

## CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## VOLUNTEER.

them

nicious.

nie shelter

## tended to sprinkle Cayenne pepper over the General Sherman's Opinions on Recruiting

whole, and give the girls a sneeze; to do this I must go to the kitchen after the pepper. Noiselessly I stole out of the room into the kitchen, found the Cayenne bottle, and was just on the point of retracing my steps, when in Rebel States. A Massachusetts State agent, who had apolied to General Sherman for information I heard the whole troupe of girls coming pell-mell, as though the old Harry was after concerning the best places for opening re cuiting stations in the rebel States, received the following reply: What was I to do under the existing cir-

cumstances? It wouldn't do for me to stand still and be caught in that position. It cer-tainly wouldn't be policy to rush out of the back door, and thereby excite the girls' sus-HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISLINGUARIERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISLINSIPPI, in THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30.—John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Mussuchusetts, Nashville, Tenn.: Sir—Yours from Chatta

I looked around in dismay, when suddenly I looked around in dismay, when suddenly my cyses fell upon the new swill-barrel Fan-ny's mother had got that day, and which had been left standing in one corner of the kitch-en until a proper place could be found for it. I *transmute, Tenn.*: Sir-Lours from Unatta-noga, July 28, is received, notifying me of yeur appointment by your State as Lieuten-ant Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia; Alabama end Mississippi, under the act of 'Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit been left standing in one corner of the kitch-en until a proper place could be found for it. It was perfectly clean, and would have been volunteers to be credited to the States respec

It was perfectly clean, and would have been fit to hold flour. It had a cover on it, with an opening about ten inches in diameter. Quicker than a wink I was in the barrel and out of sight of the girls, who came in the those States, and, as I have had considerable and out of sight of the girls, who came in the kitchen laughing and talking as though they were having the best of times... They evidently were going to stew some 'bysters, and I, O Lord! would have to remain 'bysters.and I, O Lord! would have to remain

a prisoner until such time as they concluded ville and Savannah. Ga. to leave. Well, it could not be helped, so I I do not see that the l I do not see that the law restricts you to settled myself as best I coul I, fully resolved black recruits, but you are at liberty to col-lect white recruits also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest to stick to the barrel as long as it afforded

To work they went. The oysters word soon out of the shells, and Fanny, brushing the shells in a pan, approached the barrel.— Good Heavens 1 She was going to empty the shower of shells with such force as to nearly shower of shells with such force as to nearly stup me and Fanny with a lauch arised.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know

in the passage of this law. 1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their contary is too sacred a one to be perililed off by buying up the refuse of other States. 3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par was accompanied with a hearty laugh from the girls, and I heard Fanny remark that she "I wonder why Frank don,t make his ap-pearance!" I heard Bertha say. "Don't know," replied Fanny, "onless he is enjoying himself better elsewhere;" which remark elicited another haugh from the girls. "Europing himself, heard another haugh from the girls.

of war; and the armies in the field are enti-tled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, thought I with a groan. "Uugh, very much indeed, Miss Fanny, and I hope at some fu-

ture time to be able to give you a taste of the pleasure I am enjoying." "Nellie," I heard Fanny say, "oysterwhite and black, has delayed the reinforcecannot live without water," and immediately a large pan full of dish-water was precipita ted on me, completely raining my new coat which I had purchased only the day before, and making me feel more like a drowned rai

delayed the universal draft which I firmly than a human being. I heard a hearty laugh from the girls, and believe will become necessary to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will light for their country, and what will only talk. No one will infer from this that I am not a

Political. THE BUBBLE BURSTING. WHAT SUCH "LOYAL" MEN AS WADE AND IL WINTER DAVIS THINK OF "HONEST ABE."

A Scathing Review of the President's Anti-Union-Restoration Policy-A Mine Exploded Under the Republican Petersburg --- A Chief Magistrate Frittering Away all Chances of an Honorable Peace-The Truth

> Spoken at Last-Mr. Lincoln an Enemy to the Restora. tion of the Union.

## To the Supporters of the Covernment.

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 8th of July 1064.

The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to con-

It is impossible to pass in silence this pro-elamation without neglecting that daty, and, having takien as much responsibility as any others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantee to certain States whose Governments have been 'asurped, a Republican form of Government''-passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Con-gress after matere deliberation. The bill did not therefore become a law;

and it is therefore nothing.' The proclamation is naither an approval

nor a veto of the bill, it is therefore a doen. nent unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the riends of the Government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill which is not a law, it is a grave executive usurpa-

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the Administration to appreciate the apology and the asurpation be pread before them.

The proclamation says: "And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the sinc die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him"-

If that be accurate, still this bill was pre-sented with other bills which were signed. Within that hour, the time for the sine die adjournment was three times pistoned by the votes of both Houses; and the least inti-mation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secur ed a further postponement.

was out of the barrel and in the midst of a hugging group of girls. "Hamlet's Ghost!" cried Fanny. Then a loud laugh from the girls. I could endure no more. Rushing to the door, I was met full in the face by a basin of water and an "Excuse me, sir." by Bertha, while a soft ball of dough struck me on the back of my nearly procking me senseless.

the rebeltion, before restoring their power to overn us. His wisdom and prudence are to be our ufficient guarantees. He further says :

Ile further says: "And while I am also unprepared to de-clare that the free State constitutions and three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in states, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that he entertained any scruples touching that he bill respecting which he and held for naught thereby repelling and

discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort-" That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shrewds of Governments in Arkunsas and Louisiana, which Congress

formally declared should not be recognizedformally declared should not be recognized— whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

They are the mere creatures of his will. They are the mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election, at which Generals; provost-marshals, soldiers and camp-followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, urged on to premature action by pri-vate letters from the President.

In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas before Bank's defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population.-In Louisiana, General Bank's proclamation candidly declared :---

"The fundamental law of the State is martial law.

'On that foundation of freedom he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana."

The eleven parishes we substantially held had two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-five inhabitants; the residue of the Stite not held by us, five hundred and seventy-five thousand six hun-

Ard and seventeen. At the farce called an election, the officers of Generia Banks returned that eleven thou-sand three hnundred and forty-six ballots

were cast; but whether any, or by whom, the people of the United States have no legal assorance; but it is probable that four thou-sand were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or national, and same thoused bulkets are the bar of the States and seven thousand ballots represent the State of Louisiano

Such is the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana; and like it is that of Ar-kansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamps of Florida; and before the Presidential election, like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States

have a comp. The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeaed by such means, will acquiesce? If the rebel majority assert their suprema-

cy in those States, and send votes which will elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims. And is not that civil war for the Presidency inaugurated by the votes of rebel States? Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, " the proper Constitutional author-ity," formally declared that there are no

But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish sla- | are not to be allowed to protect themselves very in states. The bill did provide that all slaves in the rebel states should be manumitted.

He had already himself assumed a right

by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel states, under the authority given him by Congress, to use military power to suppress the rebellion; and it is quite inconceivable that the President should think Congress could yest in him a should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercize itself. It is the more unintelligible from the fact that, except in respect to a small part of Vir-proclamation and defeat of the bill threatens

that, except in respect to a small part of Vir-ginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the proclamation covered-added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the proclama-tion, and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish. Slavery as an institution can be abolished unly by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State, and this is the principle of the bill.

It required the new constitution of the state to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on that condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment--yet he defeated the only pro-

vision imposing it ! ! But when he describes himsolf, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sincere-ly hoping and expecting that a constitution-

But of this State, whose fundamental law an another may be adopted," we curiously lu-was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of the fiation may be adopted," we curiously lu-forty-eight parishes, were held by the United quire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recert session, and in the face of the politi-cal complexion of more than enough of the states to prevent the possibility of its adop-tion within any rensonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so

large an instalment of the blessing as his ap proval of the bill would have secured. After this assignment of his remons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plenary dictato ial power.

He says:

"Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of aby state choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the exective aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military re-sistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such state, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases nilitary governors will be appointed, with

directions to proceed according to the bill." A more studied outrage on the legislative uthorities of the people has never been peretrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclama-tion puts as much of it in force as he sees fit. and proposes to execute those parts by offi-cers unknown to the laws of the United States, and not subject to the confirmation of

he Senate ! The bill directed the appointment of pro vincial governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President, after defeating the law, poses to appoint, without out the advice and consent of the Senate, military governors for the rebel states ! He has already exercised this dictatorial surpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation. Henceforth we must regard the following recedent as the presidential law of the reb-1 states : EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. Itis Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor og

unless their enemies agree to it. The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of Decem-ber, and demand the President's recognition; Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains

NO. 11.

votes by registering the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the robel states by law, equalizing all before it, the proclama-

us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes ; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the re-lief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forevor, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and erradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither

of these guarantees. It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebe leaders; leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no garuptee even of the freedom of the slaves e undertook to manumit. It is summed up

in an illegal onth without a sanction and therefore void. The oath is to support all proclamations of the President, during the

rebellion, having reference to slaves. Any government is to be accepted at the hand of one-tenth of the peolople not eintrevening that out. Now, that outh neither se-cures the abolition of slavery nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the

President declared free. It does not secure the abolition of slavery ; for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every constitution of the relel states at the without the change of a letter; for none of them contrations that proclamation, none of them establish slavery. It adds no security to the freedom of the

slaves.

For their title is the proclamation of free dom. If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support

it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and there-

for a void. If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guarantee to the proclamation title, and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State

law and the proclamation. If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Govern-ment; so that it is annulled instantly by the

act of recognition. What the State courts would say of the roclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into courtie would seize his slave.

What the Supreme Court would say who can tell ?

can tell? When and how is the question to get there. No habeas corpus lies for him in the United States court; and the President defeated with his bill its extension of that writ to this case. Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President-a blow at the friends of his administration, at the rights of humanity and at the principles of Republican Govern ment. The President hasgreatly presumed on the forbearance which these supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our olitical opponents. But he must understand that our support nolitical is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Unon men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional degislation, and if he wishes our sup-port he must confine himself to his executive duties-to obey and execute, not make the laws-to suppress by arms armed rebellion. and leave political reorganization to Congress. If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for

the suspicious fashing across me that the girls were aware of my presence. I was in the act of jumping from the barrel, when oh, down came a handful of flour, completely blinding me for a moment. In an instant I was out of the barrel and in the midst of a cousin, was a wild, frollick sort of a girl, and as full of fun as any dared to be, without meriting the repul

neck, nearly knocking me senseless. I rushed from the house and down a back

'Enjoying himself botter elsewhere,'

stun mo, and Fanny with a laugh, cried: ored regiments. "Girls, I've christened the new swill bar-rel," at which droll saying the girls all giggled. "Well," thought I, "many things might be worse; and the girls may not have occa-sion to use the swill barrel again." But hardly had the thought passed through my brain, than splash, down came a promis cuous mess of pointoe peelings, old bread and cabbage leaves. This display of hospitality

with the class of recruits you are after. 4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man. 5. He is hierated from his bondage by act

in addition to the proper quotas of the States. 6. This bidding and bartering for recruits.

ment of our armies at the times when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent. 7. The law is an experiment which, pending the war, is unwise and unsafe, and has

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do not doubt their wisdom

that time, was a young man of twenjust graduated from the principal ool, and naturally, as most young to at that age, thought myself of some tance to the community.

se appellation of Tom boy. She was up to all sorts of tricks, and would

some most unmerciful jokes on me

er an opportunity presented itself.

MERICAN

option of the Editor.

FULISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

PTION .- Two Dollars if paid within the

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Poetical.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

LIFE IN 1776.

And all dues settled

TIPE IN 1830

Man becomes a show,

Boy to Greek and Latin

Wives to silk and satin,

T.TFE IN 1859.

Mon for speculation,

Wives in flusteration.

Girls in patent skirts,

LIFE IN 1861.

Niggerheads in power,

Mobs and Lincoln law.

The States to overawe.

LIFE IN 1864.

Widows, orphans, sighs,

HOW SHALL IT BE.

Bring our nation back.

Miscellaneous

MY COUSIN FANNY.

To peace, law and order.

Hoist the shouldy and crew

The thieves and Lincoln too

And stop the dance of death.

Elect our little Mac.

Tariff tax and debt.

500,000 yet,

And most of the people crazy.

Thioves and pimps and spies,

And war for the nigger.

Bound for civil war,

The Boys are lazy squirts.

And everybody giddy.

And all hands happy.

Girls at the piane,

Man to the plot,

Wife to the cow,

Boys to the Barn,

nal insertion. Those of a greater length in

JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

"Couz Frank." as paying a short visit at Uncle John's

was thrown a great deal in Fanny's I, of course, became very intimate

Fanny ever played practical jokes or certainly was very little behind her, an naturally very much of a tease. ound anything would annoy her, that every thing I was sure to do. he disliked a certain book I was sure continually quoting from it. talking about him, and would bring ise until she would grow franseek relief in a flood of tears, which riably had the desired effect to make me adon and promise better conduct in ture-for I never could stand tears. As a glorious evening and Fanny inad having a few of her young lady acpleasantly. She was very fond of any and always entertained her friends

Vell, Fanny was to have company, and I ded that I would have some amuse it at the invited young ladies' expense. resolved soveral plans in my imagina-and finally concluded that I would slip bed-room, unobserved, where the girl be likely to leave their capes, shawls, etc., carry out my prestical joke, and leave while the girls were busily onthe parlor.

early the evening I hid myself he wardrobe that stood in a corner of the a few feet from the wall, fully bent on <sup>80me</sup> mischief and having a laugh at <sup>8pense</sup> of Fanny and her friends.

ad not been it. my hiding place long tea bevy of young ladies, all talking at seemed to me, made their appearance egan divesting themselves of hats, halls, and other wearing apparel. anny," said Bertha, a young muy " I bad been paying particular atten "I wonder whether Frank will be here

can't tell, Bertha," replied Fanny .-I told him I expected company, and that probably would be one of the party, but ply said; "Ah indeed," and walked off

could not interpret. There is one you may depend upon; if he is not we will be ant to have some of ble jokes played upon us; so keep a ok out, girls, and let's turn tables on

replied Bertha, "it would be such lay a good joke on Frank." I my beloved Bertha, would it?"

shall see whether I am to be denied cipated sport," I mentally said : girls having relieved themselves of all ary garments, and looked each one epth time in the glass withdrew arlor, and left me sole occupant of -room, and having the necessary arsurprise.

England, is the following epitaph :-- "Erect ed to the memory of Join Phillips, acciden-tally shot as a mark of affection by his brothout of my hiding-place, I procecapes, cloaks and shawls together 3, at the end of which I attached and bonnets without number. I in-| er."

I rushed from the house and down a back street, half a dozon dogs following, yelling at the top of their voice. I distanced them all and soon found myself in a room of my friend Harry Wilson, fainting for breath. "Good Lord," cried Harry, "what have you been doing to get yourself in such a plight!--Rolling in the gutter?"

"Ho, ho, Harry!" I replied, "give me a suit of your clothes and a basin of water" and I will tell you all the particulars, provided vou promisc'screev.'

While renovating myself, I related to Har ry my adventure, and I thought he would kill himself hubing. After I had concluded, he shapped me on the shoulder and said;am &a

"The best joke of the season, Frank." "I don't see it in that light." I replied. I remained with Harry that night, and the next morning went back to Uncle John's.

The first person I met was Fanny, wh ourst into a fit of laughing on seeing me, tried to he angry but couldn't, and as I took her proffered hand, I suid: "A truce to al practical jokes, Fanny." "With all my herat," she replied ; and

you may depend upon it I never afterward tried to joke with my cousin Fanny.

A FLANK MOVEMENT .--- One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a forag ing adventure in old Virginia: "Vell, you zee, I goes down to dat old fel-low's blace, dat has a beech orchard, to sthea beeches and ven I gets to the vront gate, va you dinks I sees dere, a pig pull dog, and he looks mighty savage. So I dinks I vrighdenn him, and I says, 'Look here, Mr. Pull-Dog, sthand back, I fights on dis line all zummer. But de pull-dog, he don't care for dat, so I vlanks him.

"I goes vay arount, and ven I gets to the back gate, vat you dinks, vy dere I sees dat-same gld pull dog! So I vlanks him againt I goes vay arount so as he couldn't zee me. another little beech orchard, and ven l gets dere; vat you dinks? Vy dere I see dat same tam old pull dog? So I vlanks him again, and comes in on de odder side aud got at de Ögeches. But vat you dinks dat same pull dog comes Bow Wow! Den 1 dinks I not fight mit you on dis line, so I retreats mit not ngut mit you on dis line, so I retreats mit good order, pretty fast, and gets behint von pig hay stack, and den I makes a sthund.— Den I dinks Tam your old beeches; who cares for your old beeches? My dime is out next month and de countrry may go to de devil for beeches; so I goes to my dent."

AMUSING INCIDENT .--- Charles Gates, a mi nor son of Wm. K. Gates, of Lee Mass., wish ed to enlist, three years ago, but his parents

objected to it. One morning ne was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th regiment. He remain ed through the three years without a furlough and returned with the regiment unharme by rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pas-

ture at home one night last week, just at "cov time," and he leisurely drove up the same old cowe, as if he hadn't been away for three years. His "reception" was a joyful one.

On a tombstone in a church-yard in Ulster the other. THE MOST CURIOUS THING .- A woman who in not curious.

the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattamogo; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active. athletic youny men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and

young-the feebbe and helpless. These are some of my peculiar notions, but assure you they are shared by a large provortion of our fighting men. You may show this to the agents of the

other States in the same business as yourself, (Signed) T. W. SHERMAN, Major Gen.

Official copy: I. M. DAYTON, Aid de Camp.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF HUMAN BLOOD.-A writer in the Jefferson County Union has made some colculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in the war and gives the following interesting items : There has been enough already slain to encircle our State if their dead bodies were laid

in one continuous line. If they were placed in confliand corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand cords. If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and

ne-forth miles. If five feet thick and ten feet high the pile would reach across this State. If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be

nearly two hundred feet high. And if Iaid upon the ground, they would sover every foot of soil in Jefforson county. Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled on Dixie soil-enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood it would turn the

machinery of the continent; and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail. The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this

bloody fánatical war. And the end is not yet.

To LABORING MEN .- Men of toil, you con-trol the destinies of this country. You of the plow and the mine, and the workshops, can make and unmake administrations. In the make and unmake administrations. In the name of posterity, in bshalf of your children, in behalf of the millions who are to come af-

ter us, stay the foul work of the corrupt party in power, by striking through the ballotbox, and sweeping, as with a huge wave, every vestige of that party out of existence. Workingmen, you alope can save the country, ger under an increase of burden, which the perpetuation of the present bloody dynasty

will inflict upon you, or whether you will arise in your majesty and crush the despots out of mulitical existence.-Hanover Citizen On a certain railway the following intelligible notice appears :- "Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, con ductors and engineers will be required to

bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train had passed

with his failure to approve it. The bill has been discussed and considered

or more than a month in the House of Representatives, which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 2d of July. Ignorance

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill sub-stantially the same in all material points, and dentical in the points objected to by the prolamation, had been laid before him for consideration in the winter of 1862-1863

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provision of the bill took the President by surprise

Ou the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill became a law without the constitutional responsibility of a veto, had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate.

We are informed by a gentleman entitled June, in New Orleans, it was stated by a member of General Bank's staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a letter to the Department that the House Reconstruct tion bill would be staved off in the Senate t a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it in the order to defeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill.

f necessary and thereby defeat it. The experience of Senator Wade, in his various efforts to get the bill condidered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the face of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received from New Or eans before it had passed the Senate.

Had the proclamation stopped there, would have been only one other difeat of the will of the people by an executive perversion of the Constitution.

But it goes further. The President savs: "And whereas the said bill contains among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration By what authority of the Constitution ?-

In what forms? The result to be declared by whom ? With what offect when ascertained ? It is to be a law by the approval of the

people without the approval of Congress as the will of the President? Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval execute it as law.

Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibilisy of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts reposed for security '

But the reasons now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous signifi-

The President proceeds? "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when my proclaus I was in December last, when my preda-mation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—"

That is to say the President has resolved petency that he people shall not by law take securi states" as another reason for not signing the ties from the rebel states again a renewal of bill.

State Governments in the reble States and provided for their erection at a proper time; and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the senators and representatives chosen under the authority of what, he President calls the free Constitution and

Sovernment of Arkansas. The President's proclamation "holds for naught" this judgement, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated. If electors for President he allowed to be choten in either of those States a sinister light will be cast on the motives which indu-ted the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress Father than his Government

n Louisiana and Arkansas. That judgement of Congress which the President defles was the exercise of an author-

ty exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the estab lished Government in a State, and in its own nature, and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Gov-

ernment. The Supreme Court has formally declared hat under the 4th section of the IV th article of cide what government is the established one in a state;" and " when senators and representatives of a state are admitted into the councils of the Union; the authority of the government under which they are appointed well as its republican character, is recog-

nized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every depart-ment of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true enough to bring the matter to this issue, and, as no senators or representatives were elected under the authority of the government of a law. which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy.-Yet the right to decide is placed there. Even the President's proclamation of the tionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to may extent with the ex-

tentive And that is not the less true because whol ly inconsistent with the President's assumpian in that proclamation of a right to inst

tute and recognize state governments in the robel states, nor because the President is unble to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusive on Congress. Under the Constitution, the right to sena-

tors and representatives is ineperable from a satate government. If there be a state government, the right is absolute. If there be no state government, there can be no senators or rej resentatives chosen. The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

When, therefore, senators and representatives are admitted, the state government, under whose authority they were chosen, is con-clusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected, and denied; and to this judgement the President is bound to submit.

The President proceeds to express his un-willingness to "declare a constitutional comin Congress to abolish slavery in

Louisiana : Until further order, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the military governor of Louisiana.

Yours, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This Michael Habn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Sen ate, by a private note, not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him dicta tor of Louisiana ! The bill provided for the civil administra-tion of the laws of the State-till it should

be in a fit temper to govern itself-repealing all laws recognizing slavery, and making all the Constitution, requiring the United States to guarantee to every state a republican form of government "it rests with Congress to deand transfer property, and buy and sell; and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislatur ed for these necessary things, and the Pres

ident deprives them of the protection of the law! The President's purpose to instruct his

military governors " to proceed according to the bill"—a makeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat has occasioned-is no hat the contest in this case did not last long ( merely a grave usurpation, but a transparent He cannot " proceed according to delusio the bill" after proventing it from becoming

Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure, the interests and execute the will of the President than Sth of December, formally declares that "whether members sent to Congress from any state shall be admitted to sents constitu-ple of the rebel states choose to adopt it;" If they should graciously prefer the strin-gent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal

anction ; it will give no assurance that " ma jority of the people of the states have taken the oath ; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void ; no indictment will ie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad, or rejecting good votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansa acted over again under the forilis ci this bill

but not by authority of law. But when we could to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to enact, the forms, as well as the substance of the dill, must yield to the President's will that one should be imposed.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers. (1) the return to pow-of the guilty leaders of the (2) the continu-ance of slavery, and (2) the burden of the rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provin-ions by the convention of the state; and if efused, it was to be dissolved. The President "holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling " to be inflextion," and the people of the United States | tratitors to both.

the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE. Chairman Senate Commuittee. H. WINTER DAVIS, H WINTER DAVIS, Chairman Committee House of Representa-tives on the Rebellious States.

TRAINING Boys .- A lady correspondent; who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes to an exchange as follows : "O mothers 1 hunt out the soft, tender, ge-nial side of your boys' natures. Make the make of your boys hadres. Make the most of any gentle taste or comely propensity. Encourage them to love flowers, pictures and all the beautiful things which God has made. Talk with them, read with them, go out with from into the fields and woods and hallow pleasent scenes with holy memories. A daiv ministration to their unfurnished, hungry ainds, a daily touch to their unformed taste; shall make them more comely than costly garments. They will ever bear you witness in the character and condict of your children ; but your laces and embroid-ries will crum-ble to dust. Why don't mothers teach their children more, and dress them less ?"

George Selwyn once affirmed in com: pañy that no woman ever wrote a letter with-out a postcript. "My next letter shall refute you," said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from hor ladyship, when, after her signature, stood : "P. S.-Who is right now you or I ?"

TRUTH .--- Truth is the most potent enemy; he most dreaded for of Mr. Lincoln's admin istration, and will prevail against all his efforts to stille its clarion tones, that sink like oisened arrows deep into the coward hearts of the usurpers at Washington.

17 We must have a change of administration at Washington. If we are to be cursed another year with the present sort of military management, every town along the Penn-sylvania border will be destroyed.

f 7 Throughout the whole country there is not s single Lincoln leader who speaks one word in favor of the Union as our fathers made it and the observance of the Constitubly committed to any one plan of restora- tion as our fathers observed it. They are