

VOL. 51.

# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY MORNING DY

# JOHN B. BRATTON.

#### TERMS:

SCRIPTION .--- Two Dollars if paid within the provide two Dollars and Fifty Conts, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly ad-bred to in svory instance. No subscription dis-pointinued until all arrestages are paid unless at oution of the Editor. VERTISEMENTS --- Accompanied by the CASE, and

ab terceoling one square, will be inserted three jmes for \$1.50, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. These of a greater length in wrtion.

Jon-Funrying-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., excented with cenney and at the shortest notice.

# Boetical.

### FINISH THY WORK.

Finish thy work, the time is short; The sun is in the west : The night is coming down-till then Think not of rest.

Yes, finish all thy work, then rest; Till then, rost never ; The rest prepared for thee by God Is rest forever

Finish thy work, then wipe thy brow ; Ungird thee from thy toil ; Take breath, and from each weary limb Shake off the soil.

Finish thy work, then sit thes down On some celestial hill, And of its strength reviving air Take thou thy fill.

Finish thy work, then go in peace; Life's battle fought and won, Hear from the throne the Master's voice "Well done! well done.!"

Finish thy work, then take thy harp, Give praise to God above ; Sing a new song of mighty joy And endloss love.

Give thanks to Him who held thee u In all thy paths below, Who made thee faithful unto death. And crowns thee now !

# Aliscellaneous.

## A BOY'S TRIALS.

HIS REGULATIONS WITH THE "OLD MAN." We suppose the first severe trial a boy has to undergo is to submit his will to the old man, who he is taught to consider his father. To be restrained in doors at night, to be for-bidden to go in swimming five times a day, or to be hindered from pinching the rest of the children just for fun, is an interference with natural unalienable rights, every way injurious to his feelings. And, then, when upon some overwhelming temptation, the boy seerts his independence of pattrnal control man, who he is taught to consider his father. usserts his independence of paternal, control

Volitical. CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS. "You have not, as good Patriots should do studied The public good, but your parti ular ends, Factious among yourselves, pre/erring such To iffices and h mors, as ne'er read

The elevients of saving policy ; BUT DEEPLY SKILL'D IN ALL THE PRINCIPLES THAT USHER TO DESTRUCTION ! -Timoleon to the Citizens of Syracuse.

**AN ADDRESS** 

To the People of the United States and Par-ticularly to the People of the States which adhere to the Federal Government.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.] Insecurity.

But, it is equally true, that a free governnent, not one free in formerly but in fact is the most secure, both as regards danger from external force and from internal con vulsion. If it be established for a people not

base minded but civilized and honorable, it dictatorial or popular power. Instead of looking to a dictator, to the des will impart to them enormous force for resisting foreign aggression, while it preserves them from internal revolt. Unquestionably, potic principle, to a strong executive govern-ment of large and concentrated powers, under ordinary conditions, that government is most secure which is most free. But in the those who have fuith in our American principles will look to the people, and will seek to rouse and organize them and direct their hands of a sectional party, the future of this country is not secure. Not only is the danunited strength against the evils of the time. Thus we believe the nation may be ger of renewed revolt a possibility of the fu-ture, but the dangers of a foreign war are saved, and saved by itself, and be prepared immensely increased. A disaffected populato re-ume its career of prosperity rudely intion weakens the Government in resisting in-

torrupted by the war. vasion, and if such disaffection be sectional, then the country has a weak part through A great opposition party, made strong enough to carry the elections of 1864, is now the appropriate instrument for national rewhich a foreign foe may strike its effectual n, and its success will be the tri-

Corruption of Race.

and fearful blows.

umph of free government and will extricate us from the jaws of destruction. That the party of the Administration is both vicious and incapable, has been most abundantly proved and ought no longer to be desired. It has feiled to restruct the A still more important consideration re-mains to be stated. We mean the social question, the question of the relations of rac with which our rulers are so little fitted to be denied. It has failed to restore the Union after three years of trial, though pos-seesessed of all the powers of Government and of all the resources of the country. And meantime it has struck heavy blows at deal, and upon which such extreme, offensive and dangerous opinions are held by their prominent supporters. Whatever may be de-termined as to the negro race amongte us, it is manifest it to unfitted to participate in the exercise of political physics, and that its in-corporation, socially, and upon a principle of equality with the mass of our countrymen. liberty, and is carrying us away from all the old landmarks of policy and administration. We are literally drifting toward destruction, with the knowledge that those who have constitutes a danger contrared to which all other dangers are insignificant. We suppose the men who established suffrage in this charge of our vessel of State are unfit to direct its course. But there is yet time to avert much of ca-lamity. The future at least may be made secure. To all who really desire the Union restored, and along with it honest, constitucountry, and from time to time have subjected it to new regulation, proceeded upon the principle of vesting it in those who were fitad for its exercise. Political powers being in their nature conventional, it is proper that they be established upon a basis of utility and convenience, and in such manner that tional government, the appeal may now be made to assist in elevating a party to power which will be faithful to the Constitution, which.will unite together the union element they will not be subjected to abuse. Pursuincy will not be subjected to abuse. Fursu-ing the same line of action pursued by our fathers, suffrage is to be withold from those members of the social body who are mani-festly unfit to exercise it, and whose particof the whole country, will thastise corrup-tion and fanaticism from the public Administration, and will secure the future from convulsion and despotism. ipation, therein must necessarily lead to abuse Manifestly, a race of mankind who cannot sup Let the fact sink deeply into the hearts of our countrymen, that the great obstacle to preace, to re-union, to integrity in public af-fairs, and to the renewal of prosperity, is the presence at the capitol of the nation of the hiefs of a sectional party, who have been instrumental in plunging the nation into "a sea of troubles," and who are both incapa-

ble and unwilling to save it. Policy of the Opposition.

Having already spoken

The exertion of public force in the war to be exclusively for the object for which the war was begun, to wit: the restoration of the than seventy years, And now, under our if the Union is to be restored, liberty presermen in a free country can usefully and steadily only through some organism which com-bines their power and gives it direction .----Union and the jurisdiction of our laws over the revolted country; and being confined to that object, and relieved from the incam-brance of other objects, to be brought to a Without organization, their strength, (all powerful when consentrated,) is dissipated and wasted, and the adventurous few reize upon the powers of government and pervert them to their own sinister designs. speedy and honorable conclusion. But fur-ther, it may be confidently asserted, that an opposition triumph in our elections will call nto existence moral forces more powerful even than physical force for securing peace upon the basis of re-union. And it may be the only means for securing that great object, hitherto unrealized, and postponed and

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

prevented by the policy and incapacity of our rulers Beside the revision of our domestic policy and the restoration of constitutional principles therein, the great objects to which we look, are, the conclusion of the war and the ust determination of the questions connected therewith. The burden of this contest has become intolerable. Patience has been exhibited by the people of the United States to the utmost extent of forbearance. They were told the war would last but sixty days; they were told the South was not united;

they have been deluded throughout the contest, now more than three years in duration, by promises of speedy success; they have been told to trust and applaud military chieftains who were afterwards retired from ser-vice, and denounced and caluminated by those who had inculcated their praise ; they have seen a variety of enterprises, both by land and water, miscarry outright, or fail in securing the objects for which they were undertaken; they have seen the prices of all the necessaries and comforts of life go up to normous rates, beyond the ability of all who are not rich, or favored by Government pa-

tronage; they have undergone domestic be-reavement and Bitter sorrow in all their homes, from losses incurred in the war; they have been constantly supplied with false in-

still offered them promises of speedy and complete success quite un varranted by the past uchievements of their rulers, and which ignore all the real, indubitable difficulties, riginal and created, which attend the struggle. But one thing they have not been told one great and important fact has not been disseminated under Government censorship, nor appeared anywhere in official documents -to wit, that success in the war and the speedy return of peace, have been all this

time prevented—and will be hindered if not prevented hereafter, by the evil and odious policy and the incapacity of the Administra-tion itself! These, have united the South : represent, have seen before them the alterna-tive of complete independence on the one

valor, skill, and endurance, and on the other, as the result of submission, confiscation, emancipation, disgrace, and the iron rule of the conqueror; and viewing their position as presenting only a choice between these re sults, they have girded themselves up to her-culean and desperate efforts and still stand defiant and unbroken.

It is not for us to foretell the future, but it It is not for us to foreign the dangers and to is possible to conceive its dangers and to shall be amnesty except for particular of-shall be amnesty except for particular of fences. All the excesses of a state of war mae reasonable provision against them. Cer-tainly, it is possible for the people of the Unilers to put

ved, and prosperity renewed in this country those results must follow the defeat and reject tion of the Administration by the American THE DEFEAT OF MR. LINCOLN REHOVES THE securities must consist of limitations rather MAIN OBSTACLE TO REUNION AND RESTORES AT ONCE THE JUST RULE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Conclusion.

There are but two classes of men in this

than of extentions of Federal authority, and must not invade those fields of power which were left sacred to State jurisdiction in the original scheme of Union. OVER THE ADHERING STATES. The Constitution should provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional par-

country who may rejoice in existing condi-tions: First. Those who make money out of ties, South or North, in the Government of the United States, as the most indispensable the war, and second, those who desire to acheive emancipation by it. As to the forand vital regulation possible for our safety and continued existence as a Republic. We mer. their thirst for sudden wealth is gratirefer upon this point to our remarks at the beginning of the present address, as exhibitfied and it is not in their nature to regret deeply those calamities which fall upon their ng the grounds upon which this most imfellow-countrymon but from which they are exempted. And as to the radical abolitionportant proposition may stand, and as illus trating its utility and necessity beyond all cavil or question. An adequate, real, and efficient check in Government, securing a the Union remain broken forever. Either result satisfies him profoundly and wholly, balance of power between political interests, is unquestionably the highest and most imand no possible event during his existence portant point in constitutional science; and it is most evident that because our system can compete with either of these in merit and excellen has been found defective in this particular But has not the country borne all it can we are now involved in war and scourged by reasonably bear, in fact much more then it can reasonably bear, for the gratification of misgovernment in its most intolerable, odi-ous and lawless forms. The checks already these two classes of men, and shall not the provided in our Constitution and which have Administration of the Government under fabeen so salutary in their action and influence vor of which they nestle in power and gratiupon the Government, must be supplemented by some proper provision which shall more fy their unholy greed and their detestable passions, be thrown out of power, thus reliev perfectly perform the office and function for ing the country from this nightmare of cor-

which they were designed. For it is now proved amid the blood and tears of this na-tion, that all balance in our Government ruption and fanaticism which is pressing out its very existence? Short-sighted and passionate men rush on may be lost and all its checks be found insuffi to accomplish an immediate object, unable to perceive the consequences which lie beyond cient to curb the insolence and guilt of faccient to curb the inscience and gamen-tion and secure obedience to those fundamen-tal principles of liberty, law, and right, the present moment, and unwilling to believe the present moment, and university to be even that new obstacles in their path of passion and vengeance will succeed to the existing ones. They vainly think that if slavery be struck down by force, regardless of law or civil obligation, and negro equality be estab-lished in its stored no subject of difficulty no which were established by our fathers. formation about current events, and have are at war, and blood flows, and wealth is wasted, and fanaticism runs riot, and the Constitution is broken, and we are bowed down by bitter grief and sorrow in all our lished in its stead, no subject of difficulty, no homes, because a sectional faction rules the cause of national peril, no "stone of stum-bling" will remain in the path of our nation-Government of the United States, free from restraint or curb, or limitation of its powers al progress. Vain delusion! Such expecta-And it should be made impossible that this condition of things can again exist, after we tions are proved to be false by a thousand examples in history. The scource of danger is in the these wild passions let loose in the have once extricated ourselves from the grasp land which will not regard civil obligations and which in their headlong fury trend under

of calamity. There should also be a judicious limitation upon the distribution of Federal patronage. The prodigious growth and present extent of that patronage in official appointments, constitutes a fertile source of corruption and danger. Nearly the whole mass of Federal uters in the field and inspirited them to uni-ted, earnest, determined resistance to our arms; these, in the darkest moments of the contest, have rendered their submission im-possible. They; and the populations they represent, have seen before them the alternative of complete independence on the one sible under this system, and their restoration hand, as the possible result to be achieved by

parties to a war pending the contest, and dis-place or supersede those of municipal enact-

nust be a profound and constant respect by rulers and by people for all those things which have been agreed upon or instituted in affairs of government, and there must be a careful repression of all the destructive forces by Another proposition pertaining to recon-struction is, that as to individuals there hich the bands of society are loosened and license or abuse introduced into public or social action. Of destructive forces constitucannot be visited with judicial punishment. Both necessity and policy require that, at

[From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democraf ] PURCHASE YOUR MOURNING CLOTHES.

NO. 10.

Linco'n has called for five hundred thou-sand more victims ! On the 5th of Septem-ber half a million of men are to be drafted to ber half a million of men are to be drafted to fill up the ranks of the army to fighting di-mensions—to get soldiers for the army south. Got ready. Set your house in order. Make arrangements to secure your fall crops by proxy, and get ready to join the throng of the hundreds of thousands who have gone before. Let the upment but monuming code for in d Let the women buy mourning goods, for in a month or so there will not be money enough

in the country to use for that purpose. The draft comes. No one wants to go to war. Patriotism is sick 1. The nation is diswar. Fatriotism is sick 1. The nation is due-couraged. Half the men sent before have been lost to us and the country. The ev-enty-five thousand Wide-Awakes who were to sweep the robels into the Gulf of Mexico, have fellow-countrymon but from which they are exempted. And as to the radical abolition-ist, his cup of enjoyment is almost full. He believes that emancipation will take place or the Union remain broken forever. Either pursuits. It is now revolt, Canada or fight. Let us see what the people will do. Oh I that Wisconsin had a Governor with

pluck equal to the emergency. Would to God that the Chief Magistrate of this State God that the Chief Magnetrate of this State had nerve to say to Abraham Lincoln that not a man should go from the State till the quotas of the New England States are filled. How the people would respect that position But no; the young West must be sapped and drained of its life blood, while the abolition-ical New Pacehood States making here are ming ized New Rogland States, which are growing rich out of this war, are thousands of men in arrears under former calls. The fanatics and speculators of New England sit at th feet of Lincoln and their States are passed over. The working men of the West have no friend at court, and can go to war in answer to calls or be hunted down.

If we could see but glimmer of light through this darkness, all would be well. If the half million now called for would end the war we'd go at once, even if never to return. But there is no head to guide or arm to di-rect. The Administration has lied to us dai-ly from its organization. It has made its ast call half a dozen times before-it has resorted to all means to fill the army-it has sucrificed a million of lives on the altar of incompetency—it has ignored or shelved the best military talent of the age—it has disappointed the land every month for three years and still the war goes on.

and still the war goes on. Only half a million more! Oh, that is no-thing. We are bound to free the niggers or die! Let's all go! The rebels can't fight. One northern abolitionist who rants and prays, is better than ten southern men to ight! The rebels cannot raise men enough n all the South to make an army or make a decent battle ! The rebels have deserted till none are left! The South is a barron waste and her army has subsisted on quarter rations for three years ! The rebels are bankrupt in means, men and military skill !

The niggers are all free by Old Abe's pro-lamations and are now our allies! The arming of the bläcks does away with calling for more white troops! This is merely a lit-tle excursion party, in which no one will be hurt! The rebel troops are sick, starving, naked, without arms-cowards, and terribly

demoralized 1 This is what the administration has taught us, and being facts, where, in God's name, are the brave men the North has sent forth

already? Rally round the flag, boys. Continue this administration in power and we can all go to war, Canada or to hell before 1868. Only half a million ? Modest Abraham ! Might better have called for a million, for they will be needed before this abolition crusade is half over with, unless conducted on a plan different from "my plan." Half a million l Hurrah boys, let's go !

No truth is more certain than this, that the destructive elements of society, (for in-stance functicism and rapacity by both of which we are now afflicted.) can be held in permanent check in a republic, only by uniting patriotic and just men against them in some enduring association, which shall act steadily and powerfully upon governnet ateading and powerfully upon govern-ment and preserve it in its due course. The problem for us now to solve is this; Are the people of the United States compe-tent to organize themselves in defence of

their system of free government and volun-tary union, or must they resort to a dictator, armed with large powers, who will crush faction and restore peace and union at the sacrifice of liberty? Evil in the State will not die out, if left to itself. Some instrument adequate to its expiration must be sought and found, in the direction of either

userts his independence of pattrnal control and receives a tanning with a switch from a quince bush upon the back or bare feet, it really becomes a very serious thing. We never could see that the smart of the opera-tion like this was assauged by the affection-ate assurance that it was bestowed out of the love. pure love.

THE FIRST LONG TALLED COAT.

We do not think that any boy ever put on his first long tailed coat without a sonse of shime. Ile first twists his back half off loo-human beings, and the same ground of excluthing at it in the glass, and then when he sicn precisely exists in the case of the negro steps out of doors it seems as if all creation or other inferior race, who may be casually was in a broad grin. The sun laughs in the steps out of doors it seems as if all creation was in a broad grin. The cun laughs in the was in a broad grin. Ine till nagits in the for permutacity pinced almongs tails. Onlines the set of the set over structure in the same principle of exclusion. There have been allowed by the cottage where is no reason why any general incapacity or dans lives he dare not look up for his life. The very boards creak with consciousness of the strange spectacle, and the old pair of panshould be ignored in the case of one of these classes and not in another. Our governments were established by white men and for white taloons that stop a light in the garret window nod with derision. If he is obliged to pass a men and their posterity forever, and it is for group of men and boys, the trial assumes its the common advantage of all states and conmost terrific stage ; his legs get all mixed up ditions of human beings, that the exclusion of the inferior races from suffrage should be permanently continued. Thus only can this with embarrassment, and the flap of the dangling appendage is felt against them. noved by the wind of his own agitation ; he great experiment of freedom begun by our could not feel any worse, worse it a dish rag to be worse by him as a badge of disgrace. It is a happy time for him when he gets to ancestors and continued by us, be carried fors canable.

d sits down with his coat tail under him; but he is still apprehensive with think-ing of the Sunday School, and wonders if any of the children will ask him to swing hi long tail blue.

GOING HOME WITH THE CIRLS.

The entrance into society may be said to blend together to their mutual corfuption and destruction. If an example were needed to take place after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative before their admonish us upon this high point of policy, it would be furnished by the Spanish Amercarts are presentable. It is a great trial to ican Republies, who have run their troubled and inglorious career under our observation, tender or a tough age. For an overgrown and whose present condition may well awaken the pity or contempt of mankind. The Span-iard in the New World had not self-respect absolute certainty that in two minutes all courage. To go before these girls and ake a satisfactory tour of the room without enough to keep himself uncontaminated from the Negro and the Indian, and he inflicted upon his colonies all the curses and horrors epping on their toes, and then sit down and of hybridism, until their social state has be pase of one's hunds without putting them of hybridish, that there sould shall have be come degraded and poisoned beyond apparent redemption. Throughout all those extensive countries brought under control by the arms of policy of the Spanish crown, and which within the present century and in imitation to one's pocket, is an achievement which w can boast. If a boy can get so far as to leasure off ten yards of tape with one of le girls, and cut it short at one end he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening i but let him not flatter himself that the trials of our example, have assumed republican forms of government, this disregard of natthe evening are over. There comes at last forms of government, this disregard of nat-ural law; this ignoring of the differences of race, has been the prolific cause of the social and political evils which scourge and afflict those unhappy countries. Social vices pre-vail to a fearful extent; society is enfeebled and grit out by them there is no stead the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy, so mischievous and unimpressible, as they did not wish any one to go home with Then comes the pinch, and the boy that has the most pluck makes up to the prettiest girl, his heart in his throat, and and eatin out by them; there is no steady productive labor, no increase of population, tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, no uniform and just administration of law, rooking his elbow, stammers out the but contrast revolutions and insecurity of al those rights which governments are estab-lished to protect and defend. "ds, "shall I see you home?" She touchs her fingers to his arm, and thus walk home wut a for apart, feeling as awkward as stalings. As soon as sho is safe inside he own doors, he struts home, and thinks he has really been and gone and done it. Sleep comes to him at last, with dreams of crinone and valico, and he awakens in the morng and he finds the doors of life open to

him, and the pige squealing for breakfast.-The'N. Y. Post calls upon the loyal aguers to bestir themselves and vol

anteer. The advice is needed. When did Noah go into the wine bu-

liberties

particular criminals, nor the insane, among

of popular favor. We hold that hold that all laws duly established and existing shall be kept, and kept as well those who exercise the right suffrage. Inca

by persons in official station as by the mass of the people. Disregard of law and of rights established and guarantied by it, is one of the greaterils of which just complaint must now be made. A change of Adminis-tration and of party power, will secure throughout the whole country subject to our jurisdiction, a just, faithful, and uniform administration of the laws by the courts and by the President and his subordinates . กท t will secure in the Congress of the United States, faithful obsdience to the Constitution and in Hoticst construction of the power conferred by it upon the legislative authori-

ty. The interruption of justice caused by an exhaustion and intolerable suffering have unnecessary suspension of the habeas corpus in the unrevolted States will, forthwith terbeen incurred.

minate; arbitrary arrests of persons in civil life will become unknown, and a pretended necessity overriding justice and right, and made the pretext for various forms of op-

ward successfully, and be made to accomplish the great and beneficent results of which it pression and injustice, will disappear before a returning sense of obligation and duty in our rulers. But the social aspect of this subject of the In the policy of the Federal Covernment

"relations of race," is equally important with the political, and intimately associated with it. It is of the highest policy, it is of the there will be no recognition of doctrines which tend to the social debasement and pollution of the people. The prollitate and pernicious theories which, under the garb of philanthropy and a regard for human rights, would overthrow the natural barriers areatest necessity, that the races should be kept distinct, socially; that they should not

Letween different races and ignore wholly organic laws of difference between them, will not be promoted or favored in the policy of the Government of the United States.

There will be an earnest and proper effort made to retrace the steps already taken in debasing the currency of the United States by large and unnecessary issues of paper money; a system at once unauthorized immediate revision and ultimate removal from the statute book of the United States.

us, must be thought timely and proper. The sure restoration of the Union and of a true administration of our system of Constitutionand exercise all ungranted powers, and shall be free within their jurisdiction from the en-croachments of Federal authority, shall be al government, await the success of a great violationents of reductal authority, shift be and of union to go through the war of the Revo-opposition party actuated by just aims and rigidly minintained. The system of public revenue shall be ad-tion to save the country and perpetuate its justed so as to bear equally upon all sections required an amonded compact, creating a al government, await the success of a great

بلاجي والمستحو السبا

siness? He made port about forty days af-accounted one of wisdom. Great masses of avoided.

their public affairs, including this business of of the Administration and of its policy and the war, upon a new footing-to remove the main obstacle to peace and reunion, which conduct, we proceed to indicate the position and views of the Opposition, who contend with the Administration for the possession has impeded their great efforts hitherto, and rendered their sufferings and sacrifices una-

vailing for the object for which they were in-curred. This is the great and necessary duced by war may disappear before the renewed action of moral forces. Laws of conwork to be done by them in regaining the fiscation and treason may be politic and nec-essary to prevent insurrection or to check it road of safety, and to its performance they are earnestly invited. When the members of the present Adminin the outset, but they become inapplicable

istration are removed from power, and patri-otic and just men are made to fill their places, the people of the adhering sections of the country will have done their hart in remov-ing the cause of war and the obstacle to peace, and will be represented by men com-petent slike to conduct war and to secure peace, who will call into existence, for the repence, who will call into existence, for the re-demption and reunion of the country, moral demption and reunion of the country for and not entire communities contending for independence or influences more potent than physical force, and who will achieve their mission before

Reconstruction.

ment. Annesty therefore, within the limit of public safety; follows of course the termi-The propositions which should obtain in The propositions which should obtain in or public sately, follows of sources the terrain of the reconstruction of the Union are not diffi-cult of statement, and when contrasted with the policy of the Administration will appear to peculiar advantage.

the policy of the Administration will appear to peculiar advantage. The first is, that the States shall statid as before the war, except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them. The Constitution of the United States is the rightful and only bond of ution for the States aumorise the Constraint as the states of the St

composing the Confederacy, and it is to stand as it is, in its full integrity, until the parties who are bound by it shall change its terms We have thus taken notice of several ques-tions connected with the subject of Reconstruction and indicated our views upon them. or add to it new provisions. Any other doe-How much opposed those views are to them, the Administration will appear upon the or add to it new provisions. Any other doc-trine is revolutionary and destructive and to he titrefly rejected, whether founded upon Presidential proglamitsions or statues enacted by Congress. The powers of the Federal Government in all its branches are confined most cursory examination. They point to the determination and settlement of disputes upon a just and reasonable basis, and to the security of the country against the recurrence within the provisions of the Constitution and cannot transcend them. Therefore the Con-stitution as it is, including its power of regu-between the solid points to a simple alternative between the solid points and independence and injurious, which impoverishes the coun-try and distributes the earnings of labor ta hands that have not earned it, will invite immediate revision and ultimate removal construction provides the solution of the solution of the South. If we succeed in the war, we hands that have not earned it, will invite immediate revision and ultimate removal construction provides the transmission of the solution of the South. If we succeed in the war, we have a conquered country to hold and gov-tion in this the day of its sore trial. Let the coles and guilty doetrine that the President false and guilty doctrine that the President of the United States by proclamation, or the The troops raised for the public service, whenever a necessity for raising them shall exist, will be rightfully obtained through the agency of the State Governments and be of-ficered by State authority; thus securing, in the raising of armies for extraordinary occa-sions, the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, and preserving the armies of union between the States he discarded at once and forever, and most of the difficulties which appear to tend the question of recon-struction will wholly disappear. Those de-partments of the Government are confined to the structure of the Government are confined to the structure of the Government are confined to control of the Federal Executive. The action of the Government in its finan-cial disbursements and other features of its administration, will be thrown open to full investigation, and an earnest effort be made to purge it in all its branche's of corruction investigation, and an earnest effort be made to purge it in all its branches of corruption. Economy of outlay, so much spicken of by those who now hold power previous to their election and so little regarded by them since, election we necessary of its restoration, is the com-termine we necessary of the Charles of the Charles of the charles of the variable of the charles of the charles of the variable of the variabl base right to protect and defend. Opposition to be Organized. In view of the foregoing considerationed, and power previous to their election and so hitle regarded by them since, will be reinstated in the practice of the Government as one of the essential rules of its an appeal for popular action against the evils of the time and the dangers which threaten The doctrine that the States shall posses and shall their sovereign capacity, by free mutual con-their sovereign capacity is the previous to the capacity and the argument for its removal their sovereign capacity is the con-the base solid the argument for its removal tablishes solidly the argument for its removal The American States required a compact

position party actuated by just aims and ispired by an earnest, patriotic determina-ion to save the country and perpetuate its berlies. The idea of ignoring party in the accom-lishment of great public objects, cannot be icounted one of wisdom. Great masses of

ng capital causes of danger, corru fanaticism (before mentioned) must be rank-ed as cheif; and are they not now both in the conclusion of such a struggle, the mantle of oblivion shall cover the past. A naexistence, and conspicuous beyond any fortion torn by civil that demands repose at its conclusion, that society may be reorganized and that the passions and demoralization promer example ih these United States? Are they not predominant characteristics of the party which achieved success in 1860, and has since held and now holds possession of political power? And can there be hope of the future so long as these destructive priniples rün theif course unrebuked and uncur-bed? The sound elements of society must

foot both public law and individual right-

We do not decry theory, but we assert that

statesmanship is concerned mainly in the

domain of the practical, and that in the pres-ent imperfect condition of human affairs it is

obliged to modify general ideas and adapt them to existing cohditions, which are infi-nitely diverse in different countries and at dif-

ferent times. And asall political powers are

conventional, that is, established by express or implied consent, the validity of any political

act must rest upon the ground that it is au-

thorized. Some distinct authority for it must

be shown, or we must determine against its existence. And to the existence of a free

overment and to the harmony and prosper-

ty of a country wherein it is established, there

when revolt has ripened into public war, and e brought to the surface, the body politic one entire people are organized against an-other. Penal enactments when directed be purged of its unhealthy elements, and in places of public trust, just and broad-minded, pure and tolerant men be substituted for radagainst a whole population dre odious and useless, and their tendency is to to prolong and intensify war, and to enibaricals and corruptionists. Then will the laws be kept; then will free individual action be rass or prevent its just conclusion. Their office is to chastise individual offenders withpermitted and permissible; crime only will be punished, and harmony and peaceful re-lations and widely-diffused prosperity succeed to violence, intelerance, waste, bloodslied other public object. The laws of war nec-essarily and properly obtain between the

C. R. BUCKALEW. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, JOIN D. STILES, S. E. ANCONA, MYER STROUSE: PHILIP JOIINSON, CHARLES DENISON, WM. II. MILLER, A. II. COFFROTH, Pennsylvania GEORGE IL PENDLETON, J. F. McKINNEY, F. C. LEBLOND, CHILTON A. WIIITE, S. S. COX, WILLIAM JOUNSTON, WARREN P. NOBLE, W. A. HUTCHINS, WILLIAM E. FINCK. JOHN O'NEILL, GEORGE BLISS, JAMES R. MORRIS, J. W. WHITE, Ohio. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, JOHN LAW, JAMES A. CRAVENS. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, JAMES F. McDOWELL, Indiana. W. A. RICHARDSON, C. M. HARRIS, JOHN R. EDEN, LEWIS W. ROSS, A. L. KNAPP, J. C. ROBINSON, R. MORRISC'N WILLIAM J. ALLEN, Illinois. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, Wisconsin W. POWELL L. W. POWEILL, GARRETT DAVIS, Keniucky. JOIIN S. CARLISLE,

Virginia. W. SAULSBURY, GEORGE READ RIDDLE, Delaware.

A. J. ROGERS, New Jersey. DANIEL MARCY,

#### New Hampshire. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

"WIGWAN LOST."-We never met a man who had deserted the old Democratic faith who would admit that he had changed his views. Their invariable excuse is: "It is not I who have left the party, but the party that has leftame." The sum and substance of this strange theory amounts to just this, that the million and a half of staunch men who stand by the organization, have forgotten the elements of true Democracy, while the few renegades who link hands with the opposition, and soon become worse revilers of their former associates, than the original enemies of the Democratic party dare be, are the only possessors of its corrupt principles. A contemporary tells us a story which admirably takes off this style of argument : "An Indian who had lost his reckoning in the woods, suddenly stopped and exclaimed : "Indian lost !" but unwilling to recognize his own blunder thus, he thought a moment, and added, "No! Indian not lost-wigwam lost." These fellows who leave the Democratic party never get lost--the party is lost."

A LEGAL KNot .- Rether & files legal question has been raised in the lands of the Ca-nucks. The owner of a boat on the Ningra river tied up his vessel along shore with a hay rope., A buil belonging to his neighbor jumped aboard the boat and proceeded to sat isfy his appetite from the hay; eating off the fore, bull and boat went adrift. Being captain and all hands, and a poor sailor at that, he was unable to manage the lubberly craft; and away they went pell mell down the rap-ids and over the falls. The owner of the bull has brought a suit against the owner of the boat for carrying off his ball; while the owner of the boat has hedged dy bringing an action againt the owner of the taurine for unnooring his craft.

OUR FORMIDABLE PENSION LIST .--- It is officially stated that the work of the Pension Bureau is now well up and that all applicabureau is now wer up and that at applica-tions made prior to the first of June have been disposed of. The number of claims al-lowed to invalids and widows has averaged about five thousand a month for the last four months. If the war is continued a few yoars longer and our pensioners inorease at the rate of five thousand a month very soon we shall have entailed upon us annual expenditure quite equal to the cost of supporting the vast armies now in the field.

President Lincoln makes the isoue.-It is that the Abolition of Slavery is the great object of the war-that abolition must triumph before there can be even negotiations for peace.

IT A " three years soldier" complains in the Philadelphia Press that the Sanitary Commission's stores never reach the soldiers, eing exclusively appropriated by officers.

George Francis Train, Esq., hes been elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Nebraska Territory.

A large Democratic gain is noted in the city of Columbus, Ohio, at an election held for city officers on the 20th ult

. . . . ....