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AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

Bolitical

The True National Policy.

THE ABOLITION POLICY AND THE

UNION AT THE WEST.

Letter from Hon. Emerson Eth-

eridge to Citizens of Memphis,

Tennessee.

he South?

by a

therefore I shall not go.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

JOHN B. BRATTON.

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Poetical.

WEDDING WORDS.

A jewel for my lady's ear, A jewel for her finger fine, A diamond for her bosom dear, Her bosom that is mine.

Dear glances for my lady's oyes, Dear looks around her form to twino, Dear kisses for the lips I prize, Her dear lips, that are mino.

Dear breathings to her, soft and low Of how my lot she's made divine ; Dear silences, my love that show For her whose love is mine.

Dear, cares lest clouds should shade her way That gladness only on her shine, That she be happy as the May, Whose lot is one with mire.

Dear wishes hovering round her life, And tending thought, and dreams divine To feed with perfect joy the wife Whose happiness is mine.

Miscellaneous.

ANIMAL LIFE.

The French correspondent of the Times gives an account of some experiments recentmade in Paris as to the most humane de of depriving oxen and other animals of life. He says that "the conservator of the Paris slaughter houses, being of opinion that the mode of slaughtering oxen by knocking them on the head with a heavy metal instrument must cause the animal excessive pain, endeavored to discover another mode to avoid this suffering, and at the same time to preserve the slaughter-man from the danger to which they are exposed in the performance of this disagreeable duty. He thought that enervation would accomplish this object, and this opinion was founded on the doctrine taught by physiologists, who assert that the eparation of the spinal marrow at once dessacred Constitution authorizes, and which the more than one hundred oxen, and it was Christian religion tolerates and approves? that officer, then in command at Bolivar, There remains nothing for us to do, unless it wrote as follows in regard to the Proclamademonstrated that, although the ox was more quickly put to death, his sufferings were not the less exeruciating, inasmuch as his entire is to obey our incomparable President in tion of Freedom, with which our illustrious was preserved, and death did not ensue until after an agony of fifteen or sixteen peace. minutes. These experiments were repeated on calves and sheep, and, in place of morely cutting the spinal marrow, the head was separated from the bady, in order to observe the degree of vitality which would still remain in each of the senarated parts. A calf was suspended, and a batcher's boy cut his head off with a knife. This operation was accomplished in a quarter of a minite. The head was immediately placed on a table, and space of six minutes. During the first minute, all the muscels of the face and neck were agitated with rapid convulsions, and during the two following minutes the convulsions assumed another character. The tongue was stretched out of the mouth, which opened and closed alternatively ; the nostrils opened as if the animal experienced a difficulty of breathing. The curvulsions became more active when the tongue or nostrils were When the hand was pricked with a needle applied to the mouth or nostrils, respiration was felt to be continued by the air entering and coming out. When a finger was brought within an inch of the eye. in the direction of the pupil, the eye was quickly closed, as if it wished to avoid the touch of the finger, and the same result followed at several intervals. At length the eye did not close until the eyelid was touched. It was remarked that the eve remained closed as long the finger re-mained in contact with it. These phenomena became gradually weaker, and ceased ontirely after four minutes. Even then, lived. when the spinal marrow was pricked with a needle, the convulsions recommenced in the entire face, tongue and eyes. After the than any one of the native-born sons, brothsixth minute all contraction ceased. While these experiments were being performed, the hich remained suspended, was greatly bod y agitated. The agitation ceased gradually, and was replaced by feeble contractions, which cont nued more than an hour. But this was always observed, in whatever manner the throat was observed, in whatever manner the throat was cut. Forty calves and fifty sheep were do-capitated, and they all presorted the same phenomena. The director of the Paris slaugh-ter hurses convinced himself by these experi-cent that an ex suffered more by being do-caning that an experiment durin with a capitated than by being struck down with a heavy bar of iron; and that the bar, by producing an immediate stupefaction, prevents the animal from suffering, while the blee ling, immediately effected, deprives thim of life before the head recovers sensattion. It is obvious that in this record of the ex- ed that, under this law, trial should precede. periments, the painless nature of reflex movements is not properly considered; and the experimenter should procure the assistance still, it offered an amnesty to repenetant rebof a good physiologist in order to explain the els; it mercifully gave them sixty days in our armies in Virginia. Mr. Botts demandwhich to accept it, and provided further that our most noble President might suspend, for character of the result observed. In that case he will probably arrive at very different conclusions from those above stated.-London Lancet

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 18. 1868.

to end this rebellion if the Union men, women, and children in the so-called Confederate States were left in undisturbed posses sion of all their legal and constitutional rights? If this policy were adopted, the rebels might become angry with these "monu-ments of federal mercy," and in that event

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, the spared monuments aforesaid might cling more closely to the federal flag. This division to join in a public celebration of the anniveramong the people might cause & more unhap sary of the surrender of that city to the py state of affairs down in Dixie : our friends federal arms. You also speak kindly of my past efforts to induce the people of West Tennessee to consent cheerfuly to " the restothere might have to bear additional indignitics. As before remarked, our merciful and ration of the national authority throughout considerate President was found equal to the crisis. In a long conversation with some inspired apostles from the saintly City of If I believed that by meeting you on the accasion referred to I could be of service -a place where Onderdonking and Chicagoto a single honest law abiding citizen, or other worldly amusements are unknown—the You were so amply protected within the truly rependant rebel, or that I could contribute, to the least extent, in ending the war deavoring (he did not state the means) to and restoring the blessings of peace under ascertain the will of the Lord upon this greeting the flag which brings certain securidifficult question ; that so soon as he learned by to loyal men, women, and children ; such the Constitution, I would certainly attend. Bat I have no such faith in myself, and the Divine pleasure he verily would do inevitable protection to property, including the will of the Master who sent him. The such trifling articles as negroes and cotton

In your letter you express the opinion that oy a "direct personal appeal" I might "encouarage the loyal or reclaim the disloyal." witten," it amounted to this: that in portions will not go into the Gulf States to fight for I confess my astonishment at such a state-ment; and I can attribute this opinion of of Virginia and Louisiana, in Deleware, in Maryland, in Kontuck,y in Tennessee and Missouri, it was lawful for traitors who had yours to nothing but a failure on your part accepted the annesty provided by the confis-cation law, and all other persons, to hold slaves; but that in the tide water regions of Virginia, and in that portion of Louisiana which had not been consecrated to slavery by part in carrying the sume boon to a similar to comprehend the masterly policy of our great and good President and the wise statesnen who aid him in shaping and directing the civil policy of the government. When you have fully studied and understood the grand purposes of our most God-fearing and law-abiding President; when you are more familiar with the profound military the military occupation of General Butler, as strategy which, as "Commander in Chief of sas, and Tesas, it should no longer be lan ful the Army and Navy of the United States," hold our African fellow-eitizens to service or he is now displaying ; and when you further remember the astonishing success we have labor. And yet there are those of the " Copperhead persuasion" who profess not to see assembled in the City of New York. Each the wisdom of this great master stroke of our delegate had conceived—an idea; and under had in reclaiming onr " misguided countrymen," and in conquering our "wayward sisters," I shall be amazed if you continue to most noble and exalted President. Sirs, did it not immediately divide the South and and unite the North ? Were not our camps believe it necessary to "encourage the loyal" or "reclaim the disloyal." Why encourage the loyal? Is it possible they need encourage-mont in Memphis, where, for nearly a year, you have been inside the federal lines? where every night *tattoo* is substituted for "Hush I my baby, don't you cry," and at *revellie* "Hail Columbia" areases the people to a consciousness of the the great security to a consciousness of the the great security the loyal ? Is it possible they need encourage-

which is afforded to the *property* of the logal people in Memphis and "all the country where since the dawn of the negro millenni round that (political) Jordon." How can un of 1863? you or I "encourage the loyal" when our I know that men like General M. Brayman, matchless President, the late Congress, his who commands in your vicinity (at Bolivar, age counselors and his peerless military Tennessee.) are guilty of absurdities of speech. which afford the evenies of our sepacious President excuses for complaint and criticism. For instance, on the 14th of last March subordinate, have already done and promised all which wisdom can suggest, which our

"The loyal man is equally

Congress nau acjourned done? Think heaven our sagacious President was found equal to the occasion. You will perceive that on the first of January last, under this so-called confiscation law, the orige, Abraham Lincoln Esq., ho may be set down as a good Union, man, fit to join a "How I League," receive a contract, accepta "The Democratic party, the contract accepta" soon overthrew the insurgents. Their pro-visional governor-Thomas W. Dorr-was captured, denied the right of a " belligerent," The Democratic party, the cause, was abolished, as all subsequent elections have shown throughout the United States, since when no like Crittenden of Kentucky, he is ever talking about the Constitution and such wornont. speck of rebellion has been known within the vest limits of that loyal State. The rethemes, he ought not to be trusted for a mobellion in Utah, which occurred during the ment A Union man must have an abundance of reign of the Old Public Functionary, is too fuith-faith in the saving grace of our exalt-recent to be forgotten. The cause is no doubt possess" a cotton or contraband settlement ed President-faith that he will yet prove fresh in the mind of every maiden lady in in the confederate wilderness. Look at Hilthe political Moses to lead our armies across the Loyal States. The Republican instincts the Rappahannock-faith that under his of our people would not tolerate a monopoly

class in Tennessee and Kentucky.

leadership, could he he induced to take in heaven's "last best gift to man." the field, the mighty hosts of rebeldom would fice from Maryo's hill and drown themselves, like "possessed" swine, in the adjacent spirit of Brigham. The Mormon war ended stree m gloriously to our arms. The cause was re-How is recruiting now in West Tennessee ? moved. Harems are now unknown among Last summer only a few thousand enlisted in the latter day saints, and Brigham, like some Last summer only a few thousand entisted in the inter any summer only a few thousand entisted in the long bird without a mate, "refuses to be Von wore so amply protected within the comforted." In Europe, protected and sau-

guinary civil wars have often resulted from those who had not yet had an opportunity of differences of opinion in regard to the true mode of construing the Bible, and especially concerning the operations of the Holy Ghost They have failed to abolish the one or deny the other: the result is that few countries in Europe maintain the quiet which usually prevails" along the Rannahannock.

It should not be overlooked that our people were very ignorant or they would never have been deceived by the treasonable enemies, North and South, of our noble President.

operation with the "loyalists"

of that day,

It was falsely charged that he and his party friends did not desire to suppress the rebell. ion without first subverting the rights of the States ; freeing all the slaves and elevating I doubt them to political equality with the whites.also in North Carolina, South Carolina, Flori- not our noble President will in due time Our people, being of course very ignorant, da. Georgia. Alabama, Mississippi, Arkan- adopt suitable means to ascertain the will of believed these false, scandalous, and malithe Lord in this behalf. Indeed, it seems to cious statements ; and among the resolutions for the Union men, women, and children to have been made known already to some you will adopt at your meeting there should of the lesser lights. Last week a grand be one thanking his excellency, our most apconvention of the loyal women of America. proved President, for the effectual means he has adopted to give strength and moral power to the Union-men and women of the South, while at the same time he has shown how the inspiration of the great occasion, they have commanded our magnificent President to wickedly false as libeleus were the allegations proclaim freedom, throughout all ends of the of southern traitors and northern Copperearth. I doubt not, at the proper time, he will so proclaim; and the twenty thousand troops which his excellency Governor Androw Johnson was recently authorized to recruit in and memory of one who, by a scrupulous re-Tennessee will soon be ready for the good work of giving practical freedom to our en-slaved follow-countrymen, male and female, ins vindicated the truth of all the pledges rectionary. States have entertained against of African descent. When that time comes which from time to time are made on his Memphis will be a lovely city. Its walks and its promenades will be illuminated by the smiling faces and the brilliant eyes of President with designing to subvert the inthe graceful and accomplished sons and stitutions of the Southern States must hence-daughters of Lincoln and Liberty; of Dark- forth hide their faces in shame.

ness and Dahomey. The one State consti-tution and laws, like these of Illinois and other loyal States, will not permit free hullelojahs," a resolution severely donuncianegroes to come within our State, nor enfrantory of those who criticise our military opechused slaves to remain there ; but from milirations, or show impatience at the tardy movements of our armies in South Carolina tary necessity, or, as a high official express it,

Union men who still adhered to the national symbol of protection! What weakness! But Congress had adjourned. What was to be all things wisely and well? Who should be all things wisely and well? Who should be phis, among whom are not a few who are still ardently in favor of a restoration of the Constitution. I regret to find none of them

associated with you in the proposed demon-stration. But I will indulge no complaints. Wherever our armies have secured a permanent lodgment in the South-as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Newbern, Nashville and Memphis-the northern friends of our most excellent President have supplied us abundantly with most disinterested men and women, whose loyal tongues are heard in melo dious tones wherever we "hold, occupy and possess" a cotton or contraband settlement ton Head, where the tender maiden ; and tougher matron of the North mingle upon sisterly terms with the Palmeto African ladies of South Carolina. A bountiful issue of tracts and catechisms will no doubt soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands-not so white as the pure Anglo Saxon, not so black as the normal African. In a ow years they will

"Walk in beauty like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies ;---And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in their aspect and their eyes."

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster, lsq., originally from Maine, and a warm olitical friend of Breckinridge, has organized a Free Labor Association, and Governor Stanley has gone back to California in dis-In Nashville we have a regularly gust.

organized abolition society; its organ is the same as that of the State and federal gov ernment, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious administration of President Lincoln than any native born citizen of the State can do. This abolition society, and this abolition newspaper, although conducted within the fortifications of the city, is doing no doubt very much to induce the poople of Middle Tennessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle, and constitutional rule of

our distinguished chief magistrate. In Memphis the harvest is a tempting on With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands "lying about loose," our enterprising northern friends who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution may make " a good thing of it." Alrendy I hear of several who have farms in Kansus, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other," loyal States," which are now well tilled hy negroes who once belonged to the Union men of the South. Facts like these will tend greatly to the restoration of peace their northern kindred. They now know that the war is not to be so conducted as wantonly to deprive them of any portion of their property ; and they now have positive proof that southern secessionists and , northern Copperheads, who charged that the war was

to be finally waged against the South $\alpha_s \alpha$ section, instead of the rebels and their allies, are guilty of falsehood. Furthermore, there is a large party at the North who have perand Virginia. Such criticism gives the rebels influx' of negroes will do much to change "aid and comfort," aid though it may not their opinions, and by the same means

neck, subject to be hung up by a military despot at the next lamp post suder the sentence of some drum-hear court-martial," It is true that the Republicans have reason

NO. 1

to belieue that they will be safe from the hor-rors of this law under a Republican administration. No Republican or abolitionist has yet been arrested, imprisoned, or banished, and they may reasonably calculate that none ever will be. Such persons are permitted to stigmatize the Constitution as a league with hell, and insist that the war shall be prosecu-ted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy t, without being regarded as guilty of any "disloyal practice." The only sufferers, so far, have been Democrats. Indeed, the very purpose for which the establishment of mar-tial law is sought by the managers of the clubs and longues is to destroy the Democratic party. And we find it declared in an official document emanating from the War Department that to support the Democratic party is to support the cause of the rebels.---This terrible engine, then, is to be set in motion by one political party for the perse-motion of gnother, grining neighbor against neighbor, and setting issues in every house-hold. The machinery is prepared. Already the secret societies are in motion, bound by

what oaths, I know not. That they who design these things design all their dreadful consequences I do not believe; but they know little of human nature and little of history who who cannot discorn them. Under a single despot there is equality; from a single despot there may be hope of escape. But the worst form that despotism can assume is that of the tyran ny of party over party; and if anything can add to its herrors it is when the domittent faction is inflamed by fanaticism and led by priests. What matters it that these men are conseientions, that they act under a sense of duty, of religious duty? I do not impeach their motives. The more consciencious they are, the worse. All fanatics are conscientious, and it is this that makes their tyranny, of

all tyrannies, the most insufferable. What we can and ought to do, beyond the mere expression of our sympathy, in aid of our oppressed countrymen in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, is a subject upon which it may he as well at present to say nothing. Let us wait the course of events. We have an immediate question to determine for ourselves, nd that is whether we will permit the es tablishment of the same species of govern ment in our own state-a government which not only no Englishman and no Frenchmay would endure, but against which the very lazzaroni of Naples would revolt. I do not speak of exceptional cases of an extreme public necessity, such as we may imagine though their occurrence is not at all probable; but I speak of systematic acts, done under claim of right, without necessity, upon false pretences—acts which are not only false pretences—acts which are not only fagrantly unconstitutional, but itterly sub-versive of liberty and of law; and of which the manifest tendency, if not the purpose, is not to maintain the Unice but to destroy it. I am sure that we will not submit to' this sistently refused to regard the African as the best representative of the human race. This strances that fall short of this. There is and we ought to say so plainly. 'I have no ange our purpose. I am not sanguine enough to hope for anything from his sense of justice or respect for the law. The powers that control him, whether spiritual or terestrial, will do Thus to us whatever we will suffer, but are not we will again become a united and loving likely to attempt thet which they know we people. The lion and the lamb, the contracwill not suffer. At the same time I deprecate all resistance that is not strictly constitutional. Let us not only submit to but support all proper authority. The President claims the constitutional power to establish martial law over the body the people in the loyal States. We deny it. Let the courts determine the question. The judicial authority is vested in the courts, and not in the President, the Congress, or the army. It is as much the duty of the President as of any private citizen to submit to that authority. If he resists if he becomes an usurper, and may himself he lawfully resisted. And on the other hand, if any court or judge, acting under the forms of law, shall sanction his monstrous assumptions, let us ii. turn submit; not because there may not ha judicial as well as executive userection; and the same right in extreme cases to resist the one as the other, but on account of the con-dition of the country, and the double dangers that assail us. In this way there may be occasional acts of tyranny, as has been al-ready, but upon the whole the restraint of the judiciary will be found adequate to our protection, if the President himself will respect But if any citizen of this State shall be arrested or imprisoned by military men, or by provost-marshals or other officers, acting under the authority of the President, and the court before whom the question shall he brought shall determine that he is entitled gestions it throws out and the advice it con- force shall be used to detain him, there ought to be no hesitation to support the judiciary in opposition to military usurpation, and I should regard it as base and cowardly not to do so. was addressed to the late Albany Mass Democratic meeting: .Oswego. May 29. prosecution of the war, I answer that it better that a nation should lose a portion of its territory than its liberty. And if for this ause the rebellious states shall succeed in eftablishing their independence, the fault will e that of the administration'; and the ped le, driven to choose between two evils, will have wisely chosen that which beyond all comparison is the least. The times require, in a very high degree, the exercise of the virtues of courage and of prudence. Moderation is our counsels will give us strength and unity in action. Let us accept as our leader him whom not less merit than position designates (the chief magistrate of our State,) and follow and support that moderate and patriotic, but not feeble or unmanly policy which he has recommended and enforce with so much dignity and suc-'cess,' and I shall yet hope that the Union may triumph over both classes of its enemies the southern secessionists and the northern abolitiouists. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully your servant. WM. BUER. To Gideon J. Tucker, John Hardy, and Andrew Mathews, Esquires.

an opportunity to accept pardon. Worse still, this law actually applied to no one but rebels. And it is astonishing that it applied Mar An exchange says: "We are indeed a happy, elegant, moral, transcendent peo-ple. We have no masters, they are all printhem everywhere, North and South; in Springfield, Illinois, as well as Springfield, cipals ; no shopmen, they are all assistants ; Tennessee. But worse still ; it did not wantno shops, they are all establishments; no are all governors : nobody is flogged in pris- men, women and childron, or lunatics, in any are all governors ; nobody is flogged in prissection of the country. That' Congress, as it may seem, did not on, he merely receives the correction of the house; nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, he is only unable to meet his engage-

ments; nobudy is angry, he is only excited; restore affectionate relations between the nobody is cross, he is only nervous; and, sections was to place the Union men, women, lastly, nobody is drunk, the very utmost you and children, and the insane upon a perfect. can assert is, that "he has taken his wine."

the barren fields of his parishioners. He of J. Davis & Co., in Mississippi, Arkansas,

all his wise measures to conquer a glorious and far-seeing. President greeted the advent True, we have among us croakers of the new year : and Copperheads-silly, brainless men, -who are so unwise and unpatriofic as them in the army in which he himself serves, to question the wisdom of our indefatigable President. If you have any such in Mem- while the slaves of loyal men flee to our phis, you should at once denounce them camps beyond reclamation. Under this proas in sympathy with the rebels; you should cess the rebel holds his slaves by carrying send them to their friends " down South." or them into a state in which they are declared to the Dry Tortugas, which is understood free, while the huw abiding citizen loses his. by cretaining them in a State where it is lawful to hold them, As it is now, the loyalby many to be a place where everybody is tortured with thirst for rifle whisky, and it lost two ounces and a hulf of blood in the not a drop can be obtained. No good Union ty and good conduct of these men avail them man will complain of the conduct of the wise iothing." In speaking of the elevating effects of this men who direct our phulic affairs. They should be taught to remember that scandalum system upon our armies and the negroes, magnatum was formerly a high crime-it is Ieneral Brayman shocks our sensibilities by a most henious offense now-and nothing the use of such language as this : "Their saves such copper-colored wretches but th expense to the government is enormous. It Christian charity of our most pious President. At your proposed meeting yous hould so arrange matters as to secure a list of all who fail to attend or omit to render a suitable become debased and demoralized. They debase and demoralize the army." Now among the resolutions you will adopt apology, and you should adopt resolutions of the most " loyal" kind. Allow me to suggest at the Memphis meeting there should, by all means, be one censuring General Brayman that the committee on resolutions be selected from contractors and office holders. I par for the use of language so insulting to " our ticulary suggest one Cooper, who has been fellow-citizens of African descent," and 30 recently appointed assessor for the large, rich, and populous district of West Tennesjustly calculated to incanse the slave-owners Tennessee who have so stubbornly refused to join the rebels. Why, sirs, this license of speech must be see. He was originally from New York. Truc, he was never in West Tennessee until sant from this city on his official errand, but he no doubt knows by intuition the true value of the goods and chattles, lands and

suppressed. What right have men who do not support the present wise and efficient administration to criticise its policy or the tenements, &c., &c., of a people he never knew, and a country in which he never consequences of it? Within the last few days I have heard persons in this city-in this But he is so loyal-so much so that capitol which bears the sacred name of I doubt not he is bet'er fitted for the office Washington, and which for the present is the home of our illustrious chief magistrateers, or fathers of the thousands of soldiers which, before the 22d of last September. draw seemingly invidious distinctions be tween the fate of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and that of John M. Botts, of Virginia. How West Tennessee had furnished the federal my blood "boiled with pious indignation" when, a few days ago, I heard a certain indiarmy. Let the committee imitate the "Loyal Leagues" of Baltimore, and resolve vidual of the straightest seet of Coppenheads discoursing thus : "Jesse D. Bright, of Indi-ana, was expelled from the Senate of the that you not only approve all the present wise and patriotic administration have done, but that you will sustain and uphold it in everything it may hereafter do, Let the committee make an elaborate report, accom-United States last year, charged with treasonable practices. He then owned a farm and negroes in Kentucky-still owns them. He panied with resolutions denouncing all who find fault with our most excellent President. accepted the amnesty provided in the so For instance, the last Congress (in July, called confiscation law which passed Congress 1862,) passed a law to confiscate the property last July. Ile is now proposing to accompa-ny his family on a trip of pleasure to Europe. of certain rebels. That Congress, though very wise body, did not possess as much eaving his large properties in Indiana and aggregate wisdom as our great and good President. In proof this we need but refer his slaves in Kentucky under the protection of the law. John M. Botts is just out of to the fact that the Congress aforesaid provid-Libby," or some other confederate prison, where he was incarcerated for his devotion to conviction and forfeiture, and that guilt the Union and his undying hettility to the so-called southern confederacy. Ten days ago his slaves were enticed within the lines of should be proven, not presumed. Worse

ed that they be surrendered or returned, and received for answer, direct from Washington, that he had no right to them-that a period, the operations of this law as our arour wise and law-abiding President set them mies advanced southward, so as to afford all free l' I confess that when, I heard this long and complaining rigmarole, I was indignant at this person's stupidity. He could not see the wisdom of this wise policy of our most noble executive. He was almost as incorrigible as James L. Petigru, of South Carolina, who,

when he read the grand proclamation of the most illustrious successor of Washington, took the oath of allegiance to the confederate perceive that the way to end the rebellion and government, and offered his private fortune to the rebels to aid them in making war upon the armies of the sublimest man of modernand children, and the insane upon a perfect times; of Nelson of Tennessee, who, with footing of equality with the vilest traitors sons in rebel captivity, published an appeal in the land! That Congress believed that the

TA Priest was called upon to pray over in the land! Thut Congress believed that the to the People of that State to take up arms against our freedom-loving President; of power of the government, and the cluse-tuxation-of course abolished. No tax gath-erers have been known since in South Caro-Houston, Henry, and others, who immediatea most unpromising case. He surveyed his sterile acres in despair. "Ah!" said he, "brotheru-no use to pray here, this manure !"" here and children; the addition of the court is in the addition of the court is simply finit; The true test and children; the addition for the greatest, wisses, "Abil" said here area and the carts in the addition of a personal acquaintance with the innor of a personal acquaintance with and children; the addition of the greatest, wisses, "Abil" said here area and the carts in the addition of the court is a great and children; the addition of the greatest, wisses, and the carts in the addition of the court is a great the innor of a personal acquaintance with and children; the addition of the court is a great and children; the addition of the court is a great the innor of a personal acquaintance with and children; the addition of the court is a great the innor of a personal acquaintance with the innor of a personal a

from the ex necessitate rei of the thing," hey will no doubt be permitted to remain. helpless with the disloyal-in fact, more so; The plan recently adopted in South Carolina be felony without benefit of clergy, is, never-for the rebel takes his slaves South, or hires of selfing them the lands of the rebels might theless, what Mr. Polk stigmatized as "moral be adopted, and thereby Memphis soon be-come " a varigated city." Our white and and other Whigs of that day ware compelled. colored brethren and sisters might thus fur to "dry up" daring the war with Mexico. nish an example of that " freedom and fraternity" which so many unhappy northern. spinisters sincerely regard as the only means | ly able to beat the rebels whenever we try. of compromising the present unfortanate dis- At present we have them completely surroundtinction of color.

You should by all means pass a resolution not more than six thousand miles. Our arin favor of giving such rebel farms and town lots as are not needed for our colored brethmies are guarding the outposts of this con-

tracted line and everywhere during the nuren to our Christain friends of the North silanimous butternuts to " pierce the centre," who desire to live among their colored friends. and the ragged wretches "take the dare." particularly to that numerous and respecta We have forces at Galveston, New Orleans Pensacola, Hilton Head, Newbern, Suffulk, ble class who think that both races will be cquires soldiers to guard them. They sicken improved by a cross of the Anglo Sixon upon and die in crowded and filthy corrals. They the pure Guinea. "When this cruel war is (all is quiet on the Blackwater.) Fortress Monroe, on the Rappahannock, at Baltimore over" how our psalm-singing brethren from the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

the Church of the Puritans would enjoy a in along Western Virginia, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Fort Smith and at confederate farm on Big Black, Red river, the Arkansas' or Pontchartrain. When the Vicksburg, in the very heart of rebellion. rebels are disarmed how meek and lowly, do-How long can the rebellion exist when thus circumscribed ? In addition to all this, Adcile and penitent they will be, while beholding our northern brothers occupying their jutant General Thomas, a native of "my iansions and illustrating the beauties of Maryland," and who last year was charged General Banks's apprentice system 1 With by the malignant tongue of slander with be-what impunity General Butler would ride ing a secessionist and a traitor-following

from his plaintation on Moon Lake to his where such noble men as Butler, Brady, Dickranche on Deer Creek ! Then would be made inson and other old friends of Breckinridge dare to lead-is now in the Southwest organ nanifest the absurdity of those Copperhead croakers who foolishly insist that while miliizing the loyal blacks, who, it is understood tary power can put down a rebellion, moral are impatient to be led against the barberous power alone can eradicate its consequences hordes of Lee and Beauregard. Northern and keep it down. It is true they cite the exphilosophers, women and divines who regard ample of Vendee, which, in alea, is only the African as the best moral representative about one fortieth part of France. There, we of the human race, and those who have seen admit, the peasantry believed their religion was endangered, and history records that the sturdy mastiff quail before the perfume they defeated six or seven of the best appointnerves of the rebels will be able to withstand ed armies which the French republic, in that a bayonet charge from these American solwarlike age, could hurl against them. It is diers of African descent, if made when the also true that afterwards, when Carnot was made Minister of War, he quieted the people activity and corresponding perspiration .by assuring them that they should be undis-Time, however, will soon settle this disputed turbed in their religious faith. These misquestion.

chievous fault-finders, to give further force to their insidious assaults upon our worthy President, point also to Peland, in which the fires of rebellion are ever burning; but they forget that the Czar of all the Russians is in all respects inferior to our nuble President, and is wholly ignorant of the true means of quieting a disaffected people. It never ocfurred to the aforesaid Czar that to squelch a rebellion effectually the cause must be re moved. Hat he studied the history of rebellions in this country he would have discovered that we always ascertained the cause, the evil, the sin which gave a pretext to the insurgents. For example: During the administration of General Washington a portion of the people of Pennsylvania got up a rebellion about whisky. It was crushed out by " coertion." but the sagacious statesmen of that day determined to strike at the cause. The result

s that the people of that noble Common wealth have ever since eschewed whisky and Burnside's career has been an eminently brilliant one, and the same may be said of turned their attention to contracts. Nothing Gen. Hooker, who, I presume, will soon res now known in that State of whisky, and tire upon the laurels he has so nobly won.hough Mr. Buchanan used to recite some But in all this there is strategy ! 'tis the reraditionary stories of "Old Rye" to the unior members of his Cabinet, it is well sult of that superior genius and wisdom of known that the sight of a bottle of pure Mon- our President, who, as "commander-in-chief," moves inferiors on the military chess-board ongahela was as repulsive to his nature as ice water to a mad dog. Subsequently, while with a skill which excites the admiration of

all who are truly loyal to the administration. General Jackson was President, the people of South Carolina revolted at taxation bee No harm can result from all this. We have an abundance of leaders ready and willing some demagogues called it high tariff, and asserted that the monster "stole money from at a moment's notice to lead the Army of the Potomac to the rebel capital. We have in their unconscious pockets." The rebellion reserve Butler, Phelps, Busteed and Lane, to say nothing of Col. d'Utssy who, like Ma-homet's coffin, is still suspended between the however, was "subjugated" by the military

southern manners and customs will become gradually introduced north of the Ohio and Potomac, rendering our people much more homogenous than in former times. Our present military discord is but "har-mony, when understood." We are abundantor and the contraband, will lie down togeth er and then the millennium will have come Excuse the haste with which I write, and ed-crowded into a small circumference of

accept assurance of my highest regard, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, EM, ETHERIDGE, To Messrs. J. M. Tomeny, G. D. Johnson, and others, Memphis, Tennessee. Civil and Military Power. Views of Judge Duer on the Usurpations of the Administration. Martial Law Cannot be Established in the Loyal States. The Courts to be Upheld by Force if Necessary.

The Albany Argus publishes the following interesting letter from Judge William Alexander Duer, L. L. D., author of "Lectures on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States." and formerly President of Columbia College. The letter is one of the ablest expositions of the peculiar condition of the skunk, do not believe the delicate of the country we have seen, and the sug- to his liberty, then, if in spite of this decision, tains are well worthy the serious considerastate of the thermometer indicates cutaneous tions of our people. We presume the letter

You should further denounce all who com GENTLEMEN : I received some time ago your plain of the Army of the Potomac. It has been in no sense a failure. It has acheved letter inviting me to attend the public meeting called to vindicate the right of the peomore than any army in ancient or modern ple to express their sentiments upon political questions. It was not in my power to be present at the meeting, and illnoss has pre-vented me until the present moment from times' has 'accomplished, 'under similar or equal difficulties. Its bravery is unquestioned, nd injustice is done to its generals. True, McClellan, under the influence of northern Copperheads, aided by such Republican fo gies as Thurlow Weed and backed by the stupid graduates of West Point, was fast beanswering your letter. I answer it now, though late, both to explain my apparent incivility, and also because I think that in the present crisis no loyal citizen ought to shrink from the expression of his opinion. The action that has taken place since your. coming a favorite with the army and the peoole; and it was gravely hinted by some of is bolder adherents that he might be used meeting was held, convinces me that it is the by the Copperhead fraternity to supplant out intention of the President and his advisers Illustricus President in 1864. Besides, Gen. to crush opposition to their acts by means of I'Clellan had commanded the Army of the force and terror. For this purpose they have Potomae long enough. "Rotation in office" is a sound political axiom. He was therefore established and do now actually enforce martial law in several loyal States, and they will retired, although still a favorite with the brave men he so long commanded. General doubtless do the same in New York and everywhere else unless they are made to know

that the people will not submit to it. To many persons the words " martial law" do not convey any very definite idea. They. know that it is something very harsh and rigorous, and summary, but they suppose that it bears some resemblance to all other

laws of which they have ever heard or read. in this respect at least, that it defines offenses and fixes their punishment. And I cannot unrestrained will of a military chieftain. Permit me, then, to give a description of martial law upon the authority of the high-

tor A yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend, who, however, gave him no knife. This is but suppose that many of those who clamor for its establishment are ignorant that it is nothing in the world but the absolute and 't cut it where you like,' 'Very well, said the yankee, cooly putting it under his arm, 'I'll out it at home.' in an nailei

A box was sent from Providence, re-