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Boetical. From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE SKITER. THE skater lightly laughs and glides, Unknown that brneath the ice Whereon he carves his fair device

A stiffen corpse in silence glides. It glareth upward at his play; Its cold, blue, rigid fingers stead Beneath the tracing of his heel,

It floats along and floats away. He has not seen his horrors pass; . His heart is blythe; the village hears His distant laughter : he careers In festive waltz athwart the glass.

We are the skaters, we who skim The surface of life's solemn flood, And drive with gladness in our blood, A daring glance from brim to brim:

Our feet are swift, our faces burn. Our hopes aspire like soaring birds : The world takes courage from our words. And sees the golden time return.

But ever near us, silent, cold. Float those who bounded from the bank With eager hearts, like us, and sank Because their feet were overbold.

They sank through breathing holes of vice, Through treacherous sheens of unbelief: They knew not their despair and grief Their hearts and minds are turned to ice

Migrellaneous.

Profession and Practice.

Two kinds of witnesses are often encountness, and the for willing witness. Here is one who dosen't seem to come under either osecuting attorney thus addresses

'Mr. Parks, state, if you please, whether followed any profession. 'He has been a professor ever since I

have known him.' Ah! a professor of what? 'A protessor of religion.'
'You don't understand me, Mr. Parks,

What does he do?' Well, generally what he pleases. 'Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows.'
Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant

follows the crowd when they go to drink.'

Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarieation will not do here. Now, state, sir, how the defendant supports himself.' 'I saw him last night supporting himself

against a lamp post. May it please your Honor, this witness shows an evident disposition to trifle with this honorable court. The Court- Mr. Parks, state, if you know

anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is. The court, let me say, has no idea that you mean to be disingenus. ! Occupation, did you say, sir?'
! Occupation, answered the judge.

echoed the counsel. 'If I am not mistaken, he occupies a gar-'That's all. Mr. Parks. I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of re-

'He is.' Does his practice correspond with his profession?

'I never heard of any correspondence, or You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?'
'No, sir! think he drinks as easy as any

man I ever saw. 'One more question, Mr. Parks—you have known this defendant a long time. What are his habits, loose or otherwise?'

'The one hes got on now, I think, is rather tight under the urms—it is certainly too short whisted for the fashion.' 'You can take your seat, Mr. Parks.'

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN ?- 'Halloo! you man with a pail and frock,' said a British officer, as he brought his fiery horse to a stand in front of Gov. Crittenden's dwelling, 'can you inform me whether his honor the Governor of Vermont, resides here. 'He does,' was the response of the mar

still wending his way to the pig sty.
"Is his honor at home?" continued the man Most certainly,' replied the man of the

"Take my horse by the bit, then,' said the officer, 'A have business to transact with your

Without a second bidding, the man did as requested, and the officer having alighted made his way to the door, and gave the panol several hearty raps with his whip-for be it known, in those days of simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little

The good dame answered the summons and having seated the officer, and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, she departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that the officer had made a hitching post of her husband, she returned and informed him that the Governor, was engaged in the yard, and could not very well wait upon him and his horse at the same

The predicament of the officer can be bet ter imag ned than described.

A lady, complaining how rapidly time stole away, said; "Alas I am near thirty."
"Do not fret at it, madam, for you will get further further the state of the st further off that epoch of life every day."

ainter said when he fell from the ladder.

Political.

SPEECH

MR. HARDING, OF KENTUCKY

The Ruinous Policy of the Radicals—The Teaching the Cause of the War-Prominent Republican Members of Congress have violated their Oaths and advocated Treason, de. "The Constitution as it is and the

In the National House of Representatives, on the 21st ult., the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide ways and means for the finbly prosecuted for the purpose of bringing support of the Government. Mr. HARDING them back to their allegiance. (Union) of Ky. addressed the House as fol-

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose, during the hour allowed me, to say States owe no allegiance to the Federal Government, and could be supported in the control of the states of such that the control of the such that the such proclamations, and something in regard to ago, the ruinous policy of the radical party was openly avowed in this Hall. It was then predicted by the true friends of the country here, and by loyal and conservative States than he would have against the States men everywhere, that the inevitable and of Mexico; this proclamation would then certain result of that mad policy would be to unite the South and divide the North; to paralyze the efforts of loyal men, strengthen and invigorate the arm of the rebellion, and so leave but little hope of the restoration of the Union. The fulfillment of that prediction has now become history; it has been verified to the letter. The former votes and solomn pledges given by these radical men were disregarded and openly violated, the warning voice of aged and tried patriots was scoffed at, and the Constitution rudly trampled under foot. They had the numerical atrength; and reckless of all consequences, carried out their policy so far as congression al legislation could effect it. Having gained victory of the Constitution they pause but for a moment; the supposed conservatism of the President is the next object of their attack. He must be pressed into their service. True, he had sworn "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution." True, he had pledged himself before the whole country against their policy—had denied that he had any lawful power to interfere with slavery in the States. But why should they falter on that account? They, too, had taken the same oath, and given the same pledge. And why should he have any more therefore, they murshal and mass their hosts, and make a bold and continued pressure upon him. For a time he seemed to struggle against them. He met and repulsed "the Chicago saints" by manly argu-ment. But on the 22d day of September he struggled no longer. The tide rose too high, and became to strong for him, and in western | nation to do so."

phrase, "he washed over the dam."
On that memorable day, the 22nd of Se tember, 1862, the emancipation proclamation was issued. That was the crowning act of Constitution declares that—
the radical war upon the Constitution and "The United States shall guarantee to every the Union. That proclamation declares

"On the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a Slate, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall then be thenceforward and orever free, and the executive Government 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 or acts to repress such persons

or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." Sir, the bold and revolutionary doctrine here avowed is alarming in the highest de-gree. Between this proclamation and the Constitution there is an irreconcilable and warring antagonism. It is utterly impossi-ble for both to stand. The Constitution recognizes the institution of slavery in the States, and so guards and protects it that no nower on earth can strike it down except the power of the State where it exists. At the time the Constitution was adopted and the Union formed, slavery existed, and had long been an established institution in most of the

States. It was, in fact, the rule, and the free labor system the exception.

The Constitution expressly provides for my additional supply of slaves that might be desired in any State, for twenty years after its date, by ordaining that the—

"Importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to he year 1808." Slavery was also made the basis, in part, of

representation in the States where it existed. he Constitution provides that, in the enumeration to be made of the inhabitants in order to the apportionment of Representatives in Congress from the several States, the enumeration shall be made "by adding to the whole number of free persons," excluding Indians, "three fifths of all other persons," r three fifths of all the slaves.

But lest in process of time some coffict should arise between the slave and free States, rendering the institution of slavery to some extent insecure, and to guard against all such contingences, and extend to it full and amply protection, the Constitution de-

" No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or fabor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This would seem to have been enough-all that could be desired to secure to the States where it existed the absolute and exclusive control of slavery. It was clear that no power over the institution was delegated or grapted to the General Covernment; and now the door is forever closed against all interference from the free States. The fugitive slave shall be delivered to his master. But as if to silence all controversy, and put the ques at rest forever, the Constitution, in another

clause, declares that-"The powers not delegated to the United State by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to

It is therefore clear, beyond all doubt o question, that by the Constitution the instiution of slavery is placed under the supreme, absolute, and exclusive control of the State where it exists. It is difficult to see how it ould have been more securely and cautiousy hedged and guarded against all encroachment from free State and Federal power. by and see all this, but "do no act to repress," The Constitution may be searched in vain to find any greater security and protection thrown around the landed estate or any oththrown around the landed estate or any other said when he foll from the ladder.

That epoch of life every day."

I came off with flying colors," as the said when he foll from the ladder.

That noble army of patricts, prought together the share of the under the pledge, solemnly given and respected that the rebel to abolish State institutions; abrogate State or any other constitutions and laws? They answer, "miltor said when he foll from the ladder.

That noble army of patricts, prought together to abolish State institutions; abrogate State or any other constitutions and laws? They answer, "miltor said when he foll from the ladder.

That noble army of patricts, prought together to abolish State institutions; abrogate State or any other constitutions and laws? They answer, "miltor and the ladder of the abolitionists have of the abolitionists was a personance of the constitutions and laws? They answer, "miltor and the ladder of the abolitionists have of the abolitionists was a personance of the constitutions and laws? They answer, "miltor and the ladder of the abolitionists have of the abolitionists have of the abolitionists have of the abolitionist have of the abolition has executed the abolition has executed

southern States are in rebellion against the rightful authority of the Federal Government. States themselves are still members of the Union, as much so, in a legal and constitutional sense, as they ever were.

void—if, in a legal and constitutional sense, the southern States are out of the Union and separated from it, then the citizens of such ernment. They are not rebels, and could not be in rebellion against the Federal Government, because it would have no constitucase the President could have no more auindeed be ' like the Pope's bull against the conet." But the President himself holds that the Union, in a legal and constitutional sense, is as perfect now as it ever was. Af-ter several of the States had passed secession ordinances, he declared in his inaugural address that all such ordinances were void, and the Union unbroken. These southern States, then, are still in the Union, and all their domestic institutions, laws, and constitutions a sacredly guarded as they ever were. The Constitution of the United States knows no difference between the States, but extends its protection equally to every member of the Union. If the power assumed in the procla-mation can be justified by any argument or any reason, when applied to a southern State, it can, by the same argument, and for the same, reason, be justified when applied to strike down and abolish the institution of slavery in a southern State, he can set up, ordain, and establish it in a northern State. power is the same. But the truth is, the

proclamation admits of no justification or de fense. It is a daring, open, and flagrant vio-lation of the Constitution, the President himself being judge. In his inaugural ad-dress, under the sanctions of the oath he had just taken "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," the rebellion staring him in the face, six of the States having pussed ordinances of secession, he declared "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in

Sir, the claim set up in the proclamation is nothing less than a l

State in this Union a republican form of Government." But the proclamation assumes absolute ontrol over property, strikes down State laws and State constitutions, and wrests from the people the sacred right of self-government The issue presented is no less than the fearful one of whether the people of this country shall be governed by their own written laws and constitutions, or by the arbitrary will of one man? And let not the people of the great western and northern States vainly imagine themselves safe. Their domestic institutions, State laws, and State constitutions, under the dark shadow of this proclamation, may likewise perish and pass away. No State can be safe with such power suspended over it. It is strange

portion of his proclamation with the declara "That hereafter, as herotofore, the wa will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations be tween the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

the President should preface the alarming

Sir, that declaration can deceive no one save its author, and it is hard to see how even he could be misled by it. How is it possible to restore the disturbed relations of the States to harmony in the Union formed by the Constitution, by abolishing their do-mestic institutions, alregating their State laws and State constitutions, and thus subverting and destroying these very relations? If the doctrines of the proclamation are carried out, it is utterly impossible that the Union ever can be restored. The only Union known to the Constitution is a Union of coequal States, each having its own constitution and laws, and sovereign and exclusive control of all its institutions and domestic oncerns. But the Union shadowed forth in the proclamation is a Union forced by the sword, composed of people stripped of the right of self-government; their domestic institutions, laws, and constitutions all swallowed up and lost in a frightful despotism. Sir, the proclamation, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is the strongest disunion document ever issued in this country. No secession ordinance ever aimed a more fatal blow at the Constituion and the Union. Bold, daring, and desperately reckless must be the man who can nold up and sustain this proclamation, when

lie sees it opens at his very feet the yawning gulf of national dissolution and ruin. But, sir, the means to be employed are, if possible, more detestable than the end to be gained by the proclamation. The power of the Army and Navy is pledged to maintain the freedom of the slaves Nay, sir, the slaves are told that the Army and Navy will not only maintain their freedom, but "will do no act of acts to repress them, or any of them, in any efforts their may make for their actual treedom." Sir, the painful fact cannot be disguised, though humanity may blush to own it, that here is a direct invitation, or at least the strongest possible incitement held out to the slaves to rush wildly and madly into all the bloody horrors of servile insurrection. Liberty is held out to them as the price of the blood they may shed. And the Army is to sanction and encourage all this. Yes, sir, though the midnight hour may be lighted up with the red glare of burning dwellings-though the cries and shricks of murdered and dying women and children may rend the air—still the Army is to stand restrain, or check the savage riot in blood. That noble army of patriots, brought together

can do the same in any or all the States of of millions of slaves. They are to be betrayed into a war against the supremacy of the Conpower is in no way affected by the fact that stitution—a war to overthrow State rights large numbers of persons in each of the and State constitutions, and destroy the Union.

Mr. Chairman, the Constitution guards the property of the citizen in the same way that ti guards his liberty or his life. The lan-guage of the Constitution is, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." and void, and being so, did not and could not sir, when an absolute and despotic power is effect any change in their constitutional relations to the Federal Government. It is states and communities, without any regard upon this principle that all persons in those states who are forcibly resisting the authority of the Federal Government are considered sands of instances, from loyal citizens, from in rebellion, and therefore war can be justifiably prosecuted for the purpose of bringing them back to their allegiance.

But if the ordinance of secession are not yoid—if, in a legal and constitutional sense, all, the citizen would naturally conclude, however loyal and upright he might be, that his own personal liberty was no longer safe. And, sir, he could have remained in doubt or suspense on that question only two days; for the most abundant and conclusive evidence of the correctness of such a conclusion of this country. And this is "military netional authority over them. And in that was furnished by the President, in his second proclamation, on the 24th day of Senthority to issue a proclamation against those tember, 1862. This proclamation is aimed against the liberty of the citizen. It proclaims martial law every where throughout the United States. It declares, first, that all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, "shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission." And,

"That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrosted, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military

Now what are the safeguards provided by the Constitution to protect the liberty of the citizen? They are such as these: "That the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures shall not be violated; that not even a warrant for the arrest of a person shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by outh or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be seized; that (except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or publie danger) no person shall be held to answer

for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; that in all criminal prosecutions he accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and dis trict wherein the crime shall have been committed; and that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law.'

These important provisions of the Constitution are all openly violated and set aside by this proclamation. How does the liberty of the citizen stand under this proclamation? He is liable to be arrested wherever he may be or reside in the United States without any warrant or civil process, and by any military authority, for any disloyal practice; the military authority being sole judge of what amounts to a disloyal practice. And when arrested, he is liable, without knowing "the nature and cause of the accusation against him," to be dragged, like a felon, away from his home and State, and incarcerated in some distant fort or military prison, there to remain during the pleasure of his captor. It s in vain for him to look to the courts of instice: they are all closed against him. udicial arm is paralyzed and can give him no relief; the writ of habeas corpus, once the very gate of liberty, standing open to the op. pressed, night and day, is new suspended and cannot reach his case. His prison doors are barred and bolted, and, however innocent he may be, there he must lie, dragging out weary days and sleepless nights in miserable coninement. And if ever tried at all, he is to have no trial by jury, but to be mocked with a trial, "by court-martial or military com-None but the wilfully blind can fail to see that this is an open violation of the Constitution, and a daring usurpation of lespotic power; it is the fiery, bitter, and

burning dregs of the cup of despotism. Sir, it is notorious to the whole country that, under this arbitrary power of arrest and imprisonment, numerous citizens of the loyal States have been dragged from their weeks and months until some have been driven to insanity and suicide; some are still there; while some have been turned out with out trial, and without any accusation of any kind appearing against them. And a Conis been found ready to sanction and legalize all these abuses, indemnify all concerned, and wrest from the citizen all civil remedy and right of action against his oppressors; nay, sir, a Congress who will no permit even a resolution of inquiry into these abuses: who seem purposely to close up and darken all the doors and blinds, lest the people should look into these prisons and see the enormities there practiced. Sir, it seems to me the man who is prepared to sanction, support, and sustain the fearful and revolutionary doctrine of the two proclamations, is ready to yield up his liberty and confess him-

self a slave. Mr. Chairman, the true friends of the Government are alarmed. They have labored in cessantly and faithfully to bring back the President and his Cabinet to that national and conservative policy from which they have so fearfully departed. The people at the polls, by overwhelming majorities, have re-buked and condemned their course, and demanded reform. They know they are misrepresenting the people, whose servants they are. They treat the voice of the people with contempt, and persistently press on in their wild and revolutionary career. Sir, in view of this contempt of the public will, this da-

ring insolence, had I the nower. I would this day, from the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Dhic, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, collect together the conservative voices of the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands, and pour that united they adopt and force upon us—if any of them voice upon the White House, in one volume sincerely desire to subdue the rebellion and f prolonged and deep toned thunder, until hese rulers should be driven from their suicidal policy, or made to turn pale and tremble

in their seats of power.

Mr. Chairman, we hear nothing from the radicals of constitutional necessity; nothing of a high moral necessity to observe the oaths taken to support the Constitution and to redeem the solemn pledges made to the coun-Where, we ask, in the constitutional power

whole districts and communities of their entire property in slaves, it follows of necessity that he can, by the same power, take from them their lands and every other species of property. And if he can do this in one State, he erry. And if he can do this in one State, he employed in a war to maintaid the freedom can do the some upon the soll, the same upon the bosom of Illinois, in utter violation of her constitution and laws, which declare that no free negro shall come upon her soil? Military necessity "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Whence, then, the power without law, to expend millions of the publimoney for the support of thousands of idle

and worthless negroes, called contrabands? "Military necessity." Under what authority s martial law proclaimed in loyal States, where the courts are open and the civil authority wholly unobstructed, and citizens are pitrarily seized and carried from such States. and shut up in distant forts and prisons, without any process of law whatever?— ' Military nece essity." Yes, sir; military necessity, that is the stereotyped answer, coming from the President and most of his supporters, in defense of these high-handed and tyranical measures. The power depends upon the existence of the necessity; it must arise out of the necessity. But then the President himself is sole judge of the necessity out of which arises the power, which is also to be claimed and exercised by himself. In other words, the President is to determine to what extent it will be proper and decent for arbitrary and despotic power over the people cessity," a phrase unknown to the Constitution, and to be found only in the vocabulary of the most detestable tyrants. Mr. Chairman, I would desire to speak of

he President with all proper and becoming But the progress of events has become alarming to the highest degree; and hold it to be the duty of the Representatives of the people, placed here as sentinels to guard their liberty, to speak out, call things by their propo names, and warn the people of their danger; and I say here in my place, that any man in any department of this government. who, clothed in a little brief authority, shall American people under the shallow, misera-ble, and detestable subterfuge of "military necessity," deserves to be called tyrant; he has carned the title, and ought to wear it .--Sir, there is a necessity, a most pressing moral and political necessity, that all radicals and revolutionists, in Congress and elsewhere, who disregard the Constitution and misrep driven into retirement with the scorpion lash of public indignation, and their places tilled tion, and devote all their energies to save the

Government from ruin. Mr. Chairman, we say here, but a few days since with what facility legislators, as well as executives, could draw on this prolific and inexhaustible source of power called "Military necessity," for supplies in any emergency. The bill to form a new State out of the western part of Virginia was before the House, when a prominent leader of the radicals, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Srevens,] referring to that clause of the Constitution which declares that "no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of," tearful trembling, spasms, and convulsions, or out of part of, an old State, without the and a little after the polls were closed their consent of the Legislature of the old State, dead bodies were seen at all the cornors the Legislature of Virginia, said:

"I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding."

And yet I am not sure but the gentleman did at last stullify himself by declaring his readiness to vote, and by actually voting, for the bill, as he said, "under the war power;" that is, a power to make war upon the stitution by doing an act expressly forbidden by it. One difficulty was forgotten. The gentleman was not "sworn in" under the war power, but had taken an oath to support

Constitution. Perhaps no gentleman could escape from such a dilemma without stultification. At any rate, it seems clear that either the man or the oath was sullti-Thus it is, Mr. Chairman, that we are drifting on and on, nearer and nearer to that fearful whirlpool, where this Government of constitutional liberty, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and where the brightest hopes of patriots may all be swallowed up and lost forever. And all this is being lone under the insane leadership of aboli tionism, in defiance of the public will. The

abolition creed is short, but full of horror and blood. They say, "Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, therefore crush out and destroy slavery—remove the cause and the effect will cease." The remainder of the creed consists in striking down constitutions and chose to do under the claim of "military necessity." Sir, there is no truth in the flippant rant " that slavery is the cause of the rebellion and war." Abolitionism in the north, and secession in the South, where the joint causes, operating together, which produced the rebellion and war. If there had een no secessionists in the South there would have been no rebellion, no war; and if there had been no abolitionists in the North there would have been no war. Neither, operating alone, had the nower to bring it about. It is true, that a number of leading restless traitors in the South had long been plotting the destruction of the Union. But the great mass of the people in all the southern States were deeply and truly devoted to the Government, and neither hoped for nor desired any better. But these leading traitors held ip constantly before the masses the publicaions; sermons, speeches, and all the threats. rant, and raving of northern abolitionists, until they were made to believe they were about to be visited with the horrors of an abolition war; and under that apprehension they followed their leaders into rebellion.— The secessionists furnished the fire, and the abolitionists the fuel, and thus operating to-gether, kindled up that fearful conflagration stitution, because it protects shavery, and which is now carrying desolation and ruin through the land in its wild and spreading

Sir, while I do not say that abolitionism was the sole chuse of the war, yet I do say that, without its aid, this robellion and war never could have arisen; and if abolitionism were this day crushed out and wholly destroyed, the southern revolution would burn out of itself, and cease for want of fuel. And these northern fanatics, in the policy save the Government (and it may be possible that some do)-resemble the maniabowho is laboring and toiling to put out fire by contantly throwing on dry fuel, and still the fire burns with a fiercer flame; he throws on more, and looks and wonders why he cannot smother and nut it out. Sir, it is in this way that these miserable extremists have gone hand in hand in producing, sustaining, and nourishing the rebellion. While the fireeaters' have come out boldly and opened their

ground, and seeking to overthrow and destroy

Mr. Chairman, abolitionism has been an tation, and lives on the gall and bitterness of strife. Its Unionism would strike down States, and blot out stars from the national flag; its philanthropy a brutal thirst for blood; and its loyalty treason against the Constitution.

Sir, the people are alarmed at the fearful fact, how fully disclosed, of two rebellions, one at the North and one at the South, together and unitedly warring against the Government and liberty of the cople. No wonder this country is smitten with desolution and waste; no land is bathed in kindred blood, and dotted all over with hundreds of thousands of newly. made graves; no wonder the wail of sorrow is rising and showers of burning tears falling from millions of bereaved widows and stricken orphans. One serpent and one rebellion were sufficient to curse and blight the garden such a struggle, of Eden. But our political Eden has been And though the fiery tide of southern rev visited by two serpents, producing two rebellions, ane a fearful, flery serpent at the South, the other a black and venomous serpent at the North, full of the deadly virus of treason. And, in the bloody progress of these rebellions, abolitionism has thrown off the mask, and stands out openly revealed the very demon of carnage, with grim visage, gory locks, hands recking with blood, and eyes red with the fires of perdition. There the monster stands, raving and crying aloud

in hourse sepulchral tones-" extermination!

exterminate the South!" Mr. Chairman, there is no essential difference between the leading fire-enters and abolitionists, except that arising from locality. Both are forever engaged in agitation and strife-warring, restless spirits, who would dare to play the tyrant in the face of the be satisfied nowhere, and with no Governnent under heaven, and certainly with none n heaven. Remove an abolitionist to the South, warm him up with a few days of southern sun, and he comes out a genuine fire-eater; and so the benefit of a northern limate, with a little ice water, will speedily bring a fire-enter into the foremost ranks of radical abolitionists. They are essentially kindred spirits, though sometimes seeming to differ. The leading fire-eaters at the South are full of fury and fight; while the leading serpent, are seized with monomania, or more properly negrophobia, a disease having some hydrophobia. It is said sufferer from hydrophobia has an instinctive dread of water, and can never pass over a stream without convulsions and : death; and so these political subjects of negrophobia have an indescribable dread of ELECTION DAYS, and can never pass through again on the 4th of November in Illinois, in New Jersey, and in New York. Theirs was a most distressing and melancholy fate, leaveexcept that their loss was the country's

> Mr. Chairman, Abolitionism has now temporary control of the Government; it shapes its own policy, has everything its own way, and is fast working out its own destruction in the eyes of all thinking men, It is doomed, and will certainly fall beyond the reach of any political resurrection. The danger is it may drag down the Government with But if this government shall escape shipwreck and ruin, the needle will learn one salutary lesson, dearly bought and not easily. forgotton, and that is, never to trust their Government and liberty in the hands of a fanatical and sectional party again. Sir, 1 have ever felt for our form of Government the deepest devotions. As the mother would bend over the couch of her dying child, and hope for restoration while there was life and breath, so would I hope for and cling to this Government. And yet, I declare, I have no hope, none whatever, from the present radi-cal policy; it never can save the Government and restore the Union; to my mind that is just as certain as if all were now swallowed

up and lost in anarchy and rain.

And yet I do not despair of the Govern ment; I am glad to believe there is still solid laws, overthrowing State governments, and ground for hope. I believe the Democratic doing anything and everything they may hosts in the North and Northwest, have pow er to crush and subdue the rebellion North and South, and save the Government from ruin; and, though always an old line Whig I am ready, and my constituents are ready to unite heart and hand with the Democratic party in battling for the Union against Aboitionists and secessionists, now and forever I raise no objection to the name of that party Democracy is an old and honored name, tha no man need blush to assume. Their platorm, "the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," has the ring of the pure metal. It is a close and searching test of loyalty, as I have more than once witnessed on this floor, Men who attempt to ridicule it never fail to etray their own infidelity to the Constitution It is not possible for men who are opposed to that platform to be truly loval. We have no Constitution but the constitution as it is, and f you are not for that, then you are, in feel ing and sentiment, in rebellihn against it -We have no Union, never had nor can have, under that Constitution, but the Union as it was formed by it; and if you are not for that, you are against the Union, and, of necessity disunionists. Hence the war upon slavery when stripped of all disguise, is nothing but stitution, because it protects slavery, and-there and in that is found the heart and core of the abolition rebellion; and it is nothing but a rebellion against the Government. Sir, what did we hear from a prominent leader of the radicals, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. STEVENS] but a few days since, on this floor? He declared ... "This Union shall never, with my consent

be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."
That is plain enough, it speaks for itself and, sir, if that is loyalty, then give me treason. That gentleman also said he had heard

this talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, until he bad "become about sick of it." Yes, sir, and no doubt there are others who feel the same way. Jesterson Davis once professed devotion to the Union, took many oaths to support the Constitution; but now, when he thinks of the restoration of the Union as it was, under the stitution; but now, when he thinks of the changing the April Court of Northumber-restoration of the Union as it was, under the land County, from the 1st Monday of April Constitution as it is, he is a little sick, slightly to the 2d Monday of March, and the township unwell-that would not be a health-giving or life saving operation to him.

ound the temple of liberty; burrowing in the | States; and to effect that, their policy is to press one extreme measure after another, keer ip a constant war on the border slave States and their representatives, and by that means lement of discord wherever it has appeared, irritate, goad, and drive them out of the Un-whether in Church or State. Its whole hiswhether in Church or State, Its whole history has been "evil and only evil, and that utterly fail. We don't intend to be driven by It moves and breathes in agi- one rebellion into another. And if anybody has to go, we tell the abolitionists now to rre pare to start themselves. The world is wide; they can depart in peace to Liberia or Hayti, or wherever they choose. But, sir, this is for us with the blood of our fathers. It was not made for abolitionists and fire-eaters, and

we do not intend to surrender it to them .-

This is no rash or hasty resolution; we have counted the cost. Sir, we know the fearful perils that press upon our beloved Kentucky from the South and from the North; we know her spotless breast must pass through a baptism of fire and blood; but we think of the vast conservative hosts of the North and Northwest, and take courage. We believe they will stand by us as long as we stand by the Constitution, and will not suffer us to fall and perish in

olution may break upon her on one side, and the cold, icy billows of abolition dash against her on the other, yet will Kentucky, holding high in her hand the Constitution, and gazing with eyes of fire on the stars and stripes, ring out the battle ery over all her hills and val-leys—"The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

BRUTAL MURDER.-We learn from the Bor wick Gazette that on last Friday, a colored man by the name of Thomas Stookey, was brutally murdered by a man by the name of Samuel Iddings, at Pine Grove Ho el, in Columbia county. It appears that Stookey was out on horseback in seach of a deg of which had strayed away and stopped at. this hotel to inquire if they had seen him. Iddings, who was intoxicated had cleared the house of its inmates, by threatening their lives, he having a loaded revolver in his hand. As Stookey rode up, he went out and met him and caught his horse by the bridle, to shoot him if he disobeyed. On remonstrat ing with him and pleading to be left alone. to pursue his journey, he attempted to move on; when Iddings discharged the contents of his pistol which passed through his stomach and lodged in his back, killing him almost instantly. This Iddings is said to be a noto-rious character and we hope that he will now receive his just deserts.

Cool IMPUDENCE .- Will you oblige me-

with a light sir?' 'Certainly, with the greatest of pleasure, says a stranger, knocking off the ashes with his finger, and presenting the red end of the eigar with a graceful bow and condescending

Smith commenced fumbling in his pocket, taking out his handkerchief; slinkes it; feel in his vest with desperate energy; looks Well. I do declare, haven't got one, true as the world. Have you another you could

'Certainly,' says the stranger, 'and I beg you will accept it.' Smith coming up to his friend, said, 'didn't ing nothing to console their surviving friends, I tell you I would get it? That's the way to get along in this world. Nothing like cool

inpudence.

HE SURRENDERED .- An amusing incident occurred during the battle of Newtonia, Mo. The fight being hotly contested, an officer became very thirsty and repaired to a spring near by to get a draft of cool water. Kneeling down be drank from the spring without the aid of a cup. As he arose from his refreshing tod, he sat fair and square upon his own icels, which were armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican stars. The instant be It the prick of the sharp rolers he thought the enemy were upon him and a bayonet en-tering his flesh. When some of his men ar-

rived, he was bawling, "Oh I surrender! I surrender !" at the top of his voice. A calm, blue eyed, self-possessed young lady, in a village 'down east,' received a long call the other day, from a prying old inster, who after prolonging her stay beond her own conception of the main ques-on which had brought her thither, said: 'I have been asked a good many different times if you were engaged to Dr. D. Now, if folks inquire again whether you are not, what shall I tell them I think.

'Tell them,' answered she, 'that you

An Irishman was fishing and among other things that he had hauled in was a large turtle. To enjoy the surprise of the servant girl, he placed in her bedroom. The next morning the first that bounded into the eakfast room was Biddy, exclaiming : Be jabbers, I've got the devil!

think you don't know, and you are sure it is

none of your business.

'What devil?' inquired the head of the ouse, feigning surprise.

The bully bed bug that's been actin' the children the last month-I have got him shure.'

A Wise Answer .- "You must not play with that little girl, my dear" said an injudi-

cions parent.
"But ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'am sure she drescs as neat as ever do, and has lots of toys." "I cannot help that my dear," responded the foolish mother, "her father, you know, is shoemaker." "But I don't play with her father, I play. with her; she ain't a shoemaker.

We hear a good anecdote concerning a soldier laddie on one of our gambonts. The vessel was just going into action, and our solsoldier was upon his knees, when an oficer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid? "No, was praying," was the response. "Well. what were you praying for?" continued the officer. 'Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is principally among the officers!" was the short and ready retort.

A General, at the point of death, opened his eyes and seeing a consultation of three physicians who were standing close by his bedside, faintly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if you fire by platoons it is all over with me. and immediately expired.

The Legislature has passed a bill elections to the 3d Friday in February.

It is reported that the rebel II