American Volunteer.

"OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG OUR COUNTRY."

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Poetical.

AWAY TO THY HOME IN THE GLADE.

BY MRS. S. F. MESERVE HAYES.

Away to thy home in the glade,
For the track of the red man is there;
And thy wife listens faint and dismayed,
As their war-cry rings out on the air;

While thy children have ceased from their play,
And are shrieking in helpless affright;
O, why did their father delay,
While the savage had come with the night?

And well might the rose-tinted cheek,
In that perilous hour grow pale;
And well might those helpless ones shriek,
As the war-whoop is filling the vale.

Then turn from the buffalo chase,
And fly to thy home in the glen,
Or the scalps of thy loved ones will grace
The wigwams of demon-like men.

Ho! swift bear me onward, good steed,
There is death in the steps of delay;
Fail me not in the hour of need,
We must come with the dawn of the day.

The wild savage foe little deemed
The horse and his rider were there;
Of the rifle's sure aim never dreamed,
Till its bullet had sped through the air.

And then over the prairie they flee,
Like the wind or the wolf-hunted deer;
And thy loved ones are saved unto thee,
Though the angel of death had been near.

Then turn to the One in the skies,
Who the hand of the spoiler hath stayed;
And let prayers of thanksgiving arise
From the hearth of thy home in the glade.

ASPIRING GENIUS.

BY FANNY FIELDING.

"I'll choose a trade," a senseless wight exclaims,
"An easy one, to quickly fill my purse,
That gives delight without hard labor's pains—
I'll thus escape our father Adam's curse.

"Old 'Mother Earth' I do not care to till;
'Twould spoil my hands so delicate and fine;
But of the best I'd eat and drink my fill,
Then pull away at a long fragrant nine.

"A stove-pipe hat I'd place upon my head,
Upon my hands I'd draw my white kid gloves;
In shining boots my feet should proudly tread,
My tailor's bills coo gently, like the doves.

"My trade (plebeian name) shall furnish me,
With everything my senses shall demand;
My cup of life o'erflow right merrily,
And gold accumulate at my command."

He thought of this and that—discarded both;
Then cast his thoughts o'er all earth's wide domains,
And settled down at last in faith—
Was *sure*, that he could prosper by his *brains!*

Miscellaneous.

An Infamous Act.

Two Young Girls Inveigled into a House of Prostitution.

On Wednesday morning last two young and genteel looking girls named Cara and Flowery Emmery, came here from Pittsburg to see their brother, who is a member of the 187th regiment. Soon after their arrival, the regiment was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to leave for the front, and marched the same day, before the girls had an opportunity of communicating with their brother. The result was that they found themselves in a strange city alone and unprotected, and without money to pay their way home.—While wandering aroud the depot in a disconsolate frame of mind, they were approached by a military officer, who it seems understood and designed to take advantage of their helpless condition. After a brief conversation with the girls, in which he expressed the warmest sympathy for them, he proposed to conduct them to a private boarding house where they would be entertained until such time as they could procure funds from home. Believing the man to be honest and sincere, they acceded to his proposition, placed themselves under his protection, and were conduced by the designing villian to a disreputable house in Cherry alley, known as the "soap factory." After their introduction into this den of iniquity, their pretended friend, throwing off all disguise, boldly avowed his object in taking them there and sought to acomplish his vile purpose; but the girls now aware of the true character of the house into which they had been inveigled, and roused to indignation by the deception practiced upon them, and the infamous proposition of the unprincipled scoundrel under whose protection they had placed themselves, firmly and successfully resisted his approaches, and completely foiled him at every point. As soon as the girls could make their escape from the vile den they did so, and called upon Mayor Roumfort, to whom they told their touching story, and claimed his protection. After a thorough investigation of the case the Mayor satisfied that the girls were innocent, and impressed with the truth of this statement, with his proverbial hospitality entertained them at his own house and procured free passes for their transportation to Pittsburg, for which place they left on Friday night.—The officer who decoyed these girls into the lowest sink of iniquity in our city, and basely plotted their ruin, gave the name of Bellman, which no doubt was a fictitious one.—The developements made by these young girls led to the arrest of the keepers of the "soap factory" and all the women connected with it.—*Harrisburg Union.*

☞ There is a great deal of dying for love now-a-days, but it is generally of the whiskers.

☞ Mrs. Tom Thumb, it is whispered, will soon "be as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

A Thrilling Incident of the War.

We find in the *Courier des Etats Unis* the following touching narrative of an incident in the siege of Charleston, taken from the *Mercury* of that city:

The Yankees from time to time throw a shell into the city, and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of General Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Huguenot families of the city.—This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to, Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 23d of April.

Lieutenant de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumpter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of General Bonham in the evening at seven o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at once re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet. Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and was trying to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. Who will paint the general despair?

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her, "Andrew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth.—If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rending than to see the agony of this brave girl, struggling in the embrance of death and against a terrible mortal pang.

Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieutenant de Rochelle was the first to speak, "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you to die my wife.—There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply, she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal-dress all stained with blood, her hair dishevelled, she had never been more beautiful.—Helpless as she was, Lieutenant de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony.

When it was time for the dying girl to say "Yes," her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterwards all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.

THRILLING ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.—A San Francisco print relates the circumstances of a most heroic and intrepid act, on the part of a lady, which was performed last month in the Indian country. About the 15th of March a telegraphic despatch was published in the papers, telling the story, to the effect that the Overland Mail stage coach had been attacked by Indians near Canon Station and the driver killed. On the 27th, a lady named Mrs. John H. Gerrish, with her child, arrived in San Francisco from the East, via the Overland Route, and put up at the Occidental Hotel. She was the only passenger, beside her little one, in the very same coach on the box of which the driver was shot by the Indians. The despatch, therefore, was true, but the whole truth was not told. The details of the affair, as narrated by this lady, are most thrilling, and herself the principal actor in them. Instantaneously with the shooting of the driver, Mrs. Gerrish leaped out of the stage, leaving her child within.—At the same moment, four or five shots were fired by the Indians, one of which struck a horse in the head and he fell. She instantly cut him loose, mounted the box, and seizing the reins, applied the whip vigorously. The driver on being shot, fell back into the boot behind the seat. The three horses were put to the top of their speed, and continued running for about two miles, when luckily they encountered another stage from the other direction. In this there was a number of soldiers, who instantly came to the aid of the heroine, when she and her child were released from their perilous position. Mrs. Gerrish is a young woman and of delicate phisique; but her conduct during this frightful adventure exhibited courage and presence of mind rarely equaled, and never surpassed by the sterner sex. She is a native of Ohio, and had been on a visit to her Atlantic friends. She went North to join her husband, who is at present in Oregon.

PICTURES.—A room with pictures, and a room without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass the time in his room, than bleak walls and nothing on them, for pictures are loop holes of escape for the soul, leading to other scenes and spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even reading or looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful, and, perhaps, heavenly scenes, when a fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Thus, pictures are consolers of lonelines; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

☞ "There is a time for all things," said a crusty fellow to his wife. "I'll believe that," answered his wife, in a sharp vulgar voice, "when you pay for your newspapers." Hit him again, old woman.

☞ A Cincinnati editor says that he has many a time seen a man on skates jump twenty-four feet. Lucky he didn't say yards for then we would not have believed him.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

SPEECH OF

SENATOR HENDRICKS.

Delivered in the United States Senate, May 2, 1864, on the Bill providing for General Emancipation, and in reply to Mr. HALE *of New Hampshire.*

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. President, as I said to the Senate yesterday evening, I do not not intend to occupy the attention of the body but for a few moments; and I would not have been induced to say a word of a political character except for the suggestions made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale,] in his speech yesterday afternoon. He took occasion, in arguing the subject before the Senate, to make a very grave charge against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and to say that during that Administration the war commenced, or at least eleven States were lost to the Union. Sir, I am no extravagant admirer of Mr. Buchanan. I think he committed some errors, but I am not willing in the Senate to hear so grave a charge made against him and make no reply, when I think the charge cannot be well maintained.

In the first place, the Senator was mistaken as to the number of States that seceded during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. During the last few months of that Administration seven States seceded: the States of South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. After the incoming of the present Administration four more States seceded, to wit: Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina.—There is a very serious mistake made by the Senator upon the question of fact.

But, although not making the charge directly, he allowed it to be inferred from what he said that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan was responsible to a very considerable extent for the commencement of hostilities. I do not agree with the Senator.—What had the Administration of Mr. Buchanan to do with the commencement of hostilities? Mr. Holt and Mr. Stanton were both members of his Cabinet during the last months of that Administration, and one of them is now a member of the present Cabinet and the other holds a high office, and both are regarded as very potential in the present Administration. But, sir, I claim for the Democratic party that it did all that it could do to avoid the commencement of these hostilities. I shall not go over that subject in detail, for it is well understood by the Senate, except to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact that during the session of Congress immediately preceding the commencement of the present Administration, the Democrats in this body and in the other House did all in their power to adjust the differences between the North and the South, and to avoid the calamitous war that has come upon the country.—Can the Senator from New Hampshire say so much for his party?

It was stated by Senator Douglas in the presence of the Senator, that if the Republican party of this body, and of the other branch of Congress, would do as much as the Democrats would do in the way of adjustment and compromise, there need be no trouble—the conflict of the sections might be avoided; and the Senator did not deny the allegation of that distinguished Senator. It stands as a statement then undisputed in this body, that if the Republican portion of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, had been willing to do as much as the Democrats would do, we could have adjusted the questions in dispute between the two sections, and have avoided this calamitous war.—When the proposition of adjustment and compromise came to a vote in this body, I believe every Democrat then occupying a seat here voted for it, while every gentleman in this body belonging to the other party voted against it. The same is substantially true of the history of that proposition in the other branch of Congress.

Then, sir, I think the Senator cannot well say that Mr. Buchanan's Administration or the Democratic party, at that time, were responsible for the failure of the efforts to adjust the questions in dispute between the two sections. I will not say that the South had cause for the course they pursued. Secession had not justification in the fact that a northern party succeeded and that a sectional President had been elected. But will the Senator deny that if a sectional party had not succeeded, and a sectional President had not been elected, this trouble would not have come upon the country? While I do not justify the course that has been pursued by the South, but utterly condemn and repudiate it, I say that if a sectional policy had not been pursued on the part of the North, encouraged and participated in on the part of the leaders in the South, we need not have had the present troubles, which are so calamitous to the country.

The Senator also said that the Democrats were indulging the delusion that if their party could succeed they might bring peace and prosperity again to the country. Sir, I do indulge such a hope, and I think it is not a delusion. It is a hope based upon the experience of the past. I am not ashamed of that party. I believe the Senator himself once did honor to that party by advocating its principles and fighting for its organization. I am not ashamed of the history of that party. It fought for the Constitution and the doctrines of the fathers. It resisted sectional organizations and the triumph of sectional sentiments, and while that Democratic party was in power in this country we had no sectional troubles that could not easily and speedily be adjusted.

The Senator referred to the few Democratic Senators in this body, and said that when they spoke it was "like the voice of one crying in the wilderness." I thank the Senator for the illustration. That voice was the voice of John the Baptist. His voice was to prepare the way of the Lord in the wilderness, and to make straight a highway in the desert. If it should be the fortune of the few Democrats who are in this body and of the Democrats in the country to prepare a highway in which the people may again walk in prosperity and union and in harmony, I shall rejoice in such a result.

The Senator also referred to the taking off the head of Charles I, and he said that the Democrats might as well good-naturedly place their heads under the axe and let them fall. The Senator did not do well to depart from his first figure. He ought to have stood by his first illustration. John the Baptist, who raised his voice in the wilderness, lost his head, and why did the Senator adhere to that illustration? Why was he beheaded? Because John the Baptist denounced incest in the palace of the king. Why shall Democrats lose their heads? Because they denounce the evils of the times? Because they denounce the corruption that is found in high places? Because they denounce the departures from the Constitution and the teachings of the fathers? Of what sin has the Democratic party been guilty that it should lose its head? Has it not stood by the Constitution? Has it not appealed to the people to stand by the teachings of the fathers? Has it not fought for the institutions of our country as they are based upon the Constitution, the basis that our fathers established for them Why, then, should we lose our heads? Ay, if it is to gratify a king upon the petition of a dancing girl in his presence, let the head be taken if we have done sin; but if we have but fought for the right, if we have but contended for the doctrines which have brought such prosperity and greatness to our country, I think we shall not lose our heads.

The gentleman ridiculed and jeered at the possibility of a Democratic triumph in the future. I am not going to discuss the possibility or impossibility of such a result. I pray for it. The condition of the country cannot be worse than it is now. If the Democrats succeed in securing an election, they can but fail in their efforts to restore the Union upon the basis of the Constitution.—We can try, and it is certain that any change is better than the present condition of affairs. Liberty cannot be less secure, our institutions cannot be less permanent under some other Administration than under the present.

The Senator, I thought rather unguardedly, said that this was the day he had long desired, the day he had long prayed for. I have heard that sentiment from pulpits, and seen it in the columns of fanatical newspapers, but I had not before heard it in the Senate of the United States, a body in which men are expected to express well-matured and considered opinions. What does the Senator find in the present condition of his country at which he should rejoice? Is it in the fact that we are engaged in a war upon the most stupendous scale that the eye of man has ever witnessed? Is it the fact that we have called into the field above two million men from the North, and that, in proportion to their population, a larger force has been called into the field in the South? Is it in the fact that one tenth of the people of the North have been called from the pursuits of industry to the pursuits of war, from the business of producing to the business of consuming and destroying? Is it in the fact that instead of producing and adding to the wealth of the country we are consuming and destroying it? Is it in the fact that of these two million two hundred thousand men that have been called into the field from the North during the past three years more perhaps than two hundred and fifty thousand of them occupy the green graves along the border? Is it in the fact that in two hundred and fifty thousand homes there is mourning and sadness instead of joy and rejoicing? Is it in the fact that instead of the mothers and wives of the land being happy and rejoicing they are clothed in the weeds of mourning? Is it in the fact that we see upon every side of us our returned brothers and friends, one with an arm gone, another with another limb gone, health destroyed, and happiness destroyed, and happiness departed from them? Are these the sources of gratification to the Senator and the party he represents? Is it in the fact that during the past three years and the year that is to come we have imposed upon the people of the United States a debt of $4,000,000,000? The Secretary's report will show so much, but I think it is known to Senators that when this war is closed, if it be closed within the coming year, our national debt must be $400,000,000.—What is the proportion of that debt to the property of the country? I turned my eye this morning to the fact as stated in the late census:

"The marshals of the United States were directed to obtain from the records of the States and Territories respectively, an account of the value of real and personal estate as assessed for taxation. Instructions were given these officers to add the proper amount to the assessment, so that the return should represent as well the true or intrinsic value as the inadequate sum generally attached to property for taxable purposes. The result of this return by all the census takers will be found in table No. 34, whereby it will appear that the value of individual property in the States and Territories exceeds the sum of sixteen thousand million dollars, representing an increase of one hundred and twenty-six and a half per cent. in ten years in value in the aggregate, and an increase of sixty-eight per cent. *per capita* of the free population."

Then the value of the personal and real property of the people of the United States, North and South, is stated in the census to be $16,000,000,000, and our debt at the end of another year will be $4,000,000,000, being one-fourth the entire property of the people of the United States, North and South; and there is to be added to this the enormous debt incurred by States, by counties, by cities, by towns, and by townships. What they will add to the burdens of the people of the United States I shall not undertake to estimate.—Perhaps I might say one-half of the general debt of the United States. Then, sir, against the property of the people of the United States, North and South, of $16,000,000,000, we have an idebtedness by the General Government, by the States, by the cities, by the counties, and townships, of $6,000,000,000, more than one-third of the property of the United States. Does the Senator contemplate with pleasure, that upon the people of the United States there will be at the end of the coming year a burden of debt such as is not borne in comparison to their property by any people upon earth?

I suppose the gratification of the Senator arises not from the effects of this calamitous war upon the people of his own race. He knows there is no happiness, no prosperity to come to them from that. He knows that there is but misery, death, destruction, embarrassment, debt, bankruptcy to the men, women and children of his own race. But I suppose he is gratified when he contemplates the effect upon the four million negroes in the South. Is the Senator right sure that it is going to add to the happiness and prosperity of those people in the South? Is he sure that the four millions who, at the commencement of this war, had masters to take care of them, if turned loose and made dependent upon their own efforts for their subsistence and their prosperity, will be happier after that state of things than they were when they were taken care of by their masters in the South? I am sure that is going to be so.

The Senator contemplates that they will be free, that they will go when and where they please; but when they come into the Northern States among a people not accustomed to them, and commence to crowd the free white labor of the North, these unfortunate people will come in contact with a northern prejudice that will be hard upon them and their prosperity. But, sir, with all the calamities and misfortunes that have befallen twenty-six million white people, the Senator is gratified when he contemplated the happiness that may possibly by chance come upon four million negroes.

Does the history of the last year and a half justify the Senator's exultation and joy? Let him go along the Mississippi, and instead of finding the negroes there happy and industrious, he will find them without protection, and, as the reports are, without provision and almost without clothing, and a large number of them prematurely dead. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] suggests to me that at least two hundred thousand of them have already perished prematurely.—And yet with this state of facts before the Senator he expects a good time for these unfortunate people yet to come!

Are they to remain among us? I can say to the Senator that they never will associate with the white people of this country upon terms of equality. It may be preached; it may be legislated for; it may be prayed for; but there is that difference between the two races that renders it impossible. If they are among us as a free people, they are among us as an inferior people. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Saulsbury] most happily expressed it, that this difference of the races is not chargeable upon us; it is not chargeable upon our institutions; it is not chargeable upon the condition in which these people have been kept for many generations past; it was the pleasure of God to mark that difference upon the races; a difference in intellect, in tastes, in all the qualities that enable a race to go upward and onward, which God himself has made and impressed upon them.

I will ask the Senator if he can refer to the negro in any land, in any age, in which his condition was better, in which his physical comforts were secured to a higher degree, in which his intellectual and moral elevation was promoted in a higher degree, than in his connection with the white people of the United States since he was brought to America. What was his condition before he was bro't here? Had he any rights then that were respected even by the rulers of his own race? He was brought here a slave, a barbarian, knowing no rights to himself, enjoying no rights, ignorant of that religion which has been taught him in this country. He has been elevated, so far as he could be elevated, by his contact with the white man. I do not believe in this notion that the negro is going to elevate himself if the influence of the white man is removed from him. His tendency has been downward when not in contact with our superior race. Then, sir, I find nothing in the past history of this race, their history in Africa, their history in the islands near by our own coast, their history in the free States, their history in the southern States, to encourage the sentiment that gratifies the Senator so much, that they are to be so much blessed and elevated by the change that is to be made in their condition.

Mr President, I will not vote for the resolution that is before the body. I do not intend to discuss the merits or demerits of the proposition of general emancipation. That question has been sufficiently discussed, perhaps, by other Senators. In the first place, I will not vote for the resolution because I think the times are not auspicious. It is not a favorable time for us to lay our hand upon the work of the fathers. Our Constitution was made after the war of the Revolution was closed, when peace had returned, when there was but little party predjudice and strife in the country—a time most favorable for laying the foundations of government. Our fathers were statesmen, taught in the scenes of the Revolution. They laid the foundations of government; and, for myself, I am not willing to disturb them in these times of excitement and strife.

Ought not the people deliberately to consider any proposition for an amendment of the Constitution? Ought it not to be considered more deliberately than any ordinary measure of government or of administration? Sir, what is our condition? We are in a state of war. The minds of the people are greatly excited. They come to conclusions now not so much upon reflection and argument and reason as they do upon the passions of the hour. I ask Senators whether a time like this is favorable to consider amendments of the organic law?

Besides that, there are many of the States that are especially in no condition to consider amendments to the Constitution. Three fourths of the States must agree by their Legislatures or by conventions to this amendment before it shall become a part of the organic law. Let me ask the attention of Senators to the condition of a few of the States that must assert to it before this measure can become a part of the Constitution. It may be that twenty-one States could deliberately consider this question. It may be that California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachussetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Western Virginia may be in something of a condition to consider the proposd amendment of the Constitution. Those are twenty-one States; not two thirds, much less three fourths. I ask Senators, then, in what condition are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia to consider amendments to the Constitution as well as ours? Is this to be a Constitution for Lousiana as well as Indiana, for Florida as well as New Hampshire? Then, sir, if it is to be their great law, to which they will owe allegiance and render obedience, shall they not be in a condition to consider so important an amendment before it is proposed to them?

☞ The negroes in Jamaica, after emancipation, used to go through the streets singing such jargon as the following:

"One, two, tree,
All de same;
Black, white, brown,
All de same,
All de same,
One, two, tree."

This would be a most appropriate song for the universal nigger to sing in our churches and all over the land at the present day.

☞ One day, at a farm house, a wag saw an old gobler trying to eat the strings of some nightcaps that lay on the ground to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call introducing cotton into Turkey.

☞ A person who has been traveling "Down East," says that he saw plenty of pine orchards but no pine apples.

☞ The New York Evening Post beseeches its party to lay aside the name of Republican and adopt that of Democrat. It will not do, Mr. Post. Satan would be Satan still, even if he put on the wings of an angel.

☞ A pickpocket is said to have been doing a good business on the lines of railroad out West, by going into a car, refusing to pay his fare, and picking the conductor's pocket as he is putting him off.

Political.

THE CLEVELAND REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Four Hundred Delegates in Attendance.

GEN. FREMONT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, for Vice President.

THE PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31, 1864.

The Convention opened to-day with some three hundred and fifty to four hundred delegates in attendance. It was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Mr. Gilbert, of New York, on whose nomination ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Johnson, on taking the chair briefly and eloquently returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.—He hoped that the proceedings of the convention would be conducted so as to strike with a force and power worthy of the great objects and principles we have in view.

On motion, Mr. B. H. Brooks, of California, and Mr. Wolfe, of the District of Columbia, were appointed secretaries.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed, who reported the following names for officers of the Convention:

For President—General John Cochrane, of New York.

Vice Presidents—James Hill, of Maine; Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Wm. Casey, of Vermont; Edmund Tuttle, of Connecticut; Rev. Henry T. Cheeber, of Massachusetts; Joseph Plumb, of New York; Dr. L. Gremer, of New Jersey; W. G. Sneithen, of Maryland; Alfred G. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania; Bird B. Chapman, of Ohio; Dr. Hamburg, of Indiana; Ernst Prussing, of Illinois, Dr. T. Olshauser, of Missouri; Thomas P. Wright, of Kentucky; J. P. Sliholt, of Iowa; C. C. Foote, of Michigan; Isaac Newstadt, of Wisconsin; J. F. Legate, of Kansas.

Secretaries—Leonard Vandercar, of New York; S. Wolf, of the District of Columbia; Jas. D. Owens, of Pennsylvania; Col. Chas. E. Moss, of Missouri.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The chair then appointed Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, and Col. Moss, of Missouri, to notify Gen. Cochrane of his election as president of the Convention, and escort him to the chair.

Speech of General Cochrane

Gen. Cochrane, on returning his thanks to the Convention, said:

Gentlemen: The duty of this Convention will be well performed in accordance with the views and wishes of the people whom it represents, and in performing this duty it will advance to a position that must command universal applause.

A Common Ground.

We are here occupying a common ground, that of the broadest and most catholic principles of democracy. We are not here for party but for our country. Three years ago, when the very life of the nation was threatened, all patriots dropped party and rallied to the support of the country—but the hour is coming; indeed it has already arrived, when the rebellion will have disappeared forever; and then it is that a free people should review the past, and erect the necessary safeguards against the vicissitudes and dangers of the future. It is at such a period you have assembled; and, while sustaining with all the vigor and strength of a great people, actuated solely by a love of country, our armies in the field, you are about to organize a great civil party at home to proclaim and maintain, at all hazards, the great and memorable principles for which our soldiers are so valiantly fighting in the field. Thus, and thus only, can the people of the land enjoy the legitimate fruits of the sacrifices they have made.

The Administration not the Government.

The rebellion must be effectually and forever suppressed. The Union must be preserved. We have not met here with a view to indulge in any criticisms with a view to weaken the Government, and we are not here to throw any impediment in the way of the march of our glorious armies. God forbid! No delegate is here to occupy any position unworthy of the broadest patriotism in the breast of a true American citizen.

Slavery.

He saw before him men who in days gone by maintained essentially different views on the question of slavery, but events have so shaped themselves with regard to that and other great questions within the past few years that all can now stand upon common ground in regard to it. The effect of the rebellion has been to destroy slavery, and the last vestige of it must be wiped away.

The Syracuse Party.

He alluded to the meeting of the War Democratic State Committee at Syracuse, characterized it as an idle farce, a committee without a constituency, and assured the Convention that the War Democracy of New York are of sterner stuff than to be swayed or affected by a few peddling politicians.

Constitutional Liberty.

While we proclaim all men on this continent free and equal, it is our duty to see that such an assertion is literally true. We must have close and untiring regard for the civil rights of all, for if private rights are not respected, public liberty falls. Its basis is private and individual freedom. Its method is through such rights, and we therefore declare ourselves emphatically and unequivocally for private, municipal and public liberty. Never upon any plea or occasion can the rights of the citizen be suffered to be unwarrantably invaded, and without due process of law. Individual rights are modified by law. If circumstances should require the enforcement of martial law, all other considerations must succumb to the necessity, but until then, they should not be—they must not be infringed upon, however specious the plea. Law is the reflex of order. Order is of God, and its sanctity must be kept inviolate. When that is stricken down, then goes with it our institutions.

The Suppression of Newspapers.

Immediately connected with these rights is the "freedom of the press," and the Administration or the man who would aim a blow at it is guilty of a crime but little less guilty than he who is a traitor to the cause of his country.

Right of Asylum.

Gen. Cochrane then alluded to the "right of asylum," and declared it to be a principle of which every true American citizen ought to be proud. The refugee from the despotism of the old world is welcome to our shores and is presumed to be innocent of crime until he is proved guilty under the laws of the free country in which he seeks an asylum from oppression.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Gen. Cochrane, in conclusion, spoke at some length in eulogy of the Monroe doctrine, saying that when we have got through with the rebellion, as we soon shall do, we will prove to the world that we have still left to us vigor and will enough to preserve the American continent free from the polluting tread of the myrmidions of foreign powers.

Gen. Cochrane was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech, and resumed his seat amid a storm of applause.

No Offices to be Accepted.

The delegate from Iowa offered a resolution that each delegate pledge himself not to accept any office, trust, honor or profit from the Administration in power during the next Presidential term, or be connected, directly or indirectly with any Government contract. This prohibition is not to be construed as intending to prevent any delegate from becoming an actual combatant in the army and navy. (Laughter and the resolution referred.)

The President announced the following

Committee on Resolutions.

Thomas B. Carroll, New York; K. Henison, Massachusetts; Francis Rodman, Missouri; Bird B. Chapman, Ohio; Dennis Gilmer, New Jersey; L. Haskill, California; Caspar Rutz, Illinois; James Dunsmore, Pennsylvania; J. B. Hanniman, Wisconsin; P. Pittsbury, New Hampshire; L. D. Baily, Kansas; C. C. Foote, Michigan; Charles Port, Indiana; S. Wolf, District of Columbia. Recess till 3:30 p m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at four o'clock.

The Committee on credentials reported that they found the following States represented: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The committee on resolutions not being prepared to report, Mr. Plumb, of New York, addressed the assemblage in support of extreme radical views.

He was followed by Col. Moss of Missouri, who assured his audience that the work of this Convention will be such as will make those who have ridiculed it, and who have abused the confidence of the people, see and believe that it represents a power that makes success sure.

John A. Milford, from the committee on resolutions, reported sundry resolutions for the government of the Convention, recommending the rules of the House of Representatives, and to take the votes for candidates by States, according to their representation in Congress.

Casper Butz, of Illinois, opposed voting by States according to Congressional representation, and favored the proposition to allow each delegation present to vote.

Colonel Moss favored voting as a great national mass Convention, each individual delegate to have an equal voice with his associates.

After a debate Mr. Gilbert moved to strike out the objectionable clause. Carried.

Mr. Carroll, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

4. That the rights of free speech, free press and the *habeas corpus* be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure all men absolute equality before the law.

6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

7. That the right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.

8. That the national policy known as the "Monroe doctrine" has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9. That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperilled country and of civil liberty.

10. That the one-term policy for the presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be upheld by constitutional amendments.

11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

Mr. Carroll stated that the committee were unanimous on all the resolutions save one, the last. As a matter of expediency it was thought advisable not to recommend it, but the majority of the committee had instructed him to report it for the consideration of the Convention.

The resolutions, after some debate, were adopted as reported.

Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for President, and Gen. John Cochrane for Vice President, and after transacting some other business, including the reading of Wendell Phillips' letter, and appointing a National Central Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

FORGIVENESS.—There is a beautiful lesson in the following lines by the Persian poet, Sadi:

"The sandal tree perfumes, when riven,
The axe that laid it low;
Let man who hopes to be forgiven,
Forgive and bless his foe."

A FALSE-HOOD.—On being shown a portrait of himself, very unlike the original, he said that the artist had perpetrated a Hood.