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### Boetical.

#### OUR UNION

Our Union, the gift of our fathers! In wrath roars the tempest above ! The darker and nearer our danger, The warmer and closer our love.

Though stricken, it never shall perish; It hends, but not breaks to the blast; Focs rush out in fury to rend it, But we will be true to the last

Our Union or lained of Johovah-Man sets not the flat aside ! As well cleave the welkin asunder, As the one mighty system divide. The grand Mississippi sounds ever, From pine down to palm, the decree; The spindle, the corn, and the cotton,

On a proun shout, Union, to thee ! Our Union, the lightning of hattle First kindled the flame of its shrine !

The blood and the tears of our people Have made it forever divine. In battle we then will defend it ! Will fight till the triumph is won! Till the States form the realm of the Union As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

# Aliscellaneous.

## "MY CAPTURE AND ESCAPE."

A STORY OF THE WAR.

In the ranks of my regiment, I arrived in Washington, in June, 1861, and was soon after sent out to the sacred soil of Virginia. Our regiment was sent to the advance of the Federal lines, and portions were sent out on picket duty. When it came to my turn to advance near the enemy's lines, I felt some appreliension for my safety, and though I was a soldier I must frankly confess I feared the rilles of the Confederate sharp shooters. Near where our pickets were stationed, was a little, old fushioned log house that looked charactering, and observing, and olden made me feel sad, when seated in some nook or pitate, and drew from me deep and heavy we dropped down upon our faces, sighs. Not that I had lost one particle of The Guard passed on, and we are

The Guard passed on, and we crawled for-ward, stopping to listen. The guard was remy particitism, or felt any the less brave and willing to fight for my country; but it would turning, and we lay still until he had again BREAD MAKING .-- In order to have good passed, and then we pushed forward more bread, there are three things very essential rapidly. "We are now beyond the camp, but we -good flour, good risings, and a careful hand. Now, if my lady friends will comply with the following directions, I will guarantee them have the pickets to pass yet. My father is waiting for us just youder," said she, turn-ing a little to the left. "You are a brave girl," I ventured to say. as good bread as was ever broken by mortal. The day of hop yeast has gone by. It is not used by the country folks at the present day, and there is no knowing what else I might have said, but she placed her finger on my only by here and there a family. Here i my way of making bread: outh, with a genteel " Hush !" Secreted in the bushes was her father, who firmly grasped my hand as we joined Water Risings .- Take a quart pitcher and spoon-scald them thoroughly-fill the sitcher half full of boiling water from the him. Jenny then placed a musket in my hands, and I could see by the dim light that teakettle, which has been drawn fresh from the fountain. Let the water cool to the tem-It was a beautiful afternoon in the latter her father was provided with one, and the perature of good hot dishwater ; stir in flour brave and fearless girl carried one, though, must confess, rather awkwardly. I was all uniosity and anxiety to know how the little ufficient to make them as thick as pancake batter; add one-fourth of a tenspoonful of salt

ier hand over my mouth.

would have made that girl my wife at least a dozen times. But my thoughts upon that subject were of short duration, for just as the father was about to make preparations to umor of the assassination of Gen. Earl Van start from his home, in stepped four rebel soldiers, under the command of a Corporal. "Well, sir, we have called for you," said the Corporal, " and I don't think we came Dorn of the rebel army; but having been so often deceived by false rumors in army intelligence, we omitted it until something more too soon; and he snatched the flag from off reliable should be received. It is now placed the shoulders of the man and threw it on the beyond all doubt. The following is one of floor and stamped upon it. That's the way we will set our heels on the necks of the the many versions of the tragic event :] The Killing of Van Dorn by Dr. Yankee invaders.

Death of the Rebel Gen. Van Dorn.

[Before going to press last week we had a

How my blood foamed : it didn't boil, but Peters. raved through my veins as if it would burst them. Suddenly Jenny sprang forward, and pushed the Corporal back with such force [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirér.] CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, May 12 .- A gentleman just from Spring Hill, in Maury county, gives me some particulars in regard that he almost fell upon the floor, and then death of Van Dorn. The facts are snatched up the flag and flaunted it in his to the

singularly tragic, and in time of peace would create a national furore. The crowded con-"As under its folds tyranny was driven from the land, so shall traitors be driven out from the land, so shall traitors be driven out dition of the great war canvass, however, or hung; and if I were a man I would pun will distract the public eye from a quiet doish you for the insult you offered this dear flag of mine." mestic melo-drama. mesue mete-urama. Since taking up his quarters at Spring Hill; Van Dorn has been upon terms of crim-inal, intimacy with Mrs. Dr. Peters. She was a Miss McKissick—young, handsome of intelligent. Her fully is one of the

"I didn't come here to fight the women," said the Corporal doggedly. "Come, Mr. Davis, you have been drafted and must go to "I will not fight against my will," ex-claimed the man, exhibiting some signs of resistance, "But you shall. Seize him, men ?" and intelligent. Her family is one of the most esteemed actizens—an anjiable man, a member of the State Senate and a heavy

The rebels sprang forward and caught Daplanter. 'A brother, Major Peters, is Chief vis, but being a strong man, he hurled them Quartermaster to Gen. Polk. The pair have from him. Again they set upon him with been married (second marriage on the part more success and were proceeding to bind of the gentleman) for about five years. him. 1 could stand it no longer. I rushed On the day of the occurence, Dr. Peters to the door, screaming : called upon Van Dorn and obtained a pass to

"Come on boys; we have them now !" I dashed into the house, and just at that moment down went one of the rebels, lev-elled to the floor by a chair in the hands of Jenny. Again the chair whirled in the air, it is supposed that Peters shot from back of and came down on the head of the Corporal. | Van Dorn's head, which was split in twain The rebels were frightened and fied from the by the bullet. The report was not heard, house; but seeing I was alone returned to however, and Peters inounted his horse, rodethe combat. Davis was still bound, and away, crossed the lines with the pass previcould afford no assistance. The fight was ously obtained, and entered Nashville. He illitary commandant had taken alarm, unequal, and I was overpowered and taken has been. I learn, received with marks of or had thought that some precautionary

prisoner: Davis and myself were marched distinguished welcome. off to the enemy's camp, while Jenny and her mother were left alone in the house. The body of Van Dorn was coffined and sent off for interment. Mrs. Peters has re-For two days I was a prisoner in the ene-my's camp, nesr Fairfax Court House.--What had become of Davis I know not. turned to her own family. These are facts, hard and dry. Rumors of the conduct of Van Dorn, not only in this

What had become of Davis I know now one instance, but in others near containing and what become of me I cared not, now one instance, but in others near containing that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had lost the brave girl I had learned that I had learned had learned the brave girl I had learned that I had learned had learned the brave girl I had learned the brave girl and night was come again. I was scated in a sort of brush tent, with a guard pacing up mant tells me he has degraded the cause and disgusted every one by his inattention to his duties and his constant devotion to the ladies, and down in front of it, paying more atten-tion to me than necessary. While lost in happy thoughts of home and Jenny, I heard and women have ruined him, as they have a rustling noise beside me, and a delicate hand was laid on my arm. <sup>31</sup> Follow me, quickly, and I will save ruined many another brilliant, but reckless men. That Van Dorn was a man of daring genius there can be no doubt. Being hand ou," she wispered in my ear, and placed

some, with dark, dashing eyes, a magnificent mustache, a surperb rider, showy address, quick-witted and graceful, he was also a man of sagacious foresight, keen, intelligent, but was whooly and throughly unreliable. He always sacrificed his business to his pleasure. She then withdrew, and I snake like, orawled out of the test altor her. Cau-tiously we moved along until we came to the

guard. "Who comes there ?" came quickly, and we dronned down upon our faces. "By was never at his post when he ought to be. He was either tied to a woman's apron string or heated with wine.

The Democracy of Indiana in Conneil. IMMENSE OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

Political.

SPEECH OF HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

We are indebted to the Indianapolis Senti-nel, of the 21st ultimo, for full proceedings of the immense mass meeting of the Democrats of Indiana, on Thursday of last week. The Sentinel says, that it was the most numerous assemblage of the people over held in Indiana to take counsel together upon the condition of the country. The crowd was va-riously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five thousand, and they were nearly all voters. The demonstration gave evidence that the fire of liberty yet barned in the hearts of the peo-ple. It was not an assemblage to advance party schemes, to noming to and the for public position, or to produce the personal interests of men. The only object was to preserve constitutional liberty and maintain. fiance to our persecutors. the free Government which was won by the valor and framed by the wisdom of a patriotic ancestry. But it was with feelings of sorrow, humilia-

tion, and degradation, (continues the Senti-nel,) that we witnessed the scenes of yesterday. The people were not permitted to peaceably assemble, discuss the policy and acts of the party in power and petition for a redress of grievances. The representatives, the servants of the people-"the office-holders whose feed is drawn from the public treasury' -attempted to overawe and prevent a free expression of those whom they represented. What apology can be offered for such an exhibition in what has been regarded as a free Government-a Government which derives it hem away from us? just powers from the consent of the governed ?

The military commandant had taken alarm, means was necessary, and carly in the morning the troops at the various camps were placed on duty. A regiment of infantry particulars upon this point, but I will tell in full marching order was posted in the you this, that the Democratic party will dis. Governor's Circle, and two pieces of artillery cuss the tax bill and the revenue policy; were placed to sweep the streets leading to it. A twelve pounder was placed opposite the Headquarters so as to rake Virginia avenue, emancipation policy. These measures effect and a company of soldiers stacked arms the best interests of the white man, and bouches into Washington street. Another generations to come. To discuss them is our company stacked arms at the junction south underivable right. I plant my feet upon the of Delaware and Washington streets. It is Constitution, and solemnly declare, in behalf needless to say that no person was suffered to of myself and the Democratic party, that we pass these points without especial permission. will never, surrender to any power on carth A section of a battery with an infantry supther right to discuss all these measures, which port was placed at the Arsmal, east of the bear so fearfully upon our dearest interests. ity, and two guns were placed ranging on We will discuss the President's compensated the speakers' stand, at the state House, sup-ported by a squadron of youlry, concealed right of this Government to put its hand into by the building. by the building. At an eary hour the case side of the State House Square, where the stand was creeted, cuss the conscript act. We will discuss the House Square, where the stand, was erected, was densely packed with an anxious orowd,

was densely packed with an anxious crowd, policy of every law that is now or may here and the streets leading to it, were also after he placed upon the statue book. Those thronged. The meeting was called to order of them that are, in our judgment, wrong, we by Thos. Dowling, Esq., of Vigo, a member will ask to be repealed. We will test their

tion--to the rock on which the Temple of Liberty is built---and ask, what does that Constitution say? What it says, you, fellow-citizens, and I are willing to do. It is the rule of our conduct, and we know no other. It is a safe guide in all cases; it leads us over no uncertain grounds; it has been tried. The Constitution is all we want; we will have it as it is, without any additions die in a cause like this without grief or sorrow; or subtractions. When I am met with a'de-nial of the right of free speech, I will come but to prolong life at the expense of liberty and self respect, is what a proud race cannot to the Constitution and ask what it says. It and will never do.

says that Congress, which is the only legisla-tive power known to the Government, shall There has never been a time in my experience when it was so easy to determine what pass no law abridging the freedom of speech, was right and what was wrong. The mark is broad and plain between the two principles. or of the press. Thus saith the book. Let that be true, though all the world be a liar. If the Congress of the United States cannot, The path of duty is plain before us. The voice of past ages comes to us appealingly in under the Constitution, pass any law interthis crisis. The ages in which generous, high-soule 1 men have suffered and bled for fering with the freedom of speech, can any-body else do it? No. This is the house of my maintenance of their unalienable rights, refuge. Hither we will come for safety, we will lay hold of the very horns of the altar, implore us in this hour of trial not to falter on the plain, bright, and shining pathway of and in the name of American liberty, and constitutional liberty because we hear the with a firm reliance upon a just God, bid declanking of chains. As I remarked before, it is not my purpose

I ask that this book may speak again in on this occasion to discuss in detail any naour favor. It says that the Constitution and laws of the United States; which shall be tional policy measures merely, but to allude to these few plain and general principles which it was due to myself, due to my counmade in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land. There is, there can be no. try, and due to the gallant and glorious De-mocracy of the State of Indiana, should be uttered in your hearing. higher law than the supreme law. You can-

not go above it. You can not escape this conclusion. One of the perilous evils that One man there would have been in our now unhappily beset us as a nation consists midst to-day an invited and an honored guest, one whom you all expected to see and hear simply in this fact, that years ago a party rose in the country proclaiming to the world upon this occasion, but that he has fallen, a higher law than the Constitution. I tell little sooner, perhaps, than the rest of us, a you that in my judgment he who proclaims that doctrine, and in the next breath swears rictim to the base usurpation which has taken the place of popular rights and of the Consti-tution. I should feel that I was guilty of into sustain the Constitution, is perjured in the sight of God and man. The Constitution is uries to a gallant, a bold and constitution loving he supreme law. It provides for the main-

itizen of America, did I fail here to utter it. tenance of these great rights of freedom-free he name of the Democracy of Indiana, speech-a free press-and who shall take ny solemn protest against the tyranny which laces Clement L. Vallandigham within the Yet, my fellow citizens, in the face of this fact, we have been told, here in Indiana, not valls of a prisco. Mills of a prison. My countrymen: Our proceedings here to day will, I trust, be characterized by pru-

merely that public discussion was in general terms prohibited, but we have been told what dence, firmness and justice. Prudence consists, in time like these, in a bold adherence to truth and right. I invoke upon this particular measures of public policy we shall not discuss. I am not going to descend into meeting the spirit of good for our own State, the spirit of peace for our people, the spirit of cuss the tax bill and the revenue policy; (for you have the money to pay;) it will disunion for all the States of America ; and I trust in my heart of hearts that the result of cuss the confiscation act, and the President's your deliberations will conduce to the prosperity and glory of the whole people. Hon. R. T. Merrick, of Illinois, followed and a company of soldiers stacked arms the best interests of the white man, and Hon, R. T. Merrick, of Illinois, followed at the point where that thoroughfare depeace and security of the Government for Mr. Voorhees in an eloquent and powerfal speech, which was received with vociferous applause by the immense throng that listen-ed to it. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. of Indian-

apolis, and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, also addressed the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, reported the following, which were adopted amid intense enthusiasm : RESOLUTIONS.

WURREAS, It was declared by our fathers that to secure certain inalienable rights,

among which are " life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," " Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers om the c sent of the m

of those representing the military, the subordinate arm of the Government. And we in-dignantly denounce the result of such flagrant usurpations as the act of military tyranny, to wit: the arrest of citizens of Indiana and our sister States that are in obedience to the Constitution

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8. That the day has arrived when our offiial servants are setting themselves up above their employers the people, and have two wars upon their hands-one against the ebels of the South-the other against the

Constitution, and those who attempt to up-hold it in the North. In the first named, the Democracy have poured out their blood and treasure at the call of the Administration; in the second, they are upon the side of the Constitution, and are being persecuted by illegal arrests and imprisonment for opinion's sake even "unto strange cities" and loathsome bastiles.

9. Martial law is no law but the will of the military officer proclaiming it, within the limits in which he has a sufficient force to maintain absolute power. In a State or district of country where the public enemy has no footing, the people are not in rebellion. nor an armed insurrection prevailing, there is no legal authority in any military officer, high or low; to substitute his will for the civil laws and the operations of the three co-ordinate departments of the government.

10. That the attempt to suspend civil rights -among them the right to make inquiry as to the cause of arrests and imprisonment, by the writ of *habeas corpus*—in territory loyal to the Government, is such an act of usurpations as demands and receives our merited condemnation.

11. That the Democratic party of Indiana. are now, as they ever have been, attached to the Constitution and the Union, and are willing to make almost any sacrifice to maintain the former and preserve the latter. We hold that there can be no treason in submission to the Constitution and the laws made pursuant thercunto, until they are constitutional ly repealed or judicially declared void ; and a people who do this and cannot or not maintain and exercise the right of advocating the repeal of had laws and the change of a policy which they believe to be wrong are slaves; and if the idea of treason and slavery is right, we are resolved neither to be traitors or slaves. We will submit to every law passed pursuant to the Consti

tution as long as all constitutional means of redress are left open to our free exercise, in-cluding free ballots, free speech, free press, and an untrammeled judiciary; and we pronounce every effort to take away from the people these means of redress, by military orders and arrest, or otherwise, a flagrant outrage against the rights of a free people. 12. We denounce the members of the Legis-

ature who, by the abandonment of their seats and failure to discharge the plain duties im-posed upon them, were guilty of a violation of their oaths, and we fear will bring discredit upon the State : and we declare that the Govrnor can clear himself from complicity in that crime only by taking steps to preven

repudiation. 13. That the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, for no other reason but for the exercise of his right of free disce to this principle in of Indiana with feelings of just disapproba-United States, "to estition, as another evidence that the first and sion, has been received by the Demograph

nost sacred right of the oitizen has been

stricken down in his person ; and we send to

that gallant tribune of the people the sympa-

thy of his Democratic friends in Indiana, who

though assailed at home by kindred oppres-

sion, are yet prepared to stand firm by him in his defence of the sacred right of constitu-

14. That we hereby reaffirm and endorse

The Convention, remarks the Sentinel. has

assembled and adjourned. Its history is

written. Citizens from all parts of the State have had the opportunity to witness an exer-

cise of arbitrary power. Indiana to day is as completely under military rule as France,

Russia or Austria. A large portion of the

people are willingly bowing their necks to receive the yoke of despotism. But the men who on the 20th inst, and daily are justify-

ing and applauding the assumptions of pow-

er, will yet feel the iron trend of a despotism

which will not only deprive them of personal

the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which assembled in this

city on the 30th day of July, 1862.

tional freedom.

bring to my mind pictures of home, and of the many pleasant scenes I had passed with sister and brothers and others around the family board. I noticed that the house was occupied, and fair forms flitted in and out, and one in particular that drew my attention. 1 became deeply interested in the inmates of that house-and as I thought the matter over, it seemed as if I could not restrain my ouriosity, but I must visit it. Standing as i did between two hestile armies, what could

induce its inmates to remain with destruction visible all around them.

part of June, that I was again on picket duty in the vicinity of the log house. I was determined that day to satisfy my curiosity and visit the house. Leaving my compan-ions, I stole across a field or two, watching with a vaigilant eye every bush and fence to prevent surprise. As I approached the house I heard a plaintive song, so sweetly that I wept, though I felt ashamed of myself as a soldier for my weakness. I drew close up beside the house, and in a crouching position silently listened. The song ceased, a heavy, hasty step sounded on the floor. 'Father, what is the matter ?" I heard bullet whizzed close to my head,

voice exclaim, that was mingled with an agitated and mournful quiver.

" My dear daughter, you and your mother depart at once. You must go to Washington, and from thence you can find your way to Massachusetts, where your uncle lives. Tell him that I, his brother, implore him to protect you until I can reach you. Our country is torn and distracted, and utter ruin seems to hang over it. Oh, God, when will this

"And you George," I believe this was the voice of his wife, "where are you going?" "Where am I going ?" he gasped. "God "only knows !"

"Why? What on earth do you mean"-

fairly screamed his wife. "I mean this," said he more calmly; "I am going into the Confederate army, not from my own free will but from compulsion to save my property from confiscation, to save a home for you and Jenny." "Oh father, do not join the Confederate

army, but fight for the old Stars and Stripes, and for the country you have so long loved," and Jenny cought her father about the neck, setts. and kissed him.

I could get but a single glance at her face, but how lovely she looked, pleading for her country and her father's honor. The mother was standing beside and the great tears flowed down her cheeks and dropping on his save her father.

"Come dear father, let us go North ; Unwhe David is a good man, and we can live in 'safety there.

The father sat listening to the pleadings of his daughter, and these were joined by the wife with such stirring pathos that he yielded and consented to leave immediately for Washington, and join the Federal army. You have decided me; I will go," he ex-

claimed, and the terror that agitated him a moment before had entirely fled.

"Bless you, father !" exclaimed Jenny, as she drew back an old board that was against the wall, over the mantlepiece, and from its secret hiding place drew out a small, beautiful Star Spangled Banner.

"There, my father, under the folds of that fing you must fight, if you will go to war, but not beneath the Pulmetto, the Pelican, and the serpent ; and she threw it around his Abraham wanted to sacrifice his son. shoulders, while his stalwart form braced up, and his eyes brightened as he pressed the Stary Banner to his hosom.

gaged in the late massacre in Minnesota. How I loved that girl, as she stood there were secretly removed to Davenport, Iowa in all the majesty of her pride, gazing on on the 21st inst., where they will be confined her father. I could have fought a regiment at hard laber in conformity with orders from of rebels at that moment, or as many more | Washington. The Minnesota people did not as might have been brought against me.— mean they should leave the State alive, and Had I been ready to marry at that moment I are much excited by the event.

and as much soda; cover them closely, set frail creature, could accomplish so much. "I am afraid we will have to fight the them where they will keep quite warm; stir occasionally. They will rise in five or six pickets," said her father; "but it's life or iours. death, and if we can scare them we are safe. In perfect silence we approached the local-Raised Biscuit .- Take some of the bread ity of the picket guard and thought we had lough when light, knead a piece of butter eluded their vigilance, when a quick and

as large as an egg into dough enough to fill frightened challenge burst upon us. This long tin mould into small biscuits-let them rise again ; bake for twenty minutes. was followed almost instantly by a flash and Indian Bread .- Take two quarts of Indian

"Chargo on them, boys," should Davis as he fired, and I quickly sent a bullet in the direction of the rebel pickets. I saw Jenmeal, pour on boiling water enough to make the meal quite wet ; when cool, and a quart of flour, half a pint of risings, a little ny's musket come to her shoulder, and as it and half a cupful of molasses. Mix altowas discharged she reeled and would have gether, put into large basins and let it rise fallen to the ground, but I caught her, and bake for three hours with a slow fire. n a moment she recovered from the shock. We heard the enemy's pickets retreating Johnny Cake .- A Johnny cake, to be eat n with meat, should be made as follows :a alarm, and making the most of their con-One teacupful of sweet milk, one of butter fusion we dashed forward toward the Fede

milk, a little salt and a little soda; stir in al lines, some half a mile distant. meal enough to make a soft batter ; bake for I had made my escape, but not through my own stratagem or skill, but by the conforty minutes .- Mrs. Gall. stant work and energy of a young and brave D Brigadier-General Hascall, command girl, whose patriotic heart would not forsake ng the Department of Indiana, has been reher honored and beloved government, and ieved of his command. This was the petty whose determination rescued her father from the hand of the oppressor. The muskets she provided us with were yrant who issued "Order No. 9." The dis race of removal is but a small part of his leserts. Among his performances was an secreted in her father's house. She had mperative order to the editor of the South londed them, and at night eluded the vigi ance of the enemy's guard, and deposited

Bend Forum to "retract" a certain article commenting on his order. Ile is out of that them where she delivered them to us. She business, just now, it seems. bid us a touching farewell, and in company with her mother, proceeded to Massachu BE A yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend, who, however, gave him no knife. 'This is Her father enlisted in the Federal army

and now, side by side, we are fighting to de a funny cheese, Uncle Joe; but where shall leut it?' 'Oh,' said the grinning friend, cut it where you like,' 'Very well, said liver his home from the hands of the oppressor, while I look forward with pleasure o the day when I shall be awarded the hand the yankee, cooly putting it under his arm, 'I'll cut it at home.' of Miss Jenny as a reward for my effort to

romantic husband and father whose name ABSALOM'S SWORD .- The London Morning Star announces the astonishing fact that Mawas Bose, who named his daughter 'Wild,' jor Peppezula has found, at Bucharist, the so that she grew up under the appellation 'Wild Rose.' But the romance of the name riginal sword of Absalom, the son of David, who was suspended by his own hair. A was sadly spoiled in a few years, for she married a man by the name of 'Bull.' Hobrow and a Latin inscription are cited as proving the identity of this remarkable

weapon, which is very handsomely wrought, What strange creatures girls are. and which is said to have in the course of centuries, travelled from Palestine to Palla-Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and, ten chances to one, if the 'old wochia; having, at Jerusalem come into the man can spare any of her girls — but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the chance of working a lifetime for possession of Titus, thence into that of a Janissary, and finally, through the intermeliary of a Greek monk, into the hands of the victuals and clothes. Wallachian Major. Upon this the Courrier

des Elats Unis remarks that we shall soon IF A box was sent from Providence; r be in possession of the club with which Cain cently, with the following address : - ' John McPherson, squire, kumpinary C, sekund reslew Abel, and of the knife with which giment rode ilan pri-vatears, Washington, d. ce. Kamp kloss tu the Wrappanok, an uk wy

IT The condemned Sioux Indians, en break.' Do one thing at a time-that's the ule-when you have done slandering your neighbors then begin to say your prayers.

The fellow who took offence has not yet returned.

of the State Central Committee, by nominat ing for President the Honorable Dan'l W. voorbees, of Vigo.

Mr. Voorhees, on taking the stand, was reeived with loud and long continued cheers. | crate sons of glorious sires. If we are to give He said that he would return his thanks for the honor done him in selecting him to preside over such a vast assemblage, when the in a funeral voil, deceive the world no longer business organization was completed. Mr. Hendricks then moved the appoint-

ment of a committee of three from each eh Concollar of slaves. gressional District, to prepare resolutions for the Convention, which was adopted by acclamation. After the permanent organization had been effected, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Convention as follows :

My Democratic Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana :

For the distinguished honor which you have just conferred upon me in calling me to There are merely public servants, to be held accept this elevated position, I return to you

ny sincere and heartfelt thanks. At such a ime and under such circumstances as those which surround this hour, to be called upon to preside over such an assemblage as the he before me, is an honor to be remembered to the latest hour of life, and to be treasured

up as one of the highest, proudest distinctions ver conferred by my fellow-citizens. From a grateful heart, a heart often deeply touched by the kindness of my countrymen, I thank salt

We meet to-day in accordance with the plagued with a hideous and oppressive night time-honored custom of political parties since mare. But we look around us to day and the the foundation of this Government. There is sun is shining, the air is blowing, all is real. othing new in this assembly. We meet as and yet in the midst of all this reality, and in ur fathers met before us; we meet for the the noon of the nineteenth century, we are high and holy purposes of taking part in the assaulted with this most terrible, pernicious, discussion of those mattery which relate to the welfare of a Government formed and created right of a people of a free government to condo not created, and governed by the ncople. We trol and manage that government for them-

econize the fact that anything has occurred or selves. can occurr to diverce the people of Indiana from an interest in public affairs. We do not What does the Democratic party propose to do? It purposes, by the help of God, to pre-serve this Constitution. The Constitution pade our Union, without it the Union would admit that the Democratic party is in any manner ostracised from a participation in matters of government. never have had an existence. It brought Holding the Constitution of my country in | your States together ; it, and it alone, hold my hand, I declare that this is a lawful asthem together for more than eighty years, semble, lawful in purpose and lawful in act. and it along can bring them together In this great document I read that it is It is the only power that can restore the

an inalionable right of the people peaceably to assembly and ask for a redress of grievance. Union. We are constantly told that it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power o sadder grievances ever hefel the children We are ready and to restore the Union. of men than those which afflict the people of willing -yea, we are anxious to do any-the United States at this time. Confusion thing and everything but what is wrong, and disorder darken the sky; the very earth | and a wrong can never restore the Union, is laden with the sorrow of our people ; the | The right, however, can, and that we propos voice of woe and lamentation goes up from every portion of our distracted country; the to do... The Democratic party will take its stand upon the eternal, immutable, ever-liv-

angel of death has spread his wings on the blast, and there has been no sacred blood ing principles of right and of constitutional iberty-to do right by truth and justice, and sprinkled upon the door posts of our homes to leave to a righteous God to shape the conse stay the hand of the destroyer. It is in such quences in the future. If this Union is ever to be restored, it will be done by doing right a time, my countrymen, that we meet accordby preserving the Constitution, the bond that made it. This is my only hope for my country. I follow it as the children of Israel followed the pillar of cloud by day and of fire ing to the plain precepts of the Constitution, to ask the Administration to redress those grievances which bear so heavily upon us, and return speedily to the policy inaugurat-

by night. It, and it alone, will lead us ed by the fathers of our Government-that. through this wilderness of war, and blood, and desolution, and if it is preserved, the time will come when the sky will clear away, policy which made us a happy, united and fraernal people. Such being our objects, who shall tell

and in a brighter, better and happier land, us we shall not meet? Where is the power that shall interfere with, or prevent us from we will look back upon this scene with proud satisfactien, as we reflect that we did not bow peaceably existing our plain constitutional the knee in the hour of trial to base tyranny ights? I, for one, plant myself upon the

Constitution of my country; it is the rock on which I built the church of my political faith, and the gates of hell shall not prevail and lawless usurpation. In the meantime, what do we expect ? Do we look for ease and comfort? Do you, to day, expect me to tell you of an easy against it.

Having thus peaceably assembled, accord-ing to the plain precepts of the Constitution, and dangers shall no more beset and afflict issue which we cannot avoid—an issue which it is out of our power to ignore for a single while others in times past fought to win the We are met with a plain, palpable prize of freedom and sailed through bloody And when thus met what shall we do? What shall we say? I turn again to the Constitu- feel the iron festoring in our flesh, because

stitutionality in the courts. In short, we Whereas, in obedier will do all that our fathers have done to as-sert our manhood and freedom ; to demonthe Constitution of the United States, "to es-

tablish justice and secure the blessings of libstrate to the world that we are not the degenerty to ourselves and our posterity," they divided the powers of the Government into three departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and declared that all legislative up these privileges at the bidding of a despot, let us hide the face of the Goddess of Liberty power therein granted should be vested in a Congress of the United States; and, Whereas, Legislation is "law making" with the semblance of freedom, but accept at once the name of despotism and wear the power, and law is a rule of action by which

wen shall be governed; and, Whereas, The people of Indiana in their Do we propose, as Democrats, to do any thing wrong? Do we love our country the Constitution reaffimed such division of goverless that we intend to assert the heaven mental power, and " to the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and given right of free discussion? No. as for me so help me God, it is because I love my country more. What is your country and iberty perpetuated," they declare that " all power is inherent in the people," and "the military shall be kept in strict subordination mine? I have no country outside of the provisions of the written law. Mr. Lincoln and to the civil power ;" and Whereas, The Constitution of the United his Cabinet constitute not my Government.

States provides that "Congress shall make no law \* \* abridging the freedom of responsible for their acts by an intelligent, an honest and a patriotic people. Am, I, in making these declarations, preaching to you speech, or of the press, or the right of the people penceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances :" doctrines subversive of the principles and precepts of the fathers? Let me ask you in and all candor, does it not seem wonderful that I may at this very moment be talking myself

Whereas. In secondance with this declared and constitutional liberty, but will consume their substance like a canker. into a prison by uttering these ancient sentiight and long-established usage, we have The Convention and proceedings have their lessons for all. Never before was a more timents of liberty ? It sometimes seems to me this day assembled, respectfully and earnesty, as become freemen, to present our views as if a favored dream had come upon this o those in authority : therefore. glorious spectacle witnessed than the vast

country, and as if, after a while, we should 1. Resolved, That the people are the assemblage of freemen called together to exwake up and find that we had simply been source of all political power; that officers provided by the fundamental and statue law, ercise their constitutional rights. They met together to peaceably petition their Representatives for a redress of grievances. But there was a dark shadow to the scene. Eiare their servants to carry out their will as expressed in those laws ; and that when any ther the exhibition of military power was an one of said servants assumes to act without evidence that the liberties of the people have the previous sanction of such authority, he departed, or else the men and the party which ceases to be the servant of the people, and is striving to become their master by making instigated and justified such proceedings will his mere behest a law unto them. become the by-word and reproach of every

2. That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the Constitution of the United States good and true and patriotic citizen. The issue is upon the country, and the men of prop-erty who have let the tiger loose may yet feel and of this State, and laws passed in accordance therewith, whilst they remain in force : his claws-may learn that "curses, like chickbut it is their right-not a mere privilege but ens, often come home to roost." The rule a right, to temperately, candidly and freely of violence has no respect for persons. To day its vengeance may be directed to one side. discuss, not only the laws, but the acts of to-morrow it may turn upon its friends of yesterday. There is no class of people in those of their servants who may have passed, or may be in the administration of those again. this country who, ever learning, are not by their own judgment able to comprehend a laws,

3. This is the necessary result of the fact knowledge of the truth. Experience may yes that the people are the source of all power. teach them their folly. They must freely discuss, that they properly determine whether a law is a bad

one and ought to be changed, or whether it is Winows' GRIEFS .- Once upon a time, runs right, but wrested from its meaning and wrongfully administered by those in authori-ty, and therefore such unfaithful servants should be legally set aside. an Oriental story, a young and lovely woman vas called upon to mourn the death of her. lord. As she loved him in life with all the

4. Whilst constitutional guarantees, among others, the right of free discussion; of appeal to the Courts, as against unconstitupeal to the Courts, as against unconstitu-of women; and in the intensity of her grief mal laws and illegal acts; of resort to the made a vow that she would wed no new lord, legislative power to abrogate bad laws; of re- till the stream that ran by her bower should ioval of obnoxious officials through an unrampled, uncorrupted ballot-box, remain iniolate, it is the duty of the eitizen to stream.

aid those who are rightfully in authority in all lawful proceedings; but, if these rights are set at naught by their official servants, the people may assert their inherent sovereignty and resume the powers thus being abased, 5. To uphold these great and inalienable principles of liberty, one general rule should

govern those who frame laws, those who are intrusted with their administration, and the great body of the people, being those upon whom they operate : namely, the golden rule of right. 6. The violation of this rule by disobedience

to nonerly enacted laws should be punished: ts disregard by the flagrant assumption of unauthorized power and performances of un-justifiable acts by the servants of the people should meet with their stern rebuke.

17 Most young fellows, when whiskey is 7. In view of these great truths, we hereby proclaim our fixed and irrevocable condemn

The romantic lover hunts a wildfire tion of every attempt to make laws by Exe-cutive authority alone, or by more orders and vows that it is a star.

fervor of adoration, her grief at his decease was inconsolable. She filled the air with plaints ; declared herself the most wretched reverse its course. A few weeks after, she

was engaged very busily damming up the Those 'coffee-mill' guns-one hunlred or more in number, ordered by the President-we are told, have proved to be of

no practical value to the army of the Poto-mac, and are now laid up in a storchouse in Vashington.

"Ma, if you will give me an apple, I will be good."

" No, my child-you must not be good for pay-you ought to be good for nothing.

TA young huckster woman ate fifty oranges one after another, at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, on a wager. She received \$5.

t hand make rye mouths.