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Poetical.

HARK, THE CRY OF DEATH IS RINGING.

Hark! theory of Death is ringing Wildly from the recking plain; Guilty, Glory, too, is flinging Proudly forth her vaunting strain Wildly mingled, dond and dying, · Show the waste of human life. Thousands on the field are lying, Shaughtered in the useless strife.

Listen to the supplications Of the widowed ones of earth, Listen to the cry of nations. Ringing loudly, wildly forth. Nations bruised and crushed forever By the iren heel of War! God of mercy, wilt thou never Send delivrance from afar ?

Yes! a light is faintly gleaming Thro' the cloud that hovers o'er, Full upon our land will pour. 'Tis the light that tells the dawning Of the bright milleniel day, Heralding its blessed morning With its peace bestowing ray.

Migrelluneous.

If there be one thing for which a man should be more grateful than another, it is the possession of good nature. I do not consider him good tempered who has no temper at all. A man ought to have spirit, strong, earnest, and capable of great indignation. We like to hear a man thunder once in a while, if it is genuine, and in the right way for a right man ... If hen a mobil afed must ways, and is tempted by unscrupulous nagreat and generous heart perceives the wrong done by lordly strength to shrinking, poisonous vapors-we like to hear a man express himself with outburst and glorious anger. It makes us feel safer to know that there are such men. We respect human nature all the more to know that it is capable of such feelings.
But just these men are best capable of

good nature. These are the men upon whom a sweet justice in common things, and a forbearance toward men in all the details of life, and a placable, patient and cheerful mind, sit with peculiar grace.

Some men are much helped to do this, by

a kind of bravery born with them. Some men are good natured because they are benevolent, and alawys feel in a sunny meed; some, because they have such vigor and robust health that care flies off from them, and they really cannot feel nettled and worried; some, because a sense of character keeps them from all things unbecoming manliness; and some, from an overflow of what may be called in part animal spirits, and, in part, also, hopeful and cheerful dispositions. But whatever be the cause or reason, is there anything else that so much blesses a man in human life as this voluntary or involuntary good nature? Is there anything else that converts all things so much into enjoyment to him? And then what a glow and light he carries with him to others I Some men come upon you like a cloud passing over the sun. You do not know what ails you, but you feel cold and chilly while they are about, and need an extra handful of coal on the fire

whenever they tarry long.
Others rise upon you like daylight. How many times does a cheerful and hopeful physician cure his patient by what he carries in his face, more than by what he has in his medical case! How often does the coming of a happy-hearted friend lift you up out of despondency, and before you are aware, inspire you with hope and cheer. What a gift it is to make all men better and happier without knowing it! We don't suppose that flowers know how sweet they are. pose that flowers know how sweet they are. We have watched them. But as far as we can find out their thoughts, flowers are just as modest as they are beautiful.

These roses before me, salfataine, lamarque, and saffano, with their geranium leaves (rose) and carnations and abutilon, have made me happy for a day. Yet they stand huddled together in my pitcher without eceming to know my thoughts of them, or the gracious work which they are doing! And how much more is it to have a disposi tion that carries with t, unvoluntarily, sweetness, calmness, courage, hope, and hap-piness, to all who are such? Yet this is the portion of good nature in a real, large minded, strong natured man! When it 'Why, no, really Mrs. Gad? What has made him happy it has scarcely begun

In this world, were there is so much real sorrow, and so much unnecessary grief of fret and worry; where burdens are so heavy, and the way so long; where men stumble in rough paths, and so many push them down rather than help them up; where tears are as common as smiles, and hearts ache so easily, but are poorly feed on higher joys, how grateful ought we to be that God ends along here and there, a natural heart-singer -a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontanethey bless everybody else. - Beecher's Eyes

Mr. Jenkins.

What Jenkins?

The Jenkins that half-soled you yesterday or sassing our servant girl. It is unnecessary to say that the examina-

An Incident of Battle.

'Pour your fire upon those rocks!'

The Bucktails hesitated, it was not an or der that they had been accustomed to receive; they had always picked their men. 'Fire!' thundered the colonel, 'I tell you to fire at those rocks!'

The men obeyed. For some time an ir regular fire was kept up, the Bucktails shell tering themselves as best they could behind trees and rocks, On a sudden, McNeil caught sight of two rebels peering an open-

try my hand. There is nothing like killing two birds with one stone.

The two rebels were not in line, but one stood a little distance back of the other while just in front of the foremost was a slanting rock. Colonel M'Neil seized a rifle, raised it, glanced a moment along the polished bar-rel, a report followed, and both the rebels disappeared. At that moment a loud cheer a little distance beyond rent the air.

'All is right now, cried the colonel charge the rascals.' The men sprang up among the rocks in an instant. The affrighted rebels turned to run, but encountered another body of the Bucktails, and were obliged to surrender. Not a man of them escaped. Every one saw the object of the colonel's order to fire at random among the rocks. He had sent the party around to their rear, and meant this to attract their attention. It was a perfect

The two rebels by the opening in the ledge were found lying there stiff and cold, Colonel M'Neil's bullet had struck the slanting rock in front of them, glanced, and passed through both their beads. There t lay beside them, flattened. The colonel picked it up and put it in his pocket.

RE-Union in Heaven .- How short is the arthly history of a family! A few years and, the scattered. The children, now the object of the most tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more and children and parents will have passed from this earthunprotected weakness; or where a man sees
the foul mischiefs that sometimes rise and
cover the public welfare like a thick cloud of sorrows, will be a lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust. And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love. we can feel? Why should not our feelings towards them be as feeble and unsatisfactory as they? But blessed be God this is not all Of this He has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of His Son. Though to the unen-lightened nature the ties of domestic love seem scattered into the dust, the spiritual eve of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth, chy to be resumed under far happier circumstances, in the region of everlasting love and bliss. Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives with immortal souls and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth, it is again completed in heaven.

> A Wise Rebuke.-The following anecdote s related of the late excellent Joseph John Gurney, of Earlham, by one of his family circle:

"One night, I remember it well, I received a severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in this world o know how much mischief a child's thoughtess talk may do, and how often it happens that talkers run off the straight line of truth. S. did not stand very high in my esteem; and I was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eye caught such a look of calm and steady displeasure that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confu-sion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gur-

ney asked very gravely: Dost thou know anything good to tell us

I did not answer, and the question was more seriously asked:
 Think, is there nothing good thou canst

ell us of her?" Oh yes, I know some good things, but— Would it not have been better, to relate those good things than to have told us that which yould lower her in our esteem? Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? For charity rejoiceth not at iniquity."

How do you do, Mrs. Towe? Have 'Why, no, really Mrs. Gad? What is it?

'Oh, I promised not to tell for all the world -no, I must never tell on't; I'm afraid it will get out.' 'Why, I'll never tell on't as long as I live,

just as true as the world. What is it?-Come tell.4 'Now, you: wont say anything about it will you?'

'No, I'll never open my mouth about it never. Hope to die this minute.'
'Well, if you'll believe it, Mrs. Funday told me last night, that Mrs. Trot told her and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers, and helps his fellows. God bless the good natured, for they bless everybody also Recoher's Euros dest daughter told Mrs. Nichens that her grandmother heard by a letter she got from her sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clam-boot just arrived from the

> Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

> Feejee Islands, that the mermaids about that

section; wear crinolines made out of shark

Tea in Rusia.

Colonel Hugh McNiel, of the famous The Russians attribute the superiority of Bucktail' Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, was one of the most from China, and does not get spoiled by the accomplished officers in the Federal service. sea air. I should be inclined to think that A soldier relates an exploit of his at South the real reason that it comes from provinnat it comes from provin Mountain which is worth recording:

During the battle of South Mountain the rebels had a very strong position. They were posted in the mountain pass, and had infantry on the heights on every side.

Our men were compelled to carry the place by strong The position seemed in programs. The place it as soon as the boiling water is poured on it as soon as the boiling water is poured on it will a weather the field to carry the place. by storm. The position seemed impregnation, while we allow it to stand until it becomes ble; large craggy rocks protected the enemy as black as one's hat and as bitter as hops. on every side, while our men were exposed to | The gentlemen mostly drink their tea in tun galling fire.

And band of rebels occupied a ledge on of lemon; while the ladies take it in cups. the extreme right, as the colonel approached with any amount of cream. We were afterwith a few of his men. The unseen force poured upon them a volley. M'Neil on the instant, gave the command:

(Pury volve fire upon these reals?) hours of the day and night; but we very soon became as large consumers of it as the most native Russians themselves. Indeed, after a hight in the railway carriage, we found that tumbler of tea in the early morning more ex-hilarating than the 'blest sherbet,' and more refreshing even than hock and sola water .-When at Petersburg we bought a small quantity of a fine sample of caravan tea, for which we paid at the rate of thirty-eight shillings the pound; but, of course, this was one of ing in the work, to get an aim. The eyes of the fancy sorts, and not that which is in comthe men followed their commander, and a monusc, which costs about six shillings and half a dozen rifles were levied in that direction the pound. At the shop where we "Wait a minute, said the colonel, 'I will had some as high as seventy shillings the pound. As we were accompanied by a resident in the city who always dealt there, we knew that we were not being victimized. mention this circumstance, as otherwise the to move towards the State House, which was generality of English people, who are not accustomed to hear of such charges for teal might imagine that the St. Petersburg toadealer had taken advantage of the English foreigners .- Bentley's Miscellany.

WHAT IS IN A NAME.—There is a confound ed deal in a name. You are at a public dinner table. Smith, the grocer says, "Rice

down again." " Is Rice down again?" asked, the minis-"I was in hopes he had permanently reformed."
"I was speaking of rice the vegetable,"

replied the grocer.
"Oh, ah, indeed!" exclaimed the minis ter; "and I was speaking of Rice the animal, He! he! he!"

"Wool has advanced." says adealer in the " Has he!" asked a military man; " which way is he marching now?"
"I was speaking of the wool of the sheep,"

is the reply.
"I beg your pardon. I supposed you were speaking of Wool, the man."
"What is Butter worth?" asks some one of the atterworth is a hard Shell Democrat, are wholly engrossed with party matters.

The following is said to have passed n a school down east: What is the most northern town in the U. States?

The North Pole. Who is it unhabited by? By the Poles, sir. That's right. Now what's the meaning of the word stoon?

I don't know sir. What do I do when I bend over thus? You scratch your sliins, sir. What does your father do when he sits lown to the table? He axes for the brandy bottle.

I don't mean that, Well, then, what does our mother do when you sit down to the ta-She save she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor.

TA country magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasure of his table, speaking one day to his friend, said: . We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent-stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor; we left only the bones. How many of them were you?" said his

"Two," replied the magistrate. "Two!"

"Yes, the turkey and myself."

An Irish IDEA.-Two I islimen in the ecent Fredericksburg engagement were galantly standing by their gun, firing in quick uccession, when one touching the piece, no-

ticed that it was very hot.
"Arrali! Mike, the cannon is gettin' hot we'd better stop firin' a little."
"Divil a bit," replied Mike; "jist dip the cartridge in the river afore yees load and kape it cool."

Can anybody tell us why the report of the Van Wick Investigation Committee is no to be found? A friend of ours tells us that he hunted through the city a whole day, in hopes of obtaining a copy, but without success. We hear a rumer that the entire edition has been suppressed. Where are the honest patriots who were so zealous in spreading broadcast over the country, the report of the Covode Committee?

The complete reports of the battle o Murfreesboro leave no room for doubt that it was a victory for our side. The rebels may have the advantage in the number of prisoners obtained, but they have undoubtedly suffered the gratest lose in killed and wound ed, besides being obliged to retreat. General Rosecrans has thus far shown himself to be worthy of any thion in which the Gov-ernment has placed him.

It is said that the conservative party of New Hampshire will make the following peace proposition a party issue in the coming election in that State .- An immediate armistice, and a speedy peace; the States to be reunited, the war expenses of both parties to be assumed by the federal government, and slavery to assume the place which it held before the breaking out of the rebellion.

A lady refused her lover's request that she would give him her portrait. Ah! it matters not, he repliedlest with the original who cares for the

The lady, both ignorant and indignant—I lon't think myself more original than anyody else. We pity her.

Mamma, said Master Harry, how fat Amelia has grown!
Yes, replied his mamma; but don't say fat,' dear; say 'stout'. At the dinner table on the following day Harry was asked if he would take any fat. No, thank you, said Harry, I'll take some

Political.

Inauguration of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey. GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

Trenton Crowded with Citizens from All Parts of the State. GRAND TURNOUT OF THE MILITARY. INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The inauguration of Governor Parker of New Jersey took place at Trenton yesterday, and was signalized by one of the grandst displays that ever occurred in the Kingdom of Camdon and Amboy. Reople from all parts of the State thronged the capital, and the military turned out in imposing numbers to honor the inauguration of a conservative,

About eleven o'clock the procession, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, two companies of artillary and an immense special control of the loyal States responded to the call of the formed in line, and shoully after a salute was I fired, which was the signal for the procession thronged in every department.

The Governor, in passing the crowd, was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the people,

On entering the State House he was conducted to the desk of the President of the Senate, where the oath of effice was administered to him, and the seal of the State handed over to him by Governor Olden.

After some religious services he was escorted to the south part of the State House, where, in the presence of a dense mass of people, he delivered his imagural address, as

follows:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATS AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND BELLOW CITIZENS:— Deeply impressed with the vast responsibility of the position to which I have been

elevated, I have appeared before you and taken the oaths prescribed by law. I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States. I have also sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the givernment estabished by the authority of hearing in the state of New Jersey, promote her peace and prosperity, and maintain the lawful rights. May God give me wisdom fully to comprehen the obligations which these on h impose, and may I be enabled to perform aright every official duty.

The Militia System. upon the Legislature, the duty of providing by law for enrolling, or organizing and arming the militia. There are upon our statute book various nots in reference to the militia, passed at different periods, and con taining, among some excellent provisions, much that is obsolete or contradictory. has revealed many defects in our present law which were undiscovered in time of peace .-A thorough revision of the militia system is What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. It is false economy to expend money on that which is too deficient to tain the object sought, when, by a small adlitional expense, the desired result can be obtained. The wisest and best of statesmen has said that " a free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end aniform and well digested plan is requisite.' We know not how soon we may be involved in war with foreign Powers, and be called ipon to defend our State from invasion. The ime has come when this subject should en-

gage the carnest attention of the Legislature. National Affairs. The unity of our national government has been threatened, and in its defence and for its preservation we engaged in a war of greator magnitude than any history records. ons and brothers are engaged in the conflict. Every call on the general government has been answered by New Jersey with volunteers. Her citizens have exhibited undoubted loyalty. They have suffered and sacrificed much. The war, which was promised and expected to be of but short duration, still continues, apparently increasing in magni-tude and intensity. Under these circumstances it is not only the privilege but the solemn duty of the citizen, freely to consider the is nes connected with the war, and discuss the

policy which controls its prosecution State Sovereignty and Federal Authority. The general government is sovereign to the extent of the powers delegated, while the reidue of sovereignty remains with the States and the people thereof. The severeignty of a State is as complete and real in its n phere, as is the sovereignty of the United States within its sphere. In general lan-guage it may be said that the United States ervises the external affairs of the people, in their relation to other nations, while to the respective States is committed local selfovernment, having reference chiefly to the mestic relations, and including the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen. It is the duty of the State, as well as the duty of the United States, to aserts and maintain, in a legal and constitutional manner, their several and appropriate sover-It is essential to free government, that the rights and powers flowing from na tional or state sovereignty should be well de-

fined and adhered to.

The Constitution the True Guide. In order to ascertain the dividing line be tween the powers delegated and the powers reserved, the constitution of the United States must be our guide. In that cherished instrument, the chart of our liberties, the powers delegated to the general government we clearly stated. In case of doubt or controversy, as to the extent of those patters, there is a supreme legal tribunal to which such questions must be referred for final desision. It was not provided that the consti lution should he the supreme law of the land, only in time of peace, and that in war there should be a power over and above the consti-tution, limited only in extent by individual opinion and discretion. The is r ved rights of the States, and the rights of the people were to be protected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strifewhen passion often rules the hour, and power

is prone to encroach on law.

Secession a Political Heresy. The doctrine of secession is a political her

roceedings of the various (secession) conventions, it will be found, by their own showing, that although there had been great pro-

disruption of the government. Illegal Arrests. The war now in progress was, with una nimity, declared by Congress to be waged on the part of the United States, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, overthrowing or interfering with the rights of esconstitution loving governor. The scene tablished institutions of the States, but to dewitnessed was altogether novel and interest-field and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the equality and rights of the several States un-impaired. This was the only legitimate purpose for which the war could be prosecuted.

only be maintained by a violation of its pro-

the well defined guards of personal liberly.

The constitution of the United States Brovides that " no warrar t shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath of affirmation," that "no person shall be deprived of his life, linerty or property with the process of law," and that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and to be con-fronted by the witnesses against him."

Personal Liberty an Absolute Right. Personal liberty is one of the absolute rights of man. Tes protection is one of the primary objects of government. Under our system courts of law are established to try criminal offences of every grade. The federal and State courts, having their defined and proper jurisdiction, have continually been accessible. The law points out the mode of proceeding against the alleged offender, and selves, beings, in their present condition, whatever may be the nature of the crime, the courts in New Jersey will fairly investigate white or black race ? Where are they to go? convicted. If any citizen of New Jersey be guilty of the high crime of treason, let him be punished; but his guilt should be estab lished by the same judicial means that the law awards to the meanest culprit.

The Rights of New Jersey to be Protected,

Habcas Corpus.

The Writ Intended to be a Protection Against Executive Power. If it had been intended that this great pow

lepartment of government, the action of which t was designed to review and restrain. It upon the province and assume the powers limits.
delegated to another department as it is to usurp powers that have never passed from the people.

tution.

compact negatives the idea that secession is a reserved right of the States. The very language and terms of the constitution nega-No Cause for Revolution. Upon examination of the ordinances and

vocation, no grievance existed sufficient to ustify revolution. One of the chief complaints was that the then recent election had resulted in the triumph of a sectional party, and that the incoming administration, judging from the antecedents of its members, would probably violate the constitutional rights of the Southern people. The President, although not receiving a majority of the popular vote, was nevertheless legally elected, and apprehension of prospective unconstitutional action on his part, did not warrant the

government, in accepting the stern reality of var for the maintenance of the constitution. they had a right to expect that their own constitutional privileges would be respected .-They did not expect that in order to suppress rebellion, the inalignable liberties of loyal itizens must be sacrifeed. They did not expect that the constitution of the United States was so impotent that its supremacy could

Citizens of this State have been seized without due process of law, without the onfortunity of investigation before a committing, magistrate without being confronted by accuser or witnesses, without being informed of the cause of detention; and, without in-dictment or trial, have been forcibly taken and confined as prisoners out of the State of New Jersey. Such action is a violation of the rights of the individual. It demands scrious consideration. It concerns every man in the community. It is the privilege as well as the solemn duty of a free people to inquire into any claim or power which infringes upon

Whatever legal and constitutional power re vested in the Executive of New Jersey, for the protection of the lawful rights of the citizens of the State, will be exercised during my administration. It cannot be that these arbitrary arrests of citizens, without due process, and imprisonments beyond the jurisdiction, are legalized by virtue of authority emanating from any civil magistrate.-Neither can they be justified because of any power flowing from a military commander or the persons arrested were not in the military service, and therefore not subject to what is termed military law, and it is a clear cannot rightfully extend beyond the field of

active operations of the commander.

But illegal arrests would not have been so oppressive if the privilege of the writ of ha-beas corpus had remained inviolate, for in such case the imprisonment, if unlawful, would have been but temporary. The suspension of that writ caused the term of imprisonment to depend upon the will of the person who commanded the arrest. There is no doubt but that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion i the public safety require it. But it is of vital importance to the people to know by what power the privilege of this great writ can be suspended, and at whose will their liberties are held. The power to suspend the writ of abeas corpus exists in the legislative and not in the executive branch of government. Such has ever been the course of judicial oinion both in England and America, in our national constitution the provision in reference to the suspension of the writ is enumerated among the powers delegated to congress .-The representatives, coming from every State and district and more immediately representing the people, are to decide when public safe ty requires its suspension

er over the liberty of millions should be depos-ited in the breast of one individual, it would have been so stated in the constitution in express terms. The writ in its origin was in ended to relieve from the abuse of power, and it would be a palpable absurdity to vest the suspension of its operation in that

The War Power Does not Suspend the Consti

In the absence of other authority to justify

the constitution. The nature of our national that this power overrides all others, and vests in the executive of a government in time of war, the right as military commander, to do, in any part of the country, anything which he may think will best subduct the enemy. This power, as claimed, virtually suspends the constitution in time of war. It ignores all branches of the government except the executive. By it Congress can be suspended. By it every member of Congress and every judge in the land can be imprisoned, if it be thought the best means to subdue from without pledge of payment or return, if money at the time be considered a "military As this alleged power is limited only by the will and discretion of him who exercises it, there is no conceivable form of outrage upon individual rights or public

interests that cannot be perpetrated under give to one man, in time of war, power co-exensive with his will-or, in other words,

in one executive, is there any security that the motive of another will be be pure? Again; the motive may be pure, and yet here may be a radical error of judgment. But we are not now discussing motives. . It dents are being established, and all history it existed. Without this the constitution warrs us against encroachments of pownever would have been ratified.

Obedience to law and conformity to es-

But whatever may be the motive with which it is exercised, unauthorized power does not tend to subdue the enemy. It may be taken as an established principle that no violation of law or assumption of power, how-ever good the motive, adds strength to government. Any apparent temporary advan tage will be overcome by the weakness which a general consciousness of insecurity of rights nccessarily engenders. That government only is truly strong which keeps within its constitutional limits. The true friends of the government of the United States, who desire its perpetuity and the perpetuity of the Union assumed power with great apprehension.

Emancipation Unconstitutional. The chief fruit of this "war power" is the not merely legislative powers but legislative powers beyond those which Congress can lawully exerces. It yields to the Executive alone, what by the constitution, Congress and the Executive combined cannot legally do. It assumes thata mere edict of an excutive officer can change the domestic relations from munities, and repeal laws guaranteeing the rights of property in whole States and districts, whether that property belong to the loyal or to the disloyal. Not only is the constitutionality of this measure a proper subject of free inquiry, but the policy of emancipation, if constitutional, is a theme which cannot be avoided. This question should be examined, not only in reference to our interests but also in reference to the interests of the race we nd in servitude. We should not on'y with the eye of reason, but with

the eye of humanity. The Measure Cruel to the Slaves. Has any man ever satisfactorily answered e question, how the sudden liberation of three millions of beings, without property, without homes, without education, industry, or enterprise, sufficient to provide for themthe charge and punish the criminal, if legally | To colonize such a multitude, even if a place could be procured and they would be willing emigrate, would involve the nation in retrievable bankruptey. Should they waner North, as many fear, and against which robability some States have already provid-, they would be under the worst form of social slavery, and the burthens of taxation and debt now upon us, would be so increased

as seriously to embarrass remote posterity. Effects Upon White Labor. . We are told that there would be neither nove nor less room for labor, and that if they should come here, the white laborers can exexchange places with them. Are we willing for such an exchange? Would either our or their condition be improved?" What then is to become of them? Does any sane man believe that two distinct races of men, of different. color, who cannot by any means be brought into social equality-enn long exist in the principle that what is called martial law same locality, in almost equal numbers, without the race becoming subject to the

other?

Dangers of a Servile War. Are we to violate the rules of civilized warfare by inviting and encouraging service insurrection, which, after it has borne its bitter fruits of indiscriminate slaughter, must inevitably end in the extermination of the servile race? Is it humans to subject these infortunate beings to this consequence? If dition it would bring on them; but to make mancipation the object of the war would be to use the treasure and blood of the country to carry out the political views which to a great extent produced the war; would be those who have freely given of their wealth ernment, after that government had of its own accord put in record that the war was tion and obedience to law its corner stone. not to be presecuted for the purpose of "over-throwing the established institutions of the States." Our energies should be devoted to a restoration of the Union, and the problem of emancipation is one to be solved hereafter by the people of the States where the institution of slavery exists. To be a benefit even to the neonle in servitude it should not come by fire and sword. The institutions of ages, nterwoven with society, cannot thus broken up without producing incalculable nisery. If emancipation should ever come, t will come so us to be of the greatest benefit both races. It will come as it did in New Jersey, by the voluntary action of the people of the States where the institution exits, peacefully and gradually, and without the dictation or interference of the general government or the government of other States, is as much a departure from the constitution, and without calling on the other States and almost as dangerous in its tendency, for to incur an immense debt, equivalent to a

the War.

The project of emancipation, we fear, will prolong the war. Whether intended or not, like the unconstitutional creation of new esy, at variance with the letter and spirit of power" or "military necessity." It is claimed slavery is the cause of the war, and that the ed him to his quarters.

be preserved until slavery he abolished, has led to a departure from the original purpose emaneipationists. Slavery is no more the cause of the war than gold is the cause of robbery or murder. With the same propriety it might be said that commerce was the cause of our last war with Great Britain. and that commerce should be abolished because the impressment of American seamen. the enemy. By it the vaults of the bank can were the antecedent cause. If men will re-be entered, and the treasure taken there form themselves, keep within the law and observe constitutional requirements, there is no reason why we should not live together as earlier days of the republic. Abolition and secession are the authors of our calamity. and abolition is the parent of secession. To those who regarded slavery as a sin, and were impelled by a law which they esteem All legitimate war power is subordinate to bigher than the constitution to effect emancithe constitution. Any other doctrine would pation at all hazards, it would be useless to say an Jthing, except that they were no more responsible for the evils incident to slavery in the Southern States than they were respondespotic power.

The motive with which this power may be sible for serfdom in the most distant country used are various. Suppose the motive good in Europe. They had about as much right. to interfere in the one case as in the other. slavery was here when the constitution was formed. Its introduction was not the work of one section alone. The great and good men of that day, in framing the constitution, recognizname of the people of a sovereign State. Precoduct wisely left to the several States in which dents are being established, and all history it existed. Without this the constitution

tablished human government are divine injunctions, the violation of which must be offensive in the sight of God.

. The Lesson and our Duties. Having defined the nature of our system of government, and examined some of the absorbing questions connected with the rebellion in the light of the constitution, it remains to state the lesson legitimately to be drawn therefrom, and to consider briefly some of the duties which devolve on us in this crisis of our nation's history.

The great lesson to be derived is, that dis-regard of the restraints of law, disrespect for udicial opinion, indifference to the division of power in our system of government, and the substitution of individual opinion of right or wrong for the written constitution, have emancipation proclamation; which, if it be brought upon the nation the troubles that constitutional, at once yields to the Executive, now threaten its dissolution, and that not only must those in rebellion return to their allogiance, but all must return to the ancient andmarks of their fathers, if they again would

have the country united and pro Our chief duty is to restore the Union of the States. To do this all must control their passions and sacrifice their prejudices. We nust have lue regard for the opinions of others, and not be prone to impute distovalty to those who entertain adverse views as to questions of policy. We should be calm and dispassionate, yet firm and decided, in maintaining the right. We must protect the lawful rights of the humblest citizen if we would be protected in our own rights. We should respect judicial decisions, and conform strictly to the requirements of law. We should

e law because otliers do! Failure in the proper administration of a good government, does not discharge us from our obligations to perpetuate that governm't. It should rather increase our exertions to bring its rulers back to the true principles on which the government was founded—the only principles upon which it can be successful-

ly administered.

If in retaliation for the unconstitutional cts of others we violate the constitution ourselves, then indeed all is lost. We should cling to the constitution - "cling to the constitution as the shipwreeked mariner clings

to the last plank whon night and the tempest. lose around him." We should take care that both National and State governments confine their action within the sphere of their respective powers. The constitutional demands of the national government should be responded to, whether

n peace or in war. Conclusion.

Fellow citizens, is there no way consistent with the honor and interests of all to bring to an end this unnatural strife, which is shedding the best blood of the land, and eating out our substance? There is not a good citzen in the whole country who does not, in is heart desire peace. There is not a Christian family in the whole land who, when the hades of evening close around, do not in their devotions at the family altar pray for peace and the safe and speedy return of the long absent one. There is not a soldier in the Northern or Southern armies who, as he paces at night his weary round, or lays his head upon the rude camp pillow, does not in imagination visit the fireside at home, and sigh for peace. We should not be afraid of peace—an honorable and permanent peace, whether it come by the exercise of power or by the exercise of conciliation. It should be peace on the basis of "the Union as it was" -not a Union of States where part are held the abolition of slavery be a necessary conse- in subjugation as conquered provinces, addquence of the war, both races will have to ing nothing to the maternal interests and endure the evils which in their present connishing a theatre of action for swarms itary officials-but the Union of all the States with their "equality and rights unimpared." It should be a peace founded on the submis-sion of all to the rightful authority of the n bad faith to the nation, and especially to government, and the guarantee to all of their biose who have freely given of their wealth and voluntarily offered their lives to the gov- should be a peace bringing with it such unity

as will have the constitution for its founda-Gentlemen of the Legislature-it will afford me much pleasure to cultivate kindly relations with those composing the other branches of the government. May we, discarding all selfish considerations, be influenced by love for our country, and may we severally perform our duties as God fearing men. Fellow citizens—With sincere gratitude to

the people of this State for their recent manfestation of confidence I enter upon the du-ties of the high office designated by their suffrages. My first duty is now performed, but I am yet only upon the threshold. I tru t that I fully realize the vast responsibility of he position. Omniscience alone can look into the future. I will not attempt to raiso the curtain which conceals it from view. In the next three years may be crowded events big with the fate of our beloved State and nation-events that may convulse the world. one department of government to infringe mortgage on every acre of land within their ful drama, should be prepared to sacrifice We, who may be humble actors in this fearupon the altar of our country every evil passion and prejudice, and with honest hearts and good motives perform our several parts, looking with faith to Him who holds nations

in the hollow of his hand. The Governor was frequently applauded States, it will have the effect of placing an during the delivery of his address, and upon these arrests, imprisonments and denial of the writ of habeas corpus, a new power has been invoked, familiarly called the "war contend. We are told that the belief that and soldiers again formed in line and escort-