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proportion.

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### Boelical.

#### [From the Boston Courier.] JUNE DAYS.

The Spring sun flames in azure skies, The May birds ope their tender eyes, And dreamily the south wind sighs-A load of care upon me lies, 'So that the season's light and bloom Are weak to drive my settled gloom

O weary heart and aching brain, Spring comes not back to you again ; Perchance, beyond the darksome river, Ye may be yet reyouthed forever; But here the south wind's warmth is vair To make you glow with youth again.

'O verdure vested earth so fair ; How canst thou be the abode of care? The vzure of the vernal heaven, The glorious green on field and tree, Are hues that were not given. Methinks, to environ misery. But rather for a festale race, With springing step and fearless face, Whose years should smoothly lapse along In stately revol, dance and song.

Khose joyous hearts should never know, Or care, or want, or pain or woe; Whose glossy locks should never feel The snows of time upon them steal: Whose steps clastic should not tread The pathway leading to the dead, But an immortal round of pleasure, Uncrippled, lightsome beyond measure. But, ah, Phacia only gleams Within the poet's land of dreams! The stony footing of the earth Knows acthing of unmingled mirth. O would my heart might be in tune With all the warmth and light of June; When airs that seem astray from heaven, Rustle the leaves from morn till even ; And nature wears the blissful green. Which in Elysian Fields were toon.

# - A FATHER'S LESSON

'What do you mean by such carelessness?' side of the head, 'and that; and that!' Beliting the blows as he spoke, the last of which knocked the boy over a plow that was standing by his side. 'Get up now and go into the house,' continued the father, 'and see if you can't keep out of mischief for a while, and stop that crying, or I'll give you something to ery for ! The boy started for the house, struggling

to suppress his sobs as he went. 'It is astonishing,' said Doring, addressing in neighbor named Hanford, who was near in the barn, and of course had seen and heard all that had passed, 'how troublesome boys to pick up just for that boy's carelessness, ted to a measure of cats which William had accidently overterned,

' And it was for that trifle that you assaul. | mind. ed your child and knecked him down?' . plied Mr. Hanford in a sorrowful tone. Doring looked from the oats in surprise,

'Assacited my child and knocked hin down! Why, what do you mean, neighbir Hanford? Just what I say. Did you not knock the

child over that plow?'
'Why—well—no. He kind a stumlled and fell over it,' doggedly replied Doring.
'Do you go against parental authority?— Haven't I a right to punish my own child-

'Certainly you have,' responded Mr. Lunford, 'in a proper manner and in a proper father has a right to revenge himself upon his child?

Of course not. But who's talking about

Well, friend Doring, let me ask you another question—for what purpose should a child be punished? 'Why to make it letter, and to do it good,

of course, quickly answered Doring. For any other purpose?' quietly asked Mr. 'Well, no, not that I can think of jist new.

replied Doring thoughtfully.

"And now, my friend,' kindly continued Mr. Hanford, 'do you suppose that your treatment to your son a few moments ago did him any good, or has increased is respect and affection for you? The boy, Iventure to say, is utterly unconscious of hiring done any wrong, and you suddenly assulted him with anger and violence, and give him a beating, to which no penitentiary convict can be subjected, without having theoutrage in quired into by a legislative committee. But let me tell you a story. You know my son

The one that is preaching in Charles-

Yes. You have probably noticed that he

'I have noticed it,' said Doring, 'and asked him once how it happened, and he told me he got hurt when a boy.' 'Yer,' responded Mr. Hanford with emotion, 'the dear boy never could be made to say that it was occasioned by his father's

brutality; But listen,' he continued, as he saw that Doring was about to spesk-When Charles was about the tge of your son William he was one of the nost active and intelligent boys I had ever som. I was fond of him, and especially of his physical beauty and prowess. But unfortunately was cursed with an irritable and volent tomper and was in the habit of punshing my children under the influence of pession and vengeance, instead of from the dictates of on, duty and enlightened affection. One day Charley offended me by some boyish and trifling misdemeanor, and I treat-

ed him almost exactly as you treated your son a few moments ago. I struck him vio-lently and no fell upon a pile of stones at his eide, and injured his left hip so bully that the result was—he was crippled for life,' said Mr. Hanford in tones of deepest sorrow and remorse, and covering his face with his

A period of oppressive silence followed which was at last broken by Mr. Hanford

saying:
When I found that my boy did not rise from the stones on which he had fallen I seized him by the arm and rudely pulled him to his feet, and was about to strike him again when something that I saw in his face—his look-prested my arm, and I asked him if be was hurt.

"I am afraid that I am pa," he mildly an-Swered, clinging to my anth for support.

'Where?' I isked, in greatalarm, for not-withstanding my brutality, I fairly idolized

'Here he replied, laying his hand upon his

'In silence I took him in my arms and carried him to his bed, from which he never arose the same bright, active, glorious boy that I had so cruelly struck down on that pile of stones. But after many months he came forth, a pale, saddened little fellow,

nobbling on a crutch.'
Here Mr. Hanford broke down and wept like a child, and the tears also rolled down Doring's checks. When he resumed Mr. Hanford said:

'This is a humiliating parrative, neighbor Doring, and I would not have related it to you had I not supposed that you needed the lesson which it contains. It is impossible for ine to give you any adequate notion of the suffering that I have undergone on account of my brutal rashnes to my boy. But fortunately it has been overruled to my own good, and to that of my family also. The remedy, though terrible, was complete, and could be that he had a man that he shought no other child of mine has ever been punish. ed by me except when I was in the full postession and exercise of my best faculties and that I could be relied on. General Lee, when my sense of duty has been chastened and softened by reason and affection.

'I devoted my-elt to poor Charley from the time be left his bod, and we came to understand one another as I think but few fathers and sons ever do. The poor boy never blamed me for blighting so much happiness for him, and I have sometimes tried to think that his life has been happier on the whole than it would have been if I had not been taught my dety through his sacrifice. Still, neighbor Doring, I should be sorry to have you and your son William pass through a

'I trust that we shall not,' emphatically and gravely responded Doring. I thank you for your story, friend Hanford, and I shall try to profit by it? And he did profit by it, and we hope that every parent who is capable of striking his child in anger or petulance, that reads this sketch from hit, will profit by it.

# Qu'er Scene in a Place of Worship.

[From the Edinburgh Scottman.] An extraordinary scene occurred in the fruntly bree Churchon Sunday evening. The Rev. Donald Grant was acting for the regular minister, who was absent in Edinburgh, consequence was that little or no damage exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a fine had of twelve years. 'Take that!' he indeed, striking the boy a beavy blow on the indeed, striking the boy a beavy blow on the conclete the pulpit and, without waiting for Isalm book, leaned over the pulpit and asked a Psalm book from the choir (who sit around the percenter in a large pew in front confederate line had broken on the right, I el the salm, the officer made his appearance with the Bible and Psalm book, and seemed tain, at all hazards, for all the salvation of considerably surprised that the Reverned gentlemar had ensconsed himself in the pulpit. without waiting to be ushered in as usual. are. Just we these oats now that I've got sing, proceeded to pray at length, making of the war would have been decided to day. Mr. Grant, without waiting for the choir to some pointed references to the choir before him as not being exactly according to his

mind. He then gave out the 65th I salm, but, lefore he allowed the choir to sing, he began to "expound" the psalm, in the course of which he condemned the choir as an innovation which ought to be put down. They were worse than an organ, he said, which was disallowed in all the free churches of Scotland. the organ being only dead to good, but the choir was more than that, it was alive to evil. To allow them to sing "would be worse than Episcopalianism, Puscyism," &c.; and he concluded by saying, "I say that a child of God ought to lead the singing; no unconverted man ought to lead the singing; I have a child of God to lead the singing 'Mr. Grant called upon an elder or a deacon to lead the singing, but failed in getting any one to make a response. He then singled out the "ruling" elder in the congregation, and called upon him by name to lead the singing. That convice me there were things affoat concern-gentleman went up to the pulpit and told the ing he previous day's fight, which reflected preacher that there was a precentor appointed for the purpose of leading the psalmody. Then turning to Mr. Forrest, the elder said, in a tone generally audible, "that Mr. Forrest would please to lead the singing." The precentor, along with the choir, began, and solutions with the choir with th "I believe some people in this congregation no fighting, other than artillery, disturbed are fond of read ser as. Well, I rather the day. The night of the 17th, Jackson or like them myself, and I will read you one." dered one of his brigade commanders, the 2d He then read for about five minutes from a sermon by Richard Baxter, it is supposed; but suddenly stopped short, and looking down at the female singers sitting in their useal place, he told them emphatically, "You gills ought not to be there—I say you ought not to be there—that is the seat for the cldes and deacons." The excitement of the congred up his sermon and harangued the people and many other comtries besides; but Hunly carried off the palm for wickedness. single pew in the ree Church would hold all the converted people before him. The peo-ple of Huntiy was going to hell, he was quite

singing at the bottom of it." A wity printer, who quit his business to the Virginia side that night. Accordingly, his reason for doing so that in printing all the faults tree exposed to the eye, but in physical with the particular. sie they are buried with the patient.

certain about nates certain, in het, that he said "he amost fancied he heard them

An editor, having read in another paper that there is a tobbacco, which if a man smokes or chiws, will make him forget that ery train, am an enemy in the front whose he owes a follar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the artele.

#### THE REBELLION.

tory of the Great Struggle-The First Ma-

It was my fate to have been in Memphis at the commencement of this unfortunate war. As an a tacke of the Memphis Appeal I followed the peregrinations of that erratic journal until it culminated at Atlanta, where I was persuasively induced the enter the army, speed; but such is the force of military cti by the logic of concerntion, from which there was no appeal. Through certain influences, or. among other knowing General Chilton, General Lee's adjutant general, I had the privilege of volunteering, and consequently selected the Army of Northern Virginia. I reported myself to General Lee on the 20th day opportunities of forming a judgment of his character, and will say, architector as he is, and opportunities he may lave lost to ameliorate the condition of federal prisoners knowingly, he would have never permitted the gross cruelties practiced upon Union sol-

diers.
On the day after I reported, we broke camp and effected the passage of the Rappahannock after a bloody fight. The norning of the 22d, I was sent for by General Chilton, near Little Washington, and, on going to his quarters, was asked if I would unlertake a perilous expedition. I told him I would .- He took me in the next room and old General Lee that he had a man that he shought eral make it a positive order to General Jackson to march through Thorough Gap and attack the enemy in the rear, while I advance in his front, and, young man, if you are not well-mounted, my inspector-general will see that you are." I told him General Chilton had mounted me well. He then said: "You must use diligence and dispatch, for much depends upon General Jackson's ra-cciving this in time." By this time General Chilton had finished the dispatch. I mounted my horse and started. The night after, I found the General, delivered my dispatch, and was ordered to remain with him. The morning after, we attacked the enemy and forced our way through the Gap. The same day we captured General Pope's headquarters, with all his person it baggage. It was a quived considerable nerve, thereafter, for a series of fights until it culminated in the soc-

and Manassas, where I rejoined General Lee, The day we crossed the river, the General ble comment being, "d—n her, she deserves caused an order to be read of the head of to have the despot's heel upon her shore." on Maryland soil, any attempt at marading by his command would be summarily checked, and enjoined upon company officers to keep a watch on the men, as he would hold them responsible for their conduct. The was done private property. What the precise object in crossing over into Maryland was, I had no nable to say, was other, I know, then dive

he church officer to bring up the Bible and Psalm book, le med over the pulpit and ask.

At Antietam, about 3 o'clock in the afterof the pulpit). One of the singers handed a never saw in that usually calm countenance book up to him, and he immediately read out agony more plainly depicted. I was just be the while of the USth Petin, which consists | hind him when he rodo up to a battery that f twenty nine verses. Before he had finish- was subject to a morderous erfilading fire and exclaimed, "Maintain your position, Cap-

the confederacy depends upon it." That night I heard him say to General A. P. Hill, "Seneral, if we lad had Jackson's stragglers, who are across the river, the fate

The morning of the 13th, while sitting on my horse in front of the Ceneral's quarters was ordered to dismount and report to him personally. On pre-inting myself he said, "Take this dispatel to general Jackson," giving me a small rote inclosed in an envelope. As I started out, he spoke abroptly to ope. As I started out, he spoke abroptly to me, "Young man you will find him on the extreme left : make it your business to report to me as soon as your horse will take you thore and back to me." I felt somewhat an noyed at sum peremptory orders, but still determined to execute them. On my arrival at Jackson's headquarters, situated in the voods, I deivered my dispatch. He appeared surprised, and turning to an aid-de-camp, Captain Voods, remarked, "ean it be things are so." He ordered me to accompany him back, and on the road I heard remarks as "Is it possible," "No, he would never dare," We will never permit it," all tending to convice me there were things affoat concernon ome one who was in the wrong. It did not require long, after our arrival at headaperters, to find out what that wrong vas .-Il went smoothly for a little. After reading ing morning, mutually expansited, restrained chapter in his own way, Mr. Grant said, from infantry practice, and, consequently, dered one of his brigade commanders, the 2d Louisiana brigade, to take a position, preparatory to a renewal of the fight on the follow-

ing morning, which was positively contrary to Lee's orders, as his design was, as I am sure, to attempt to cross the Potomac that night. This brigade, by its incessant picket fighting, prevented the crossing of the army Thus Lee, incensed at Jackson, had ordered gation was greater than ever. The female singers quailed before his searching glunes, and made for the vesty. The preacher clesquarters, and, consequently, were rather belquarters, and, consequently, were rather bel ligerent in their expressions. extemporaneously, in a very excited way.— eral Jackson was received courteously by He said he had been all over this country, General Lee, and the few words I was pereral Jackson was received courteously by mitted to hear would never lead me to suppose there was a single harsh feeling existing

between the two.

Shortly after this I was sent across the river to General J. E. B. Stuart, who was en deavoring to organize the immense number of stragglers in and about Shepardstown .-His orders were to bring his mounted force over the river, as the army would recross to

ter dawn the whole army was safely across. About sunrise the Union artillery appeared on the hills opposite Shepardstown. The town was full of disorganized troops, the tory of the Great Struggle—The First Maryland Campaign—Graphic Sketckes by a Member of Lee's Staff—Anticiam and How it was Won—Lee's Terrible Disappointment—"Lackson's Stragglers would have Designed the Fate of the War"—Lee Increased at "Stonewell"—The Rebels Disgusted at Their Reception by "Maryland, My Maryland."

In Maryland, "Tombhis of the Well-known and around us I am afraid General Lee's exit from that hill, where he had halted for a short time, was not executed in his usual dignified and de-

not executed in his usual dignified and deliberate manner. I, for one, thought am free to confess it was done all too slow for my ardent and impetaous nature, as I had a new

I have remarked since that although the accomplished that was designed in the invasion of Maiyland, viz: the capture of Harper's Ferry; yet from such knowledge and inforof August, 1862, near Orange Court House, and was at once assigned to duty, by Gener-Chilton, as scout and courier. Puring the time I was with him, I of course had many ficiently indicative of a great disappointment. mation—and my opportunities were many— Besides, while we were in Hagerstown, ex-Governor Enoch Lewis Lowe, of Maryland, on to Maryland, where he was to be invested State. On his way thither, he stopped a night in Winchester, and made a speech from the portice of the hotel, there stating whither he was going and for what. This is the speech told me of it. Alas for the exgovernor. He reached the Potomac just in time to welcome us back to the sacred soil The General had been most persistently crammed with stories of the unnuimous knew me. General Chilton said that he did, and that I could be relied on. Ceneral Lee, contrary to his usual manner, appeared restless and somewhat excited. He said: "Gen-would be added to our army, 50,000, some went as high. Well, the result: some three hundred, all told. The soldiery had also been told by the Marylanders among them, to what a land of "milk and honey" they were going; every thing mind could wish for, just for the asking—indeed, with-out the asking for it would be one spontaneons out pouring of all the inhabitants pos-sessed on the heads, or rather in the stomachs, of their brave deliverers from the "iron heel of despotism." It was, therefore, with a considerable feeling of genuine disgust, that t y saw themselves, in almost every instance, compelled to pay for what they procured to eat. I date from that invasion quired considerable nerve, thereafter, for a Marylander to attempt to sing that song be

fore soldiers from other states, their invaria-

hard of his camp, and insist upon the pant entertaining himself and staff, without regard to any inconvenience it might place them in. It was only when he had established headquarters at a place where he was likely to remain for some time, that he sought the protection of a house.

IT A scrubhead boy having been brought before the court as a witness, the following

collogey ensued:

Where do you live?" said the judge. "Live with my mother."

"Where does your mother live?"

" Where does he live?" "lle lives with the old folks."

"Where do they live?" says the judge, getting very red, as an audible snicker goes round the room.
"They live at home."

"Where in the thunder is their home? roars the judge. "That's where I'm from," says the boy, sticking his tangue in a corner of his cheek and slowly closing one eye on the judge.
"Here, Mr. Constable," says the court, take the witness out and tell him to travel,

he evidently does not understand the nature of an oath. "You would think different," says the boy, going towards the doorway, "if I was once to give you a cussin!"

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS. "Did I ever tell you," says a correspondent of an Eastern paper, among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these battle-fields, how on the ground upon which the battle of Bull ran was fought, I saw pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of the empty ammunition boxes; and a wild rose thrusting up its graceful he al through the op of a broken drum, which doubtled sounded its last charge in that battle : and a cunning searlet verbena peeping out of a frag-ment of a bursted shell, in which strange pot it was planted? Was not that peace growing out of the war? Even so shall the beauiful and graceful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing word. Nature covers even the battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty spring up in the tract of the devouring campaign; and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind.

Some few years ago there was a nota-He casually remarked to Mr. Smith, the no-

"I see you have a copy of Thaddeus of Warsaw here."
"Thaddeus of Warsaw!" wis the reply.

#### New York World.] MEGRO.

ng Facts About the Liberated Staves Their Horrible Condition—Extravagant leas of What Freedow Means—A Sudden Rush for the Large Cities-White Labor in Demand-Gurious Speculations as to the Future of the Race-An Important Preb-Ealtimore, June 8.

UPTERINGS OF THE SLAVES DEPRIVED OF THEIR MASTERS.

Those persons who have never been in the outh, and who have formed their ideas of the southern slaves from the industrious and herse, and was naturally desirous to try his comparatively intelligent negroes and mulat-speed; but such is the force of military etc. toos whom we see around us in the northern comparatively intelligent negroes and mulatcities, have no adonutive conception of the real character of the negroes at the South .--Acoustomed, all their lives, to implicit oberi-Richmond papers claimed that all had been ence; accustomed to a regular and invarying routing of labor; accustomed to rely upon their misters for instruction and direction, 'for food, for efothing, for medicine when sick. and for the support of their reed and infirm parents, they are bewildered at the new positions in which they find thethselves. In a ficiently indicative of a great disappointment. Few exceptional cases, the negroes on some Besides, while we were in Hagerstown, exain, and to make engagements with their who was in Richmond, was expressly dispatched, to my certain knowledge, to hasten old places; and in all such cases the former masters have employed their negroes in prewith the power of military governor of the ference to seeking other help, and are raying

ENTRAVADANT IDEAS OF THE SLAVES. Put these are very rare exceptions. As a well known in Winchester, and on my arri- general fact, it may be stated that the whole val there, dozens of persons who had heard system of labor, in all the Southern States, has been broken up. The relations between capital and labor, between employers and employees, has been violently and suddenly dissevered. The negroes, in every State east of the Mississippi, and in Louisiana also, to a great extent, intoxicated with their newlyaccurred freedom, (of the pature, extent and consequences of which they have not the most remote idea,) have left their homes and the scenes of their former labors, and with their women and children have trudged off scores and in some instances hundreds of miles, to the nearest city or large town. The orders that have been issued forbidling the congregating of negroes in the large towns, have not abated the evil in the least. The orders power reached the most of those for whom it was intended, and even if they had, they would not have been comprehended .-The negroe's idea of freedom is two-fold; first, freedom from work; second, feedom to come and go where he will; and added to this they have a vague idea that those who freed them will also feed and clothe them.

THEIR GENERAL UNWILLINGNESS TO WORK. It is found in vain to convince them of the order to live. When the idea is finally heat into their heads they receive it grumblingly. and exclaim in their uncouth form of speech and exclaim in their uncoult form of speech that they have been cheated and deceived, with a Bunker Hill, flearly holding and Harper's slaves as before; or as they express it, "as much a niggar's before;" nigga" with them the negro has gone down, and so it will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in that they have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in that they have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in the two lates have the habit of their receipts and expenditures, slaves as before; "nigga" with them what the source of their receipts and expenditures, slaves as before; "nigga" with them being synonymous with slave. They have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in their uncoult form of speech that they have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. They have the habit of their receipts and expenditures, slaves as before; or as they express it, "as much a speech that they have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in their uncoult form of speech that they have been cheated and deceived, will be in this instance. God has so ordained business men generally, who have been in the two lates and cown, and so it will be in this instance. What man cannot after the down and count of their receipts and experience great difficulty in making a correct received that they have been in the two lates and down, and so it will be in this instance. What man cannot after the decrees of the habit of their receipts and experience great difficulty in making a correct received that they have been in the tree two lates and down, and so it will be in this instance.

A Succession to other them to of the interior of their receipts and experience great the habit of their factors.

A stage of its were those of a thorough soldier. On a march, camping out, he did not, as most of his brigal boommanders did, select the finest dwelling house in the immediate neighborand unwarranted. No provision has been made for their support, and the consequence

is, that every week thousands of those poor creatures are literally dying of starvation. TIELDS AND PLANTAPIONS IVING IPIF. The operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, ough carried on with the most indefatigable zeal, and with untiring industry, are utterly inadequate to reach and avert this evil, which, instead of decreasing, is growing greater every day. Nor is it less poinful to and upon the plantations. The planters, left destitute of help, are compelled to see their fields lying idle and uncultivated, and to witness their crops rotting in the ground, for want of proper cultivation. They have done what they could with their own hands, and by the most praiseworthy industry will through the South, to see the tens of thou sands of acres of fertile land, lying idle and uncultivated, while those poor people who ought to be there at work, are starving to The means of comfortable subsis: death. ence for them are there; but they have been

enticed away from them. THE PLANTERS ENGAGING WHITE LABORERS. Failing to make engagements with their negroes, and despairing even of their ultimate return, many of the planters have en-gaged white men to work for them, and to blame them for this; and yet a storm of execration will be raised about their heads for doing so. My informants have related to me numerous instances where poor white men, living near large plantations, have been engaged by the planters by the year to work for them, and are now actively engaged.— These poor men were not soldiers in the rebel army; but as the confederate soldiers return to their former homes, they too will, no doubt, be engaged in like manner. Five or felt, but the startling announcement, "The six white men, on a plantation, can do the work formerly done by twenty or thirty negroes; and as there are comparatively few plantations in the South on which more than twenty able-bodied slaves were employed, it may be that the planters, in the end, will find this kind of labor the most prolitable to them; for, besides supporting the negro, the master was compelled also to support the negro's wife and his three or four children—his whole family, in fact-to provide them with a home and the means of living, to take care of them ry public in Washington, an old and highly respected gentleman, who had held his office through all the political twistings and turnngs of our capitol for nearly twenty years. ters to employ white labor, of which, indeed, Young friend was in his office one day, and they can easily procure an abundance. And while sitting by the table picked up a small, old, leather covered book which, upon being opened, proved to be "Thaddeus of Warsaw." slaves, the abolitionists have also deprived slaves, the abolitionists have also deprived the slaves of their homes and their means of subsistence, will they be so well satisfied with their "war for the negro?"

THE SOUTHERN FIELD OPEN TO WHITE LABOR

southern field is open to the white and black erowded from the scenes of their former em-

THE PLANTERS CONSIDERING THE SUBJECT. These are my views, but they are not mine blane. They are the views that already begin to occupy the minds of the southern people. As I remarked above, their system of labor has been entirely changed. The question which they have to consider and which as I learn, they are considering very earnestly, is, whether it will be most expedient and most profitable for them to enter into new relations with the negroes, or to employ white These are my views, but they are not mine lations with the negroes, or to employ white laborers in their stead. Very few public meetings on the subject have been held, although I have before me the proceedings of two in Virginia and four in other States.— But the subject is being earn y discussed in private, among the planters, and the universal sentiment, particularly in the more northern latitudes, is strongly in favor of discarding negro labor altogether; not immediately or suddenly, but by a gradual process. The plan which has received the most cess. The plan which has received the most the left, the dread Messenger passed on, and, disearding negro labor altogether; not imfavor is, in brief, to employ these of the negroes who are willing to work, paying them groes who are willing to work, paying them fair wages, and to employ, also, two white men whenever they offer of the right hind, to mer. whenever they offer of the right hind to every four negroes; and then, to cherve carefully their relative value as laborers; and if, as it is supposed, the white laborers turn out to be the most profitable, gradually increase the white laborers and diminish the number of negroes employed. In this way number of negroes employed. In this way the Southern States will eventually become to tears. Rising to read the incredition free States indeed, but in a way not at all contemplated by the abelitionist agitators of

WAAT WILL BECOME OF THE NEGRO. What will become of the negro race then? his, indeed, is a serious question, and one which Mr. Charles Sumner and his followers had done well to consider six years ago. If they had been content to let the negro alone, the latter would have been secure in the comforts of home forever. By their sudden abolition of slayery, they have mived the way to in America, an event which may possibly be accelerated by a negro insurrection or a servile war. At all events, the two races, both free, cannot live together. The negro can never become a citizen of the South. Wen-dell Phillips receives this fact clearly, andit is this that renders him be hestile to President Johnson's folicy. The negro chi here compete with the white race, either in the intellectual or in the agricultural field of labor. Wherever the two races have come in compe

Why is it, that as century after century six thousand years ago. He has not advanc- accurately and without difficulty. Catholic missions in Africa had not succeed- Democrat. ed in Christianizing the natives. But what denomination has succeeded in Africa? It succeed in raising a scauty subsistence for their own families. But the heart of the true philanthropist would ache, in traveling is in the Southern States, and by the south edge of the true God. On every large plantation the negroes had their chirch and their minister. Their good friends, the abolitionists, have deprived them of these.

# A Startling Scene in Church.

There were many thrilling scenes in the New England churches during the revolutionary war. The following one occurred in Sharon, Connecticut, under the ministry of take the place of their negroes. No one can Rev. Cotton Mather Smith. It is found in Headley's "Chaplains of the Revolution:" Mr. Smith one Sanday took for his text a part of Isaiah xxt, II, 12; "Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said: The morning cometh." The question in the the first part of this passage had been the daily, almost hourly, inquiry for nearly a month, of every one of that congregation, morning cometh," took them by surprise, and they could not at first comprehend its significance, or how it could be adapted to the present gloomy prospect. Had he heard any good news? What happened that he could say so confidently: "The morning cometh?" No, he had nothing new to tell them, only to proclaim over again his unshaken confidence in God's promises. He did not attempt to conceas of lessen the calamities that had befullen the country, nor deny that a fearful crisis was at hand. He acknowledged that to human appearance "clouds and darkness were round about God's throne, but said that the eye of faith could pierco the gloom. The throne was there, though wrap ped in impenetrable darkness. In all the disasters that had successively overwhelmed them, he traced the hand of God, and declared that, to his mind, they clearly indicated some striking interposition of Divine Providence about to take place in their behalf .-'Man's extremity was God's opportunity.' Our extremity had come, and now was the sense. time for him to make bare "His arm for the

I came over where Lee's army was encamped by the state of the actual configuration of affairs at the South, such is very likely to be the utilizate. Testly of the actual configuration of affairs at the South, such is very likely to be the utilizate. The south of slavery. The people of the South, the rive. It was hazardous, but imperative. We were not more than two miles from the rey train, and an enemy in the front whose picket line extended to whose the person to whom it is almed. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to dition of affairs at the South, such is very likely to be the utilizate. Testly to be as a nest of vipers, and every time he such that it is not hold his assonished heavers that he bolived they were on the point of heart to dropped the general subject of God's faithtien of slavery. The people of the South, this is a copy of it.

Why this is a copy of it.

"Thaddeus of Warsaw!! ciclaimed the book, gave one dition of affairs at the South, such is very likely to be the utilizate. result of the about the opens of his faith revised. If boddy dropped the general subject of God's faithtien of slavery. The people of the South, the was a likely to be the utilizate. The subject of God's faithtien of slavery. The people of the South, the person to whom it is almed. It is venomous; showing a man's heart of the person of whom it is almed. It is venomous; showing a man's heart of the person to whom it is almed. It is venomous; showing a man's heart of the person of his faith revised of vipers, and every time he such that it is and to the person to whom it is almed. It is wenomous; showing a man's heart of the person of the about, and the person of the about, and the person of the about it is and to the person of the about. It is wenomous; showing a man's heart of the about, and the person of when it is almed. It is wenomous is showing a man's heart of the about. It is wenomous the dividenc deliverance of the people."

Prophet-like, kindling with the vision on which the eyes of his faith rested, he boldly

ted slave, applying now to his old master for ing now cometh." I see its beams already employment, will be met by the competition gilding the mountain tops, and you shall of the white leborer. It is in vain to ridicale soon behold its brightness bursting over the this idea. It must and will be so. The land."

One cannot imagine the effect of such lan-Softnern field is open to the white and black. Tens of thousands of white laborers alike. Tens of thousands of white laborers, Yankees, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, and frichman, will, in a year or two, swarm all over the South, seeking that employment which they fail to, find in the over-crowded North. And thus, in a year or two, the poor negroes will find themselves the poor negroes will find themselves. two, the poor negroes will find themselves was there, and some weighty announcement was just at hand.

Suddenly the deep hush was broken by the distant clatter of a horse's hoof along the road. The sharp and rapid strokes told of earnest inquiry into his neighbor's face.
Right on through the place, straight for the meeting-house, darted the swift rider, and drawing rein at the door, leaped from the saddle, and leaving his foam covered steed unattended, strode ihto the main aisle. On the silence that filled the building like a sensible presence his armed heel rung like the blows of a hammer. As he passed along a sudden paleness spread over the crowd of fa

Notwithstending the good man's faith his broke ever his conference, and he burst in-to tears. Rising to read the incredible to dings, such a tide of emotion flooded his heart that he could scheely utter them aloud. The audience satfor b moment overwhelmed and stupefied, then as their pastor folded his hands and terned his eyes toward heaven in 'iankful prayer, impelled by a simultaneous movement they fell like one man on their knees and wept aloud. Sobs, sighs, and fervently uttered "Amens" were heard on every side, attesting the dapth of their gratitude and the cestiety of their joy. "The merning" had come, bright and glorious and its radiance filled all the heavens.

- Col. D. H. Huyett, who commanded the 12th Tennessee Infantry in the Confederate Army, died in Washington, on the 12th inst., from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Sailors Creek. He was at one time resident of this State, but at the breaking set of the rebellion he was, living at Nashville Tenn., where he raised a regiment for the Confederate cause.

A Suggestion to Farmers.-Farmers and business men generally, who have been in sessor. To avoid this perplexity in the fu-There are forty-three millions of pure | purchase, if it is bot five cents worth, but if negroes in Africa, not counting the Egypt- down. And in like manner if he disposes of ians and Nubians, and the inhabitants of the anything from his workshop, or his farm, ho countries bordering on the Mediterranean .- should write it down, then at the end of the Why have they built no cities or railroads, invented no machinery, written no books?— at his income and expenditure, and could The neg o of to-day in Africa is the negro of make out his return to the U.S. Assessor ed one sten in civilization during all that time. | every one commence this method of doing He is still a ferocious cannibal, running na- business at once, and he will soon become acked in the woods, and selling his captives for customed to it, when it will be just as easy to slaves. The curse of God is open the race. To it as any other branch of business. As it greater every day. For is it less pointed to School is upon the race. The only amelioration they have ever rethings upon the former masters themselves, and the said effect of this state of things upon the former masters themselves, and the said of the much state of the United States will be paid off within the abuse? Southern people. In the Southern next fifty years, every man should educate States they have been humanized, civilized, his children to the keeping of accounts. and Christianized. A "loyal" paper sneered at the Catholies the other day because the would to read or write.—Doplestown (Pa.,)

> A Good Story or Cen. HANCOCK .-- ! private letter received in this city relates the following good story of how tien. Hanoock took down a parcel of swaggering officers.—It seems that a number of officers and soldiers crowded past the conductor of one of the trains at Baltimore bound North, and seated themselves in the ladies' car. They were drinking, smoking, swearing, and conducting themselves in the most disgusting manner. The conductor came in and orderel them out of the car, whereupon a captain in the party placed the conductor under arrest, and compelled him to sit in the corner of the car and keep quict. A stranger in a military cloak had been watching the manou-vres of these swaggering bullies, and at this juncture stepped op to the captain and de-manded to know the cause of the disturbance. "Hold your tongue," said the captain, "or I will put you under arrest too." "I think ot," said the stranger, and beckoning to an orderly who had been sitting near him, he said, "Put these men in irons," and throwing off his cloak disclosed to their estonished view the stars of & Major-Ceneral, ; Give rie a full list of these men," said the General. His demand was instantly complied with. "Now go to the smoking car, and report to me at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, at No.— in Philadelphia." They reported the next morning, and the privates were deprived of their furlough, and the offi-cer dismitsed.—Monthester (N. H.) Union.

Avoid Swearing .- An oath is the wrath f a perturbed spirit. It is more. A man of high moral standing would rather treat another with contenint, than show his indignation by utter-

It is vulgar. Altogether too low for a de-It is cowardly; implying a fear either of not being believed or obeyed.

It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman according to Webster, is a genteel man-well-

It is indecent, offensive to delicacy, and extremely unlit for human cars. It is foolish. Want of decency is want of

It is allusive- to the mind which conceive ed the oath, and to the mouth which uttered