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Pamphlets, Manks, Imbols, &c. &c., executed with ecuracy and at the shortest notice.

- Poetical.

THE SUPERFLUOUS MAN.

DY JOHN G. SAXM.

It is ascertained by inspection of the register of many countries, that the uniform proportion of made to found o births is as 21 to 20; accordingly

mperfiacus.—Smith's Treatise on Populati.

I long have been puzzled to guess,
And so I have frequently said,
What the receon could really be
That I never have happend to tell;
But now it is perfectly clear
I am under a natural bun;
The girls are already assigned—
And I ma superfluous man!

Those clever statistical chaps Declare the numerical run Of women and mon in the world, Is Twenty to Twenty and one; And hence in the pairing, you see, Since wooing and wodding begun, For every comminal score, They've got a superfluous man!

By twonties and twenties they go. By two has and two has a large of, And gliddly rush to their fate, For none of the number, of course, Can fail of a conjugal mate; But while they are yielding in scores. To Natura's indexible plan, re's never a woman for me For I'm a superfluous man!

It isn't that I am & churl, It isn't that I am a churl,
To solitude over-builded;
It isn't that I am ut fault
In morals or manners or mind;
Then what is the reason, you ask,
I am still with the bachelor-clan? nerely was numbered amiss,-And I'm a superfluous man'

Et ien't Inat I am in want Of personal beauty or grace, or many a man with a wife Is uglier far in the face; Indeed, among elegant men
I fancy myselfin the van;

Although I am fond of the girls. Atthough I am fond of the gris,
For aught I could ever disceve.
The tends: emotion I feel
Is one that they never roturn;
Fin idle to quarrel with fate,
For, struggle us hard as I can.
They're mated already, you know,—
And I'm a superfluous man!

No wonder I grumble at time With women so p city and plenty, To know that I never was born To figure as one of the Twenty;

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS. BEAU HACKETT AS AN AMATEUR SKATER.

[From the Chicago Post.] My physical education has been sadly ne-glected. When I was a boy I had some ex-perience in climbing apple trees and scaling picket fences; and once I succeeded in throwing a double somersault out of a hayoft, on which opension the stable-keeper and physical the part of a spring-board. I had a passion for hav-lofts in the hey-day of in one. But the physical exercise incident to my early experience in tree-climbing, picket scaling and precipate revolutions out of barn garrets, Tather retarded than impro-Yed my muscular developments; and the surgeo-muscular operation of taking a foot off my delicate figure when I was already as short as a boy of my age had any right to be, caused me in later years to avoid studiously any physical exertion that was not absolutely cessary to my health and well-being-

Skating is a new thing to me. I never studied the art in my boyhood's sun years and I never practiced it; but I am prepared to assert from actual observation and experiments, by the subscribers, that skating is a humbug, and skating-parks are a diabolical hyention that could have belonged to no ther age than the one in which we live. I rejoice in the acquaintance of several young ladies who skate. They commenced as early as the last Fourth of July to persude me to learn the glorious art; and they have prescouted their endeavors unceasingly ever since. As the cold weather advanced became a little alarmed, and tried to convince them that it would be to their advantage to repudiate my friendship; but they insisted that I was an exceedingly proper young man, and cultivated me more intimately than ever. hegan to think that summer all the would be agreeable, notwithstanding philosophers have contended that if such were the case we would not know how to appreciate it. The first morning that I found pitcher I came near fainting; and when I saw an advertisement in the papers of ekates for sale, it absolutely made me sick. I was not translated to the sale of th not troubled, however, until Christmas day, I had made all the necessary arrangements to spend that ancient anniversary in quiet, and was wending my way homeward very peaceably in the afternoon, whon I was at-tacked by a bevy of my skating female friends with their arms full of skates. Flight was impossible arms full of skates. apossible. I had to face the music. I rea failure. I told them I had no skates. They offered to present me with a pair. My gallantry was challenged and I could say no here on that head, but I begged them to go with me somewhere and let me practice a litwould go home with me I would have my back-yard flooded and we would skate there till doomsday; but they had the skating-park fever and all my propositions were powerfess.

see how stupid I had been. Anybody could

skate; I knew it as soon as I saw it. Why, it was just as easy! I spurned my tutors; I would have no dictatresses with petticents; teld them to stand aside; I could paddle my own cance, and so forth. They stood aside; upright, with hope springing eternal in my human breast, and struck out boldly. In less than one-tenth of a second afterwards I struck in boldly, head foremost. I don't think I foll; but I believe that an acrobat, with a million triumphs in his favorite art cluster-

ing about his person, could not have per-formed the feat that 1 performed, and I believe that an experienced phrenologist could have examined the impression that my head made in the ice and drawn therefrom a very accurate map of my intellect. I was satisfied and told my crinoline keepers that if they would crown me with laurels I would leave as soon as the gatekeepers would let me.— They were not so impetuous as myself, and contended that I should stay a while.

When I arose again it was with a determi-

ngtion not to skate any more till next sea-

son. I told the young ladies there was a

canspiracy against me; somebody had pour-ed oil on the ice to make it slippery, and I

would not patronize a park where the pro-prictors would allow such indignities to be perpetuated. My guardians gathered around me and cutreated me to try it "once more, just for fun." I told them I would try it for anything else but fun, which was incompatible with a skating park, provided they would furnish me with a balance pole and put some scaling wax on the bottom of my skates. Another heroic woman, undaunted by the circumstance of a companion having been made toothless, volunteered as a sub stitute for a balance pole and scaling wax and dragged me out (against my will I pledge my honor) upon the ice again. Having profited a little by experience, as I thought, I was determined not to put the right foot foremost any more, nor the left either. I stood erect and kept my feet to gether. We glided along very senonthly unstable when the court of the real parts and the til we reached the centre of the park, when I became too confident and struck out again. The result was the unkindest cut of all. I measured in y length on a slippery foundation and to add to my misery, I heard something tear just as I gained a horizontal position; and before I had been prestrated a rightief of the control of the c

was sure from the inexpressible coldness of

the ice as it came in contact with an expos-ed part of any person, that something had been torn; I could not get get up, for fear of making myself ridiculous, and I concluded to lie there even though I melted my way into China. My feminine protector sskd me if I was hurt, and why I didn't get up. I told her I was looking at the reflection of my face in the ice, and it was so pretty I couldn't but what is the value of that, When I'm a superfluous man! leave it. Meantime the ice got colder-especistly in a particular locality that will not admit of a geographical definition. I was convinced that the mercury in the thermometer was falling at the rate of several degrees a minute, The skating park was covered with people, two-thirds of whom I think, were wemen; and I am ready to express my settled conviction that every me of them was skating directly towards me. They skated over me, and all around me, and through

me, and among me and between me. So inneh affection did they evince for the spot where I was reposing that there was no doubt in my mind that I had fallen on good ice, which afforded some convolution. The ice With critical vision I wan, I think it may be for the best
That I'm a superfluous man! got colder. I was tempted to got up, but there was a strong temptation to stay where I was. I couldn't bear exposure. One thing annoyed me continually. Impetous young ladies persisted in jumping over my head.—Modesty compelled me to turn my face towards the interior of the earth occasionally; it was rownload for me to turn hack on the Miscellaneous.

> fair sex when it caused me to rub my nose ngainst cold ice.
> One precious little creature, with Satan in her eye, took me by the arm, and said I had nothing to fear; she would give me a lesson and make a skater of me. She would teach me the whole art in a remarkably short space of time; she would do anything in fact that any reasonable man could exact, and I-went forth with her, feeling tolerably happy. We struck out moderately—she and I. She said something about putting the right foot foremost. I endeavored to follow her advice, but before I could accomplish my purpose I was in an excellent position to have photograph of my feet taken with the sky for a background; and as I acquired that pos-ition (not gradually by any means) I heard one of my skates strike something consider-ably above the surface of the park. 'two min-

utes later my tutor was on her knees, picking up her teeth, which were scattered around so profusely that a greenhorn might have sup-posed, on socing them, that a farmer's wife had been shelling corn for chickens. One of her friends rushed to her and looked in her mouth to count the vacancies. I told hernot to do it; I did not want to see any body look down in the mouth on account of my calamities, and that was all the apology I made.

it was very hard for me to turn back on the

I saw a fat woman coming—a fat woman on ice! Have you ever seen the spectacle? I hope not, unless are proof against fear .-A thousand thoughts rushed into my head at once, chief among which was a speculation as to the possibility and probability of a fat woman falling. I took one glance at her and buried my face in my bands to await my doom. I am too gallant and possess too much respect for the sex of which I am an opposite, to dilate upon the enermity of the nether limbs of any fair creature, but I say boldly that I did heartily wish, as I reclined on the ice, that I could have had one of that lady's

hose to lang up the night before Christmas for Santa Claus to fill. She passed around me and I was not demolished.

The ice got colder. I suffered exerutiatingly. Young men cut pigeon wings around me, and thrust their skates against my ribs occasionally, to keep my interest awake.— There was music, and some of the young people were trying to go through the vicissi-tudes of a dance. I think from the pommeling they gave me, they kept time about as well as a drunken man running from a bear

would have done.
At last, when human endurance could endure no more, and I was meditating which would be the better for me, to freeze to death or get up at all hazards, a fortunate circumor got up at all mazirds, a fortunate circumstance occurred. A little lady whose memory I shall cherish every winter for the next twenty years at least, with Blondins on, and short skirts and high hooled boots and red stockon saw-dust before I appeared in public the ics, they refused. I told them if they of home with me I would have my expanding a footed done and them is they are supported in the same such that the same su would go home with me I would have my back yard flooded and we would skate there for some such name,) floated dangerouly near for the should may propositions were powerless. The floated and my propositions were powerless. The floated dangerouly near for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the should lay down their arms, and renew for the property, the title of which that it is best for paper stopped with a good grace.

SMELT LIKE HoxE.—A New York man, the tit is best for proposition must be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interests of the whole country that our fainted as in the Un- be interested as in t

price of a pair of skates, and accompanied | clutched it frantically, and the lady was mothe importuning beys to a shating park.

The first thing I did on entering the park was to laugh. I laughed vociferously (one of the young ladies said it was vociferously) to the young ladies said it was vociferously to the states are fir as I could, and then threw the skates as far as I could, and then wrapping the shawl about my body, I went -home, if you please, and beat the city rail-

I have nothing more to say about ska ting at present. I think ice is very useful in sum-I paddled. I buckled on my skates and stood mer time with brandy and water, but in win-upright, with hope springing eternal in my ter it is neither useful nor ornamental. I think whoever will put oil on ice to blast the prospects of a novice is no better than he should be, and I always will believe that saw ginner. I have profited some by my experi could, from the knowledge I gained on Christmas day, produce all the moderen styles

I am, frigidly,
BEAU HACKETT.

tith-out paying for patterns.

Debate in the Connecticut Legislature-Soldiers Voting .- The Old Union.

In the Connecticut Legislature, an amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers to their votes home is under consideration. A very lively debate sprung up on the 14th instant, which is reported in the Hartford Times, from which we make the following extracts:

Mr. Munson spoke against the measure .-He said the soldiers were made to vote as the officers dietated. My friend shakes his head looking to Mr. Adams.) but it is true. There re too many instances. Take one-Major McLean, of Ohio, who was banished to Vancouver for voting for Vallandigham. This cannot be denied. The Administration is not satisfied to let the soldiers refrain from voting; no—they are made to vote the Abolition ticket, or take the consequences. [He here cited instances.] Next he alluded to the Connecticut election, last Spring-told how a regiment in the field was ordered out to parade, and the following orders given:

"All those who are in favor of Bucking

han and the Union, step out six paces to the Many came forward. Then came order

"All those who are for Seymour and Se cession step forward!" [Sensation.]
A few soldiers stepped out, saying:

ere for Seymour, but not for Secession."
The commanding officer promptly told them that they should have no furloughs! And. it is a fact that they were not permitted to go home, and what few Democrats did get home were subjected to annoyances and trouble from their officers, and some were arrested as desertors, though they had their furloughs in their pockets. [Sensation.] Mr. Adams—may I ask the gentleman if

he states this on personal knowledge, or mere ly on hearsay? Mr. Mongon -I have it from the lips of an fficer himself who saw it. I was not there. Mr. Adams—Will you give me his name? Voices (from the Domooratio side)—"Don't give it"—"It will only lead to his punish-

nent"—Too bad to expose him," &c.
Mr. Munson—He has already been perse cuted enough for being a Democrat, and I shall not give his name. But if the gentlenan will give me his word of honor that he will not expose him, I will tell him privately

the officer's name.

The following extract from a debate shows a Union man.

Mr. Adams spoke in terms of badinage of the idea of peaceful means, or negotiation, to settle our troubles; there's my friend from Hartford-he believes in efficiency of protocols of paper nogotiation—of good natured and friendly means, to restore our coun-

try. Mr. Eaton—You do not. [Mr. A. shook his head.] Mr. Eaton—I would ask the gentlman if he esires the Old Uniou? Do you wish to have t restored? Mr. Adams—Just as "it was?"

Mr. Eaton—Yes. Mr. Adams—No I do not. | Sensation and acclamations. | Mr. Adams—"I was bound by the Constitution in that Union. But it was much against the grain. But I boro it! It was

my duty to ignore the heavenborn rights of a certain class, on account of their color. Mr. Eaton-I would ask the gentleman if is not as much bound by that Constitution and those laws to-day as he was twelve years

ago?
Mr. Adams admitted that he was.
Mr. Adams is a fair representative of the Administration party. He honestly declared that it is not his wish that the old Union should be restored. In "that Union," he was bound by the Constitution, much against his "grain" but in the new Union, which is to be formed by bayonets we suppose, he anticipates that there will be no Constitution, nothing but proclamations. The passage we have quoted reveals the revolutionary purpose of the party in power, and the war is now wick-edly protracted, not that the rebellion may be suppressed and the Union restored, but that the Constitution may be abrogated and a mulatto Utopia established in lieu of the

Union as it was." "I have always been astenished," said Mr. Smith, "at the anxiety of young ladies for beaux; but I never pitied a female more than when Miss Mountflathers left my school. Seeing her gazing toward the sky, I asked her what she was looking for lattice than 2 seried she "which is tall of in 'That beau," said she, "which is told of in Genesis as being set in the cloud. I wish he'd come down.

Useful Hints.-Never enter a sick room n a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious disease with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

Cicero calls justice "the mistress and ducer

a career of injustice, and every inch of its path is marked with blood and erime. A religious exchange asks the question Shall our ministers be supported?" Well, unless they are a very different set of men from our Abolition pugilistic divines hereabouts, they ought to be suspended.

SHELT LIKE HOME.-A New York man,

GOVERNOR PARKER'S MESSAGE.

We transfer to our columns that portion New Jersey, communicated to the Legislathre of that State, which relates to National Affairs. He discusses with marked ability and great force the late Proclamation of President Lincoln, demonstrating its unsoundness as a measure of policy; its unconstitutionality; and clearly showing how it stands in the way of honorable peace and a and forms of administration," and provide only for the creation of new states, with new forms of new states, with new forms of government, founded on new principles dictated in advance by the central power? Are the conditions such as are calculated to divide our enemies, and draw the contest? saws he "are too great, and the consequences of a mistaken policy too serious, to suffer us to be governed by the spirit of fac-tion on the one hand, or influenced by a blind factory their erafty leaders material to in-flam their latter and impal them to reposit subscreiency to power on the other. It is only in the light of free discussion that the path of duty can be discovered? But we will not detain the reader from the view of our national affairs contained in the following extract:

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Having presented the various subjects of nterest connected with the administration of the State government during the last eventful year, and made such suggestions and recmmendations in reference thereto as appeared necessary, your attention is now invited to the consideration of national affairs. While proper respect for constituted authority should always be observed, the free expression of opinion upon topics connected with the war should be exercised. The issues involved in the contest are too great, and the consequenses of a mistaken policy too serious, to suffer us to be governed by the spir-it of faction on the one hand, or influenced by blind subscrviency to power on the other. It is only in the light of free discussion that the path of duty can be discovered.

The nature of our complex system of government, the rights of the States under the Constitution, the causes that induced seces-sion, the unjustifiable character of the rebellion, the unwarrantable encroachments on the rights of citizens of loyal States under the plea of "military necessity," were, among other subjects, fully discussed upon my induction to office. It is not necessary to re peat the opinions then expressed. Time has

not changed, but strengthened them.

We have now arrived at that stage in the progress of the war, when we are forced to consider questions connected with the restoration of peace. During the past year the national armies have achieved important vietories. A large part of the territory originally occupied by the insurgent forces has been wrested from their grasp, and the mili-tary power of the enemy, with some incon-siderable exceptions, is now confined within the narrow compass of the Southern Atlanthe narrow compass of the Southern Atlan-tic States. The failure to obtain foreign rec-ognition, and the deranged condition of the finances have crippled the energies of the robel government. The greatest suffering exists among all classes, and while large and powerful armies are still in being, and a de-termination to continue the war to the last extremity is manifested by those in power, there is reason to believe that general dissatisfaction and discouragement pervade the masses, and that in some localities the people are anxious to renew their allegiance to the federal government, if concilatory terms be extended to them. The plan of restora-tion proposed by the National Executive in his late annual message to Congress, accom-panied by the assurance that it would be abandoned if a better way could be devised, opens the question of pacification to the peo-

ple, and invites discussion.

The great question to be considered is how can we have peace and the Union in the shortest time: For, however desirable peace may be, we should be united in the determination that when it comes, it should bring with it the Union of the States under the with it the Union or the states under the Federal Constitution, and the re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country. The prosecution of the war by all constitutional means for the purpose of detroying the military power of the rebellion, necompanied by an annesty, offering to the people of the rebel states such conciliatory erms as are constitutional, just and practicable, will soonest produce peede and the Union. What terms should be extended to esume the functions of government so long n abeyance in consequence of the rebellion, and again become active members of the federal Union? These are the absorbing juestions of the hour, and upon the answer

lepends a speedy peace, or the prolongation of this terrible strife.

To determine the right basis of a peace, we should ascertain the purpose for which the war was commenced, because the plan the war was commenced, because the plan of pacification should conform to the declared of pacification should conform to the declared object of the war. The object on the part of our government was explicitly stated by a resolution passed unanimously by the House of Representatives soon after the commencement of hostilities, and which still stands as the authoritative declaration of the popular branch of Congress. That resolution declares hat the war is not waged for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." In the published correspondence of the State department, on correspondence of the State department, the same idea is foreibly expressed in the following language: "The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same large and former being in the same large and former being in the same large and former being in the same large and former being an and former being an account to the following language and former being an account to the being account to the b he same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution should succeed, or whether it shall fail. * * In the one case the States would be Federally connected with the new Confederacy, in the other they would be, as now, members of the United States; but their Constitutions and laws, customs, of all the virtues," and injustice, the foundation of every vice. That is what is the matter with this Administration—it started on habits and institutions in either case would nants and institutions in entire case would remain the same." In repudiating indignantly any intention on the part of the extrement of the case when the present amnesty delay and hinder the country to disturb the domestic institutions of the States, adds. "Any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his least on the property of the states, and faithfully support all productions in that direction would be recognized.

the States as bodies politic were to resume the exercise of the functions that had lain We transfer to our columns that portion dormant in consequence of the rebellion, with the annual Message of the Governor of the same constitutions, laws and institutions

as before the war began.

An amnesty has been offered to the insurgents. Do its ferms and conditions accord with the declarations voluntarially made to the people of the loyal States, and published to the world? Is a restoration of the State governments to their former position under loyal administrations invited, or, indeed, any provision made for such return? Does not stands in the way of honorable peace and a restoration of the Union. Governor Parker also vindicates the right of free discussion hearts of the repenting people of the decaying confederacy towards our government, or sue for peace, and take the cathof allegiance to the constitution and lave of the United States, not one man of the number, loyal or disloyal, rould be received and pardoned, unless he should also surrender his State government as it existed when loyal before the outbreak of the rebellion besides yielding cause he would he would not be supporting the greater portion of his property, and virtually acknowledging by an oath that he thought t was right to do so. Is this the kind of conciliation to accompany and strengthen the arm of power?

This plan is the natural fruit of the emancipation proclamation, and is predicted on the idea that the abolition of slavery is of primary importance. Is it not in accordance with the declared object of the war. The Union is the all important object, and slavery should be a subordinate question.

It is acknowledged that as a matter of civ-

il administration, the General Government has no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, but the right to do so is claimed on the ground of "military necessity."-The line of argument which justifies the emancipation preelamation as a military measure, renders the Constitution inopera-tive in time of war, and makes all our rights subject to executive discretion. If this be so, the framers of our Constitution were mistaken in supposing they had created a republican form of government.

But suppose the emancipation proclamation does not violate the Constitution, still it cople, before this time, would have supplanted their rulers and returned to their allegiance. It is a great mistake to assume that the emancipation policy has contributed to our military success during the past year.—
Our victories are due to the skill of our officers, and the indomitable courage of our soldiers, who have achieved great triumphs in spite of a policy that united the enemy and endered his resistance more desperate.icy were abandened, and a proclamation is-sued that the "sole great objects of the war were the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws of the country,"
That a milken of volunteers would fly to arms and conscription be a thing of the past.
But it is said in justification of the eman-

cipation policy, that unless slavery be uprooted before the war ends, peace will be of short duration. This is more supposition; and from fear that another war might at some future time result we are asked to pro-long the present struggle, perhaps involve ourselves in hopeless bankruptcy, and add to the countless thousand of the slain, even if we could now have the old Union under the present Constitution. Every member of Congress who voted for the resolution expressing the object of the war, declared, in substance, that the supremacy of the Constitution could be maintained, and the Union preserved, without interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States. The framers of the Federal Constitution so believed, and acted upon that theory; and it was not until those great and good men had passed away, that some of their degenerate sons, in the one section fired with an unholy ambition for empire, and in the other led by a blind fanaticism which would overturn constitutional rights, brought this dire calamity upon us. The exempt of the past three years will never to chaced from the memory of the living, and listory will tell its sad story of desolution and death. There is no danger of a repetition of such bitter experience. In neither section will the people again lists will come so as to be the greatest blessing ton to the counsels of such as led them into to both races; and that to benefit even these these troubles. There would be greater danger of the renewal of hostilities, should peace be made by striking the old States from existence and creating new ones under the pledge of the Federal Government, even after he war had ended, to stistain a small minority of the inhabitants in holding the majority in subjection. To do this an immense standing army would be required. Such action, in direct conflict with the Constitution would inaugurate many complicated and exciting uestions in reference to representation in Congress and the electoral college, in which the people of the populous loyal States would be deeply interested.

But the question may be asked, how does actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority of the United States, only so far as they shall not be modified or even though assented to by Congress and the declared void by the decision of the Supreme people."

According to the principles thus deliberately announced on behalf of the Executive atoly announced on behalf of the Executive to the Courts? The answer is, that such a and Legislative branches of the government, proposition might be reasonable, (for all the

it is proposed to submit to the opinion of the Courts. It would be better to deny entirely permitted to depart in peace, would at some

Courts. It would be better to deny entirely the privilege of judicial investigation, than to offer it in such a manner as to present the shadow of justice without the substance.—
The question is not whether the masses in the rebellious States are entitled to any terms of pardon, for that has already been decided by offering terms, on the ground that a majority of the people had been deluded by ambitious leaders; but whether the terms offered to those who will lay down their arms and bewho will lay down their arms and become loyal citizens, are practicable; and cal-culated to produce the object the government should have in view, that is to end the war as should have in view, that is to end the war as soon as possible, by dividing Southern sentiment, and arraying the people against those in power. Take the case of a Union man in the South who has been compelled through fear of violence, passively to submit to confederate rule. (and there are doubtless many since cases and prove that the federal layers) such cases,) and now that the federal bayo-nots have driven the enemy from his neigh-borhood he desires to avail himself of the constituting, perhaps the whole of his property, but that in years to come if the Supreme Court should declare the proclamations in reference to slave void, he can have his property if he can find it. Indeed it is doubtful ical defects of the proffered amnesty as a mode of pacification. It should have requir ed allegiance only to the Constitution and the laws, leaving the Court subsequently to decide upon their validity and upon the legality of all acts of the Administration, including the proclamations, and permitting tho man who desires to renew his allegiance, to retain the property, of which he is the possessor and prima facie owner until the ti-

tle is decided, so that he may have the benefit of the decision if it be in his favor, It is the part of wisdom, cometimes, to pause, and take a calm view of our financial condition. According to the most favorable statement, if the war should end now it is ence in the wealth and rate of interest of the two nations be considered. The annual inin solemn warning. A faithful pilot will not close his eyes in security, when the ship is in peril, but will use every effort in time to escape the danger. Let each one inquire for himself how much debt, in proportion to

its wealth, a nation can carry in safety. reasonable time, and a united country be the The vast resources of the nation have also had time to develop their superiority over those of the insurgent States. How has it given us strength? Did volunteers from the loyal States hasten to fill the ranks of the army, as was predicted when the proclamation was issued covered with a processory of the control of the country has been the resolution and a united country be the reasonable time, and a united country be the reasonable time, and a united country be the reasonable time, and a united country be the become, success will be delayed unless we have the right eith policy, victory will not give us a Union worthy of the name. The State for which you legislate occupies a proud position. In every einesgency she has proved true to her revolutionary fame. In every war, in which the country has been and the government compelled to resort to the war a moment longer than is necessary conscription? It is the duty of the citizen not to exercise constitutional loyalty, but to respond, to the citizn of his powers, to the lawspond, to the extent of his powers, to the lawful demands of the government for the purpose of subduing the rebellion, and who yet
does not believe that if the emancipation poldoes not believe that if the emancipation pollarge slave populations bave been suddenly emancipated. What is the history we are now making? The fortunes of war, in the advance of our armies, have brought within our lines large numbers of slaves, and their worthy eye-witnesses, who are appealing to our sympathy to aid the unfortunate sufferers. We are told that thousands upon thousands are scattered along the banks of the Mississippi, collected in camps, almost naked, suffering from sickness and exposure, and dying in startling numbers. It is stated, that durng the last winter, out of four thousand col lected in a single city, twelve hundred died.

It is the duty of all christian and humane people to contribute even from scanty means for their relief. But the very grave question such the claims upon our charity when there are only an hundred thousand to care for, what would be the condition of things should three millions of these poor, dependent, landless, and homeless beings be set free?

The present position of affairs is environed with difficulties, and nearly all of them proceed from interpolating the emancipation policy on the conduct of the war. In view of the facts to which reference has been made, should not that policy be abandoned? Would it not be better for ourselves and the slaves, to abandon a measure which was adopted with great hesitancy and doubt, both as to its policy and validity, and which has raised even greater obstacles to pacification than was predicted? Experience proves the opinion heretofore expressed, that if in the providence of God emancipation is to come, it will come so as to be the greatest blessing in servitude, it should come by the action of the people among whom the relation exists, peacefully and gradually, and not by the in-

strunientality of the sword.

It is not from sympathy for slavery, as is sometimes charged, that the introduction of the emancipation policy is deprecated, but because it violates the Constitution and adds vastly, to the difficulties which stand in the way of peace and union. Slavery was intro-duced by our forefathers and incorporated in the institutions of both sections. Upon the establishment of our national independence and the formation of the federal government, it was recognized as a state institution, and left by the framers of the Constitution to the people of the several States to manage for thenselves. In the North the people, without interference from the other section, declared for its gradual abolishment. There are those, however, who are not satisfied with this, and insist upon cradicating the last vestige of the institution wherever they find it, no matter what constitutional rights inter pose, or how many fields are deluged with blood.

Some believe that war will destroy all hope of union. They maintain that it is best for the interests of the whole country that our

once be acknowledged by foreign powers. A people who would sinder the ties which bound them to the Union and endure so much in the effort to establish an independont government, after attaining the object, would never voluntarily surrender their nationality. No such instance is on record.—What result such action might have accomplished before the destruction of so much his and the desolution of so much life, and the desolution of so many homes, we will never know. The withholding of men and the withdrawal of our armies now, would be equivalent to surrendering the borhood he desires to avail himself of the amnesty, would he encouraged in loyalty by being informed that he cannot take the prescribed eath, without surrendering as a condition precedent, the title to all his slaves constituting, perhaps the whole of his propose, which that in years to come if the Singram's condition to petty provinces, and some he subdivided into petty provinces, and neknowledged, the remaining States would soon be subdivided into petty provinces, and involved in endless warfare would finally become the prey of some ambitious conductor. It is the duty of the State authorities to furnish the men necessary to destroy the armed power of the Cananal Gayarrament to recomb duty of the General Government to acco

puny the exercise of the power entrusted to it, with proper terms of conciliation.

Others allege, that men of controlling influence insist that the old Union under the present Constitution shall never be restored; present Constitution shall never be restored; that there shall be no Union unless slavery be first abolished, that arbitrary power, in direct antagonism with constitutional rights has been employed in the loyal States; that military rule and unauthorized test onthe have in some instances interfered with the freedom of elections and that man who love freedom of elections, and that men who love the Union and sustain the Government, but protest against this policy, are denounced as traitors, and proscribed from places of position, both military and civil. The truth of these allegations is sustained by facts; and yet they who complain are not justified in the abatement of their efforts to subdue the rebellion. Wise men will not be driven from statement, it the war should end now it is probable that the expenses incident to its close would swell the national debt to over two thousand millions of dollars. Add the State, county, city and township debts which are constantly accumulating, and you will find that our indebtedness exceeds the almost fabulous debt of Great Britain, if the difference of the results and resu in their overthrow. We should not abandon the Covernment of our country, engaged in war with those who would destroy our national existence, whether temporarily administration two nations be considered. The annual inwas unwise, and not demanded as a means
to aid in the successful presecution of the
war. On the contrary, it is now proving the
truth of the prediction that it would be an
obstucle in the way of peace. If that pelicy
had not been inaugarated there is no doubt
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had not been inaugarated there is no doubt
that in some of the States the mass of the
think it right to state these facts about
the Constitution whether it proceeds
and in the expenses
of the Government before the war. We do
not yet fully realize our real, condition, be
cause we are in the whirl of excitement, and
have only begun to feel the weight of taxation. I do not take this view to discourage,
but, I think it right to state these facts about
the Constitution whether temporarily administered to our liking or not. The Government is designed to be perpetual, while administrations are transient. We must subdue the rebellion and save the country in
but, I think it right to state these facts about
the constitution whether temporarily administered to our liking or not. The Government is designed to be perpetual, which administrations are transient. We must subministrations are transient. The processes
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the Constitution whether the provided the country in
the Constitution whether the provided the country in
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the country in the country in the country in the country in the which there is no secret, in reference to a subject in which we are all deeply interested, in solemn warning. A faithful pilot will not close his eyes in security, when the ship way, whether it be the rebel armies; or the constitution, whether it proceeds from the enemy, or exists among ourselves, in solemn warning. A faithful pilot will not close his eyes in security, when the ship way, whether it be the rebel armies; or the constitution whether it proceeds from the enemy, or exists among ourselves. fatal policy of those in power, should be swept from existence by the people; in the one case by the use of military force, and in the other by the untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise. However strong our armies become, success will be delayed unless we have the right civil policy, victory will not give us a Union worthy of the name.

The State for which you legislate occupies

tion was issued, or was not the spirit of volunteering quenched throughout the North,
and the government compelled to resort to
the war a moment longer than is not to prolong
and the government compelled to resort to
the war a moment longer than is necessary
to save unit in the series of the resort of the war a moment longer than is necessary
to save unit and every war, in which the constitute of the prolong of her treasure and her sond. Her people
of her treasure and her sond. Her people
are patriotic, conservative and eminently nations. The processory was predicted when the constitute of the processory in the constitute of the processory of the processor of the proceso tional. They have always been willing to stand by the contract as our fathers made it. They have always observed the constitution-al rights of other States and the pation.— They love the Union and will labor for ita preservation as the first great object to be accomplished. They will hail the day when those in rebellion shall lay down their arms and return beneath the folds of our national banner. While they will promptly meet every constitutional demand of the general government, and contribute to the extent of their means to overthrow armed rebellion; yet they will continue to protest against every innovation of their rights or the rights of the States, and against any policy which to them seems destructive to the Constitution; and unnecessarily postpones the triumph of our arms and the restoration of peace upon just terms, on the basis of the Union of sovereigh and evel States. and equal States.

In the midst of core affliction, our hearts

should swell with gratitude to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the many blessings He has vouchstfed to us diffing the year that has past. He has protested our State from the invader, and preserved peace within our borders. He has rewarded industry and crowned with plenty the labors of the husbandman. May He give us all wisdom to discern the right, and hearts to do our duty when discerned; and in His infi-nite mercy may He look with compassion upon our bleeding and distracted country; and again give us peace, union and prospe rity.

JOEL PARKER. TRENTON, Jan. 12, 1864.

CROWDING A BAUMELOR.—"What did you come here after?" inquired Miss Susan Diper, of a bachelor friend, who made her a

all when the rost of the people were gone

ly replied.

"Matches! that's a likely story. Why
don't you make a match? I knew what
you came for, "exclaimed athe delighted
Miss as she crowded the old bachelor into a corner, "you came to kiss and hug me almost to death, but you shan't—without you are the strongest and the Lord knows

BE EASY.—Persons upon the anxious stool respecting the draft may accomodate themselves to an easy seat next month. It won't come off until that time certain, even if it does then. That's what the knowing oned say. Gaucdamus

In the artic when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr. Jameson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the dis-

Never send word to the Printer to stop your paper until you dre sure you do not owe for it. Pay up. Theil you can order your paper stopped with a good grace.