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NO. 50

The Louisiana Battles----Awful Scenes. AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. WINSHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

JOHN B. BRATTON. TERMS:

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not exceeding one square, will be inserted three bimes for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each nal insertion. Those of a greater length in

Jos-PRINTING-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pamplick, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., oxcouted with .ceuracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

NOT NOW. BY ALICE CAREY.

The path of duty I clearly trace, I stand with conscience face to face, And all her plans allow. Calling and crying the while for grace, "Some other time, and some other place— 0. not to-day-not now !"

I know 'tis a demon' boding ill, I know I have power to do if I will, And I pat my hand to the plough; I have fair, sweet seeds in my barn, and lo ! When all the furrows are ready to sow, The voice says, "O not now!"

My peace I sell at the price of woo--In heart and spirit I suffer so, The anguish wrings my brow; But still I linger and cry for grace--Some other time, and some other place-0 not to-day-" not now !"

I talk to my stubborn heart and say: The work I must I will do to-day; I will make to the Lord a vow; And I will not rest and I will not sleep Till the vow I have vowed I rise and keep, And the demon cries, "Not now !"

And so the days and the years go by; And solve a start of the second secon

Miscellaneous.

A Speculator in Trouble.

The New Orleans correspondent of th Boston Journal says that cotton speculators in that department are treated by both Federals and reliefs with great severity. A good story is going the rounds in regard to a citi-zen of New Orleans, one of those neutral individuals who are on the fence ready to jump on either side policy dictates to be for their interest. He left New Orleans about two months since, bound for the Confederate lines, with the intention of investing what meney he had in cotton. The friend who related the incident to me said that just before starting he met him in the street, and after exchanging the usual commonplace remarks

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON. A New York Tribune correspondent, who was at the battle of Pleasant Hill, thus de-In reply to Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., in Con-gress, April 29, 1864. scribes some of the awful scenes which met the eye of the spectator, the day after the battle :

REMARKS OF

Mr. Dawson. Mr. Speaker, this is the ear On Sunday morning at daybreak, I took conflict, and a more ghastly speciacie I have never witnessed. Over the field and upon the Shreveport road were scattered dead horliest moment that I have been able to get the floor, to say that the gentleman who repre-sents the district of Pittsburg [Mr. Moorhead] ses, broken muskets, and cartridge boxes stained with blood, while all around, as far as the eye could reach, were mingled the in-animate forms of patriot and traitor side by side. Here were a great many rebels badly wounded, unable to move, dying for want of water and not a drop within two miles, and no one to get it for them.

Their groans and pitcous appeals for "waer, water," were heartrending, and sent a shudder to the most stony heart. Such hor rid expressions as dwelt upon each deadlike countenance can neither be described or imagined. Here was a brave sergeant his trus-ty rifle grasped in his hand, while each eye excitement. The dead were everywhere, and in every possible position, which could render the scene the more appalling. I saw one sweet face, that of a young pa-triot, and upon his jey features there lingered a heavenly smile, speaking of calmness and resignation. The youth was probably not more than nineteen, with a full blue eyo beaming even in death with meekness. The morning wind lifted his auburn locks from

off his marble face, exposing to view a noble forehead, which was bathed with the heavy dew of Saturday night. I dismounted for a moment, hoping to be able to find some trace moment, hoping to be able to find some trace

moment, hoping to be able to find some trace of the hero's name, but the chivalry had stripped his body of every article of value.— The Atal ball pierced his heart. Not twenty feet from this dreary picture lay prostrate the mutilated body of a man, apparently forty-five years of age. His cap lay by the side of his head in a pool of blood, while his long, flowing groy beard was dyed with his blood. A shell had fearfully lacer-ated his right leg, while his belt was pierced in two places, both balls entering the abdo-minal region. In front of the long belt of woods which skirted the open field, and from which the robels emerged so boldly, was a which the rebels emerged so boldly, was a deep ditch, and at this point the slaughter among the rebels was terrific. In many pla-ces the enemy's dead wore piled up in groups, intermixed with our dead. I saw two or three of our men, whose bodies had been brutally violated by the exasperated foe, too horrible to mention.

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE .--- What assor tion will make one believe that in one second of a ray of light travels over 155,000 miles, and would, therefore, perform the tour of the world in about the same time it requires to wink with your eyelids, and in much less time than a swift runner occupies in taking

a single stride. What mortal can be made to believowithout demonstration-that the sun is over a million times larger than the earth? and although so remote from us, that a cannon ball shot directly towards it and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it, yet the sun affects the earth ap-preciably by its attractions in an instant of

mere twaddle of the demagogue. Such ab-ject submission is only fit for a slave, wholly

Constitution.

its most complex details, and his anxious de | ties are ever ready to impeach such as have | tion of this Republic, he should be careful | shall summon the government before him and sire that the unhappy questions which distract the country may have a peaceful solu-

It is surprising that my colleague, in his assault upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, repeats here in his place the stale charge that Floyd, the Secretary of War, stole a large portion of the public arms and core he is in his professions appears from his transferred them to southern arsenals. The course on the following resolutions, which I

liest moment that I have been able to get the floor, to say that the gentleman who repre-sents the district of Pittsburg [Mr. Moorhead] has seen proper to make my speech of the 24th of February the subject of one delivered by himself on the 26th ultimo. I regret that I cannot characterize the gentleman's effort it hat it harrises to that level. I had scarce-ly supposed it necessary to notice it on this floor. It is profuse in denunciations of dis-loyalty and of alleged sympathizers with tho rebellion. They constitute, indeed, the sta-ple of his speech. While to me he disavors any intention of giving them a personal bear-ing, yet by implication. In his opening romark, in the declaration that I had started with great frankness and that I had started with gr

In his opening remark, in the declaration that I had started with great frankness and clearness the grounds of my opposition to the war, he has been guilty of a gross mistate-ment. In common with the party with which I have the honor to act, from its first withwell I common with the party with Committees of the House for 1860-61. It is stranger still that my colleague has repeated that the Administration were dero-ict in part arresting the progress of the residue of the states unimpaired; and whereas in every war, eslict in not arresting the progress of the rebellion in its carly stages. I re-assert what I stated in my remarks of the 24th of Febru-ary, that the law of the 28th of February, 1795, did not confer upon the President sufoutbreak I accepted the war as a necessity, and, while I have fearlessly condemned the iry, this to the first of the gradient sur-ficient power to employ military force to ex-ecute the laws and protect the public proper-ty, and that Mr. Buchanan, in his message to Congress on the 8th of January, 1861, asked for such authority. Congress failed to the surface of the Gradient surface of the Gradient should carry the Constitution and laws in one hand, while they hold the sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two: Therefore the Resolved. That the President be required policy which governs it, have never hesitated to support it within what I deemed the constitutional limits. The Democratic party have acted throughout these trying troubles to Congress on the sth of January, 1861, asked for such authority. Congress failed to grant it. My colleague was a member of that Congress. It is a sad commentary on the degeneracy of the times that he should stand up here in the broad light of the heav-ens to revile the thon President for omitting to do whet he ament of the times that he should stand up here in the broad light of the heav-ens to revile the thon President for omitting to do whet he ament of the times that he should to make known, hy public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit herself to the authority of the Federal Govtunes; a civil war is the worst of wars, and tunes; a civil war to the this promised to be the most gigantic of civil wars. They opposed abolitionism because they knew it would bring war and desolation in its train. They tried their utmost to bring all difficulties between the North and the South to a neaceful and an honorable settle-of will line would scarcely have been equal, and if our patierce, to which the boldness of Gata-our patierce, to which the boldness of Gata-line would scarcely have been equal, and if he had been blessed with Cataline's sagacity he had been blessed with Cataline's sagacity the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them. but want of power. When the war came, when the vindictive stubborness of abolition-

ists and secossionists left no choice but support of the Government by arms or submis-I agree with him that it is a wonder of the world. I agree with him that it is a wonder. On the 1st of January, 1861, prior to the com-mencement of hostilities, the entire circula-tion of all the banks, North and South, was sion to a rupture of the Union, the Democra cy offered their blood and money for the Union freely, without stint, without reserva-tion, without measure. All they asked in return was that the party in power should conduct it honestly and fairly, for, the pur-pose of restoring the Union and saving the but a fraction over \$202,000,000, while on the 1st of January, 1863, in the States known upon the table."

as the loyal States, the circulation exceeded \$238,500,000. Add to this the United States My colleague falls readily into the trite Treasury notes, interest-bearing Treasury notes, fractional currency, and certificates of indebtedness, all of which circulate as gur-rency, and it amounts to over \$779,000,000. and well-worn style of reply which his party leaders have taught him. If any Democrat objects to an act of the Administration, he raises the cry of disloyalty, and insists that Put to that the issue of the new national we should employ our time solely in denoun-cing secession. If we see the money of the nation squandered, the Constitution trampled banks, which in the aggregate swell the vol-ume of circulation to more than \$1,000,000,-000, and he will learn the magnitude of the upon, the laws disregarded, public liberty Government issues. The legitimate business of the entire country before the war could be endangered, the right of suffrage taken away the freedom of speech and of the press re-stricted and punished, the Union for which we are bleeding laughed at as a thing of the transacted upon a circulation of a fraction over \$202,000,000. Now, with a divided country and with commercial intercourse past, we must, according to my colleague's comparatively restricted, the circulation is code of political morals, find no fault with increased to more than \$1,000,000,000, docomparatively restricted, the circulation is ranging the measure of all values, one dol-lar in gold, the constitutional currency, comthose who do these wrongs, ask for no reform, seek no change. The respect I have for my manding \$1.81 in greenbacks. Well may it be pronounced a wonder. Prior to 1861, the colleague forbids me to say that this is the

colleague torbuistone to say that an avowed and open run up as high as \$146,000,000 in one day. And and a construction of the control of the con

My colleague would like to make the coun-try believe that he is especially devoted to the preservation of the Union, and to the pro-

Union of the States. At the present moment that greatold party covered allover with truth. That great party clings to the Consti-, and does not change its principles nor If I were a negro slave I should pray God iust."

tution, and does not change its principles nor its independence for the favor of a President who is but temporarily in power. The one it immorality; and whereas the American Gov-immorality; and whereas the American Gov-ernment cannot rightfully wage such a war upon any portion of its people except for the will be an end of his power and importance. The other, the Constitution, is the Magna Charts of their liberties, in which is stored Charta of their liberties, in which is stored the hopes of the present and of millions to come after us, and in the preservation of of which is centered the interests of the peoplu of every clime.

SPEECH OF WEYDELL PHILLIPS.

We live in extraordinary times, and of unimpaired; and whereas in 'overy war, es-pecially in every war of invasion, and most particularly if it be a civil war between por-tions of the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined, and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will Wendell Phillips, delivered at the recent anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York. We quote a portion of this speech to show the new light which has suddenly fallon upon Mr. Phillips, rectifying his hitherto bad judgment and forcing his tongue to the tounding, to hear this man, who has heretofore been a contemner of the Constitution,

The President then introduced Wendell Phillips as the next speaker. He commenced

"Mr. Stevens moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. " Mr. Dawson demanded the yeas and nays. by presenting the following resolution: "Resolved, That while we do not criticise

"The yeas and nays were ordered. "The question was taken ; and it was dethe wishes of the Administration, still as cided in the affirmative-yeas 70; nays 56. "So the preamble and resolution were laid Abolitionists we feel bound to declare that we see no evidence of its purpose to put the freedom of the negroos on such a basis as will secure it against covery positive It is thus seen that, under the lead of the

Secure it against every peril." On this resolution Mr. Phillips made a long and eloquent speech. He hore steadily [Mr. Moorhead] voted to lay these resolu-tions upon the table. By that vote he has declared that the war should not terminate, in mind that they met there as Abolitionists, that their platform was sacred to the considthough the people of the South should lay down their arms and submit to the authority eration of the claims of the negro ; but it is hardly possible at such an hour as this to forof the Government. Although the war has lasted for nearly three years, and has spread death and desolation in its path, though it get that we have interests broader than those which merely concern the abolition of slavery. We must acknowledge that our cause, sacred has broken up our industry, burdened us with mighty debts, shingled us with taxation, as it is, is to be secured by the most econo-mical means, by the slightest peril to the liberty of the white man, by the lightest pos-sible mortgage on the industry of the future, and demoralized our people; though it threatons the overthrow of our republican system and the substitution of a despotism in system and the substitution of a despotism in its place, yet he refuses by his vote to adopt the only basis upon which peace and order and stability can be again secured. His po-licy means a bolition, subingation, and exit and a stability can be again secured. public mind to the liberal exercise of despo-tic power, until at last vigilance is blunted and the keen sense of individual right and licy means s bolition, subjugation and exter-mination. Fresh locatombs must be offered the sacredness of the bulwark of personal liberty is lost.

The Burdens of the War.

Even standing as we do at this hour with the news-if it can be credited, of the greatest victory of the past three years—it is still to be borne in mind that we have already in-

tios are ever ready to impeach such as have the courage to expose corruption, and labor in a spirit of true patriotism for the welfare of their country. My colleague would like to make the coun-try believe that he is expecially dovoted to the preservation of the Union, and to the pro-secution of the war for that end. How sin-cere he is in his professions appears from his

fender of the Constitution, the laws, and the American citizen is bound to stand by the Administration so far and so long as the Con-stitution allows him, and no longer, forfeits his franchise under the free institutions of like the armor of Achilles, may well say, his franchise under the free institutions of "Thrice is he armed who hath his querrel the fathers, and hinds his lips like a vassal

that the war might last twenty years, for it is taking the events out of society and crumb-ling up the whole eivil and social life into its who is but temporarily in power. The one it is using up the whole civil and social life into us official life is fast going down, and soon there original elements; and when that work is done, the negro always comes out free. Witness South America and Mexico.

Phillips for Peace.

As a white American citizen I deprecate a single month more of war. I see in it the seeds of debt, military ambition and despo-tism, against which God will demand a vir-tue and intelligence in the masses such as history nowhere shows. The settlement of this war is not to be by battle, but by states-manable. The greatest convicts is not to course, witness extraordinary things. Not among the least of these is the speech of lul in the end, but for the Senate Chamber, where we are always betrayed.

From General Grant's Army.

THE SCENE OF HANCOCK'S EUCCESSES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR bad judgment and forcing his tongue to the utterance of truths to which heretofore he has been a stranger. It is curious, if not as-tounding, to hear this man, who has heretohis assault was made, the rebel breastworks now appeal to the Constitution as the index to duty and the great safeguard of the liberty of the citizen. Truly, the signs of the times are full of promise. Extracts from the Proceedings. formed an angle or salient, and his men adhe prisoners say, have captured both Ewell

and Lee. 'The assault was made between four and Barloy's division, which had the advance, Miles' brigade leading, went up in column by battalion double on the centre, Birney's division in two lines of battle, and the divialvision in two lines of battle, and the divi-sions of Gibbon and Mott, in the second line, supporting. The storming column rushed over the enemy's breastworks, which were exceedingly strong, with a ditch in front and drove the enemy lack for a mile. Here the enemy rallied and Hancock, at six A. M., re-turned and functions of breach in column turned and formed his line of hattle in the enemy's works. As this was the key of the whole position, our right was the key of the fused, and the main body of the army massed on the left. The Sixth Corps (Wright), which had been on the right of the Second, withdrew behind their skirmish line and united with Hancock's right, and afterwards, two divisions of Warren's were brought over. The history of the day after 6 o'clock in the The history of the day after o octock in the morning, is all summed up in five successive and fierce assaults which Lee made to retake the lost position. At first Ewell's corps alone confronted Hancock, but, during the day, Hill and Longstreet were drawn over from the rebel left, and the whole army of Lee flung itself in five desperate efforts to re-capture the breastworks. But it was all in vain, as every assault met a bloody repulse. So terrific was the death-grapple, however that at different times of the day the rebai colors were planted on one side of the works and ours upon the other, the men fighting across the parapet. Nothing during the war has equalled the savage desperation of this struggle, which has continued for more than fourteen hours, and the scene of the conflict. from which I have just come, presents a spec-tacle of horror that curdles the blood of the holdest. The angle of the works at which Hancock entered, and for the possession of which the savage fight of the day was made, is a perfect (lolgotha. In this angle of death the dead and wounded rebels lie this morn-ing, literally in piles—men in the agonies of death, groaning beneath the dead bodies of their comrades. On an-area of a few acres in rear of their position lie not less than a thousand rabel corpses---many literally torn to shreds by hundreds of balls, and several with bayonet through and through their bodies, pierced on the very margins of the parapet, which they were determined to re-take or perish in the attempt. The one exelamination of every man who looks upon the spectacle is, "God forbid that I should ever gaze upon such a sight again." Hancock's movement is regarded here as the most brilliantly conceived and exceuted tactical operation of the war, and has added to the splendid fame he won in the three days' fight in the Wilderness. After the urning movement of the morning, the Sixth Corps and two divisions of the Second should be included in the history of the day. They share the honors of the glorious but bloody field of Spottsylvania. Our loss of yesterday must reach ten thousand .--- N. T. Times.

times that quantity.'. 'Be careful, Brown, or you'll get golbled

up. They'll have you in the rebel army.' 'Oh, no fear of that. They all know me to be a good Confederate. Besides, I've got British namers "

A month later the two friends met, Brown Wallace accosted him with : 'Well, Brown, how about that cotton?'

'Don't talk to me about cotton. Lost eve

'Ilow's that ?'

Well, you see, I got up to Bayou Sara the rame night that the rebels made their raid into the place. I had plenty of time to escape, same as good many others did, but I thought I was all right, and so, with a friend Fat down to a game of poker, just to show that we didn't feel at all alarmed. Presently in come some robs and began to search us.--On my partner they found a lot of Confeder ate money, so they just took it. Of course I was convinced now that I was all right-my boney was all greenbacks. 'What are you doing in the Confederacy with Federal mo-ney?' they asked. So they took mine too.' 'That was rough. Is that all they done to you 1

All! No, sir. They stripped me of eve rything, and one big fellow gave me such a kick as to take me off my feet, with the remark that if they ever caught me in the Con-federecy again with so little money they'd

Par's IDEA or STOCK.—Pat Donahue was a 'broth of a boy,' right from the 'Gem of the Say," and he had a small contract on the Conway Railroad, in New Hampshire, in the Year of grace, 1855, in which he agreed to take his pay part in cash, part in bonds, and part in stock. The stock of this road, be it remembered, like many others—was not worth a 'Continental' and has always kept presented himself at the treasurer's office ment. The money, the bonds, and the certificate of stock were soon in his posses

And what is this now ?' said Pat flourish is certificate of stock, bearing the broad seal of the corporation.

'That is your stock, sir,' blandly replied the treasure

And is this what I'm to git for my la bor! Wasn't me contract for stock."

Why certainly; that is your stock. What did you expect ?' 'What did I expect ? said Pat excitedly

what did I expect? 'Why pigs, and shape, and horses sure !'

A correspondent writing from Car-Tolton, near New Orleans, thus relates a co-mical incident :

There are droves of little French African children here. They talk French.—English-French. They wear a simple costume constating outirely of a vory short skirt. 'Son-ny, said to one of these cuffee youngsters, where are your pantaloons?' 'I don't wear fantaloons—I'm a girl,' was the reply."

Come here, Tommy,' said a school-Master, 'do you know your A B'O?' 'Yes, sur, I know a bee sees.'

If a man could have his wishes he

truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, and which teach that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes, is affected with a succession of peri-odical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single sec. ond! That it is by such movements com-municated to the nerves of the eye, that we are enabled to see ; nay, more, th at it is the lifference in the frequency of their recurrence, which affects us with the sense of the diversity of color? That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness five hundred.and forty millions of times—and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of

avilians of times-per second ? Do not such things sound more like the avings of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in their waking sense ? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.

ROMANCES OF THE NEEDLE .--- The Christ ian Intelligencer thus discourses about the exploits of the needle.

What a wonderful thing is this matter of sewing! It began in paradise, and was the earliest fruit of the fall. Amid the odor of flowers, and by the side of meandering streams and under the shade of the dark green foliage the cowering forms of the guil-ty progenitors of our race bowed in anguish and shame, as they took their first lessons in the art which has ever since been the mark of servitude or sorrow. And yet the curse

has not been without its blossing. The needle with the thimble has done more for man than the needle of the compase. The needle work of the Tabernacle is the most ancient record of the art. Early used to adorn the vestments of the priests, it was honored by God himself, and became a type of beauty and holiness, "The King's daugh-ter is all glorious within; her clothing is of wrought gold, she shall be brought unto the The mag-King in raiment of needlework. aificence of kingly pomp, the imposing spec-

tacle of religion or wealth, the tribute of honor to the great, the charm of dignified sopiety, the refined attractions of beauty are dependent upon the needle.

The following is a specimen of

The Dorg.—The dorg is a very useful ani-nal. The dorg watches things; he watches nal. crows and sheeps and men's coats, when they are at work. He is good at watching things. You should not strike the dorg, for if you do he will bite you. If you don't strike him he will wag his tail and won't bite you.

When the butcher brought in some sausages, the cat bristled up, spit, and flew into a terrible fury, evidently having recognized some old enemy.

What trees are those which, when fire is applied to them, are exactly what they were before ?-- Ashes.

FAME .--- The only fame worth possessing i the good opinion of the good and wise.

of that venerable patriot's life by praise which implies that his whole public career

has been a false one. What has General Cass done to deserve such a eulogy from him? He claims the right to speak of him ecause "he and I once and again, but vainy, labored" to make him President. It is rue that while my colleague professed to be a Democrat he also professed to he a Cass nan. After the battle of Buena Vista, howman. ever, he deserted his friend Cass and went over to General Taylor. The Whigs of that day were not willing that "Rough and should be so unceremoniously np-Rendy' propriated, and my colleague early in 1848 came back to General Cass with professions of loud devotion, quite as loud as they are now for Abraham Lincoln. After the Octo-ber elections of that year which indicated that General Taylor was to be the lucky can-didate, my colleague's zeal suddenly evapo-

rated, and at the presidential election which followed he failed to vote for General Cass. My colleague has repeated what he alleges was said to him by General Cass. It is not in good taste, nor is it by any means a safe practice, to repeat private conversations .--The old-fashioned notions of society which regulated intercourse between well-bred peonle always discountenanced the practice. I

know my colleague with a manly bearing condemned the Stone-breakers for their private revelations in the memorable contest in 1838, when he and I joined hands for the elevation of David R. Porter to the chief magstracy of Pennsylvania. But having asumed the responsibility to repeat, he has no right to report him in a way which would great man for more than twenty years had warned the country that the Union would be

sult had failed, well might we have said, "We are lost and destroyed." And my col-league quotes the language in which the pa-triot mourned over the triumph of abolitionism as evidence that the patriot himself was an apostate to the unsullied record and no-

ble example of his life. If the retirement of General Cass from office in the winter of 186I be construed as just condemnation, how shall we construct as just Mr. Holt, who remained in his place as Secretary of War, until the 4th of March, and gave his most earnest support to the Buchan-

an Administration, and at the close of it expressed his most cordial approbation of all the President had done, as well as all he had forborne to do. In his letter of the 2nd March, 1861, filed in the State Department, resigning the office of Secretary of War at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration,

Mr. Holt bears attestation "to the enlight and, first bears attestation "to the enlight-oned statesmanship and unsullied patriotism of the President." Mr. Holt has the confi-dence of President Lincoln, and holds by his appointment at this time the responsible ofa of Judge Advocate General. General bix, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabi-net of Mr. Buchanan, now a Major General in the Army, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in

his address on retiring from the Cabinet and ance with the business of the Government in

war ere it becomes a reality. When the world, as related by the sacred But notwithstanding the freedom with

which the gentleman impeaches the motives of classies as well as individuals, I look over historian, was buried under the deluge, and Noah and his family were the sole survivors is speech in vain for any condemnation of of the human race, it will be recollected that the usurpations of those in authority, and esthe dove was set torth from the ark for some token of the reappearance of the land. After pecially for the slightest reflection upon the niserable crowd of sappers and miners-the traversing for many days the waste of waters she found no rest for the sole of her foot, and contractors who have fattened themselves on the blood and tears and distress of the nareturned again to Noah. A second time she was sent forth, and this time she brought tion-whose howl is ever fiercest for the war, whose policy is to prolong it, and who deback the olive-branch, the harbinger of cerhounce without measure all who seek to give tain subsidence of the waters. A third time t a proper direction or a speedy termination. she was sent for encouraging indications, and this time she returned no more, for the wa We in Ponnsylvania have seen these harpies feeding on the life blood of the State, and my ters had retired to their recesses in the great collengue knows-none knows better than he deep, and the world was redeemed from the -the paralyzing and consuming power of curse. Let the friends of constitutional gov-ornment derive encouragement from the les-son. The substance of the resolutions may the frauds on which he chooses to preserve a silence so profoundly *loyal*. As a faithful sentinel on the watchtower of the nation, why yet, like the dove, find smid the deluge of

has he never given notice that this class of persons are gnawing its foundations away? It was Madame Roland who, when the cauldron of the Revolution was boiling over in France, weeping over the degrada-tion of society and the frauds that were everywhere apparent, exclaimed. "O Liber-ty!"---and I might add, O loyalty !---" what crimes are committed in thy name !"

I have great respect, Mr. Speaker, for an argument, for statesmanlike views, and for a candid and honest difference of opinion ; but it required a great deal of assurance, almost the audacity of ignorance to charge me with no expression of sympathy for the soldiers who had defended his home and my home, when since the commencement of the session nake the General seem false to the faith of I have been laboring in his presence in obehis fathers. I tell my colleague that that dience to the united sentiments and instruction of my party, and against the opposition of him and his friends, to secure to the sol-

destroyed if a sectional President should be different a just compensation for his services.— elected upon a platform which ignored the Constitution. After the election of 1860 had shown that all has efforts to avoid such a re-int a suppathy, but something to supply his physical wants and comforts, and especially those of his wife and children in his absence. This material aid the Democratic party as a unit have repeatedly offered on this floor, and as often has it been ruled out of order and defeated. He cannot forget, and if he does I refer him to the remarks which I had the

honor to submit on the 17th of February, the occasion on which I offored a proposition to increase the soldiers' pay and declared that they had performed their duty with noble firemarks of the 24th of February, I characte delity and zeal, and that Antistam, Vicks-burg, Gettysburg and Chattanooga, wore monuments of their bravery and patriotism that would bear their fame to a distant and admiring future, and were at least entitled to our justice. I may further say that on that consion I declared that wherever any part of that great army had moved on the water or upon the land its racks had been filled with thousands of gallant Democrats, many days when he prospered on the patronage of that great organization whose policy and pa-triotism upheld this government for three of whom now sleep in soldiers' graves.

But, Mr. Speaker, such exhibitions are not incommon in struggles like the present, when the country is in the chroes of revolu-tion. The tenor of his speech is the same the country would rush headlong to ruin.---Now he gloats over the fulfilment of the prowhich pervades a thousand speeches since in the Army, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in his address on retiring from the Cabinet and referring to Mr. Buchanan, declared himself "impressed with the purity of his motives, his conscientiousness, his thorough acquaint-bid which careers in the tempest which is derest in the general ruin, like the storm his conscientiousness, his thorough acquaint-bid which careers in the tempest which is derest in the general ruin, like the storm his conscientiousness, his thorough acquaint-his conscientiousness of the Government in derest in the general ruin, like the storm his conscientiousness of the Government in derest in the tempest which is derest in the tempest which is

bird which careers in the tempest which is lage to George Thompson, the man who for devastating the face of nature. Those par

curred a debt, that we have already enerified human life, that we have already blunted the

old vigilance for individual liberty to an exent that bids us as American citizens, to beware of any second struggle of this char actor. It is very problematical whether an-other such trial could be borne, and free institutions survive it, on this belt of the conti-nent. With the debt which has been incurred, and with the expense of a standing army which will be inevitable under any plan of reconstruction, a mortgage rests on the labor of the next half century. Every living right hand is mortgaged and every on to be born for the next twenty years. İlitherto the charm of American labor has been he surplusage of its means. One-third of the American artizan's wages were left for use for books, lectures, travel, the education of his children. But now, so long as the results of this war last, so long as one-third, i not one-half of the average income of the cadomestic troubles a scoure resting place, and restore a nation from the grasp of dissolution. pital of the country must be asked to defray these expenses, so long the laboring man of My colleague, in the conclusion of his speech the Northern States is robbed of that surplus which was the nucleus of intellectual and says, "With the robellion thus suppressed" this great country shall become the "asylum moral progress. asylum

of the down trodden and oppressed of every nation." Here we join hands in cordial agree-The Administration Habituated to Despatism. Over this picture looms the cloud of a govment. I only regret the memory as well as the record of the fact that my colleague, alernment habituated to the exercise of a des-potic power. Well did Seward say to Lord though the son of an Irishman, joined the Lyons, "I but ring a bell on this side, and unchallenged I put in prison a New Englan-Know-Nothing Lodge, and engaged in the crusade to deprive Irishmen of the rights of der. I ring one on that, and equally irre-sponsible cousign a citizen of Ohio to a duncitizenship, and catholics of their religious liberties. The Germans, too he aimed to con." No such despotism this adde of the make the victims of his vengeance. But the wall of China! Necessary, inevitable, not countrymen of Emmett and Curran and Gratto be found fault with in this death grapple tan still live, and are marching in thousands of the rebellion, but all the more earnestly is by the side of the hardy German, carrying the flag of the Union through blood and fire to defend for *kim* that home from which he worthy hands, may result in the speedy dis-memberment of the republic and the quick My colleague for the greater part of his life has been a Democrot, at least in profess-

advance of despotism.

ion. In those days abolitionism was power-less and he was opposed to it. It comes with an ill grace from him now, indeed. It is . The War to Last Many Months Longer. I recognize as gladly as any man the valor and skill of the Army of the Potomac and its a slander to say that the Democratic party matchless chief. (Applause.) I believe that Grant will go to the Gulf if he plans to do.it, has sympathy with the rebellion. It is a slander repeated by the lowest as well as those but I believe that it will be done over battle favored with position. It has been conceded by members of the ields as bloody as that which he treads to-

day; for though the rebellion reels in Vir-Democratic party that there was provocation for the rebellion but no justification. In my ginia, it is by no means broken when it quits the Old Dominion. The sections have learned to respect each other. We know the una-mimity of the South, its decided purpose, its willingness to die for its ideas, its indomitaized secession as treason. I endeavored to show that, as a legitimate result of the State rights doctrine, secession and nullification ble pride, its readiness for every sacrifice.-Those elemennts are not to be subdued by a have no warranthin the Constitution. Yet my colleague, with great facility of conclusingle battle, or three such. I believe, there fore, although we beat the rebellion out of sion, pronounces this the doctrine of John C. Galhoun. He has sadly changed since the Virginia, that still the war is to last many, Calhoun. He has sadly enanged since the virginia, that here a days when he was a Democrat and claims to many months longer.

The Right to Criticise the Administration. My resolution points the discriminating judgment of the abolitionists to the next four years, in full view of the fact of the continuquarters of a century, and which is still willing to shield it and save it or perish in the effort. Then he believed that if ever aboance of the war, and that this summer the country is to say under what philosophy the litionism got the Government in its hands war shall be carried on. The popular cry is "Stand by the Administration." I recognize it; it has a bread, deep, patriotic meaning. But remember, we are Americans and not Europeans. We live under the Constitu-tion of the United States and not under French

or English rule, and our fathers have laid it lown as the safest and wisest principle of

COMPLIMENTARY .- Steel paid the finest compliment to a woman that, perhaps, was

ever offered. Of one woman, whom Congreve had also admired and celebrated, he says that "to have loved her was a liberal education." "How often," he says, dedicating a volume to his wife, "had your tenderness removed pain from my slick head-how often anguish from my afflicted heart! If there are such beings as guardian angels, they are thus employed. I cannot believe one of them to be more good in inclination, or more charming in form than my wife." His breast seems to warm and his eyes to kindle, when he meets with a good and beautiful woman, and it is with his heart, as well as with his hat, that he salutes her.—*Thackeray*.

[7 The bridegroom and bride give each other their hands at the alter, as prize-fight-ers in England shake hands before they begin o fight.

1:3" A shell burst near an Irishman in the trenches, when, surveying the fragments, he exclaimed, 'Be jabers I thim's the fellows to tockle ver ear !'

The cotemporary says, Naval contractors of irou----and steel.

17 Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' gardens.

nor Good prospects ahead. We see it sta-

ed that rebel regiments are re-enlisting for thirty years or the war.

19 You're a queer chicken, as the hen government that every four years the citizen i said when she hatched out the