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BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S HATS, so added to my Stock, notious of different to the stock, notions of different to the stock, and the stock is the stock of the sto S' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS

ers, Pencils, Sewing Silk. ME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. a call, and examine my stock as I feel of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

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ATS AND CAPS! YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON . J. G. CALLIO.

NO. 20. WEST MAIN STILLET? HATS AND CAPS ought to Carlisle. He takes great pleas-inviting his old friends and customers, new ones, to his splouded speck fust re-from New York and Philodelphia, con-in part of fine SHE AND CASSIMERE HATS.

ATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. has (he best arrangement for coloring Hats all kinns of Woolen Goods, Overcouts, &c., at

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Lead, Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe, CHIMNEY TOPS and FLUES. All kinds of

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Steam and Water constantly on hand.

WORK IN TOWN OR COUNTRY promptly attended to. 43 Immediate attention given to orders for material or work from a distance. flaving special advantages we are prepared to COPPER WORK

of all descriptions for Still Houses land other purposes at home or at a distance.

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inform the citizens of Carlisle, and vicinity that they have permanently located in Carlisle, and have opened a first class Wholessle and Retail Leather and Findings Store ai No. 74 North Hanover street, opposite their old stand where the "awaft a visit from all their old customers, and as many new one as may new desire good goods at moderate advances on first cust. Their stock is of the very bestputility, or all kinds of feathers, present and American Call Skinis, Moroccos of all kinds, Kin and Hariess Loather, Spanish and Hendick sole leather by the side or single sole, &c., &c., Shoemakers' Findings, &c.

Shoemakers' Linkings, ecc.
They aunoince that they are determined "to five and let live" and will familia nothing but good goods at fair and reasonable prices, guaranteeing to all who pay deal with thom their anneys we than dentire satisfaction. Call and see us and our goods.

MICHAEL & ENSMINGER,
NO, 74 N. Hanover St., Carlisie.

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the charges were found in 'rumor, speculation and misopprehension.' But you take up the reported evidence and fry to make out a case which the committe did not make out by carefully suppressing all the principal facts an misstating the other. Your charge of fraudulently sending arm to the South cannot be true.

other. Your charge of fraudulently sending arms to the South cannot be true

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.

VOL. 57.--NO. 35.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Drn Goods.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

HARPER'S

NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS,

South Hanover St.,

DRY GOODS, complete in every branch, and not excelled in quality, beauty, and cheapness. I have now ipen a beautiful stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, comprising Black Silks, Black and Colored All-Wool Reps, Buck and Colored All-Wool Pop-lins, Black and Colored Wool Delaines, Black and Colored Merinacs, Richt Platid Poplins, Ser-ges, Velours, Fine Tamise, Bombuzines, Puro-Mohales, new brand of Double Warp Black Al-pica, for beauty of color, weight of texture, and price, Et lakes the lead of any Alpacas in the motives.

Fashionable Shawls, in new styles of Stripes and Philis. Long and Square Thibet Shawls, all of which I offer exceedingly chean and Square Thibet Shawls, all of which exceedingly cheap. BLANKETS, White and Gray. Bargains guaranteed.

FLANNELS. In every variety. LADIES CLOARINGS-Black Beavers, Velve-teens, White Corduroy Opera Flatinels, Plaids

WATER-PROOF! WATER-PROOF! House Furnishing Dry Goods, Tablo Linens Ampkins and White Goods.

All the popular brands of Domestics, at prices to meet the lowest quintalions.

Merino Vests, Shirts, and Drawers, for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys.

Merino Vests, Surus, and Marianova. Hisses, Men and Boys,
Kulttling Yarns, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Persi in Wool, and Balmonal Yarns, Hamburg, Edgings and Insertings, Thread Laces, Guipne Laces, Linen and Lace Collars, Kid Gloyes, Irandkerchiefs, Felf, Balmoral, and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, and a general variety of notions. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. Furs! Furs! Furs!

No hesitancy in saying that the prices will be as a normal will in them. All goods bought at the head of the market, for eash, and superfor inducements will be offer-ed at the Cheng Cash Store,

Cor. Hanover and Pomfret Sts., tt. 20 70. Oct. 20 70. NEW GOODS!

We have just returned from the city, with another very heavy stock of Goods, making our stock the largest ever held in Carliste, by any other House. We have extra good and thick

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS SILK POPLINS, of all shades, SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES

> WOOL PLAIDS. ALPACCAS AND DELAINES

MOURNING GOODS, ali kinds.

PLANT AND PARON SACKING FLANNELS, WATER PROOFS AND CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

QUILTS AND COVERLETS,

Carpets and Oil-Cloth's, DOMESTIC GOODS

Shawls, Gloves, Hostery, &c.

in great variety.

chim a call, at the above number, his, ald SASH RIBBONS, as he feels confident of giving outlies as is

in the town, all of which we are selling cheaper and at smaller profils than any other big store in the United States.

Give us a call and you will save a good deal of money in your purchases.

DESIGN 5-00 BENTZ & CO. Nov. 10, 70.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

STOVE AND TINVARE STORE;

James McGonigal,

No. 83, South Hanover St.,

(Adjoining Blair & Sons' Grocery Store.)

CARLISLE, PA.

After an experience of over thirty years in the Stove and Thuware business, in Carliste, the undersigned feels confident that his recommendation of Stoves has, some weight with the community. He now offers the celebrated EMPIRE GAS BURNER

which he feels satisfied is the best Base Burner in the market. It is handsome, throwing a cheerful light around the room; there are no inducers even with the worst coul; the heat is reflected to the thoor and strikes the feel instead of the face; the gas is onlirely rousement and dust is carried off by a back pipe; it has been always to the face the gas is onlirely rousement and the face of the feel in the fee

COOK STOVES:

NIMROD, IRONSIDES, FARMER, And other and other court and others
These are all warranted and may be returned
if unsatisfactory. Hundreds of them have been
out up by me in this community, and their
bopularity is universal.
All these stoves may been seen at my estabishment and references can be given to parties
for these.

SPOUTING AND ROOFING,

ifended to in town or country. Repairing done on short notice, JAMES McGONIGAL, Oct. 13, 70–6m No. 83, South Hanover St L. STERNER & BRO.,

LIVERY AND SALE SABLE. BETWEEN HANDVER AND BEDVORF ST IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE CARLISLE, PA.

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carriges, &c., I am prepared to farmish first-classturn-outs at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the springs.

DO DEAD MEN TELL TALES? Survivors with clear Memories Often Do-Jeremiah S. Black's let-ter to Senator Wil-

r to senator ) son, of Mass. STANTON EITHER A GREAT IMPOSTER OR A HUMBUD Inside view of the Cabinet that Loyal dom Honored, but Did Not Trust-That Midnight Meeting at Sum-ner's-A Terrible Cabinet

I take pleasure in offering to my patrons and A COUP D'ETAT UNEARTHED!

A COUP DETAT UNEARTHED!

[From the Galaxy for February.]

To the Honorable Henry Wilson, senator from Massachusetts:

Contrary to my first intention, and not without reluctance, I by a side other husiness of far greater importance while I taken brief review of your supplemental enlogy on Stanton. The occurrences which caused this change of mind might require explanation, but they are entirely too personal to occupy any space in these pages. Without more preface I give you my thought on your intest essay. You take volont exceptions to my former letter as being vitunerative and ill tempered. Let us see how the account stands between us on the score of market and there was not body in all this former letter as being vitunerative and ill tempered. Let us see how the account stands between us on the score of mere manners, and then determine the transfer of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to at the contract of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to at the contract of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to at the contract of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to at

count stands between us on the score of mere manners, and then determine whether you have a right to set yourself up as an arbiter elegantiarum. You wrote, or caused to be written, and published in a mangane of large circulation, an article in which you attacked the reputation of certain persons in a style so that the strength is the manner of the latter, whom you wished the court detail not be the disadvantage of the latter, whom you wished up as an arbiter elegantiarum. You wrote, or caused to be written; and published in a magazine of large circulation, lished in a magname or mace variance an article in which you attacked the reputation of certain persons in a style so scandalous that vituperation is ro name for it. Without reserve or qualification you promounce t them guilty of the worst crimes known among men. The specific acts of which you accused them, and the opprobrious epithels you applied to them, were as insulting as you could make them. Most of the gentlemen thus assailed were dead, but that made no difference to you; your invective was not believed by any regard for the feelings of triends or relatives. The indecency of the index of your readers. Let us look at it.

soiled were dead, but that mode no difference to you; your invective was not checked by any regard for the feelings of triends or relatives. The indecency of this was greatly aggravated by the fact that you put in the form of a funeral panegyric upon a man whose recent and sudden death should have sobered your party rage nod-soleumized your heart, or at least operated as a temporary sedative upon your appetite for defamation. What was I to do? My first impulse was—no matter what; I did not obey it. But I concluded that all the purposes of a fair yindication might be accomplished by a simple contradiction of your statements coupled with the plain reasons which would show them to be unworthy of belief. I did this, and I did more. I did it in terms so free from unnecessary barshages that I am fungard this moment. coupled with the plain reasons which would show them to be unworthy of belief. I did this, and I did more. I did it in terms so free from unnecessary harshness that I am amozed this moment et my own moderation. But you declare, illirm—my dealal to be an act of " reckless andacity?" in your eyes my do tence is an of-fence. I really cannot understand this, unless you suppose that your political opponents have no rights, even

of reputation, which you are bound forespect and that slander—like other injudices a consecrated by loyalty when a Democrat is the sufferer.

You make no attempt to impugn the soundness or truth of the law as I gave it to the President on the 20th of November. Ison That opinion was very simple as it stood upon the record; and in my former letter I gave you the elementary winceptes, clarified with the most familiar in illustrations, and brought the whole subject down to the level of the lowest understanding. Besides, you have the aid of about a dozen Senators and members of Congress in getting up your replify the William of the content yourself with merely railing at it. I think I may say, with more confidence than ever, that 'you cannot be so ignorment of the fundamental law as not to insertioned allows.

your story. These arms were all worthless and unserviceable. We had 500 000 of esty placed him very far beyond you, who had assailed him with a false charge of felonious robbery. You do not see the and unsorvicedate. We had solve on them; they cumbered the Northern arsenals and could not be used; a law had been passed to authorize the sale of them; they were othered for years at \$2.50 aplece. ustice of this comparison, and you think hat if I had not been a mere lawyer, having fittle acquaintance or association with statesmen? I might have enter-tained a different notion. Although I consider my calling to be as reputable as any that you ever followed either: before about one-tenth the price of a good gun, and they could not be get off. and they could not be got off.
Twice a considerable number were sold,
but the purchisers; upon further examination, retused to take them. Of these
500,000 condemned muskets, the ceretary of War, in 1859, ordened 115,000 to be
sent to the South, doubtless for the inerconvenience of storage. To 'weapon the
rebellion' with arms like these would or after you took up the trade of a poli-tician, you may make what deduction-you please on that account from the val-ne of ony judgment; but you must not interfere with my undoubted right to believe (as I do most devoutly) that it

convoluence of storage. To 'weapon income bellion' with arms like these would have insured its destruction the instant its forces came into the presence of troops having the improved modern gun in their hands. Floyd could not have done a greater rajury to the Southern cause than this would have compried with him to purion these useless arms in 1850, and then, in 1850, decline to take the share that legally be longed to them of the best muskets and riflue ever invented. All these facts appear in the evidence reported by the committee, from which you protend to be making fair and candid citations, and you say not a word about them. If you were 'a mere lawyer,' or any lawyer at all, and would go before a judicial tribunal mutilating the truth after this fashion, you would immediately be expelled from the profession, and no judge; would ever permit you to open your mouth in a court of justice again. If you would appear as a vitness, and in that character testify to the contents of a written document in to the contents of a written document i the way you have set out this report to your readers, it might be followed by very disarceable consequences, which I will not shock your paile ears by mentioning.

HOWELL COBB. Mr. Cobb, while Secretary of the Treasury, performed his duties with singular purity, uprightness and shility. No enemy has ever ventured to point out a single public act done in that department by him of which the wisdom, the havfulness, or the boneaty could be even doubted. The disjointed and loses accusation of your first paper implied that by some official delinquency he had purposely disorganized the fiscal machinery of the government, or otherwise perpetrated some malicious mischief on the public credit. Now, however, you are reduced to the old and never failure resort of treasonable utterances; something that anable atterances;' something that

treasonable utterances; something that he said in private conversation had the effect of injuring the credit of the United States. What was it? It is well known that the prices of all securities, public and private, began to go down immediately upon the Presidential election of 1860, and continued going down for years afterwards. Is this attributable to the treasonable utterances of Thomas, and Cox, and Chase? But what is the use of pursuing such a subject? Mr. Cobb was dead, and you felt a sort of necessity for doing some despite upon his grave. This feeble absurdity was all you could

This feeble absurdity was all you could

I considered myself bound to defend Mr. Stanton against the praise which described his character as infamous—Down to the time of his apostacy we were close and intimate friends, and I thought I knew him as well as one man could be known to another. I do not claim that he owed me anything; for I made no sacrifices of inyself or anybody else to serve him. I advanced him in his profession and thereby improved his fortune, but he got nothing in that way for which he did not render accurate him and others against him; because I thought them urjust, and because it was inconvenient for me that the President should not trust a man in whom I had unlimited

1. You asserted that Mr. Stanton has 1. 100 asserted the Mr. Statton has been from his earliest youth an abolt-tionist in his secret heart; that to leading men of that party he dealared himself in entire agreement with them, and hoped for the time to come when he could ald

or the time to come when he could all them. In other words, he gave in his perfect adhesion to them, concurred in their views of public morality, and was willing to promote their designs against the Federal and State governments when-ever he could make himself most efficient to trate and. At the same time he was in to that end. At the same time he was i the Democratic party by virtue of his declared faith in exactly the opposite sentiments. To us he made himself appear a Democrat of the most ultra-class. I-do not say that he was an active propagandist; but all Democrats with whom the spoke were lumressed by the seeming he spoke were impressed by the seeming strength of his attachment to those great strength of his attachment to those great principles by the application of which they hoped to save the Union from dis-solution, the country from civil war, and the libertles of the people from the de-struction with which your ascendancy threatened them. We took him on his word believed him thoroughly, and gave him hear office and him trusts. Now threatened them. We this the distribution of the cannot him thoroughly, and gave him thonor, office, and high trusts. Now a man may be an honest Democrat or a sincere Abolitionist, but he cannot honestly and sincerely be both at the same time. Between those two parties, the hostility was deadly. Each recognized the other as a mortal foe. They were as fir asunder as the poles on every point of principle and policy. They differed not merely about rules for the interpretation of the organic law, but opposed each other on the broad question whether that law was entitled to any obedience at all. One of them respected and reverenced the Constitution as the best government the world ever saw, while the other denounced it as an agreement with death and a covenant with hell, which it was meritorious even for its sworn office.

was meritorious even for its sworn off was meritorious even for its sword out cers to violate. If we loved any portion of it more than another, it was that part which guarded the individual rights of the people by habeas corpus, jury trial, and other great judicial isstitutions, which our uncestors, on both sides of the Atlantic, had shed so much of their blood to consider the constitutions. o establish; and it was precisely those provisions which had your bitterest enprovisions which you made the first use of your power to abolish, trample down, and destroy. Mr. Stanton could not have been truly on more than one side of such

Inger at. You have done your strongest to oppose my rescue of him, and any partial success which may have rewarded your struggle must be a great comfort of which I cannot justly deprive you. We will examine your evidence and see upon what points you have made out your case, and wherein you have come short of your aim.

Bolunter.

was to take him down from the pillory which you had nailed him by the ears as 'a fixed flgure for scorn to point its flager at.' You have done your strongest to appose my rescue of him, and any partial success which may have rewarded your struggle must be a great comfort of which I cannot justly deprive you. We will examine your evidence and see upon what points you have made out your residence and see upon what points you have made out your residence and whereit you have made ont your limit noints seemeth on page 51 of the printed that it is hard'to run with the hounds, but Stanton seems to have mastered the difficulty. Stanton is entitled to great weight, because it is coupled with an act which at tests its entire sincerity. It is a part of his certificate that when Mr. Stanton's limit noints as Secretary of-War-was-sent. his certificate that when Mr. Stanton's "nomination as Secretary of War-was-sent to the Senate, he (Sumner) immediately rose to urge the confirmation, stated his acquaintance with the nominee, and said emphatically. "Within my knowledge, he is one of us;" Mr. Sumner certainly would not have male such a declaration at such a time and for such a purpose unless he had the clearest conviction, based upon personal knowledge, that Mr. Stanton was an abolitionist of the most virulent type, prepared to tread the Conbased upon personal knowledge, that air. Stanton was an abolitionist of the most virulent type, prepared to tread the Constitution and the statute-book under his feet, and ready to go all lengths for the subversion of liberty and justice. There is another fact corroborating your view, which you have not mentioned, but of which you are fairly entitled to the benefit. When Mr. Stanton went into the War Department, he immediately began to act with reckless disregard of his sworn duty. He surrounded himselt with the most loathsome miscreauts, and assed them for the foulest purposes. Law, justice, and humanity were utterly outraged. Those who knew him as I did, and had heard him curse the perpetrators of such crimes only a mouth or two before, exercised the charity which believeth all things, and concluded that two before, exercised the charty which believeth all things, and concluded that he was moved by some headlong impulse which had suddenly revolutionized all his thoughts, feelings, and principles of action. But your proofs show that in the kindness of our construction we did

the kindness of our construction we among give heed enough to the unxim. Nemo repente fruit turpissimus. Such a depth'could not be reached by a single blunge. The integrity of his moral nature must have previously undergone that gradual process of decomposition which could result only from long and appropriately association, with the one which could result only from long and symp thetic association with the enemies of the Constitution. On the whole, it must be admitted that you have made out this part of your case. With Deniocrats he was a Democrat, enjoying their confidence and taking their favors, while

crats he was a Democrat, enjoying their confidence and taking their favors, while he caused it to be well understood among men of your school in morals and politics' that his devotion to the Democracy was entirely simulated. It is now also clear beyind doubt, that to Southern men he avowed himself a full blooded secessionist. The testimony of Governor Brown to that effect is as good as any that you have produced to prove him an abolitionist, and you have made the fact so probable in itself that very slight proof would be sufficient to establish it. Is not my conclusion a fair one from the premises, that this is the most 'marvelous' imposture upon record? Does the history of the world held on all its pages of wonders another cise in which a man has raised himself to the highest public employments under two dilberent parties of diametrically opposite and hostile principles, by making simulaneous professions of fidelity to both of them? Do not mention Sunderland, for his hypocrisy gained him nothing; nor Taileyrand for he was merely a trimmer; nor Benedict Arnold, for he acted his double part only during a few months, and closed it with ignominious failure. To find a parallel, you must go to another seem of life. been truly on more than one side of such controversy; he could not serve God and Mammon both; he could not be for the Constitution and against is too; he could not at once believe and disbelieve in the sanctity of an oath to support it. He professed most tervently to be heart and soul with us. If he also professed to be with you, he was a wreteled hypocrite. If he kept up this fraudulent deceit for thirty years, and thereby got the highest places in the gift of both parties, he was

Rates for Advertising.

ADVENTISEMENTS will be insertion and five cent per line for the first insertion, and five cent por line for each subsequent insertion. Quarrelly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sent without any length of time Oans. When sent without any length of this specified for publication, they will be continued untillordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. nd every oth CARDS, HANDRILLS, STRUCLARS, And every er description of Job and Card Printing.

ien that made it, and all their success men that made it, and all their successions down to that time, justice, humanity, patriotism, honor, and conscience, required him to announce and maintain these principles. They were not only true, but were either expressly or impliedly admitted to be true by all except the open and avowed enemies of the Union. The accessionists, of course, and trained; themselves to a different way of thinking, and they impediately Union. The secessionists, of control and trained themselves to a different way of thinking, and they immediately assumed an attitude of protounced hospitility to the administration. The foremost of the abolition crators and the leading newspaper organ of the so-called Republican party took the high ground that the Southern States had a right to treak up the Union if they pleased, and could not justly beopposed. But, though they 'drew much people after them,' and gave great encouragement to the insurrectionary movement, no man who was at once honest, intelligent, and true to the country failed to see the wisdom of the President's views. The President elect endorsed them fully on his way to the capital, as he did afterwards by his official action. From all quarters addresses and petitious came up, which showed the popular appreciation of them. Even the Massachusetts Legislature, without one dissenting voice in its more numerous branch, and by an overwhelmnumerous branch, and by an overwhelming majority in the other House, passed a solemn resolution approving them in the strongest language and offering to the strongest language and offering to ald in carrying them out. But every-thing depended on Congress, and what did Congress do? Both houses were completely in the hands of shallow par-trasars, who were either too stupid to un-derstand their duty or too dishonest to perform it. The men of most ability and integritic whom Republican constituents tegrity whom Republican constituents integrity whom Republican constituents as there-such men, for instance, as Charles Francis Adams—were heard but not heeded. The President, thoroughly informed on the whole subject, communicated all the facts in a special message, told Congress that the powers confided to him were wholly inadequate to the occasion, demonstrated the absolute necessity of further legislation, and implored them not to postpone it, for the danger, imminent then, was increasing with every moment of delay. To all this they were as deaf as adders. They could be reached by no appeal to their hearts or consciences. They neither adopted the executive recommendation nor gave a reason for refusing. If any measure having the least tondency either to restore p. ace or prepare for war got as far as to be proposed it was uniformly referred to a committee, where it was sure to be quietly strangled. The issues and sent there-such men, for instance of life and death to the nation long upon their action, and they would not life a finger to sare it. No legislative body, since the beginning of the world ever behaved in a great crisis with such scandalous disregard of its duty. But if there were o statesmen among the managers o that Congress there were plenty OF DEMAGOGUES.

if they were indifferent to the fate of the nation they were intensely alive to the interests of their faction; if the regthe interests of trial network, it the war that committees slept supinely on the great public questions submitted to them, the servet committee, spawned by a caucas, went prowling about with activity as incessant as it was stealthy and residence. You could not gain any | The content of the and malignant You could not gain-ay the views which the administration took of their own duty or yours, nor deny the wisdom of the recommendations they made; but you could, and did, answer them with a storm of personal detraction. The air was filled with false-bood; the atmosphere was saturated