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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

[From the Philadelphia Age of June 10.]

In abandoning the Mechanicsville route to Richmond Gen. Grant has done wisely. The fortifications of the city, from the north around to the east, are too strong for direct attacks. Grant has moved further down the Chickahominy, and will advance from the east and southeast.—From the New Bridge to Bottom's Bridge the Chickahominy runs a southeast course for seven miles. New Bridge is six miles east-north-east from Richmond, and Bottom's Bridge is twelve miles east of Richmond. Between these two bridges the river runs almost directly from the town, and below Bottom's Bridge it ceases to be available for defense. The road from Richmond to New Bridge, after crossing the river, passes a short distance northeast to Gaines' Mills, and then turns east, running past Coal Harbor to White House.—The White House Railroad runs east from Richmond, and crosses the Chickahominy three-quarters of a mile above Bottom's Bridge. South of the railroad, and parallel to it, distant from half-a-mile to a mile from it, is a turnpike, known as the Williamsburg road. It crosses the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and passes down the Peninsula to Williamsburg and Yorktown.

On Tuesday morning Gen. Grant's line extended from Coal Harbor, four miles east of New Bridge, to Despatch Station, on the railroad, two miles northeast of Bottom's Bridge. It was about five miles long and faced southwest. Burnside was on the northern flank. He had contracted his line so as to be opposite Coal Harbor. Bethseda Church, north of it, was held only by cavalry pickets, who would retire on any demonstration of the enemy.—Smith was south of Burnside; Wright south of Smith; Hancock south of Wright; and Warren south of Hancock, holding the southern flank at Despatch Station.—Cavalry pickets extended south of Despatch Station, about a mile, to the Williamsburg road. The northern Federal flank was about eleven miles from Richmond; the southern about thirteen.

This line confronted the enemy on a high ridge running parallel with the river from Coal Harbor down almost to the railroad. It was very strongly fortified—too strongly to be captured by assault.—Grant was digging his parallels and works to capture it by siege. Below Bottom's Bridge the Chickahominy is not defended, and the Federal army could, by a movement in that direction, cross the river and turn this position of the enemy. The top of the ridge fortified by the Confederates, is a flat table land, about a mile broad, covered with but few forests. On it are Gaines' Mill and Gaines' House. At the back it slopes down to the Chickahominy Swamp. Where the railroad crosses, the swamp is wider than it is above. The trees growing up from the river are larger and the foliage more luxuriant. A high, long trestle bridge is necessary for the crossing. Between this bridge and New Bridge are various roads and crossing places built by Gen. McClellan. All of them are now used by the Confederates. From the swamp, which is here nearly two miles wide, and without a tree excepting those which grow up out of the river, the hills slope up very steeply on the Richmond side. Heavy forests cover the tops and sides of all of them, and along the entire range there is every opportunity for Confederate defense. An army crossing the wide expanse of bare swamp from the river's edge to the bases of the hills would run great risks. At New Bridge, Old Tavern Hill is the name of the ridge. Below it, the next peak is Lewis' Hill, and then Trent Hill. Below Trent Hill is the railroad crossing, and the Chickahominy Swamp here joins the White Oak Swamp, a vast wilderness, extending south of Richmond and almost to the James river. The railroad crosses the upper corner of this swamp, and then passes through the Fair Oaks Swamp. A more dismal place than Fair Oaks Swamp can scarcely be imagined. The pine forests, nearly all of them slashed to make abbattis; the soft ground, with water oozing out at every footstep; the thick undergrowth, and the damp, disagreeable atmosphere, are well remembered by all who have ever been there. Every road, over which even bodies of foot soldiers have to go, must be built of timber. In this swamp the battle of Fair Oaks was fought. Grant must pass it, and if it is successfully crossed new obstacles will confront the advance.

From Old Tavern Hill, southeast, runs the outer ridge of the Richmond defenses. It is from five to six miles from the town. The inner ridge is parallel to it, and about three miles from town. Various little streams, some emptying into the James river, and some into the swamps, form depressions and gullies of great assistance in forming the defensive line. From Fair Oaks Swamp the outer ridge slopes gradually up, and on the top are fortifications defending the approaches by the various roads. If the Coal Harbor line is carried or turned by the Federal army, the Chickahominy must be crossed; then the hills beyond it carried; then Fair Oaks Swamp must be captured; and after all, the army, still five miles from Richmond, will be confronted by other hills bearing the defensive works of the town.

The works southeast of Richmond, are almost as formidable as those northeast of it. The strength of the defenses on the New Bridge road has already been stated. On the railroad and the Williamsburg road, tier after tier of forts confront an advancing force. Abbattis protect all.—They are on high places, from which their cannon can sweep along the roads and over the fields. They cannot be turned, for White Oak Swamp, south of them, presents no advantage for a flanking party. Not of them the Confederate works, along the Chickahominy above New Bridge, have already been unsuccessfully tried.

But Gen. Grant has not yet passed the Chickahominy. Od Tuesday Gen. Warren advanced about half a mile from Despatch Station to the edge of the hill where he could look down upon the railroad and Bottom's Bridge, crossing the Chickahominy. The enemy are fortified on the hills on the opposite side, and oppose a passage. An attempt was made to capture the bridges in the swamp, but it failed. One battery of twelve guns is reported in the Richmond journals to be among the defenses. Gen. Grant, since Tuesday, has done nothing, except it be to dig towards Coal Harbor. The enemy are in front of him, disputing every passage. Our latest intelligence is to Thursday evening at nine o'clock, up to which time nothing had occurred, not even the night attacks formerly so frequent.

Increased Expenses of the Government.

Owing to the largely increased expenses of the Government, officially announced by Mr. Chase in his proposals for the new loan, it is estimated that $4,000,000 a day will hardly be sufficient to meet the accumulating requisitions upon the Treasury. The total nember of men called out for the army under the various proclamations up to this time is 2,139,000. Added to this is the navy, including 588 vessels and 43,000 seamen. The loans and liabilities authorized by acts of Congress, which are now nearly all exhausted, amount to $2,774,912,818. During 1862 and 1863 the expenses did not exceed $2,000,000 per day, but they have now been run up to $4,000,000 daily by the increase of prices, as well as of the army and navy and interest of the public debt. It is thus found that the receipts from revenue, internal tax and subscription to the ten-forty bonds are inadequate to the daily requirements of the Treasury."

The above cheerful paragraph we cut from that excessively "loyal" journal, the *Herald*, and as it is now one of the most devoted worshippers of the war, we presume it speaks by "royal authority." The daily expenditures of the government are now, we doubt not, $5,000,000 fully, for not only must the soldiers be fed and clothed, but a myriad of big and little niggers. "The white trash" must foot the bill; and if loans give out—if even the stupendous liberality of Congress fails to grasp the length and breadth of the philanthropic needs of this era of "colored" benevolence, Mr. Chase's steam presses, and his white paper and green ink, must come to the rescue and save the nation! Douglas Jerrold tells of a man in one of his stories who, every time he puts his hand into his bosom, could take out a ten or twenty pound note. It was a very convenient and happy way of getting money, but soon, alas! the man discovered that he was growing thin and emaciated, and that every additional note drawn forth extracted just so much life blood from his heart. And so it is with Mr. Chase's legal tenders. Each one of them draws just so much from the vital energies of the American people, and will if continued, reduce them to gaunt poverty and despair.

Mr. Chase now proposes to issue interest-bearing Treasury notes, just as if that would not inflate the currency. He knows very well that it will, though he tells his paid organs to say it will not. Wall street, however, knows that it is only "a new paper lie," and hence gold went up four per cent on the announcement being made.

It appears also, from the above statement, that there have been over two millions of men called out to suppress this little "sixty day rebellion," and the end is not yet. The lackeys of the despot are around again enrolling the people for another draft for the gunboat shambles and the marshes of the Chickahominy. How long can human nature bear the torments of Lincoln? The meanest brute will resist when driven into a corner. Are the men of this generation lower than the brutes? Under any fair commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, the madmen in Washington could be convicted of insanity and placed out of the possibility of doing injury to society. It is solely by the use of paper money, an undoubted invention of the devil, that they are enabled to purchase the bodies and souls of men to carry out their work of devastation and slaughter. The demoralization which has been caused by the greenback currency, will fasten itself upon this country for generations yet to come. No person can estimate its direful effects. It has corrupted the innocent; it has purchased the venal; it has destroyed female virtue and manly honesty; it has sapped the fountain of patriotism in the youth of our land, and brought even old age in disgrace to the grave. And yet the Administration has no other resource to enable it to carry on its warfare upon American civilization and American Democracy. More legal tender are to be issued. More men are to be conscripted, contrary to law and justice. But no matter. Governors Seymour and Parker respond with an affirmative answer, and the people must yield up their bodies and their property to Lincoln because no Democratic Governor dare be true to his oath of office, and vindicate the sovereignty of his State within his own borders, as old Caleb Strong, of Masschusetts, did in 1812. Verily, the race of men has died out. The era of pigmies is upon us.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞Some gentlemen, in conversation with the President a few days ago, expressed their doubts as to Butler's capacity as an officer in the field. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, if he does not succeed it will not be my fault. I have set three of my best Generals to watch him—Baldy Smith, Gilmore and Weitzel. Now, if they can't keep him from doing harm, I am sure I ought not to be held accountable for what he does."

☞A crown will not cure a headache, nor a golden slipper the gout.

VINDICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

Arbitrary Arrests Condemned—Justice to the Oppressed—Verdict of $9,000 against Marshal Murray and his Deputy.

An action of great importance has been had at the Greene Circuit, New York, which resulted in a verdict of $9,000 for the plaintiff. It was a suit brought by Albert W. Patrie, a respectable farmer of Greene county, against Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and William Buckley, his deputy, for an "arbitrary arrest."

It appeared on the trial that in August, 1862, Murray sent Buckley from New York to Cairo, Greene county, to arrest the plaintiff. Buckley had no legal process to justify the arrest, though he had in his possession a paper supposed to be a representation made to Murray against Patrie by some political opponents.

When Buckley arrived at the house of Patrie, he learned that Patrie was in a distant field on the farm, at work, and he took the little son of Patrie to conduct him to the field where the arrest was made. After returning with Patrie to his house, in answer to an inquiry of Patrie's wife as to the probable fate of her husband, Buckley said he supposed that he would be sent to Fort Lafayette. Patrie was taken by Buckley to the city of New York, and delivered up to Murray, by whose order he was imprisoned in an underground jail—the Elm street prison—for nearly a week.

He was not permitted to write to his wife or friends, though he offered to let his keepers read his letters before they were sent. During the nights he was confined, with two other prisoners, in a cell about four feet wide by six feet long; two of the prisoners lay on the floor and one on a shelf, placed against the side of the cell, over one of the prisoners on the floor. Neither bedding, nor straw, nor covering of any kind was furnished them. Patrie used his coat for a pillow when he lay down, but towards morning, when he was cold, he put on his coat and took off his boots and rested his head on them for the remainder of the night. A privy, cleaned but once a week, was in the end of the cell, which had no light or ventilation except through the lattie-door. The cell was infested with vermin and the stench was exceedingly offensive and sickening. During a part of one day, also, Mr. Patrie was kept in the cell and compelled to eat his supper there. The character of the prison fare, the cruel treatment of one of the keepers and other circumstances were also proved in aggravation.

Some of Mr. Patrie's friends from Greene county and his father from Schoharie county, went to New York in his behalf during his imprisonment, but were unable to procure his release on bail or otherwise. In answer to Mr. Patrie's application to be bailed, Mr. Murray told him that all Greene county could do him no good. That no person could be of any service to him except a certain lawyer, whom he named and offered to send to him—one Beebe, called Judge Beebe.—Patrie said he could not live long where he then was, and if no other person could aid him except the lawyer he had named, he asked he would send that person to him. That person accordingly came to see him and offered to obtain consent that he be bailed and to prepare his bond for $100. Patrie remonstrated against such a charge for drawing a bail bond, and offered all the money he had with him, viz. $25, which was finally accepted. A bail bond was then executed by two of Mr. Patries friends residing in New York and he was permitted to return home.

Mr. Patrie then commenced his action for the false imprisonment, but the defendants have succeeded in keeping off the trial till the present circuit. At the November circuit, 1863, a postponment was procured by the defendants on various pretences of the absence of witnesses and otherwise. At the last February circuit it was again sworn off to enable the defendants to procure the testimony of the Secretary of War. But none of these witnesses were present at the trial, nor did it appear that any steps had been taken to procure their attendance or obtain their testimony, or even that their attendance was desired.

The cause was tried at Catskill, on Tuesday last, before Judge Ingalls and a Jury of men of both political parties. The Jury after about two hours deliberation, found a verdict for $9,000, as above stated.

We believe this is the first case of the many outrages of this character which has reached a jury for redress; and the result shows that there exists among the people, irrespective of party divisions, a respect for constitutional rights and a determination to maintain them. The courts are open to redress such great wrongs, and juries will not fail to lay a heavy hand upon those who abuse the power entrusted to them by trampling upon the rights of the citizen. Justice may be delayed, but it cannot be defeated.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞The New York *Tribune* calls on the people of New York to stop eating meat as the only way to break up the ring of speculators and bring down the price. But the prices of corn, wheat, vegetables are as high as that of meat. Suppose, then, we stop eating altogether. That would bring the speculaters to terms, we guess.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞A spark from a lighted cigar burned over about fifty acres of wood land near Roslyn, Long Island a few weeks ago.

THE WAR NEWS

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

War Department,
Washington, June 13—Midnight. }

The following despatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing three hundred, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly four hundred, besides recapturing one hundred of General Hobsan,s command and over one thousand horses. Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions, have thrown away arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholely demoralized.

E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

Cincinnati, June 12—12: 30 P. M.

Logan, with about three thousand rebels, attacked the One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio regiments, under General Hobson at Cynthiana, yesterday, and, after a pretty severe fight compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the court-house, and, in order to dislodge them, a stable near the hotel was set on fire, about twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished, our loss was fifteen killed, fifty wounded. Colonel Benjamin, the provost marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Colonel Garris, of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio, was severely wounded. It is also reported that General Hobson was wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is from twelve to fifteen hundred men.

This morning General Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon the rebel Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and, after a very severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions. About one hundred prisoners were taken, including twenty officers.

General Burbridge, at last advices, was closely following the retreating rebels.

Cincinnati, June 13.

Further reports of the fighting yesterday represent the rebel loss three hundred killed and wounded, and about seven hundred prisoners.

General Burbridge is supposed to be pursuing the remnant of Morgan's command.

The loss of the Kentucky Central Railroad is estimated at about $200,000.

There were five locomatives and seventy five cars at Lexington, which are reported uninjured.

Louisville, June 13.

Dr. Wheeler, United States mail agent, who has been at Frankfort during the siege, left that place at 4½ o'clock this morning, and has arrived here.

He reports that the fight commenced at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, lasting till dark, and at intervals during the night, the enemy appreaching from Georgetown in two forces, aggregating 1,200 men, whereof 700 entered Old and 500 New Frankfort. They had no artillery.

A small four-pounder had been placed below the fort to protect our rifle-pits, which was captured by rebels, but subsesequently was retaken.

On Saturday firing continued from seven in the morning until three in the afternoon, with short intervals of interruptions.

The rebels made two demands during the day for the surrender of the fort, both of which were refused by Colonel Monroe, of the Twenty-second Kentucky, commanding the fort.

The rebels abandoned the attack at 4 o. clock on Saturday afternoon, and by seven in the evening were moving eastward.

The federal loss is six wounded, one severely. The rebel loss is anknown. The fort is garrisoned by one hundred and fifty federals, only twelve of whom were soldiers.

No injury was done to Frankfort except the burning of the barracks on the edge of the city, on Friday, which was reported to be a bridge three miles northward.

Captain Dickson, of General Burbridge's staff, telegraphs to General Ewen, at Lexington, that General Burbridge completely routed Morgan's command at Cynthiana Sunday morning.

Jack Allen's force, three hundred strong, which has been attacking Frankfort, is said to by at Lawrenceburg. I have traced the flight of three hundred men under Colonel Giltner to Versaillies, many of whom have thrown away their arms, and will probably unite with Jack Allen.

General Carrington has received from General Heintzelman a dispatch confirming the disaster to General Hobson, and the subsequent success of General Burbridge.

Hon. Frances M. Bristow, member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, died at Elkton, Ky., on Friday, of heart disease.

OPPERATIONS OF REBEL CAVALRY IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

Louisville, June 14.

Officers who have just arrived from the front, report, that on Friday last, Wheeler, with a large force of cavalry, appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and the army—seized six cars ladened with grain and cut the telegraph wires. The train coming north was notified at Adairsville and stopped.

General A. P. Hovey was on the train, and collected some two hundred convalescents, formed a line of battle in front of the train and moved forward cautiously. On his arrival he found that the enemy had retreated from the town, and the train moved on with usual speed towards Resaca.

When about half way there an enormous torpedo, placed under the track by the rebels, hurling the locomotive six feet from the track. Four cars immediately in the rear were torn to splinters, but fortunately the troops were in the rear car and escaped injury. The box containing the missile was marked "powder, C. S. A., 35 pounds." No one was seriously injured by the explosion. Captain Barlow, of Gen. Logan's Staff, was bruised.

The train passed in the evening to Resaca. The same night Wheeler appeared again on the road below Calhoun and tore up a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired, and the trains are again running.

A gentleman who left the front on the 9th says that our cavalry on a reconnoisance to the front found only a light force of rebel cavalry, which after a severe skirmish fell back and crossed the Chattahochee river. Prisoners taken, report that the whole army is on the south side of this river, determined to oppose the passage by our army to the last. The river being much swollen by late heavy rains, no serious engagement could occur until it falls.

More Assaults on the Poor Man.—Lincoln and Stanton have appealed to Congress, to repeal the $300 draft commutation. They would like to have it believed that their objects is simply to get men to fill up the army; but honest, inteligent people will not think so. If the great matter is to get men, by draft, for military service, why not close all doors of escape, against all able bodied men of proper age? Why repeal the $300 clause, and leave the substitute door open? Lincoln and Stanton both knew that the $300 commutation has saved many a poor man from being dragged away from his family, and if it is repealed, there will be no chance of escape for any but the rich, or the sons of the rich, for substitutes would advance $1000 or more, far beyond the reach of any poor man however many friends he may have. No, no, Messrs. Lincoln and Stanton, if it is *men* you want—able-bodied men—then say so, honestly, and call for and take rich and poor alike. Away with your unjust discrimination. Strike out the substitute provision, as well as the $300, and put all on the same platform, or strike out neither.

We trust Congress will except to no such proposition; and they will cause the $300, and substitute provisions, to stand or fall together. The life of a rich man is no more valuable to himself and family, than is the life of the poor man to himself and his family; and this Lincoln-Stanton effort to discriminate *against the poor*, cannot be too severely repudiated.—*Jeffersonian.*

Mr. A. D. Davies to be Shot.—Mr. A. D. Davies, the former editor of *The Times* left here some several weeks ago, on a business tour through Missouri. Last week his wife received a letter from him dated forty miles from Kansas City, May 1st, containing the following information. He, in company with two other men from Iowa named Ewing, started from Dresdon, a station on the Pacific Railroad, for Kansas city. When within forty miles of their destination they were arrested by a party of men calling themselves Federal soldiers, were examined and sentenced to be shot as rebel spies. He furthuer states that the man who was in this town in company with Sheriff Mets and Judge Clem, was with the party and recognized him. One hour was given him to write to his family, but before he had finished his letter he was called upon to prepare for execution. The letter was mailed at Warrensburg, Mo. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sad fate.—*Rushville (Ill.) Times*, May 26.

☞A daring attempt was made to seize the California steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed for Aspinwall on May 15 from New York. She had on board 500 passengers, besides 217 sailors in charge of Commander Ammen, U. S. Navy. Thirty of the latter had formed a plan to seize the ship, kill all persons opposed to them, and run her on their own account. Capt. Tinklepaugh was prepared, having expected the difficulty, and when the mutineers entered the chief cabin, pointed his revolver at the leader's head, and warned him back. The ruffian sprang forward, and was instantly shot. The whole gang rushed at the Captain and the officers with him, but the foremost man was killed and the rest fell back discouraged.—They were quickly disarmed and placed in irons. No further trouble occured, the remainder of the mutineers being taken to Aspinwall and across the Isthmus, except eight who escaped, and one who was shot.

☞It is said that Queen Victoria has become a spiritualist since she lost her husband; that she believes herself possessed of the power of holding communication with his spirit, and that on more than one occasion she has startled her Ministers by assuring them, when certain measures were submitted for approval and adoption, that she had just consulted with the deceased Prince, and received advice from him not to assent to the proposed measures.

☞The Springfield Republican says Gen. Butler understands how to defend himself better against the charges of the newspapers than against those of Beauregard.

☞Why are lawyers uneasy sleepers? Because they lie on one side and then on the other side, and are wide awake all the time.

☞The *Democratic Press*, of Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, has a fearless and evidently well considered article on peace, which concludes with the following words:

"As we said, we are for peace 'on any terms' that recognize the great principle of civil liberty, which is now in deadly peril—peace upon 'any terms' that shall recognize the right of self-government, the sovereignty of the States, and the liberty of the citizen. Such a peace is at any time within our reach—and by accepting it we shall be obliged to yield no right of our own, except the self-assumed right to govern others who do not choose to be governed by us. In short, we are for peace under almost any circumstances, as infinitely better than the present condition of things, and as the only possible step remaining to be taken to preserve our liberties, and save ourselves from a tyranny more unendurable than even that of a Nero or a Caligula."

A Swindling Operation.—The Government, until a few days ago, paid $25 for veterans and 15 for new recruits, to any person presenting them. It is now changed by a special order to $15 for veterans and $10 to new recruits. General Brooks, of Pittsburg, commander of this department lately issued an order declaring that those who *recruited* the men, and brought them to the recruiting office, were alone entitled to this fee—that no recruiting officer dare take any part of it—being paid by the government for their services, they were bound to make out all papers free of charge. Notwithstanding this, the people of this county have been most shamefully swindled. A person representing himself as a recruiting officer, or an agent for one, came here and took charge of nearly one hundred men, recruiting in this county, and took them to Meadville. He represented to the Committees who recruited and presented the men that were not entitled to the $15 and $25 premium, and that he alone had authority to draw that fee. We have not heard whether he has succeeded at the Provost Marshal's office or not, but if he has there been enabled to swindle our citizens out of some $1200 or $1500, we will begin to think there is something "rotton in Denmark," and that Provost Marshals are not like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion.—*Clarion Democrat.*

Desperate Attempt to Escape by Conscripts—Seven Killed and Fatally Injured.—Nine of a car load of conscripts, who were *en route* from Boston to Cincinnati, Wednesday night, arranged and executed an exceedingly desperate plan of escape between Chatham and Sahodac Depot, New York. The doors of the car were locked, a guard being stationed on the platform. But while the lights were turned down so that he could not see plainly through the window in the door what was going on, a hole was cut in the floor of the car large enough to admit the passage of a man's body. The hole was nearly over the wheels, the plan seeming to be to crowd out, and by holding on to the brakes effect an escape when the train was stopped or was moving slowly. Only four of the nine were so loolhardy as to attempt this mode of escape, and they paid the penalty with their lives, their bodies being shockingly mangled. The other five jumped from one of the car windows, while the train was moving nearly thirty-five miles an hour, three of them receiving injuries of which they have died, while the other two were not expected to live.—*Hartford Times* June 11.

Senator Doolittle—Republican—does not ignore State rights. He said in debate, lately, "I do not yield to my honorable friend from New Hampshire in my sincere respect as well as my deep and settled conviction in the necessity of this Government, as well as the State Governments themselves maintaining, preserving and defending all the rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States. I believe in State rights, sir; that they are expressly mentioned, reserved, protected and defended in the Constitution itself, and as they are reserved by our Constitution, protected and defended I believe in those rights, and as a citizen of the United States and as a citizen of a State, I feel bound to respect and to defend them." Many quondam Democrrts, who are feeding on Radical husks have not forgotten their father's house.

☞Wendell Phillips, in one of his late harangues in Boston, took upon the platform with him a young saddle-colored female, whem he introduced as "*the type of the future American women.*" The Abolitionists were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress her.

It is clear that if these crooked-brained fanatics had their own way the white race would seem to be extinct in this country, and their places filled by hybrids.

☞French papers announce that a convict was lately tracked into the service of a young married couple, where he was officiating as a very pretty lady's maid, and had been doing all the duties of his role for three months. The horror of the young married lady, and still more of the husband, may be imagined when the police said, "That young woman is the man we want."

☞Cotton bunting is supposed to have been the cause of our latest naval disaster at Sabine Pass. It will not do to turn our vessels into speculating coasters, for thus changed they are almost certain to be beaten. Sabine Pass has seen our affairs brought to a *very fine pass*—for the enemy. It is a fatal place for Federal ships, which go there only for the good of the Confederate cause.