; and that all persons who have been arrested or imprisoned, in respect thereto, are discharged from all liability, in respect thereto.

The bill is framed upon the idea that acts done by the President, during his term of office, are, at any time and any where, throughout any of the United States, and as to any person, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill is framed upon the idea that acts done by the President, during his term of office, are, at any time and any where, throughout any of the United States, and as to any person, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The bill is framed upon the idea that acts done by the President, during his term of office, are, at any time and any where, throughout any of the United States, and as to any person, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

It makes no exception of those cases in which the arrests have been made with malice and the oppressions inflicted with a conscious design to deprive the arrested persons of their personal liberty were entirely disregarded. It makes no exception of those cases in which the arrests have been made with malice and the oppressions inflicted with a conscious design to deprive the arrested persons of their personal liberty were entirely disregarded. It makes no exception of those cases in which the arrests have been made with malice and the oppressions inflicted with a conscious design to deprive the arrested persons of their personal liberty were entirely disregarded.

If these acts had been done in all cases from the purest motives of wisdom and expediency, with as little aggression as possible on private rights, with all circumspection and care that only those who were really guilty should suffer such confinement as would prevent the commission of any unlawful act, and if the public interest, in fact, subserved by them, it might be proper to protect the President and, those acting under his authority, from criminal prosecution and penal sentence—it might be proper to protect the President and, those acting under his authority, from criminal prosecution and penal sentence—it might be proper to protect the President and, those acting under his authority, from criminal prosecution and penal sentence.

It could never be proper to indemnify the President and those acting under his authority, at the expense of the citizen whose rights are infringed, or to add to their security by the destruction of his remedies. The Constitution of the United States guards most carefully the rights of a citizen; it was ordained to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and so severely was this object kept in view, that in addition to the preservation of all powers not granted, there are special prohibitions of seizures without warrant, detention without indictment, imprisonment without a speedy and public trial, or deprivation of life, liberty and property, without the process of law; and clauses which extend the judicial power of the United States to all controversies between citizens of different States, and to all trials by jury in all cases where the value in controversy exceeds \$20. Congress has hitherto uniformly maintained, and as far as was necessary by its legislation perfected, these guarantees of personal liberty, and secured the courts of justice have enforced them by the assessment of damages for their infringement.

This bill proposes to deprive the courts of the power to afford such protection. It will, if carried into general and practical application, relieve the people of the duty of appealing to peaceful and legal means of redress, and will provoke more summary and less un-constitutional measures. Yet this bill—without precedent in our history—suggests such grave questions of constitutionality and expediency—believed by many members to be utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen and of the express provisions of the Constitution; and so grave, that it is believed, and against the remonstrance of the minority, was passed within one hour of its first introduction, without having been printed, without having been referred to any committee, and without any opportunity for consideration or discussion.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, do therefore most solemnly remonstrate against this action of the House, and respectfully ask that their protest may be entered on the Journal. They protest against the refusal of the House, for its more consideration and discussion of the bill, as an arbitrary exercise of power by the majority, unjust to their constituents, and derogatory to its character as a legislative body.

We protest against the passage of the bill:—

1.—Because it purports to deprive the citizen of all existing peaceful legal modes of redress for admitted wrongs, and thus compels him tamely to submit to the injury inflicted or to seek illegal and forcible remedies.

2.—Because it purports to indemnify the President and all acting under his authority, for acts admitted to be wrongful, at the expense

of the citizen against whom the wrongful acts have been perpetrated, in violation of the plainest principles of justice and the most familiar precepts of constitutional law. 3.—Because it purports to confirm and make valid, by act of Congress, all arrests and imprisonments which were made by and without the authority of the Constitution, and which were in palpable violation of its express prohibitions.

4.—Because it purports to authorize the President during this rebellion, at any time, and to any person, and everywhere throughout the limits of the United States, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, without the authority of Congress, and is limited to the places threatened by the dangers of invasion or insurrection.

5.—Because, for these and other reasons, it is unwise and unjust:—an invasion of private rights; and encouragement to violence, and a precedent full of hope to all who would usurp despotic power and perpetrate it by the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of all who oppose them.

6th and finally—Because in both its sections it is in deliberate, palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution, "according to the plain sense and intention of that instrument," and is therefore utterly null and void.

- [Signed]
- Geo. H. PENDLETON, JNO. LAW,
F. A. HENNINGSON, CHAS. B. WOLFFE,
J. C. ROBINSON, J. A. CRAVENS,
P. B. FOUKE, JAMES R. MORRIS,
A. L. KEAPLE, B. J. HENNINGSON,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, JOHN D. STILES,
G. A. WHITE, G. W. DUNLAP,
W. F. NOBLE, J. B. WIGHT,
W. H. WADSWORTH, W. ALLEN,
W. J. ALLEN, A. HARDING,
H. H. HARRIS, G. B. GRAYSON,
J. H. NORTHON, J. E. KERRIGAN,
F. E. ACONOA, HENRY MAY,
W. H. VANCE, R. H. HARRIS,
NEHEMIAH PERRY, G. H. YEAMAN,
C. VILBAR, H. P. GRANOR, JR.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION:
Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all rebel soldiers, slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive power of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to justify, aid, or support such persons, or any other persons who shall be found guilty of actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States wherein, in which the people thereof are now in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen at elections, shall not be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and as President, in time of actual armed rebellion, against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do hereby proclaim, declare, and designate, as follows, the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are now in rebellion against the United States, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, embracing the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which counties and cities are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue and of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do hereby declare, that all persons held by another person within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, thenceforward and forever, free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend that in all cases, when asked to assist in any way in the said rebellion, they labor faithfully for its speedy suppression.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison, guard, garrison, and man vessels of the United States, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, in all cases, when asked to assist in any way in the said rebellion, they labor faithfully for its speedy suppression.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

JACKSON ONCE SURROUNDED.—An army correspondent for a Southern paper, tells the following incident that occurred at Maryland: "Surrendered Jackson and the Ladies." They surrounded the old game cock; he said: "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded," and out every button of his coat, and they, in their excitement, were all on one time it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia Colonel—minus all except a shirt collar and spurs. For once he was badly scared.

THE WAY THEY FILE IT UP.—The estimated expenses of the General Government, for the year commencing on the 1st of June next, are as follows