AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with cearary and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

BUTTER FIFTY CENTS A POUND.

liatk from the tomb the doleful sound Butter Tifty Cents a pound! Saft and easy, war and thunder, Buy a pickle and pay for a cucumber.

What makes it so? How can it be Two dollars for a pound of ted-Sixty cents for collect ground, And butter fifty cents a pound,

Hay, they say is on the run, brev dollars for a ton: frain goes up and green goes down, And butter fifty cents a pound?

y Goods, too, are more than double, over your back it is some trouble hat latest fashions on contractors are found, and butter lifty cents a pound?

soor will have to stop the slaughter, a pound of beef now costs a quarter, ad that sometimes is near the round, ad batter fifty cents a pound!

ger lives -- white man goes under ground

the true and righteous way... put nigger up and white man down, ade butter's fifty cents a pound!

I this is a glorious war, is should have known it long before, ad tanks we say to Old John Brown, butter's fifty cents a pound!

al all them fellers in that place; bey are bound to keep us down, le batter's fifty cents a pound;

hen first the lays went to the war. ile butter's fifty cents a pound !

Al Abe he loves to make a joke, ad-aid this war would end in snicke. joke is good, as we have found, outer's bity cents a pound?

is the honest compensation? is his hangural that looked so round is butter? - Fifty cents a pound !

k the mountaions critis: 'umberland County, no matter what our nigger and swallow him down.

ater is fifty cents a pound! hill have two parties for to hate; they are bound to jut him down, butter's fifty cents a pound.

es. A love to hear the Roosters crow, I love to see the Piggies grow, I hate too see the cows around When butter's fifty cents a pound

Migrellaneous.

E WAY OF THE WORLD .- All around us rents struggling for wealth, sacrificing matert and sociability, even self-respect epleasure of a good conscience, to gain vithal to buy for their children place wer, and the blossing they thus ardentat, and untiringly struggled for, be one ring curse to them and their children. the apple of the Dead Sea, fair to look but turning to ashes in the grasp, are and honors, unaccompanied by integd good habits. Yet we see about us day, parents struggling to get rich, and hat end neglect their children, scarce ng how or where their time is spent, in their young minds no foundation future. They accomplish their work ach their aim, they get rich. But their and daughters, what of them? The hof the fathers ruin the children. And toil on, denying ourselves, neglecting ity, forgetful of the best duty of those e, through our struggling to gath er up in that which taketh to itself wings eth away.

A writing machine has at length been ed. This is a curious instrument has been invented by a French artizan Bryois. It is for the purpose of tadity. It consists of a series of levers by keys like a piano, and acting on a ypes which impress themselves on a paper that is gradually unrolled. g only with one finger an ordinary rean work as quick as the best short rter, but by using the two hands the

Major General Dana has arrested a ity of the Treasury agents at Vicksburg luggling, and conniving at the contra-rade in the rebellious districts. In one ction the military order permitted a amed Burbridge, to take six barrels of bley up the Yazoo river. In passing much the "Treasury regulations" the six were changed to "sixty barrels" which partered at \$12 a gallon for cotton at nts per pound—the single operation the parties concerned a net profit of

There are in Massachusetts nearly one thousand more women than there

The latest demand of the coal miners onsylvanie is for \$2 an hour,

JOKERS!!!-Dan Rice, the circus clown, is quite a gentlemanly personage, and admitted by all as a true wit. Lincoln is a miserable imitator, a retailer of musty jokes, and here

is the difference between the men.
It is said of Rice that when one of his cir-TERMS:

Sobsertion.—Two Dollars if paid within the par; and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription dissoluted until all arregrages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

Antertisements—Accompanied by the Cash, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

Jon-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills

Damphlets, Blanks, Lubels, &c. &c., executed with specific proposed and the determinant of the difference of the United States re-elect this man Lincoln? It we are to have a clown for the dig-

coln? It we are to have a clown for the dignified office of President, of the two clowns give us Rice in preference,

Par Queen Victoria has received an offer of marriage. The eccentric Emperor of Abyssinia, says a paris paper, is an aspirant to the hand of the Royal lady. We are told that he made his offer through Mr. Cameron, the English consul, and had that gentleman put in chains when some time had passed without the arrival of a reply to his suit.—When her Majesty heard of Mr. Cameron's Imprisonment, it is stated that she wrote to of marriage. The eccentric Emperor of Abthe king by post, politely declining his offer, and begging that her representative might be

A good joke, says the Syracuse Standard, is related of Miss G., a laughter-loving, good-natured lass, who was spending the afternoon with a neighbor, and during supper the conversation turned on hens, eggs, &c during which Miss G. observed that their hens did not lay scarcely any eggs, and she could not tell the reason.' 'Why,' observed Mr. F.' my hens lay very well; I go out among them almost every day, and get eggs,' 'My gracious!' was the instant rejoinder: 'I wish you would come over and run with our hens a spell. I'm sure father would pay you well for your trouble.'

I A good bit of wit transpired some years ago in the Louisiana Legislature, which per-haps has not yet appeared in print. "Sir," said a member from Assumption, "I am here the prond represenentative of my constitucuts; I am here from the parish of Assumption, and while I stand on this floor, I and Assumption are of a piece," "Yes," said an honorable member opposite; "and you are the greatest piece of Assumption that was ever heard of."

LUXURY OF ONE LEG. + A traveller was boasting of the luxury of arriving at night after a hard day's journey, to partake of the orier a hard day's journey, to partage of the criptyment of a well cut ham, and the left leg of a goose. Fray, sir, what is the poculiar lextry of a left leg? Sir, to conclive its luxury, you must find that it is the only leg that is left,' (and that you have no right to

BEG Muzgins was one day with a friend when he observed a poor dog had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused and gazed intertly at the animal, and at last

Here is another shipwreck. Shipwreck! where? 'There, a bark that's lost forever.' It is companion growled and passed on

proper subject for discussion, warns young nea that the stamp tex on matches is to be enforced on and after the first of September, and that it would be a saving of money to finish up engagements before that date.

A FALSE WOMAN .- A widow, occupying a large house, in a fashionable quarter of London, sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her wid, by which she disposed of between \$250,-000 and \$300,000. He proposed, soon after was accented, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventuress.

At a recent railroad dinner, in comliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given: 'An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God;' but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding, in a loud voice, ' and about the scar-

Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and canot marry before eighteen? 'It is,' answered Moliere, because it is more difficult to ule a wife than a kingdom.'

TA little boy of Hartford was recently heard upon his 'first going to church.' In reply to a question by his peternal parent as to what he did in church, he replied: 'f went into a cuphoard and took a scat on a shelf!' That boy will be a Presidential joker when ne geows up-if he is not cared for in time.

A Saratoga fashion gossipper says: Girls, none too young to be in the nursery, To which the Boston Post adds: 'The little abies change oftener.'

A little girl was told to spell 'ferment,' and give its meaning with a sentence in which it was used. The following was literally her answer: 'F-e-r-m-e-n-t, a verb, signifying, to work: I love to ferment in the

A Bug has made its appearance in the west which destroys potato vines and other vegetables with astonishing rapidity. From its ravages and the distinct mark of an L on its back it is called the "Lincoln Bug."

Even John W. Forney, the organ grinder of the Lincoln government, in the Washington Chronicle, is constrained to say: Everybody is anxious-nay, eager-that

this war should cease.'

'To be perfectly moral,' the Providence Post suggests, you should get rid of your missionary tracts and take a few Govern-

That must have been a very tough rooster, that crowed after being boiled two hours, and then being put in a pot with potatoes, kicked them all out. The Shoddy contractors hate the word neace. It sounds unpleasantly in their ears. peace. It sounds unpleasantly in their ears. The veteran soldiers, though, would greet it as they would a messenger from Heaven.

A Contemporary hopes that Washington 'will be out of danger some day.' We apprehend that its danger is quite as much from within as from from within as from without,

Walitical.

CHICAGO CONVENTION --- SECOND DAY

Reply of Mr. C. W. Carrigan, of Tennsylva-nia, to the Stirctures of Mr. Harris, of Md., and Mr. Long, of Odio.

The only interruption to the entire harmo-

strictures of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Harris,) and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Long.) that General Gee. B. McClellan should speak for himself. Although written more than two pears since, (and enstituting a portion of the record he makes against the efforts of the presentadministration to change a war inaugurated for the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, with the regervator of the circumstances under which you examined and purioned my private correspondence. Toward the people of Kentucky and North Carolina, he at all times evinced the roost and property. Despite the vindictive power of the circumstances under which you examined and purioned my private correspondence. In November, 1863, I locked my desks, my drawers, and my office in the usual manner, and left for Washington city. I did not represent administration to change a war inaugurated for the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, with the regervation of the circumstances under which you examined and purioned my private correspondence. In November, 1863, I locked my desks, my drawers, and my office in the usual manner, and left for Washington city. I did not represent the property of the circumstances under which you examined and purioned and p by at variance with his well-known and often repeated sentiments. Sir, he completely vindicates himself in a letter to General A. E. Burnside, written January 7, 1862, in which

"I would urge great caution in regard to proclamations. In no case would I go beyond a moderate joint proclamation with the naval commander, which should say as little as possible about politics or the negro; merely state that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union, and upholding the laws of the General Government, and stating that all who conduct themselves properly will, as far as possible, be protected in their persons and property." Sir, is this an endorsement of the Presi-

dent's emancipation proclamation. Is this collasion with unconstitutional declaration?

day. | Great cheering. | Again, in a letter to Major General Halleck ommanding the Department of Missouri, written November 11, 1861, he says:

"We are fighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our national government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order."

Do those instructions to General Hallock sustain the uncharitable assertions of the gen-Hemon from Ohio, that Geo. B. McClellan violated the freedom of elections and rights

military chieficia.
In his instructions to Brigadier-General Buell, economic ling the Department of the Ohio, written November 7, 1861, he says: "It is possible that the conduct of our political affairs of Kentucky is more important than that of our military operations. I certainly cannot over estimate the truth of the former. You will plut so constantly to bear in mired hyracise is of lay which we are fighting; that issue is the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the full authority of the general government over all portions of our territory. We shall most readily sunpress this robellion and restore the authority

the constitutional rights of all." Then, sir, as if he had not impressed Cen. lined as strongly as he desired, with the importance of the work before him-weighed down with the re-ponsibilities attaching to the proper conduct of the war-comprehending all the delicate relations of this fearful struggle-desiring to avoid all unnecessary arrests, and to protect to the uttermost verge the liberties of the citizens, he again, on No. vember 12, 1861, thus writes to General Bu-

of the government by religiously respecting |

"In regard to political matters, bear in mind that we are fighting only to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to uphold the power of the General Government. as military necessity will permit, religiously respect the constitutional rights of all. serve the strictest discipline among the troops and while employing the atmost energy in military movements, be careful to to treat the anarmed inhabitants, as to contract, not widen the breach existing between us and the menn by this, that it is the desire of the Government to avoid unnecessary irritation by cansalass arrests and persecution of indi-I have always Tound that it is the tendency

of schordinates to make vexatious arrests of mere suspicion. * * * * It should be our constant aim to make it apparent to all that their property, their comfort and their personal safety will be best preser-

ved by adhering to the Union. Sir, is there anything in these instructions ance with said instructions, was compelled to resign, or submit to dishonor at the hands of this Administration.) I repeat, sir, is there any thing in the instructions to warant the charge of the gentleman from Maryland, that Gen. George B. McClellan was "an assassin of State rights?" Sir, this convention and the country will hold the gentleman from Maryland responsible for this shander, while by the action of the one and the votes of the other. in the nomination and triumphant election

his vindication will be complete. [Checis.] One more allusion to the consistent record of Geo. B. McClellan, and I have done. In that statesmanlike compendium of what should be the objects of the war, as he understood it, written ten days after he had declared to Secretary Stanton, with an almost broken heart, but with unfaltering faith in his mission: "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army"—in that remarkable letter, written in camp near Harrison's Landing, July 7th, 1862, with the enemy in front in overwheming numbers, he paradice.

for the last time, endeavors to impress the President of the United States with the true issues of the war, while in unmistakable lan-

guage he declares:
"Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizashould be contemplated for a moment. *

* * Military arrests should not be
tolerated except in places where active hos-

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire, in answer to the mass of Washington, the consistency of Jef-strictures of the gentleman from Maryland, ferson and the firmness of Jackson, he asserts

Union and the preservation of the Constitu-tion, into Abolition crusade,) it is fully appli-assaults here indulged in George B. McClelcable to the aspersions of to-day. He is char-ged with collusion with President Lincoln in in the hearts of the American people, as the relation to the proclamation of enancipation. granite in the mountains and the iron in the No charge could be more unjust, and so utter- ore beds of his native Pennsylvania. [Loud]

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The vigorous, patriotic, and conciliatory declaration of principles adopted at Chicago will be generally acceptable to the party.— Not only all Democrats, but all Union loving conservatives, no matter of what political antecedents, can stand upon it with honest approbation. The Black, Republicans carp at it-as well they may. It was not made to please them; it is not calculated to promote the success of their party. They complain that it contains no invectives against the South; but it was by invectives against the South that the Union was destroyed. Democats do not perceive that infuriated rant against the South has any tendency to bring ls it not rather an unequivecel condemnation? Is it not rather an unequivecel condemnation? "Say as dittle as possible about politics and the negro," but everything, and in a determined spirit, about the Union—the interpretation of the Democratic party is to restore the Union; the announcement of principles is intended to be such that when the South is tired of tegrify of the Government and the protection of persons and property. How unlike this written record are the charges made here to-If a controlling majority refuse, we still enable a minority to advocate the old Union without being hooted down; and, under the continued pressure of the war, a Union minori-

ty in the South may soon grow to a majority.

Besides objecting to the platferm that it does not denounce those whom we wish to win back to the Union, its Republican critics say it is, in other respects, too negative. It is positive enough for the Union, and positive enough in its condemnation of the obstacles interposed by this recreant administration to themen from Ohio, that Geo. 6. My remainded the freedom of elections and rights of citrons?" Upon the contrary, sir, does to the restoration of the Union. The things it insists on lie at the very roots of our fed it is it is it is on lie at the very roots of our fed it is people? Impressed with the solemning of the mark system. The things it is is on lie at the very roots of our fed it is is on lie at the very roots of our power of our National Government, and the like-sings of peace and good order." No purthree real interests of from exalted canception of duty over animated the head or heart of a tion. We cannot ask the South, we will not We cannot ask the South, we will not ask anybody, to live contentedly under a government which does not permit free elections, which violates state rights, which throws men into prisons without informing them of their offense or allowing them a trial, which burdens white men with oppressive debt and grinding taxation to try an unconstitutional experiment of giving freedom to negroes.— It is the government which our fathers made and administered as the Democratic party through the greater part of seventy years ad ministered it, to which we invite the South to renew their allegiance; and we conceive it quite possible that they will prefer this to the prolongation of a cruel, fratricidal war. If all do not a part will; and no rational man has any hope of restoring the Union without the co-operation of a southern Union party which may in time grow to be a majority. The Democratic platform is calculated to re move the main obstacles to the formation of a southern Union party. When denunciation of the confederate government comes from that quarter it will be of some value. And there is nothing for which the southern people are so likely to denounce it as for a refu-sal to make a reasonable peace and relieve them from their cruel sufferings. But a proposal for an abolition peace can never gain a hearing in the South. If the abolition party continue in power, the separation is final,

> Merry, you otught to be ashamed to thow away bread like that. You may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then, should I cat it up now?"

> Response of Massachusetts to the call Oh! Father Abraham, don't take me-Take the niggers in Kentuck-ce.

The Richmond Sentinel claims that the rebel Government gathered thirty-eight thousand small arms on the battle-ground of In Painsville, Ohio, a few days since a

boy of fourteen years died from the effects of of a blow on his head received while at play. The New York Leader advertises a Substitute Wanted' for Sceretary Stanton and offers the largest popular bounty.

Many who 'cast their bread upon the vaters' expect it will return to them after many days-buttered.

THE REASON WHY -- A great number of Abolitionists would go to the front, only they QUERY.- Is it the proposed elevation of

the negro that has raised the price of wool? MOTTO FOR DEMOCRATS.-Remember, Re-

The most curious thing .- A woma

General Sherman says that to put down

The gamblers prefers a pair of dice to

The Indiana Meal-Tub Plot.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees' Reply to General Carrington—The General's Thievish Propensities Exposed—Private Letters and Papers Stolen from Mr. Voorhees' Office.

General Henry B. Carrington, Indianapo-

Then, sir, with a solemnity that can be fest and in language grandly awful, he concludes:

"I may be on the brink of Flernity; and as I hope for forgiveness from my Mic ker, I have their private griefs into that body. Our friend Carriagan, of Philadelphia, replied to their assaults in the following pointed manner:

Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Mr. Presuent: I desire, in answer to the trictares of the gentleman from Maryland. With the trictares of the gentleman from Maryland. With the trictares of the gentleman from Maryland. With the trictares of the gentleman from the the assaults of the gentleman from the trictares of the gentleman from the tricta Sin-Your favor of the 16th is at hand, in which I am informed that certain letters bewill of course not object to being considered as the principal in this act of pet y larceny and lock-picking. There are some titles to distinction which you claim, and which are not, I believe, generally conceded to you by the public. No one, however, will dispute your right to this.

During my absence I authorized the owner

of my property to rent it and take charge of my books and papers. He rented it some-time in the spring to a man by the name of Muzzy, and, with a mistaken confidence, suf-fered everything belonging to me to remain easy opportunity. I was nearly a thousand miles away, a political enemy had possession of my desks and drawers, and all you had to do was to ply the burglar's art, prepare false keys, pick my locks, and you at once had access to my private, confidential correspondence, embracing a period of seven years. I have every reason to believe that you read it all, letter by letter. You took your time, and like the furtive, thieving magpin, narrewly inspected each line and word, to find if possible, some expression of opinion which your service political creed holds to be discherished friends who are dead. There was a bundle also from my wife in regard to our domestic affairs. If you have stolen these, also, please return them, as they can be of no value except to the owner. I have heard of generous house-breakers and pickpockets doing as much as that. I confess to one very disagreeable sensation in regard to this affair. It is the thought that the evidence of long years of friendship and affection should be subjected to the scrutiny of such an eye

as yours.
You wear the uniform of a brigadier-general, and I believe you are a colonel in the regular army. Do you imagine that such an act as robbing private drawers, and publishing private letters, will bring honor to your rank in the estimation of gentlemen? Have you ever read here and there a scrap of history? Do you know in wheta light the slimy informer, the eavesdropper, the pitiful spy upon the affairs of domestic and private life, have always been regarded by honorable men? Did you ever read the invectives of forward before the invited of grant of course. plots, conspiracies and treasons just as you pretend that you are doing. He got rich at it, as I presume you are doing. He sacrificed the lives of many of the best citizens of England, You may do the same in this country by your sensational falsehoods and reckless disregard of the public peace. But the parallel may go further. A healthy reaction took place, and Titus Oates, the plot finder of England, stood in the stocks and was policed by the multitude. His ears were cropped close to his head; he was whipped at the tail of a cart a dozen times through the streets of London. These acts of vengeance against him were only expressive of the feelings which virtuous mankind every-where entertains toward the wretch who turns universal witness against his fellowment and trouble, seek to aggravate the pub lie distress by pretending to find everybody guilty but himself and his own followers who crawls into bed-rooms, who ransacks bu reaus, who picks locks and pilfers the private thoughts of friends. You have studied this great English informer as your example; would you not do well to study his fate? Popular delusions do not last always, and the day is even now at hand when your presence among gentlemen will be regarded as the signal to cease conversation for fear you will betray it - when your presence in a room will cause its occupant to secure every loose letter or paper that may be in sight for fear you will steal it; and when your presa town will cause everybody to lock their offices or remain in them to guard against your approach.
I am told that you have been often order-

ed to the field to meet the armed enemies of your country: I have formerly expressed my surprise that you did not go. You were educated, if I am not mistaken, at West Point, by the government, and my experience among army officers has been that as a class they were men of courage, high breeding and They have generally esteemed their duty to be in the front in time of war. But all general rules are proven by their exceptions, and you are the exception in this in stance. I shall no longer wonder that you remain in Indiana, nor shall I be surprised if upon an invasion of our State, you are again put under arrest and relieved of your command. Your vocation is certainly not the sword. You should lay it aside as too honorable for you to wear, and in its place, as the emblem of your calling, you should wear a bunch of false keys and a set of burglar's tools. Nor should you keep the uniform of the soldier any longer-its place should be supplied by the usual disguises, false-faces, wigs and gum elastic shoes. which night-prowlers and house-breakers

usually wear. But a word or two, General, in regard to But a word or two, General, in regard to of apology for this letter, that I have writ-the letters themselves. You have raked a ten it more to meet the interests of the pubdrag net over many years of my most private correspondence. What did you get after all your baseness and all your labor? The remy friends. Your conduct has placed you sult will hardly pay you for the universal detectation which will always cling to your conduct. Let us see. One of my friends writes me that he fagars our liberties will be destroyed in the hands of those who are now in power. He predicts that Mr Lincoln is power. He predicts that Mr Lincoln is power. He predicts that Mr Lincoln is formed to me with your think out the fatter of the same manner. But it is in power. He predicts that Mr. Lincoln, aided by such willing instruments as you will that subject. It is out of respect to a vory attempt to erect a despotism on the ruins of different class of men that I have thus taken the republic. He fears, and his predictions notice of your larceny of my property, and thus expressed in June, 1861, have been ful- your assault upon my character. ly verified. He says a peaceable separation would have been better than this. It is not for you to complain of such a sentiment. I

have heard you publicly express your great admiration for Mr. Chase. He held the same doctrine expressed by Mr. Ristine, and at a later date than Mr. Ristine's letter. I refer you to the speech of General Blair on that point. But the Indianapolis Journal said the same thing, only in stronger terms. So did the Cincinnati Commercial, the New York Telegrap and many other leading Po York Tribune, and many other leading Republican organs. What importance then can you attach to such an expression of opin-

But you found an an old letter from my good old uncle in Virginia. Poor scandal good old uncle in Virginia. Poor scandal monger as you are, I cannot even permit you much enjoyment in that. I was in Harrisonburg in June, 1800. Mr Lincoln was not elected. There was no talk of secession in Virginia. On the contrary, the feeling in behalf of the Union was overwhelming. But there was a deep irritation yet in the population. there was a deep irritation yet in the popular mind in regard to the John Brown raid which had but recently eccurred. I was serenaded at my uncle's house, and made a short speech. Alluding to the murderous. invasion of her soil by John Brown, I stated that such deeds were condemned in the State where I lived, and that if needs be, a hundred thousand men from Indiana would much to protect the citizens of Virginia against any future abolition raid. In February, 1861, when war became imminent, I suppose it booked to Mr. Hardesty as if it would be an abolition war, and he simply reminded me of what I said on his door steps to the citizens of Harrisenburg. Do you think the publication of this bit of stolen in formation will materially affect the result of

formation will materially affect the result of the Presidential election? Little minds catch at little things.

But you found a letter from Senator Wall, of New Jersey, enclosing one to him from a gentleman by the name of Carr, on the subject of guns. This seems to be the desperate point. I know nothing of Mr. Carr. I never answered this letter. I am not thinch of a trader, and such matters as this i rarely find time to attend to. But on this point. find time to attend to. But on this point I do not mean to be misunderstood. I fully endorse the constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their self-defense. The value of this right is greatly enhanced when one political perty is armed by the adminis-tration, at the common expense, to overawe the other. You, of course, will not deny that the Republican party has been armed with Government arms for nearly two years. It is true that this organization is known as the "Home Guard," but guns are distributed by Government officials to their political adherents who do not pretend to belong to any military organization whatever. And when companies have been formed according to law and asked for arms, they have been refused because they were Democrats. Why is all this? From the conduct of many of these so-called "Home Guards," and the conduct of such officers as you, the Demo-cratic party has been led to the firm belief that these warlike preparations have more reference to carrying elections and subduing the freedom of speech and of opinion in the North, than they have to the suppression of armed rebellion in the South. They have paraded in front of my house, in my absence, and with United States muskets in their hands, in large numbers insulted and terrified my wife and children. These were simply members of the Republican party, and the gans which they carried had been given to them by Governor Morton by your advice, I presume, and consent. What has occurred o me has occurred to thousands of others.-Do you suppose that you can arm our neigh bors to outrage and insult us without any disastrous result? Do you think we will lick the hand that strikes us? Do you imagine that the Democratic party will submit to be trampled and spit upon? We have borne much, very much, and perhaps you think we will bear all, and everything. If you do, allow me for the sake of peace and welfare of the State, to assure, you of your error. Wo will obey the laws of the land. We have always the sake when we have well and the sake well as the sake of peace and well as the sake of peace and well as the sake of peace and welfare of the state, and the sake of peace and welfare of the sake of the sak ways done so, but we have made up our ninds that others shall do the same. is a fair proposition, and those who are un-

quences. Democrats have all the rights which Republicans have, and among those which they share in common is the right to bear arms for their defense and protection. Now General, but a few words more and I will leave you to the uninterrupted enjoyment of the glory which you have achieved in this miserable affair. There is one letter of mine in your possession which you did not steal, and which I am willing you should publish. You will remember an interview about a year ago between us at the Haute House, in the presence of Judge Key. You had opened your ears to tale-bearers, and you came down from Indianapolis in great excitement to quell the terrible out-break which you imagined was about to take place in this district. You wanted to go to Sallivan county, and, at your request, I gave you a note in the shane of a pass station that the bearer was Ceneral Carrington, and asking for him respectful treatment. You did not need any such protection from me, but you thought you did, and showed it to my friends for that purpose in the town of Sulli-

willing to embrace it can take the conse-

You seem to be of late in a similar panie, and under a similar delusion. There is really, however, no danger of disturbance among the people except such as your own folly and wickedness may create. You do not need a pass to travel through here unless it might be that the people should fear that you came to ransack their drawers or something of that kind:

In conclusion, permit me in all kindness; to suggest that, if you could persuade yourself to mind your own business, make a great deal less fuss about nothing, trust the honesty and intelligence of the people somewhat, keep your hands away from what is not your own, speak the truth, give up the trade of common informer, and abandon all idea that you can scare anybody, everything will go well, and peace and good order will everywhere prevail. If you cannot do these things, however, which I suspect is beyond your power, then by all means seek some other field of labor, and let a gentleman and a man of honor take your place:

It is perhaps proper for me to say, by way

Your obedient servant, Terre Haute, At et 28d. 1864.