is not to be increased and fostered by the mode proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The object sought by the gentleman from Massachusetts in this bill is not so much to lucrease the commercial relations of the United States with the countries named as to give a sort of dighity and equality to these republics, because they are black republics. It is, therefore, literally a Black Republican measure, and that is all there is in it. If the gentleman really wants to en-large our commercial relations with them, my amendment will answer that purpose. It will be most effectual, because consule general invested with the power to make treaties will answer every commercial purpose. The idea seems to prevail with gentlemen that no one can make a treaty or foster commerce between nations except a minleter resident. Now, sir, the very origin and in-tention of the consular office and his function are to protect commerce. That is his special business, and while we may also authorize suls general to make treaties, and exercise other matic functions, still commerce is his sole bject and aim. It is not worth while to say that our consuls in foreign countries cannot make treaties; that they are not clothed with diplomat-ic functions. If this be so, my amendment proposes to give them whatever power they may require for that purpose. It is very well known that our consul at Japan, Townsend Harris, and while constil, made a treaty between that empire and the United States, nor do I know that speand the United States, nor do I know that special powers had to be conferred upon him. In the Statutes at Large for the Thirty-Sixth Congress, page 93 is to be found the treaty which was made between Japan and the United States. It was made in the city of Yedo, Japan, on the 29th of July, 1358, and was ratified by the President and Seuate in 1860. It is signed by Townsend Harris, "consular agent of Japan on the part of the United States of America, "and by proper officers on the part of his Mniesty the Tw. proper officers on the part of his Majesty the Ty-coon, and the empire of Japan. The House will see from this instance that these consular agents can not only make treaties, but that they are much more likely than ministers to foster and increase commerce with foreign nations. It is their duty to watch over and to protect commerce. They have connection with merchants. They are sometimes selected because they are merchants. While winister residents too often are selected because they are noisy politicians. If we look abroad into the second class missions of Europe, we see them lounging about the cases in the continental cities or swelling in grandeur through the effete republics of South America, doing very little, if anything at all, to promote foreign commmerce with the United States.— Therefore all this argument to relation to the amount of commerce between this country and Liberia and Hayti goes for nothing, so far as this recognition is concerned. All this talk of com-merce is a mere pretext; consular agents inay not only do the duties which are proposed in this instance, but they are especially made the guardians of such interests. I will refer to Vattel

following language:

"Among the modern institutions for the advantage of commerce one of the most useful is that of consults, or person residing in the large trading cities; and especially the sea-ports, of foreign countries, with a commission to watch over the rights and privilege of their unition, and to decide disputes between her more chants there. When a nation trades largely with a country, it is requisite to have there a person charged with such a commission; and as the State which allows of this commerce must naturally favor it, for the same reason, also, it must admit the consul." following language :

on this point. On page 147 and 143, he uses the

For the privileges of consuls with reference to sommerce, their police power over sailors and ships, their jurisdiction in certain cases over a whole country for the protection of trade, I refer to the full discussion in 2 Phill., 170., &c.

I can plainly perceive, as was remarked in the Senate, that the fevenue from our commerce with Turkey, Portugal, the Papal States, Denmark. Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Japan and the Central American republics, is so insignificant that the expense of entertaining missions at their respective Courts becomes an appacessazy hurden on the Treasury. In times like these when the strictest economy is necessary, when we are overtaxing ourselves to create enough revoand to meet our expenses, we had better suppress all sinecure missions than run into other sine-

oure missions instead of creating two new ones —one to Hayti where Europe has none but consuls general, at the same time clothed with statute book. title of charge or diplomatic agent, and another to Liberia, where Europe has none but consuls

According to Cotha's Almanac, Hayti has the According to Cotan's Almanac, Hayli has the following agents from the gountries trading with it: England, consul general and charge d'affaires; France, same; Spain, consul general; Portugal, consul general, and Holland general. The United States, Belgium; Bremen, Denmark, Hamburg, Hanover, the Italian Kingdom, Olenburg, ecklenburg, Schwerin, Austria, Prussia, and den and Norway have only consuls.

ti returned to England one minister resi-po secretary of legation, and three con-rance, the same thing; to Austria, Bel-mark, and Hamburg, one consul each.

Mr. GOOCH return. Of course he does.

upon the same by proposition is to put Hayti nations, and to be with other independent England and Franche ministers from her as extreoeive them. Other continental Pow.

Mr. COX. The government of the continental Pow.

Mr. COX. The government is the government of the government o

can hold such an effect. That constitute who have white from office. That constitute who have white from office. That constitute who have white from office. That constitute who have the first white from office. That constitute who have the first white from office. The first who have the first white from office white here of the condition of its covernment, that we might see whether there is any propriety in our having a diploihate to uncountry that we might see whether there is any propriety in our having a diploihate to uncountry at that we might see whether there is any propriety in our having a diploihate to uncountry at that we might see whether there is any propriety in our having a diploihate to uncountry at that we might see whether there is any propriety in our having a diploihate to uncountry that the white men of this country that these common; the first wealths and this Country that these Common; that this Government is a Government of white by anything they did, to place the black race apon an equality with the white. The reasons for those wise prevautions, I have not now the time to discuss. They are climatic, chinological, economical, and social. It may be the gentlement on the other side intond to carry out their schemes of omancipation to that extent that they have as he proses they want to approach that object? I charge that it is. Do you not want to begin by giving actional equality to the black rope to the own with white men of this country. I suppose they want to approach that object? I charge that it is. Do you not want to begin by giving actional equality to the black rope to the own the own the own that white men of this country. I suppose they want to approach that object? I charge that it is. Do you not want to begin by giving actional equality to the black rope to the own the own that white men of this country in the capital at the mations, do you not propose to carry the equality a little further, and so make individual, pollitical, and social equality? They will not be considered the war ought to cease.

Mr. BINGHAM. I did not in the will white mations, do you not propose to carry the equality a little further, and so make individual, pollitical, and social equality? The propose to the own reasons, and not ours.

Mr. BINGHAM. I did not in the will state the own the mation and the same right in the capital this city, the propose to the propose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of conquest or subjugation or subjuct of the contributions of those States, but to define and maintain the supremany of the Constitutions of those States, but to define and maintain the supremany of the contributions of

Mr. Juson Muer. The gentleman can draw might inferences as he pleases; but he will state his own reasons, and not ours.

Mr. COX. If I draw my own inferences, I might draw a great many about the gentleman from Maine. I recollect that the gentleman stated that he would rather that the Union should not he restored than that slevery should continue. I be restored than that slavery should continue. I draw some remarkable inferences from such language. He is, therefore, consistent and logical in trying to get at black equality. If slavery is not abolished, he is a disunionist. He is for its abolition, and hence favors this plan of equality, to welcome the enfranchised, when the scheme is fully ring.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. The other day, when we had a bill before the House for the emap. sipation of the slaves of rebels, I offered an a-mendment for their colonisation, against which

the gentleman voted—

A. COX. Yes, I did,

A. BLATE, of Missouri. That looks as if the gentleman wanted to keep the negroes here on an equality with us. [Laughter.]

to our present heavy taxation.

Mr. BLAIR; of Missecuri, My amendment proposes that the negroes should be apprenticed, and that the receipts should go to pay the expenand that removal.

Mr. COA. I know that idea was ingrafted as

an amendment to some other wild proposition; but it was one of those delusive, Utopian schemes for Federal supervision over a system of labor," and then he can appeal to us:
Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. The gentleman will

whites, and better out of the country; but because

I am not prepared, in view of the great expense which such a proposition would incur, to add now

tham who did not votorfer it?

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. I have been lesturing them all winter. [Laughter.]
Mr. COX. I am afraid that my friend is too good humored. He ought to use something in his lecturing beside mere easy talk. A little of the lash might do some of his party friends good.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. The use of the lash has almost gone out even with the negroes. It may still be retained upon that side of the House. [Laughter.]
Mr. COX. No, sir, it is not. The gentleman can see how perfectly free and easy we are over here. [Renewed laughter.] There is no sort of

Now, I want to say to my friend from Missouri just this about his propositions: they emanate, I know, from the very best of motives. He wants the negroes transported as soon as they are freed, but he is in a minority in his party.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. It does not appear coercion or compulsion about us.

Mr. COX. He is in a minority among those who control his party. The men who control our legislation here are those who say that the negro, if his is born here, has the same right to live in America as the white man has ; that he is entitled to freedom in locomotion and emigration you cannot force him out of the land of his birth, and that it is his inalienable right to be free.—
That is your language; that is your philosophy; and you yourself, sir, do not propose, in your own bill, any coercion of the blacks to make them go out of the country. Indeed, your bill repudiates compulsion. You cannot compel.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. I am so thorough-

ly ademorat, and have such condonce in the peo-ple, that I believe that when you present to any people that which is for their best interests, they will adopt it. I do not believe, as the gentleman and some others seem to, that these people have not zense enough to do what is for their interest. I believe that negroes understand what is good for them as well as our persons do. Mr. COX. If these negroes will not go volun-tarily, will you make them go after you free

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. So far as I am con-"cerned, I have not the least hesitation in saving that I would be in favor of deporting these slaves

When emanoipated.
Mr. COX. And that is your idea of the Godgiven right of liberty, is it? Oh!
Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. Yes, sir; I would
give them the right of liberty where they can en. Joy real liberty, and not where, as in both the slave and the free States, they enjoy no liberty and nothing that makes liberty sweet to man. I and nothing that makes liberty sweet to man. I go for giving them a country and a home, and complete liberty and that country, where they will be superior to any other race.

Mr. COX. Well, there is a great deal of good acuse in that. The free blacks ought to be transported from this country; as Jefferson said, when free, they are better away from the whites.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. I am sorry the gendless and delegate value with we and show the arms.

tleman did not vote with me, and show the same sort of good sense and consistency.

Mr. COX. I am perfectly consistent, sir; but I never will vote for schemes like that of the gentieman, which proposes to create more free ne. and shoe buckles and ribbons and spangles and groes, when we cannot as yet send off the free ne. many other adornments which African vanity gross we lave; and because I believe that, in spite of everything that he can do, it will entail good-humored, joke cracking Executive! With an expense that no people can meet, and that our what admiring awe will the contrabands approach le now cannot meet. I am with the gentleor at least in preventing any more to my own State. The State of them, and I believe has, like from ce. to my own State. The State of Indian to them, and I believe has, like the State, chinois, a colonization fund to pny their way out of the country. I wish the State of Ohjo had the same thing, and then, instead of the because of the precedents quoted.

I take it for granted, then, that consuls can attend to all our affairs at those countries; and again I ask, why do we not suppress these sineours missions instead of creating two reasons.

Mr. JULIAN. In the State of Indiana the black law is notoriously a dead letter upon our

Mr. HOLMAN. The constitutional provision, and the law made in pursuance of it prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into Indiana, may be inoperative in that part of the State which my

be inoperative in that part of the State which my colleague represents, but I aim very sure that in that portion of the State which borders apon Kentat portion of the save deemed it necessary, as a measure of pelicy, and to protect their own internal interests, to enforce the law, as a general thing, although there may have been recently violations of the constitutional provisions.

I will say further, that so for as the question of colonization is concerned, although Indiana, in secondance with her policy to separate the races, has made an appropriation for the colonization of her free colored people of \$5.000 namually, up to this time, if there has been a falling off in the black population of the State, it has resulted from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from a willingness on the part of the colored people to gin Tance, the same thing; to Austria.

No mark, and Hamburg, one consul each. the new power has been to the question; what is why, do minister resident at Hayti; and merce you a smother in return? Is commode problect? You can get that by the gentleman to my amendment. I ask the peats a ministeries whether he exists a ministeries chusetts whether he exists a ministeries chusetts whether he exists a ministeries chusetts whether he exists a ministerie chusett whether he exists a ministerie chuse chusett of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our policy of exclusion, and not from the effect of our

to these steemes of similar parton and col-cation, especially in reference to the free ne-I hand their imitigration into my own State. [Mr. an issue the other day with my colleague to pure GHAN] on this subject, and I intend

Mr. BINGHAM. I did not that we had the kindness to let me know how full he have dispose of these free negroes? Her coses to not favor their compulsory emigration he will where will he put them?

Mr. COX. I said not a word about cory emigration, the will ry emigration to Liberia. I will answersory emigration, what will I do with them, at the later time. I will show the gentlemen whereigh er time. I will show the gentlemen where put them. I will put them where the Constit

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to know where that is. Where does the Constitution put any free black man? Mr. STEVENS. Puts them in slavery, of purse. [Laughter.] Mr. BINGHAM. I want to know that.

Mr. COX. I have some precious morsels on that subject which I do not want to anticipate. I will give my colleague a complete elucidation of the free negro question now assuming such vital interest in the West. But one thing I will not do—favor the equality of blacks with whites, either individually or nationally.

As an illustration of the extreme ignorance of the blacks, I will quote the words of Presi dent Pierrot, in 1848, who pretended that all Haytiens who, like himself, could not read, were to be considered blacks, and all those that read were to be deemed mixed.

The Haytien black achieved his independence;

but as he has always present to his mind the fact that he was a slave to the white, and has suffer-

ed under him, he naturally hates him, and all that have any connection with him. Hence the envy and suspicion he entertains against the muwhich, I thought, did not come from the practical good sense which distinguishes the gentleman from Missouri, and the distinguished family from which he springs. [Laughter.] But why does the gentleman come forward to lecture me for not voting for his bill? Why does he not turn round and lightly groups again of his gentleman of and lecture some of his confreres upon the other of nine to one, rule all. The administration of side of the House? Let him secure a majority of his own friends first in fevor of his proposition, gaged in nothing but uniforms and parade, insulating the control to the control explicable dumb shows, and "negro shows" at that. They have an army of forty thousand strong Mr. Blath, of missouri. The gentleman will allow me to say that a majority upon this side of the House voted for it. Fifty-odd Republican members voted for it, which covers more than a majority of the Republicans who voted.

Mr. COX. Why do you not ledure those of the control They have a treasury, kept up by paper money, the nominal value of which, issued for one dol-lar, er gourdo, has fallen to twelve cents! They have an excessive tariff on both imports and ex ports, from which the State derived its revenue.

There is great corruption in all the departments of their Government.

Several MEMBERS. They are on an equality with this Government in that.

Mr. COX. That remark might well niply to one Department; and if Hayti instead of Rhssia had been selected by a former Cabinet officer for his dishonorable retiracy, there, would, I administrations. mit be a sort of fitness of thiogs. [Laughter.]
Thus I bave recounted in a desultory way—
for I did not expect Hayti in to day—the condition of one of the finest countries in the world which, had it been well administered, would real y deserve its old name "the Queen of the Antil s." This state of things is due to the fact that, or the last twenty years of their independence the blacks have been confined to themselves and have declined all improvement or instruction either in law or economy. During this trial of seventy years the blacks have proved that they are not fit for government, nor competent for in-dependence. The conduct of Spain, referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Goven,] proves this.

To admit such a nation on a equality with this free and enlightened Republic is as much of a caricature on international comity as the admission of a Port Royal contraband to a seat i Congress. It is an indisputable fact that Hayti with a population of over a half a million, and one of the finest soils on the earth, productive of the rarest article, possessed of rich mines of gold, mercury, iron, and coal-an eldorado-has fo the past seventy years remained an unprofitable spot because of the inability of its people to raise themselves above the corruption, laziness, im-providence, ignorance, and vice which seems o follow the undirected African wherever he

It is said that England and France receive charges from Hayti and Liberia. The Exeter Hall abolitionists have made it possible in London to have the negro recognized at Court; but I un derstand that except on Court days, when he is presented in that solemn scene of mockery, he is solated and slighted, except it may be in the sa cons of the Duchess of Sutherland or some oth er inamorata of the African. In Paris we know that any show from a puppet to a prince is a sen sation: and besides, there was come reason who France should take Hayti under her protective

wing.

But unless gentlemen here propose equality unless they intend abolition entire, there is noth-ing logical in their pressing this bill. So long as they suffer slaveholders and slave States to have or take any part in this Union, it is an insult to bring into the Federal Metropolis this black mi ister proposed by the gentlemen. What is it fo unless it be to outrage the prejudices of the whites of this country, and to show how auda cious the abolitionists can behave? How fine it will look, after emancipating the slaves in this District, to welcome at the White House an African, full blooded, all glided and laced, dressed in court styles with wig and sword and tights cannot meet. I am with the gentlethis characteristics all decent and senting to send the freed black men out sible white people will laugh the silly and ridicu

lous ceremony to scorn.

Mr. BIDDLE obtained the floor.

Mr. HOLMAN. Will the gentleman yield Mr. BIDDLE. Certainly.
Mr. HOLMAN. I notice that the ammend

ment effered by the gentleman frem Ohio [Mr. Cox]makes a provision in the way of compensation for the consul general, provided for by his amendment. The act of 1856 does not fix a definite compensation, but leaves the salaries of consuls general to range between \$3,000 and \$5,000. I suggest to the gentleman from Obio to modify his amendment in that respect, and fix the salary at \$3,000.

Mr. COX. I accept the modification. [The remarks of Mr. Biddle, on the same sub ect. will appear in the ADVERTISER DEXT week.

Nebanon Advertizer.



NCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEAS

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed

the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of

CY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CON-VENTION, at 11 ARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to the malfore of the Democratic party and William Surveyor William Surveyor Surveyor

Thairman of the Democrate. A swarm of sbarks are after

bands" have recently been brought to on that platform; the latter are eiththis place. They are smart, active er in arms against the government, fellows, and will do the work of white or using every means to dissolve the men, excellently well, in many posi- Union and destroy the Constitution, tions. If the white persons, whose unless their funatical ideas of aboliplaces they take in labor, have family tion are carried out .-- and the REPUB. lies depending upon them for their LICAN-ABOLITION party has placed volved in mystery. Large bodies of troops daily bread, then desire further em- placed itself on this platform. The ployment, they can, according to the | Courier is among this latter crowd, theory and recommendation of abo- and hence its "pestilent" disunionism field. Our pickets were, yesterday, drivlitionists step into the negroes late is "peculiarly offensive at this time." situations of cotton picking in the South. These are encouraging times and prospects for white laboring men -the result of the Chicago platform.

Let us suppose a case, one of a million if Republican abolitionism succeeds in its schemes of abolitionism or emancipation. A "contraband" comes or is sent to this place. The week. Keep the ball rolling—the from artillery in front of General Sumner. poor fellow wont starve if he can help it-moreover, it would be a dis. a half a year for a pure and true Un- one man killed and one wounded. A grace to our christian and civilized nion Constitutional Democratic paper. community if he were allowed. He is spry-probably would make a good barber, or fill some other light position to advantage. He is instructed scamps who have plundered the Treas- advised of every movement of our troops in the duties of the occupation—opens ury of millions. a shop, and, if he is encouraged, as he probably would be by these who love the negro better than they do the white man-would he not soon make it difficult for his white competitors to make both ends meet? This is ent endeavors.

will remain in the south if emancipated and that those in the north will go there to.

This subject is an important one for the consideration of the laborers, me chanics, and farmers of the North, if from \$3 to \$4 per day each. they do not wish to be overrun with negroes of the south, and now the time for action is at hand. Let them subject and act accordingly.

A brute, or one so utterly de-

The lightning alluded to struck the | void. house of a private citizen, in Potts- A REPUBLICAN'S ADVICE TO or severely wounded and prisoners. Capville, whose wife is seriously ill; and the explosion of benzine referred to was the occasion of the death of Lewis Rank. It happens that Mr. Bright, driven by the party lash into the vortice of fanaticism which the leaders General Bayardwith the "Bucktail" or place, is a Republican, which, howev. of their organization have prepared Kane Rifles and Ist Pennsylvania caval-Mr. Rank did not stop to enquire Illinois, and Dixon, of Connecticut, forward to the suport, and drove the body about, being just as ready to assist in are familiar to our readers. These of the enemy in their position, and caphe was working in a Democratic office,

—(he and another hand in the same conducting the war on Constitution—selves oppost and flanked in the woods ture and destroy the better feeling of zen, great ability, firmness of opingibbet and dungeon, and gloried in its upon to rebuke the spirit of radical-strength; the fanaticism of abolition. ism which reigns in his organization, ism makes hearts as ston and blood-thirsty as any of its historical pro-and significant letter. decessors:

The Courier does not like Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, and thinks party cuts itself loose from all unsionists to make an efficient U.S. officer." President Lincoln sent him there "to enforce the laws," and in his efforts to do so has got the whole ab. olition pack on his back. If Governor Stanley were to disregard the own salvation. laws, and issue some foolish and un. constitutional abolition proclamation, a different tune would be heard-he might then be an acceptable candidate for the next Presidency on the gress, and Daniel Kaine for the Legabolition side with Fremont, Came- islature. ron, Hunter, Phillips, and others. In the estimation of the Courier no greater sin can be committed than to be in favor of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It shows very Corinth by way of Mobile. the fasury, ravenous to deplete it of miles more, in the shape of iety is intense! Such narrow partiiety is intense!

Hon. Robert M. Palmer, of and Minister to the Argentive Confed- A contraband who came in yesterday reeration, died at sea, on his way home, ported that a force of 3000 cavalry left miles, a body of cavalry were sent to atthe last week in April. We again added quite a num-

ber of new subscribers to our list last more the merrier. Only a dollar and It lasted for about three hours. We had

but not a word of censure for the municating with the enemy. There is no

loyal Democrats but carefully avoids and 19 year disunionists.

a mere supposition, but millions of from Chambersburg, whose veracity be the man to remain a silent observer .just similar cases will arise if Republican abolitionism succeeds in its present endeavors.

Camberland, and other counties along our southern borders are already before it must either surrender or be deour southern borders are already stroyed or demoralized. Hardly an in-Hence, the questions is now how swarming with negroes; that the telligent prisoner captured in the late batare the schemes of the party in pow- people know not what to do with the but has declared with emphasis that er to be prevented from consumma- them; that they steal what they can the Rebel army must be beaten betion; simply by ousting them next fall lay their hands on, and threaten life fore we can get the city, and I have yet by the ballot-boxes, from every place and property. The farmers especialwhere a chance presents itself, and ly in that section live by day and the idea of the invincibility of their army, putting Union and Constitutional night in fear. This is a terrible state that they unite in saying a defeat before Democrats in their places, who will of affairs. In a very short time we Richmond, in the last gland struggle, will prosecute the war for the purposes may expect to be also overrun by amount to the overthriw of the whole for which it was commedced being these variations. If the 4 000 000 in for which it was commedced-bring | these vagabonds. If the 4,000,000 in | a speedy peace to the land, and leave the South are set free, they will over- of suspense concerning an attack made the negro where he is. The coloniza- | run the whole North, causing destruc- | upon our pickets, nearthe railroad. Half tion of the negroes is a wild delusion, tion similar to the eruption of the bar a dozen Union mer were killed and as is also the visionary idea, that they | barians over Rome in ancient times.

Senate, with amendments, and will go berated with their music, when silence It is said that it creates an army of 40,000 tax collectors at a pay of FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY

OF Three hundred prisoners from Banks' command arrived at Harris. speak out plainly and openly on this burg on Sunday and were quartered at Camp Curtin.

Or The "Constitutional Union" is praved and bigoted in abolitionism the title of a new Democratic paper that the devil himself could no longer to be issued weekly, commencing on sent on a reconnoissand four miles beimprove on him, are the only ones the 21st inst., in Philadelphia, by yond the town, which eme on a large that could write the following, copied from the Pottsville Miners' Journal, of last week:—

Thomas B. Florence & Co., at \$2 a rebel force of cavalry an infantry strongly posted in the woods. Colonel Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnoissance for such a paper, but an urgent need, three miles further that ordered, rashly

REPUBLICANS. who will not permit themselves to be attempted a flanking movement, which er, when the alarm of fire was given, cowan, of this State, Browning, of Ohio and Eighth irginia, were ordered for them. The cases of Senators ry, and Cheseret brigade of the Sixtieth saving the property of a Republican gentlemen are all firm upholders of tured their can and some stores, with as that of a Democrat. But because the Administration, and warm advo. loss. office being the only ones injured, all principles, and standing in good by four regions of infantry and cavalry, and before by could be withdrawn sufficient of the Journal allows his faith by the pledges which were made partizanship to indite the above ma to the country at its commencement. fered severy. Lieutenant Col. Kane is lignant item against the boys. One For this they have been traduced be- severely of them has already gone to answer and their party fidelity impeached. before a judge more feeling than the The malicious manner in which they Journal man, and who we feel pretty have been treated, however, does not certain does not consider it sinful to intimidate other honest men from be a Democrat. It is only abolition. speaking out. One of these is Prof. ism that can thus deprave human na. Law School, whose purity as a citithe sympathetic heart. Fanaticism ion and wide influence are well known has led many a victim to the stake, to the country. This veteran statesgibbet and dungeon, and gloried in its | man has recently felt himself called

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: DEAR Sik: Will you permit me to say that the sooner the Republican he has too "warm a side for the seces- | constitutional projects (whether they relate to emancipation by proclama tion, conquering States and holding them as Territories, confiscation without trial, or any other measures not warranted by the Constitution) the sooner it will begin to provide for its Jackson's army ttacked Gen. Shields'

Very truly yours, JOEL PARKER.

Nominations .- How. John L. Dawson has been nominated, by the Democrats of Fayette county, for Con-

WASHINGTON, June 9. Col. Polk, of Tennessee, declares that Beauregard and the flower of his army are to-day in Richmond, having

the laws, but for abolitionism its anxiety is intense! Such narrow particity is intense! Such narrow partici Are Cox Tes I did,

As by Are and disport. That looks as if the gradelines whether the page of the pag

Several additional "contra- Democratic party has placed itself From the Army before Rich- guns, which had been placed in position mond.

Fair Oaks to be Benewed.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 14. The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and, as yet, are inhave been seen moving down from the neighborhood of the Mechanics ville bridge and Richmond towards the late battleen in from Old Church, during which Captain Royall, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design mak-Pottsville, ex Speaker of the Senate, ing a demonstration in that direction .-Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericksburg.

This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church. The Rebels open- five hours. ed at daylight, this morning, a sharp fire number of prominent citizens, living between New Kent Court House and the The Courier has still a great | Chickahominy, have been arrested by ordeal of abuse for loyal Democrats, der of Col. Ingails, on suspicion of comdoubt that the Rebel generals are duly by the people who have remained at The Courier delights in abusing home. The weather is hot and sultry.

Were the Rebels to attempt to evacusaying a word against abolitionists ate the doomed city, our daily balloon reconnoissances could give us a better view of their performances than they them-We have it of a gentleman selves could get, and McClellan would not

So perfectly infatuated are they with

Yesterday afternoonwe were in a state wounded, and the result might have been more serious, had not a battery of artilleenate, with amendments, and will go For two or three hours the woods reveronce again reigned.

Battile With Jackson's Reb-el Aroy. Harrisonburg June 7, 1862.

The advance guard of Gen Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon, at two o'clock. There was no fighting during the march.

Jackson camped here last night, and bush. Colonel Wyndam is a prisoner and Captains Shellmin and Haines killed tain Charles is missig. All the officers We are glad to see that there a few bravely and vainly indeavored to rally independent spirited Republicans, their men. Captail Janeway gallantly

> unded and a prisoner. Captain Tayl was also wounded and capptain W. F. Blanchard was tured: woundereverely. Lieut. J. J. S. Wayne was profibly killed. Afte

most gallant fight the Rifles were deen back with a loss of fifty-five killed, bunded and missing. The rebels broughtup their rtillery and used it with effect. Jacken is thought to have left the main

road, and has eiter halted the main column for battle orgreatly strengthened his ed with arms. rear glard, and ested his trains, which are in confusion in the road. Gen. Ashby, vo covered the retreat

with his whole walry force and three regiments of infaty, and who exhibited admirable skill a audacity, was among the killed.

The loss on be sides is very great, and ours is they avy among the officers. A full report the who distinguished themselves will blade without partiality. Another Viery at Cross Keys.

Washington, he II.—Advices received at the War Bartment state that Gen. advance on Mony morning, near Port Republic. The inflict is said to have been maintained four hours by about 2,000 of our mergainst the main body our advance watermpelled to fall back, which it did in pd order, until it met the main body icen. Shields' command, near Conrad's see

As soon as thwas effected, the enemy

in turn retired.
The fighting said to have been very severe, and the sheavy on both sides.

Partions of the Fight.

Luray, Va. he 10, via Washington,
June 11.—Colel Carroll, commanding

by the enemy during the night. Our Extensive and Mysterious Movements forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedof the Enemy-The Contest Before | ly, in order to destroy it, but they were met by storms of bullets, and were obliged to retire.

A large cavalry force of the enemy then crossed the bridge and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed.

Our men opposed them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's Third Brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—theirs being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the

After falling back some three or four tack us but were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a large number of prisoners.

During the fight Colonel Carroll's horse fell with him, injuring the Col. badly.

Captain Reilly, of General Shields' staff. was hadly injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fight-

Colonel Buckley, of the 29th Ohio Regiment, was badly wounded. His men charged three times in order to get him,

but he was carried off by the enemy. This was one of the most hotly-contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged, who fought like de-

Two regiments from the First Brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The pioneer corps also helped. Colonel Buckley has arrived here wound-

Port Republic, Va., June 10, 1862. The army advanced early this morning in a line of battle, but finding no eneto see one who thinks they will be beaten. my, proceeded in column through the woods, and over the country to Port Republic.

Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name.

The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Captain Dunker, of General Fremont's

staff, was killed. Captain Gitterman, of

Cluserutt's staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners. were left in a church, and were retaken.

The Sixth Louisiana lost all but thirty The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burned the bridge. 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning, upon our march, upwards of "that next!—Last week lightning was affer the Breekinridgers. This week benzine came near blowing and the name of Mr. Florence is sufficient Truly, there is no rest for the wicked."

In three miles further that ordered, rashly led forward the First Nw Jersey cavalry, and the name of Mr. Florence is sufficient Truly, there is no rest for the wicked."

200 of his dead were counted in one field; and was driven back to infantry in ambiliated by capacity and the greater part of whom were sufficient guarantee that it will fill the 200 of his dead were counted in one field; tilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

One of the Bucktail companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and noncommissioned.

The Retreat of Gen. Beauregard.

Washington, June 10, 1862. The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

Corinth, June 9. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: The United States forces now occuby Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar. The enemy has fallen back to Tus-

silla, 50 miles by rail, and nearly 70 by wagon road. Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and deserters, at 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 25,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate commissary department, says they had 130,000 men in Corinth and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found fill-

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okoloua.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,

Major General: GRADUAL EMANCIPATION DEFEATED IN MISSOURI, -- In the State Convention of Missouri, last Saturday, a proposition to submit to the people amendments to the Constitution of the State, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, was introduced by Mr. Breckenridge. It provides that all slaves born after January 1, 1865, shall be slaves until they are 25 of Jackson's are. The enemy's force shall be slaves until they are 25 became so overselming in numbers that years of age, then to be paid for and sent out of the State by the aid of. the government under a resolution of Congress; no slaves are to be brought into the State after the ordinance is passed, and the ordinance is to be submitted to a vote of the people in 18-64, and to take effect only if it receives a majority of the popular vote. As soon as the bill was read a motion was made to table it. Senator Henderson vainly strove to induce a withdrawal of the motion until he could make a few remarks on the subject, but the request was refused, and the