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Jon-PRINTING Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills amphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with scuracy and at the shortes notice.

Boetical.

TELL HIN I LOVE HIM YET.

Tell him I love him yet As in that joyour time Tell him I ne'er forgot Though memory now Le crime !

Tell him when fieles the light Upon the earth and sea
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to go where Fame Looks proudly on the brave, And win a glorious name By deeds on land and wave.

Although that laurel now Must not be shared with me

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain— To praise another's song !

Before the lovliest there
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer He used to breathe to me !

Tell him that, day by day. Life looks to me more dim— I falter when I pray,

Although I pray for him. And bid him when I die Come to our fav'rite tree— I shall not hear him sigh— Then let him sigh for me !

Miscellaneous.

EFFECT OF A FALSEHOOD.

Are you returning immediately to Wor-

I am; can I do anything for you there?"
'Yes; you can do me a great kindness.—

"Indeed! that is a large sum to trust to the post.' "Yes; but I am told it is the safest conveyance. It is, however, quite necessary that a person whom I can trust should put the letter in the box."

"Certainly," replied Captain Freeland .-Then, with an air that showed he considered himself as a person to be trusted, he deposited the letter in safety in his pocket-book, and | ferers waited in almost angry wonder, to hear took leave, promising that he would return to dinner the next day, which was Saturday.
On his road, Freeland met some of his brother officers, who were going to pass the day and night at Great Malvern; and as they carnestly pressed him to accompany them, he wholly forgot the letter entrusted to his care; and, having disnatched his servant to Worcester for his sac de nuit and other things, he turned back with his companions, and passed the rest of the day in that sauntering but amusing idleness, that dolce far niente, which may be reckoned comparatively virtuous, if all! eads to the forgettulness of little duties ting this important letter into the post, as he had engaged to do, Freeland violated a real 'Fifty pounds!' cried the poor man, wringduty; and he might have put it in at Malling his hands; 'why that would have more wern, had not the recounter with his brother officers banished the commission given him entirely from his thoughts. Nor did he remember it, till, as they rode through the vil-

At sight of her, Freeland recollected, with showe and confusion, that he had not fulfilled the charge committed to him; and fain would the have passed her unobserved; for, as she was a woman of high fashion, great talents, and some severity, he was afraid that his negligence, if avowed, would not only cause him to forfeit her favor, but expose him to her powerful sarcasm.

To avoid being recognized was, however, impossible; and as soon as Lady Leslie saw

him, she exclaimed:
"Oh! Captain Freeland, Lam so glad to ing my letter since Egave it to your care, for might have been repaired in time. it was of such consequence! Did you put it in the post yesterday?"

"Certainly," replied Freeland, hastily, and

in the hurry of the moment—" certainly !— How could you, dear madam, doubt my obedience to your commands?" Thank you! thank you!" cried she.-

How you have relieved my mind!"
Me had so; but he had painfully burthen ed his own. To be sure, it was only a white lie—the lie of fear. Still, he was not used to utter falsehood, and he felt the meanness and degrade in of this true transfer of the sure is that you will have gained in the end by leaving a cruel landlord, who had no pity for your unmerited poverty. Lady Leslie's nete will be the meanness and degrade in of this true is reach you to mark the sure is not the sure of the sure is not the su and degradation of this. He had yet to learn that it was mischievous also, and that none can presume to say where the conened his pace till he had reached a general truth; concluding his letter thus: without shrinking from her penetrating eye.

of trusting it to the post.'

'It would have been better to have done so health, but she has a sick husband, unable to be moved; and as—but owing to no fault of his—he is on the point of bunkruptey, his cruel landlord has declared that, if they do not pay their rent by to-morrow, he will turn them out into the street and solve the s

them out into the street, and seize the very bed they lie on! However, as you put the letter into the post yesterday, they must get the fifty pound note to-day; else they could not, for there is no delivery of letters in London on a Sunday, you know, and the fifty pound note to day; else they could not, for there is no delivery of letters in London on a Sunday, you know, and the sunday of the letter of the sunday of the letter of the sunday of th

ter was not gone, I should have recalled Baynes, and sent him off by the mail to Lonion; and then he would have reached Somerstown, where the Bensons live, in good time; but now, though I own it would be a comfort to me to send him, for fear of accident. I could not get him back soon enough ; therefore, I must let things take their chance, and, as letters seldom miscarry, the only danger is the note may be taken out.

She might have talked an hour without answer or interruption, for Freeland was too much shocked, too much conscience stricken to reply; as he found that he had not only told a felsehood, but that, if he had had moral courage enough to tell the truth, the mischievous negligence of which he had been guilty could have been repaired; but now, as Lady Leslie said, it was too late!

But, while Lady Leslie became talkative, and able to perform her deties to her triends, after she had thus unburthened her mind to Freeland, he grew every minute more absent and more taciturn; and, though he could not eat with appetite, he threw down, rather than drank, repeated glasses of hock and cham-pagne, to enable him to rally his spirits; but in vain. A naturally ingenious and generous nature cannot shake off the first compunctions visitings of conscience for having committed an unworthy action, and having also been the means of injury to another. All on a sudden, however, his countenance brightened; and at soon as the ladies left the brightened; and at soon as the nates less that table, he started up left his compliments and excuses with Lady Leslie's nephew, who presided at dinner; said he had a pressing call. to Worcester; and when there, as the London mail was gone, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and set off for Somerstown, which ady Leslie had named as the residence of Mary Benson. 'At least,' said Freeland to himself with a lightened heart, 'I shall now have the satisfaction of doing all I can to repair my fault.' But, owing to the delay occasioned by want of horses and by finding the hostlers at the inns in bed, he did not reach London and the place of his destination

till the wretched family had been dislodged; ter?" said Lady Leslie, a widow residing while the unbappy wife fives weeping and and for her own and husband's increased ill-ness in consequence of it, but for the agoni-zing suspicion that the mistress and friend, It is, you can do nie a great kindness.— It guspicion that the mistress and friend, who will be confidential servant, Baynes, is gone out whom she had so long loved and relied upon, with the bullet crashed among the glass on the bar. The same mement the knife fashed; some rust my new footman, of whom I know no had refused to relieve her necessities! Free long lade went over the shoulder and the glass of the bar. thing, to put this letter in the post-office, as it land soon found a conductor to the mean contains a fifty-pound note." land soon found a conductor to the mean lodging in which the Benson's had obtained lodging in which the Benson's had obtained shelter; for they were well known; and their hard fate was generally pitied; but it was some time before he could speak, as he stood by their bedside; he was choked with painful emotions at first-with pleasing emotions afterward; for his conscience smote him for the pain he had occasioned, and applauded him for the pleasure which he came to bestow.

> come to tell you, from your kind friend, Lady 'Then she has not forgotten me!' screamed out the poor woman, almost gasping for her

'No, to be sure not; she could not forget

you; she was incapable—'. Here his voice 'Thank Heaven!' cried she, tears trickling down her pale cheeks. 'I can bear anything now; for that was the bitterest part of

'My good woman,' said Freeland, 'It was only, and is not attended by the positive in-fringement of greater ones. But, in not put-to my fault, that you did not receive a fifty pound note by the post yesterday.'

than paid all we owed; and I could have gone on with my business, and our lives would not have been risked nor disgraced l' Freeland now turned away, unable to say

lage the next morning, on their way to Wor- a word more; but, recovering himself, he coster, they met Lady Leslie walking in the again drew near them; and throwing his urse to the agitated speaker, said:
'There ! get well! only get well! and whatever you want shall be yours! or I shall never loss this horrible choking again while

Freeland took a walk after this scene, and with hasty, rapid strides-the painful choking being his companion very often during the course of it—for he was haunted by the image of those whom he had disgraced; and he could not help remembeing that, however blamable his negligence might be, it was nothing, either in sinfulness or mischief, to the lie told to conceal it; and that, but for see you! I have been quite uneasy concern- that lie af fear, the affects of his negligence

But he was resolved that he would not leave Somerstown till he had seen these poor people settled in a good lodging. He therefore hired a conveyance for them, and superintended their removal that evening to apart-

ments full of every necessary comfort.
'My good friends,' said he, 'I cannot recall the mortification and disgrace which you have endured through my fault; but I trust sequences of the most apparently trivial lie of knowing that your removal has done you

will end. As soon as Freeland parted with no harm? Lady Leslie, he bade his friends farewell. He then, but not till then, had courage to and putting spur to his horse, scarcely slack. write Lady Leslie, and tell her the whole

will be a less ing them that Mary Benson, the old servant of hers, who was very dear to her, was seriously ill and painfully circumstanced, and that she could be served to the server of hers. Who was to avoid fulling in your estimation; but it was, you see, overruled for evil; and agony that she could be served and painfully circumstanced, and the server of the ser that she feared she had not done her duty of mind, disgrace, and perhaps risk of life, To tell you the truth, Captain Freeland, viduals; not to mention my own pangs—the To tell you the truth, Captain Freeland,' said she, speaking to him in a low voice, 'I blame myself for not having sent for my confidential servant, who was not very far off, and dispetched to was not very far off, and the control of the control and dispatched him with the money, instead of, will be blessed to us all; but it will be of trusting it to the post.'

Lady Leslie was delighted with this candid certainly!' replied Freeland deeply blushing. letter, though grieved by its painful details.

Yes; for the poor woman to whom I sent while she viewed with approbation the amends t, is not only herself in a delicate state of which her young friend had made, and his

don on a Sunday, you know.' even on the slightest occasion; as a lie, when 'True, very true!' replied Freeland, in a told, however unimportant it may at the time tone which he vainly tried to render steady. appear, is like an arrow shot over a house, Therefore, continued Lady Leslie, if whose course is unseen, and may be uninyou had told me, when we met, that the let-tentionally the cause, to some one, of agony or death.

The Extempore Duel.

Standing one night in one of those tinseled and prepared palaces of hell, which used to abound in the mountain towns, and were frequented as gamboling saloons, a sudden quarrel occurred at a faro table, and two men sprang up to fight.

One was the dealer, a large, dark visaged, sinister looking fellow, who was easily recognized as a desperate character who had been conspicuous in more than one murderous af-The other was a square built heavily bearded, sharp eyed man, roughly dressed in the common mining habiliments, which were streaked with mud, just as he had come from the "drift !"
"You are a thieving scoundrel !" said the

latter, "and a disgrace to even your own infamous business. You are a d-d thief, I

Instantly the other began to feel for a weapon; but his hand was arrested by the sharp gleaming of a large knife, close to his "Oh, you have struck the wrong customer this time, you murderous wretch," said the mirer. "Now, you'll have a show to try

your courage—I'm after you—you can bet The garnester grew paie, but otherwise betrayed no symptoms of fear. It was directly agreed that the parties should fight, each choosing his own weapon. To the amazement of the spectators, the miner determined to fight with his knife, while the other pro-

duced a six shooter.
The parties took hold of the ends of a handkerchief, the one with his pistol cocked and leveled, and the other with his knife drawn back over his shoulder. They steed thus for several seconds. The people in the house fell back, seemingly stupefied with the desperation of the encounter, and no one ventured to interfere. My blood chilled with horror, but no one had the presence of mind, or durst attempt any expostulation. The word was given—the gambler's pistol cracked

He had missed?
With incredible nerve his antagonist had moved at the instant the word was given, and ug blade went over the shoulder and tore down the back of his antagonist, laying opening the flesh to the bone. The fight ended: the wounded man was carried off amind the shouts of the crowd who for a time had been paralyzed with astonishment and fear. A year afterward I saw the compatants drink together, and when one raised his glass, it was with his left hand. The ther remained a helpless witness of the ex-

'I come,' said he, at length, while the suf-If any of the readers of the Mercury doubt the credibility of this little sketch, and should chance to visit the flourishing little town of ____, their incredibility will give way on listening to the village gossip, who will point out the place of encounter; and and no Union, and that unless there is fealty introduce them to Tom W —, who is still and adherence to that Constitution, there can there—a quiet citizen, well to do, in the prosperous avocation of a gold-miner, and looking as little as possible like a blood-seekng desperado-which, in reality, he is not. But I would not care to do as General M'Clellan threatened Stonewall Jackson-to " push

him to the wall."-Sunday Mercury. Wisdom of Awarding More Praise.

Bulwer thinks we might praise more than He says: "No one can deny that animals in general, and men in particular, are keenly suspectible to praise. Nor is it character of virtue, and sought to stimulate I repeat it that the Government is founded by the promise of renown. Yet, in our private intercourse with our fellows, there is no tion is a mere creature of that Constitution instrument of power over their affections or and that Government; and that were, in detheir conduct which we employ with so fiance of that Constitution and the Governgradging a parsimony, as that which is the ment erected upon it, an Administration most pleasing and efficacious of all. We are strays from its principles—strays from the much more inclined to resort to its contrary, pathways out by our ancestors through the and, niggards of praise, are prodigals of censure. For my own part, I think that, as a word of praise warms the heart toward him who bestows it and incensibly trains him who bestows it that in the constitution of the constitut and as our lesser faults may be thus gently corrected by disciplining some counter-merits to stronger and steadier efforts to outgrow them—so it is, on the whole, not more plea-sant than wise to keep any large expenditure of scolding for great occasions, and about with us, for the common interchange of social life, the argent de poche of ready praise. Scolding begets fear, praise nourishes love; and not only are buman hearts, as a general rule, more easily governed by love than by fear, but fear often leads less to the correction of faults and the struggle for merits, than toward the cunning concealment of the one and the sullen discouragement of the other. But let me be understood. By praise I do not mean flattery; I mean nothing insincere. Insincerity alienates love, and rots away authority. Praise is worth nothing if it be not founded on truth. But as no one within the pale of the law lives habitually with miscreants in whom there is nothing to praise and everything to consure-so the persons with whom a man tolerably honest is socially conversant must have some good points, whateypost office and deposited the letter in safety.

"If your interesting proteges have not er be the number of their band once.

"Now, then,' thought he, 'I hope I shall suffered in their health, I shall not regret is by appealing to and strongthening whatsomer, thought he, 'I hope I shall suffered in their health, I shall not regret is by appealing to and strongthening whatsomer. be able to return and dine with lady Leslie, what has happened; because I trust that it ever is good in them, that you may gradual-He found her, when he arrived, very pensive and absent—so much so that she felt it necessary to applicate to her guests, information of the start of n to me through life, and teach | ly stimulate and train for the cure of what is

It has often been truly remarked that n sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand-no heart like a woman's heart-no eye so untiring-no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersona-

Old age is a relentless tyrant.

Political.

SPEECH -OF-

HON. HIESTER CHYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY

IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, On the Resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Ex-Governors Johnson and Wright.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1863. Mr. Whire submitted the following reso-

lution, which was twice read: WHEREAS, Governor Andrew Johnson. Tennessee, a brave and loyal man; whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in the cause of his ountry, and Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright. a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harristhe great questions new agitating the public mind and which are of so much moment to the stability of the General Government; therefore

Resolved, That General Andrew, Johnson. this afternoon for the purpose of aldressing their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania The question before the Senate being on

the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Lamberton offered the following amendment to the resolution:—to idd to the resolution the words: "and that the use of the hall of the Senate he likewise extended patriotic of men-Horatio Seymour-whethfor that purpose."

at this time. The name of George B. Mc-Clellan and Andrew Johnson will go down to future generations, but those two men will not be seen in future time, as being a special property of the men, whom, by the resolution it is not be

McCiellan, I have only to say that the strongest and highest mark of his character in Time's holy history will be that with the most finely equipped, best fed, and the bravest army of men that ever stood on the earth -one hundred and twenty thousand, strong —he stood for eight long months in the presence of an enemy of forty thousand men with wooden guns. I hope that the amendment will be obtained down. It comes from unclean hands.

Mr. Clymer said:—

Mr. Speaker, on this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present but of the future; and if I, in the decision of portant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification.

The issue involved is not one of persons: t is one of high principle going back to the foundations of the Government. It is, sir, whether the loyolty of the citizen is to be judged of by his fealty and adherence to an administration, or whether it is to be determined by his fealty and adherence to the

Government of the United States. In order to decide this question, it is necessary to present this brief exposition of the situation of affairs—that without a Constitution there could have been no Government. be no true loyalty to the Government and Union based on it. That is the issue to be tried to-day. Disguise it as you may atreasons, and by party chicanery—the issue presented by every Republican Senator who has preceded me in this discussion, is that my loyalty is to be tested, not by my adhe-rence and devotion to the Constitution of the thing that savors of what the people desire. United States, but by my adherence to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, the seen, never heard. That is the determina-

tre keenly suspectible to praise. Nor is it say it to the people whom I represent, I say been disrobed and disowned by the people, less common place truism, that the desire it to the people of this State that there is no who are the mere minious of executive power, to be tested here and now, in the vote upon this resolution. That is the question to be decided; and the people of this State, outside of these halls, will so consider it, and I now, as heretofore, appeal to the people from whom springs all power, to sustain me, and

question as best befits our judgement under our paths ago, he was elected to that office by the peo-ple. I say, sir, that his appointment by the the passion and prejudice and violence of the passion and prejudice and violence of the hour have given way to the sober thoughts President of the United States to that posithere is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States

o appoint a military Governor of any State

province-and that his appointment was

position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of that State; and I will never reclution. But, sir, without regard to any ques-tion of his official position, take Andrew is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties

the farthest, and is ready to go still further.

him to address his fellow citizens in this hall? men, whom, by the resolution, it is proposed to have addressed us—would David Turple fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means; and he who

popular will, but lately expressed, you will ante who wished to divert this war from the cast off for a more hireling of federal patronage and power. age and power.
Mr. Lowry. Is not the man of whom the

more than one occasion, has rescued order from anarchy-he who, upon more than one GEORGE B. McCLELLAN!!! He, sir, has anginted not only by the voices of the great people, but by the aderation of the hearts of Mr. Speaker, it may be proper for me at the army of the Potomac. You will not pass this time to state what I believe to be the pursuch a resolution if his name is to be included. No, you who have the power now for present occupant of the Presidential chair I tion which you are acting out here and else-I say to you, sir, I say to every Sonator, I where. I tell you, sir, that those who have

f approbation is at the root of those actions such test known to the Constitution, nor to and who submit to the subversion of the peoo which the interest of the societies they are any tribunal before which I, you, they or ple's rights and liberties, I never will conheld to benefit or adorn has conceded the any one can ever be summoned to answer .- | sent shall speak from your chair to the people of this State-never, sir, never! It is known to you, sir, whose legislative experience in this hall extends back to a peiod commensurate with my own, that I am not in the habit of wandering from the par-ticular subject before the Senate to introduce general issues and extended arguments.— But, sir, this debate has been far diverted from the original question. It has embraced all the subjects that could agitate the public mind at this time. If it had even rested there. I should have remained content .single me out amongst the Democratic Senators here and refer to the probable results of my action upon my own future. I, sir, am an individual-individuals as compared with principles and great results are nothing.

Principles and truth are eternal. Man those who may vote with me in deciding this | mortal and goes to his kindred dust; but if sir, in his person, in his acts in public or in what is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reachander of this State. They have given down in private life, he represents truth, he represents sons for opposing this proposition. In the illustrated this. They have gone down in first place, I here boldly proclaim that he is gloom; but they are now held up in brightnot at this hour and never has been, by the ness and in glory; and, sir, no matter what Constitution or under the laws, the Governor may become of me in regard to this day's of the State of Tennessee, except when years action, I know that I shall be sustained when

which govern men when they are not bereft tion was a usurpation of power on the part of reason.
of the President, and that there is no warant I might in this connection repel—repel inunder the Constitution, no authority in the dignantly, repel with truth—the assaults laws, for his appointment; and that every that have been attempted to be made upon act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment has been in derogation of the you will recollect that when the first gun was rights of a sovereign State, and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States.

I say, sir. furthermore that we sind to state the second of the Constitution of the United States. I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position and presented it as a wall of adamant against as military Governor of a State is known to the Constitution of the United States-that know that without stint, without measure, that great heart, Democratic and Republican, uthorizes the President of the United States poured out everything for a common purpose, o appoint a military Governor of any State You recollect that in July, 1861, when we had that to make such an appointment was had been defeated upon the plans of Bull Run, to create the State of Tennessee a military whon the army of the Republic came into Washington with tattored banners-when made to carry out and subserve the purposes of there was fear and dismay there, here and this day we would be enjoying unity, peace of the present Administration, which is to elsewhere—when the Republic was tettering and amity. Upon the heads of those men and the President was almost a suppliant for who enacted those unconstitutional and day. I wish it, they must stop their "mad carser."

condition of mere dependencies of a consoli- his place—you know there was no division of nable laws, and did everything in their powdated oligarchy or despotism. That is my sentiment or feeling. You further know that | er to combine the southern heart against us in the Congress of the United States, on the 22d of July, after that defeat, a resolution was offered defining and setting for the ob-Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such, by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any questions. But, sir, without regard to any questions. But, sir, without regard to any questions. fear and dismay, of trial and of danger, that Johnson as an individual, assuming that he resolution came as the voice of hope from Heaven. It reassured the people; it told them that this was to be no visionary, no faof that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls and that when this object should be attained, write of the decline and fall of the American that when this object should be attained, from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir,

that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as asked to day to invite to the capitol of his own State, and to whom that boon is denied to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he
has bent with suppliant knee before the
upon the enemy. I will not trace his histothrown of power; I know that, for pelf or ry. It is written imperishably upon the ansome other consideration, he has succumbed | nals of the past; and it will shine in those burg and propose to address the people on to every measure presented to him for appro- of the future. But I will turn for a moment val or disapproval; and I know that in to a period a year later, when another disasspeeches delivered in the capitals of other ter met our arms on the same field, and States he has enunciated doctrines which, if abouted by the people of that great North, would be subversive of individual freedom walls of Washington, when they felt that the would be subversive of individual freedom of Tennessee, and Ex Governor Joseph A.
Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the hall of the Senate the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber.

There is the property of individual freedom when they felt that power this afternoon for the property of places and person holding and his chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right and place were vanishing. Again in palsied to forbid him. Let me, sir, test this question fear they appealed to him when for party by contrast. Let me ask the mojority of this Senate, whether he who has lately been baptized by the votes of three hundred thousand sordid or improper motives, he assumed the Senate, whother he who has lately been haptized by the votes of three hundred thousand
men in the Empire State of this Union—one
of the greatest of living statesmen and most
patriotic of men—Horatio Soymour—whethpatriotic of men—Horatio Soymour—whethpatriotic of men—Horatio Soymour—wheththe distinction of the greatest of the state of the people of the State at the last election
was against all such damnable heresies. We
mean to tell you, gentlemen, that although
the people of the state of the state of the state of the people of th to Major General George B. McClellan, in er if that distinguished Governor were on his which to receive the hosts of his admiring way from the East to the West, through this hills of Maryland and into a plain where the other side of this man, and we have it on hills of Maryland and into a plain where friends of this, his native State; and that the Senate invite him to visit the State Capital Republican side of this chamber permitting miss of their country face to face. What that majority counted by three thousand last did he do? A second time he saved the Re- year will be ten times three thousand at the Mr. Lowry. I have but a single word to say, and I would not say it had not the name of Governor of New Jersey, elected by the people, of George B. McClellan been introduced here get one vote for such a purpose? Would record the universal sentiment of every man the Constitution and Union. We mean to tell you that the constitution and Union. record the universal sentiment of every man the Constitution and Union. We mean to tell who served under him, that if it had not been you that we are going to use the sword and for the confidence of the army of the Potomac the olive branch in settling this difficulty not be seen, in future time, as being arm in arm or breast to breast to gether. They will go down in history upon the same page. Of one of them no culogy is needed. God and history are just. With reference to General McCollein is have only to say that the strong. in General M'Clellan, Pennsylvania would | that whether North or South, we will use the the chosen representative of the majority of their votes. Not one vote would he get, and you know it. You, gentlemen on the other side

know it. You, gentlemen on the other side, pursuit of that enemy whom he had met at the people; before nine months roll around fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means; and he who But, sir, when he was about to strike his cution all that we say. [Great applause and commander of the army. He left it dispirited, broken hearted, dejected—obedient, it is Senator speaks a disloyal man?

ed, broken hearted, dejected—obedient, it is Mr. Clymer. The people of Indiana have true but without nerve, without vigor, withsent him to the United States Senate, and out power. He left it at the dictation and who dare deny or question, the choice of a command of the ultra Abolitionists of the sovereign State. But, sir! who is the indithis State? He who next to him who was you that along the camp fires of the Potomac "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is the people's idol—he who amid doubt and gloom, upon his old commander; and ohlsir, if those in power could summon the resolution to cast behind them the prejudices and the passions

occasion has been the means of saving this of those who do not wish to see this Union Government—he who has the great heart of the greatest army upon this continent throbbing every day, every hour, every moment in head of that army and he would crave our unison with his own—MAJOR-GENERAL victory and would bring back to us once more triumph and peace and Union, I been denied the hospitality of a Legislative know it, they know it, you gentleman, know body in which you Republicans have a mait; and if you had the manhood which you jority. You will not vote to tender him those should possess, you would by joint resolutions kospitalities—and why? Because he too is speak this truth to the powers that be and make them hear you!

poses of the great party with which I have the honor to act. In the words of another, who from his exalted position has a right to speak, I will tell you "that the Democratic party has never agreed, does not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future accomplish the preservation of the Government and the Constitution by the union of the sword with the olive branch. For those who will resist the power of the Government—not the power of the Administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this Gov. and the consequences of inaugurating civil constitution—we have the sword. For those abolition party, hissed on by one who has Constitution-we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway' we will hold "the meek and lowly Jesus." The responhealthful and its peaceful sway' we will hold "the meek and lowly Jesus." The respon-out the clive branch of peace. And here I sibility of what follows is with them, and the will say to you, sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe and will earn believe that the large which it is not all. A few days previous will ever believe that the laws which have to this affray, this same demon Copp, spoke been passed by the Congress just ended-the confiscation and other acts—have steeled the receives it tostrive after what it praiseworthy, faunticism and error. That is the question But gentlemen upon this floor have chosen to heart of the people of the South-there is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to melt the heart of that peo ple by repealing your unjust, your unconsti tntional laws, and when it is melted we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people North and South. We say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we do not believe it is in the power of twenty millions of men to subdue and bring back that people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never, never ex-

terminate or subjugate them. But we tell you, sir, that if you will do only what the Constitution and the principles springing from it demand, on every hill and in every valley there will be raised up allies for our assistance. The leaders who desire place and power may be against us, but when he people of the South, recollecting the glories of the past, and looking to those of the future, feel that every right is to be guaranteed, every privilege restored to them, then, as I believe in my God, I believe that they will come back to the Constitution of the old government and to the old Union. I tell you now, Mr. Speaker, that all the blood, all the treasure you have spent or may spend, will fused the great heart of the people of this State | be in vain, unless you repeal the unconstitutional, oppressive, tyrannical laws which were enacted by the last Congress, and I will say in passing that I believe (the Supreme Arbiter being my judge) that if that Congress had never met, or if, having met, they had simply voted appropriations and dissolved, leaving the whole question to be settled under the resolution adopted in July, 1861, this contest would ere now have been settled, and at

-forever be the curse of the blood and mourning that fill this land. If the demon of destruction and of hate-if the father of evil himself could have been there dictating their Union, he could not more thoroughly have effected his hellish purpose than it has been effected by the dominant majority in the Sen-ate and in the House during the last Congress. Republic, but that he may only write of its trials past and present and of its future greatness,) he will record the hour when the nation came so near to desolation and death, and he will ascribe the disasters of that hour to the unremitted, persistent, diabolical machi-nations of abolitionists in and out of the last Congress. Such a historian, if he has the philosophy of Hume—if he has his fur seeing penetration and can trace effects from causes, cannot fall in the contemplative hour of the future to say what I say at this moment, that to them solely and sheerly belongs the terri-

ble calamity that still darkens and enshrouds

this land. In conclusion, sir, what do we propose to declare by voting against this res-olution? We propose to say that no one who has been the instrument, the partaker, the supporter of these tyrannical, these unconstitutional, these arbitrary measures which have fused the southern heart and divided our own shall be heard from the capital of this State. We propose to say that we will not listen to among the people. We mean to tell you that

THE BIBLE AND BULLETS. Riot at Calumet, Ind., Incited by an Abolition Preacher—One Democrat Killed and Two

Wounded-Intense Excitement Prevailing -- More Bloodshed Anticipated. At Galmut, a town of some five hundred inhabitants, situated on the Michigan Southern railroad, near the crossing of the Mic widual whose name we ask shall be embraced it itionist and therefore lie was not a General !!! gan Central railroad, in Porter county, Rev. in this resolution? Who is he whom we ask to come here and receive the hospitalities of ten in blood and in disaster. But, sir, I will tell speak on Monday evening, the 2d inst. The evening came, and with it the speaker. The audience gathered. The speaker took the stand; opened the Biblo before him; unbuttoned nis coat; took from his side-pocket a navy revolver, which he deliberately placed by the side of the Sacred Book, and announced hat his subject would be "The Bible and Bullets."

The audience was a large one for that place, and composed of Democrats and Re-publicans, expecting, when they came togeth-er, to hear the truth from a divine who had been in the service. They expected that he, at least, would deal justly to all men-"nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice;" but what was their astonishment when, after a brief introductory, to hear him propose to take a vote of the meeting, to see ow many of those present would "assist in hanging the Copperheads of that county."-At this juncture the Democrats withdrew to the street, where the Abelitionists followed them, assaulting them with pistols, knives, bludgeons, and, in short, with everything available—instantly killing Robert Lake and ind. have no intention or agreeing in indure to a dissolution of the American Union;" and I will say to you further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the Government of the Gov bloodshed is anticipated before the affair is ended.

The Democracy of that vicinity are not the attacking party; they stand on the defensive,

at Valparaiso, in the same county, announcing the same subject, and bluntly asking how many or those present were ready and willing to assist in hanging "Buell Starr, Samuel J. Anthony, F. Y. J. Merrifield, Judge Woodruff and David Oaks," five of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Valparaiso, whose only crime is that of sustaining the Constitution. Here the vote being many of those present were ready and willing Constitution. Upon the vote being put, about two-thirds of the audience arose to their feet, when the estimable lady of one of the men assailed withdrew; and it is only the love of law and order entertained by the people of Valparaiso that saved this whitecravated miscreant from dangling from a limb of one of the trees that adorn that beautifal court house square.

How long must these things be tolerated? walk to and fro through the earth, stirring up strife and inciting bloodshed, instead of counselling love and mercy? Are our rights as freemen, guaranteed by the Constitution to be basely trampled beneath the feet of abolition crusades, the laws of our country desecrated, and the pulpit and the Bible made subservient to the ends and aims of despots and tyrants? Is there no more protection to the rights of freemen in this country? And must we tamely submit to be shot down in cold blood for daring to choose our own po-

litical faith? I would not counsel resistance to any of the laws of our country. As good citizens and patriots, we must obey the laws; but, when assaulted in open day, it is surely our right to act in self-defence. Democrats will not be the attacking party, but if these assaults are continued, "forbearance will cease to be a virtue," and blood will flow at home as it has on the battle field. We hope these