Debanon Advertiser.



THEN DIMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE CRASE TO POLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—General Hunter, of the South Carolina Department, informs the government officially, that the negroes whom he is ger, beyond all things, to take the | mand in South Carolina, was Chairfield and be led into action," while man of the Breckinridge Central Mr. Pierce, the "Superintendent," as Committee in 1860; they forget that he is styled, of the same place, writes Andy Johnson was an unbending that Hunter's statement is false, and supporter of Breckinridge; they forthat not one is obtained without compulsion. Who tells the truth.

The Courier has still not a word to say against the rascality of Senator Simmons in taking a bribe of \$50,-000 for using his influence in obtain. ing a contract for arms for certain parties, but it continues to abuse loyal Democrats.

The Courier does not say a word in commendation of the great Constitutional Union Meeting in New York, Abe Lincoln in 1860; they forget last week, but it continues to abuse loyal Democrats.

We are aware that the Courier does not like to see the corruptions of its political friends exposed in our columns, and will not do it in its own. It prefers to abuse loyal Democrats Here is another little speculation by proportion of "Buchanan, Breckintwo of the high priests of its party, who want the "war for human freedom to go on to the bitter end."___ These items are small, comparatively, flowed like water in the battles of to the millions filched from the goverament by other means, yet in the aggregate they amount to sums that would make many a disabled soldier and family comfortable. The items are official, and in answer to a resolu. themselves have found their services tion of the House :-

ion of the lacundary of the surrender of the surrender of \$176.00 Jan 13, 1862. Roo'd payment,

Approved: John P. Hale. DEM.P. HALE; Services as member of Senate Committee to investigate the surrender of the Norfolk Navy Tard, &o., from November 6 to November 21, 1861, inclusive, 16 days at \$8 per day, Mileage, 529 miles at 10 cents,

leaks must be stopped if the ship is medical officer into disrespectful treat-&c., which are enough to appal a man has maintained a noble silence, replying ture, and American character. And ment and then in clear and intelligible yet by alluding to these things the phrases that speak to the heart of the napatriotic national administration."

ism was conditional and with reserva tion to be suspended and may be viloyalty to the Union and the Constithem unconditionally and without reservations. ork Late the 40

Nothing of special importance has taken place before Richmond sines the late battles. But it is expected in Richmond that another bat. stastic admirers of such a man. tle will take place soon. The report, last week, that our soldiers had taken three rebel batteries and 1000 prison. ers was without foundation. Burn. side has reinforced McClellan with a. bout 15,000 men. It was also rumor. ed that Magruder was moving down the Peninsula.

The Courier, finding its efforts in rousing the mob-spirit against our office abortive, is now turning its at caught his cap, waved it over his head and tention, by correspondence, to induce | cheered feebly but joyously. Our inforpersons to withdraw their patronage from us. Is it suffering for the want of it? or what is its anxiety to get us and it is proper to add that General Mcout of the way based on?

THEY FORGET.

The Democratic party knows no Douglas party" or "Breckinridge party" just now. We are all united as one man in support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Hence the efforts of the Abolitionists to divide us by applying the terms "Buchanan Democrats," "Breckinridgers," "Douglas faction," &c., and impeaching the loyalty of the one or the other, and all in turn, as convenience or localty may dictate, are uncalled for and malicious, and designed to encourage the rebels by making them believe that they have large numbers of sympathisers in the North. They forget that the present Secretary of War was a "Buchanan Democrat," and was called fresh from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet into that of Mr. Lincoln's. They forget that Mr. Dix, who has a Division of the Army entrusted to his management, was also a member of Buchanan's Cabinet; they forget that one of the most ardent of the supporters of Breckinridge, General Butler, has entrusted to him another Division of the Army; they forget that General Shields, in command of a Division in Virginia, was another of Breckinridge's supporters; they forget that Gen. Steenrolling in his negro brigade, "are ea. vens, who has now an important comget that Daniel S. Dickinson, whom they have recently elected Attorney General of New York, was one of the genuine Buchanan and Breckinridge men; they forget that Gen. McClellan was a true and faithful Buchanan Democrat, and is yet; they forget (to come nearer home,) that the Captain (Ulrich,) and two Lieutenants (Ely and Tice,) of the first company that volunteered from Lebanon to suppress the Rebellion, voted against that of the only Cavalry Company raised in Lebanon, two of the three Commanding officers were Breckinridge Democrats, and that all three voted against Lincoln; they forget that Captain Lantz's Company and

> the West. In view of all these facts, it comes with a bad grace from Republicans to rendered. object that Democrats should again indispensible and have already called them into some of the most important to the confidence of the confidence of the most important to the most important to the confidence of the most important to the most important to the confidence of the most important to the state of the most important to the m \$176 00 Buchanan himself if they thought they would thereby advance their own selfish ends and purposes.

the 93d Regiment contain a due

ridge and Douglas Democrats;" they

forget that the blood of Douglas Dem-

ocrats of Illinois and elsewhere has

GEN. McCLELLAN.

105 80 young General in relation to the proceed-\$233 80 ings of sundry interlopers about the These charges are in addition to White House, puts them to shame. We Grimes is the Republican Senator in which Senators and others behaved in from Towa, and Hale the Republican the camps to which they were admitted. Senator from New Hampshire. These It appears that they even seduced a high to be saved. There are also terrible ment of his superior. Under a storm of stories told of hospital frauds, ac persecution, such as no man has hitherto counts of robberies of army stores, experienced in this country, the General who tries to have faith in human may only to the official inquiries of the govern-Courter charges us with "abusing our tion. No man can imagine what immense labor General McClellan has undergone within the past few weeks, and how thor. The "onth of allegionce" was administered to a few individuals of Lebanon on the 4th of July There are a few others that it would not harm to trating this somewhat. On a dismal Right, let them be hauled up. rainy evening, when some trenches were We were six weeks in endeavoring to to be thrown up, the narrator was direct obtain an acknowledgment from the ing his men and laying out the work, when Courier-that it was in favor of a resto-by a single orderly, ride up, and dismount. ration of the Union as it was, and He was not recognized till he approachthen our effects were only crowned ed with a hasty "good evening, gentlewith indifferent success. Its Union | men," when they knew the Commanding General. He remained a half hour, walktions: We have reason to believe that then rode swiftly away. At nine o'clock, there are some others who think just our informant being absent at the molike it and who believe the Constitu- ment, was informed that the General had been there again. At one o'clock he reolated with impunity. Hence, let their appeared. Another officer of the same regiment reported that at 3 o'clock, A. M., the Commanding General, without ordertution be tested a ligtus see if they ly, visited the works he was engaged on, will swear to support and defend three miles from those first named Both points were eight miles from Headquar. New England. The Northern people the Rourth Pennsylvania cavalry, and

fasted next morning. This we are assured is his constant habit. No wonder the army are enthu-

The same officer told us that on the last day's fighting, near Harrison's Bar, when he was standing where the enemy's shell were falling rapidly, and numbers of ted strongly that if it was not adopt. the wounded and dead lay around, in the ed a general emancipation would midst of the battle, a thundering cheer went through the ranks, as General Mc-Clellan rode down among them. The wildest excitement pervaded the regiments, and cheer on cheer was given. The officer said that the wounded men by the contending armies before who lay around waved their hands, and Richmond :one man who was terribly shattered, mant saw that man die within ten minutes after the young general had gone by Clellan wins it by no show, nor preten-

sion, nor by any political or other prestige, but solely as a brave and noble soldier, whom the army confide in as one who will do his duty though the heavens fall.

The Courier still has an idea that the failure thus far to crush the rebellion is owing to want of abuse of Jeff. Davis & Co., in the LEBANON ADVERTISER. The walls of Jerrico were overthrown by the blowing of Courier thinks the precedent a good one and that this rebellion can be bellowin the officers, endurance, courage, to the President. He has had millcommanders. He has the power to with White House landing. make and unmake generals. If the rebellion has not been crushed sooner | the battle was fought near Mechanicsand the rebels.

One whole page of a late Richthe north are secession sympathisers, are copied to keep up the spirit of rebellion by hopes of assistance.

with Mexico is now before Congress, wherein is a provision that the government of the United States willlend to Mexico \$12,000,000. When we are already untold millions in debt it is rather a cool undertaking to lend money to a neighboring nation, and if the operation did not afford stealing would probably not be thought of

65 Southern papers assert that Gen. Van Dorn and his rebel army have re-captured Baton Rogue, and taken 1500 pris-

Fighting in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgia and Texas guerillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and Third Minnesota regiments n Murfreesborough early this morning. Desperate fighting ensued. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Michigan troops sur-

The Minnesota regiment was strongly be called into power, when they entrenched, and cut up the enemy ferri. hausted by a severe march and hard bly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, re- fighting, which had now continued pulsing them with great slaughter in three for about 48 hours, became panic mean by the slave power. I need not tell you

ing back on Nashville. The calm and dignified letter of the heard here. Col. Boone has arrived with enemy was held in check, and our

several companies. LATER.—Murfreesborough has been taken by the rebels, consisting mostly of the last to retire from the post they their regular pay of \$3000 per year. remarked some time since on the manner shelled by our batteries. The Ninth and quietly marched from the field, Texas Rangers, under Forrest, but was had so long held; and as they slowly Michigan regiment was captured, but the they were greeted by the hearty

still holding out at the last accounts. Brigadier General Duffield and Critten-lity of our noble little band. Our loss den, of Indiana, were captured.

There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. The troops here will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergen-

McClellan's Regard for the Sabbath.

Gen. McClellan suspended all military operations on the Sabbath, that he and his men might enjoy the day of rest. To do this in the very face of an ungodly and musketry of the cnemy; and when world, and at the risk of being overnice, our left wing was overpowered they fell back and formed in the rear of our ed a high degree of moral courage. If he has God for him, he may afford to disregard what men can do against him. He has violent and unscrupulous enemies, some of them in high place of power; but we have faith to believe that God whom he honors will bring him off triumphant.

Lane, the Republican Senator from Kansas, stated last week in the Senate that Halleck had lost 50,000 men in the tranches before Corinth. We believe that Lane lies.

From the following despatch it seems that the President has decil ded to "assume a policy in conformity with the desires of the disunionists of ters, where it was known that the Gener-must pay for the Southern Slaves or I do think that the braye officers and

New York July 12.—A special dispatch to the Post, from Washington says the President to day sent for the members of Congress from the Bor. der Slave States, upon whom he urg. ed his plan of emancipation, and hincome under less pleasant circumstan-

THE LATE BATTLES .- We give below the names of localities of the various battles which have been fought

Thursday, June 26-Battle of Mechanicsville Friday June 27—Battle of Gaines' Mill. Saturday, June 28—Battle of the Chickahomi

ny.
Sundry, June 29 Battle of Peach Orchard;
battle of Savage's Station.
Monday, June 30 Battle of White Oak
Swamp; Rattle of White Oak Creek; battle of Charles City Cross Roads.
Tuesday, July 1 Battle of Turkey Bend.

From the National Republic The Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavairy.

Among the numerous and some what conflicting reports of the terrible and sanguinary battles on the Peninsula, I have looked in vain for some notice of the part taken in them by the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. While I must confess thatit would have been a difficult task, under the circumstances, to have given speram's horns, but history furnishes no cial notice of each and every regiment other instance of warfare carried suc-cessfully on by such means. But the struggle, yet I think it a little strange that this regiment should be entirely overlooked, when it is considered that it took part in nearly ever battle from

Our gallant Col. J. H. Childs, with three companies, arrived near drill, discipline among the men, are the scene of action, on Wednesday, necessary to its overthrow. All the June 25, and joined the five compamen, all the money that was asked nies that had come on before leaving for, and more, have been freely given four companies behind, under command of Lieut. Col. J. K. Kew, who misunderstood abroad. It has not been proper-was prevented from joining the regiwas prevented from joining the regiions of men from whom to select ment by communication being cut off On the day following our arrival,

our failure to denounce the rebellion | Herron and Weidman, were on picket | duty, and in company with the Bucktails, were the fife to receive the attack. And they deformed important mond Examiner is occupied with extracts from the New York Tribune and other northern abolition papers of the Courier stripe. These papers of the Courier stripe. These papers when they were ordered to do so .pose,-first, to show the rebels the Company C, Captain McCullough, was abolition movements; and, second, the sent out on an important scouting expeabominable lies that many people of dition, to note the movements of the enemy on our right flank; while the rest of the regiment, under command AFTER MORE STEALINGS.—A treaty further orders, and having, in the give my most unqualified denial and douncies. meantime, been joined by Companies E and F, they remained at their post

> In the morning (Friday June 27,) they were ordered to march to the neighborhood of Gaines' Bridge, and take their position on the field, where soon after raged the bloody strife in noon, they were joined by company C. Capt. McCullough; and though our brave officers and men were not ordered to take any other part in this terrible battle than simply to stand at their post, they performed this du- plan ty with remarkable coolness and bravery, directly under the fire of the enemy, who approached them over a hill, and whose aim was doubtless too high; otherwise, our noble regiment must have been almost exterminated. They stood their ground; and not an officer or man flinched from his duty, while our gallant colonel rode along the lines to cheer and encourage his brave men. And when after a long and desperate strudgle, our lines over and desperate struggle, our lines overpowered by superior numbers and ex-

able. General Leslie is reported as fall- would have been literally butchered. And when by the almost too late ar-Cannonading has been repeatedly rival of Meagher's Irish brigade, the troops were ordered from the field, the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry was Third Minnesota, with their battery, was cheers of the Irish brigade, who duly appreciated the coolness and intrepid. on this memorable battle field wasone killed and four or five slightly

wounded. Wihout referring to the events that occurred in connection with the rapid retreat of the right wing of our army, it is sufficient to say that the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry occupied an important and dangerous position in the terrible battle, of Monday, 30th. They were posted just to the rear of the left wing of McCall's dilines, where they remained until our brave troops drove the enemy from the field. It is impossible to tell the number of our casualties during this truly awful battle, which, according to my judgment, was the most hotly contested and horrible in its issue, of wounded in the leg and in our hasty retreat, we were compelled to leave him and Surg. N. F. Marsh in the and company, of our regiment, were acting as Gen. McCall's body guard,

and I hope they all came off safely. al transacted business from time to time suffer the evils of general emancipa soldiers of this regiment, in connec tion with the other noble fellows who fought side by side with them, should have their due meed of praise; for they have truly proved worthy of the noble State whose troops have borne so conspicuous and honorable a part in this unnatural and wicked war. And I am sure that the Penna. Reserve Corps, McCall's division, their noble officers and pen who have fought so bravely and endured faand brave men, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of our whole country, and should, and doubtless will, receive the credit due to their heroic deeds of valor. CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

When I was in Congress, a member from Tennease remarked to me of certain men who were in the habit of indulging in some useless discussion, that they ought to have the oath administered to them every morning they forgot it so soon.—
(Chaughter.) Make the oath administered to them every morning they forgot it so soon.—
(Chaughter.) Make the oath administered to them every morning they forgot it so soon.—
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(Chaughter.) Make the oath administered to the new stricks and the control of the control of

ANTI-SECESSION-ANTI-ABOLITION.

The Union as it Was-the Constitution as it Is.

SPEECH OF Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., At the Great Constitutional Meeting in New York, July 1, 1862.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens, I have come before you to night suffering under some degree of pain from bodily affliction and advanced age, because my colleague, Senator Crittenden (loud cheers) whom you would delight to hear, was un-able to come. I come on a mission—thank God it is not a political mission, but a mission to lend my humble voice in behalf of a Union and a government threatened by violence in the field and by treachery in the Congress of the United States. (Applause.) I only wish that the Abo-litionists with whom I have been in conflict this eddown. We differ with it there, and the first to the last, and vied with that it must be put down by the other brave troops of McCall's distinct at the sword, by the bayarmies, with the sword, by the baytion.

It took part in nearly ever natural with whom I have been in conflict this with whom I have been in the bond of this Union must and shall be preserved. (Loud Applause.) Fellow-citizens, I have been engaged in my own humble way in the State of Kentucky to prevent the people of that Commonwoalth from taking that fatal step—secession. The Union party men of Kentucky have succeeded in quieting the public excitement growing out of the issue upon which the rebellion is based. Nevertheless our position has been misunderstood abroad. It has not been proven. making war upon the Government, which God gave us through the agency of the men of the Revolution and of the Convention that framed the Constitution, but we desired if possible not to take part in the active conflict and to shed our rebellion has not been crushed sooner the battle was fought near Mechanics-brother's blood. We wished to preserve a kind of the misfortune is not chargeable to ville. Companies Band F, Captains neutrality, and if this war should in its consecur failure to denounce the rebellion Herron and Weidman, were on picket tion and the Union, we wanted history to record the fact that there was one green spot in the Un-ion in which brother did not war, with brother. and we have now in the field upwards of 30,000 men vindicating and maintaining the Union as

it was. (Loud applause.)

So much for the position of Kentucky. How she has behaved herself in the battle field is not for me to tell. What she intends to do herselfter I could answer, if it were not for the mad hellof Col. Childs and Major Covode, was will not go into the consideration of the causes which have produced the present unbappy condition to the assumption that slavery was the cause (applause). It was the continual agitation of the question of slavery—quarreling and wranging in the Congress of the United States, tending only to alienation between the two sections, and resulting in abolition in the North, and se-cession in the South (applause). The remark by Singleton, of Mississippi, to Lovejoy, of Illinois, calling him a negro thief, did much to widen the breach between the North and South. I have allits fearful terrors. During the after with pain and mortification, the remark made, heard more than once during the last sessio that no slaveholder could be a Union man. M blood was stirred in my old veins, and I rose in my place, on one occasion, and gave it the lie di-rect (applause). I met it by saying that eight-tenths of the slave owners in my section of the Union were unconditional Union men, and desired only to restore it to its wonted condition (ap-

We have been charged with not being Union men, because of our opposition to extraordinary measures, which were calculated not to restore the Union, but to tear it asunder forever. We the Union, but to tear it asunder forever. have opposed the dogma that there shall be no Union of these States until every slave is free (applause). I but utter the language of at least while slavery exists—that there will be only revolution. I fear there will be no peace unless the Abolitioniets throw down their pens and held their tongues, (Applause.) They say that the driven by their enemies into the rate countries. I tell you that that compromise An attack on Nashville is not improbChickahominy swamp, where they was necessary to our existence as a nationality.
Additinguished citizen of the North, once President of the United States, but afterwards a member of Congress, once made use of this language in discussing the question of apportionment;—
"That provision of the Constitution," said he, "was an infamous fraud by the Southerfi Delegates upon the credulity of Northern representatives, and so long as God gives me power to speak or wield the pen I will not cease my labors until the accursed article is torn from the instrument." (Sensation,) It made my blood run cold when I heard it, and it made an impression on me that can never be effaced. From that day commenced in my opinion the organization of ber of Congress, once made use of this language ectional parties with the design to destroy the

your Gevernment II to 12, when orest Drilling sought to degrade your flag and impress your seamen? James Monroe. Who flocked to your standard to vindicate snilors' rights and free trade? Was the South backward in that struggle? (Applause.) Where was New England? (History Where was New England? ses.) Where was governor Strong's militia?organized for home consumption—refusing to cross the line-refusing to surrender the command, and justifying it!- I do not want to say one word to harm any man; I do not want to de-nounce the people of Massachusetts at the pres-ent time. Although there are some of them very fond of the negro, others, I am happy to say, are not so. (Laughter.) Let me put the question to you who are citizens of New York: If, after the battle of Bull Run-no, I will not call it a battle, -it had been annouced that the States in rebelllion were to become territories, and that the their slaves let loose, how many volunteers would have gone to the war from this State? (Voices —"None," "None.") I believe you speak the sentiment of nine tenths of the men that are now

enlisted in the war.

I was struck with the position assumed, at the any one of the series. However, we had a number of men kalled and missing. Adjutant Biddle was severely Tribune"—grouns.) Why the change in the tone of that paper since it has been held by members of Congress, that the war shall continue till the hands of the enemy Capt. Taylor be used in the war shall continue till be very slave is free? Let us look at this question. Do not misunderstand me. If I have any desire on earth next to the salvation of the country, it is its restoration as it was. (Applause.) The leaders of the rebellion have sinned greatly a-gainst God and their country. Had they retain-ed their places in Congress, they could have preed their places in Congress, they could have preserved the Constitution. They deserve to suffer the penalties of the law. By the way, I wish I had thought to bring a bundle of the Confiscation bills with me. (Laughter.) Why, sir, they propose to confiscate the estate of every man, woman and child not only in the Rebel States, but in the Border States also. They do not leave a woman hardly a change of cluthes, or a cradle for her child. A father is fighting among the related her child. A father is fighting among the rebels; his son is enlisted in the Union army. The father's estate is confiscated, and the son is left penniless and houseless. They say that the con fecation money is to assist in defraying the ex penses of the war. The bill contains a provision hat the first money made out of it shall be paid into the Treasury, to be applied to pay the debts which the Southern people owe the Northern people. They propose to raise in this way \$300, 000,000—and to take the property of one man to may another debts!

what do these men in Congress propose to de?
To turn our slaves loose upon us in the border
States and impoverish us. Such will be the offect of either of the confiscation bills that have passed the Senate or the House. God grant that such a bill may not receive the Executive sanc-tion. That is my only hope. If be only has the nerve to do it the Union is preserved and restored in less than six months, or you may take my head off. (Loud applause.) But if such a law is approved, no man in this house will see the day when the Union will be restored. You may have a nominal government, a government of

force, but no harmony, no effective Union. Some people would get rid of slavery in this way. What is to become of your cotton mills in New England if the growth of that article is destroved? And destroyed it will be if you destroy the labor that now produces it. The idea that the slaves when freed will work with willingness in the cotton hold is fallacious. I speak knowingly. Like the man frem Pennsylvania, who, when the subject of taxes on hogs was under discussion, said he understood that business better than any one present, because he was raised among them (laughter,) so I say in regard to negroes. One out of five may make a living; the rest will earn about so much as will feed and clothe them; or if they don't do that they will steal to make it up. (Laughter.) in the cotton field is fallacious. I speak knowingly. Like the man from Pennsylvania, who,

al interest is under the civil authority, (laughter,) and one Mr. Pierce, I believe, has charge of the Civil Department. They tried what they call an agent—they used to be called everseers. These agents, however, did not succeed under Mr. Chase's plan; so they tried the plan of putting one negro over a gang of 20 to see that they went to work at the proper time, and did the work as it should be. The consequence was, the negroes rebelled. They said, "This is too much like the way we used to do; we came here to get free." So they rebelled, and several underteek to escape, and were shot by the military. Then a conflict arose between the civil and the military authority and the dif. Civil Department. They tried what they call an e civil and the military authority, and the difficulties increased. Such is the result of the destruction of that system of labor by emancipa-

Now, gentlemen, you all want this war ended. don't you? (Voices "yes, yes.") You want the Union and the Constitution restored, do you not? ("yes, yes.") Then go to work at your ballot boxes; stir up the patriotism of the country.— Do not seek like the secessionists of the South to redress your grievances out of the Union but in it, like freetnen. Let none falter or fail. I tell you your Government will have no peace un-less the Union is restored as it was. The youngest man that now hears my voice will not live long enough to see peace in the United States, if the hell born measures to which I have adverted sha!l become the law of the land. (Loud ap-

[Published by request.] ADDRESS OF

A. STANLEY ULRICH. At the 4th of July Celebration of Salem's Lutheran Sunday School.

FRIENDS: Americans, Countrymen, Citizens together with one of the noblest governments which time has ever produced: I see before me, representatives, alike of hoary age and of buoyant youth. On this happy fes tal day, when amidst the resounding acclaims of myriads of freemen, a new year of our nation's life has been ushered into existence,—together we have assembled, as a Sabbath School, and as citizens, to commemorate that auspicious event. For ages, amidst darkness and gloom, manacled freedom had struggled to rend the ebon canopy, which tyranny had cast around her peerless form to stand forth before the world in all her native beauty and pristine lustre. Far back, in the vista of new-born time, there was an era of hope They stood their ground, and not an officer or man flinefied from his duty. Ido not say that; but I do say that they have opes, where he exclaims :-

"In vain: Alas! in vain ye gallant few, From rank to rank your vollied thunder flew." When for countless centuries, oppression, in stice, and wrong had ground down all beneatl ts iron clad heel, from the sunny vale of Ebro's smiling plains, to the golden waves of the dark, rolling Ganges; a brilliant luminary arose in the West. It was before the shrine of Columbia, that the lovers of sacred truth and freedom, through-out the wide-wide world bowed in humble ado-

the present occasion, to view briefly, the relation-ship, which we either as actual or prospective citship, which we either as actual or prospective citizens of this republic sustain to our noble, government. And also the peculiar responsibilities devolving upon us in the fearful crisis, to which our country is now being subjected, and the duties of each citizen, old and young, of this mighty republic, to pursue such a course as will than the country the perspective of our free justing

trodden serfs of insolent, enervate and soulless masters,—that whilst the land of Homer and De-But what injury has the slave power done to the North? Did it not give you the territory northwest of the Ohio, out of which have sprung five free States? Did it not give you Louisiana, Texas, and if you please, California? Take-the history of your country. Who was at the head of your Gevernment in 1812, when creat Britain sought to degrade your flag and impress your seamen? James Monroe. Who flocked to your standard to vindicate sailors' rights and free trade? Was the South backward in that struggle? (Applause.) Where was New England? (His-

rolled on the Eternal lead roll of fame, with the beroes of heary age. Their names are decked on the historian's pages, fadeless, with wreaths of ever fragrant flowers. High are their name-enrolled on fame's glowing portals. They are the brightest gems which deck the coronet of fame and alone. Napoleon supposed that he had attained the

Napoleon supposed that he had attained the highest pinnucle of human renown, when beneath the shades of man's proudest monuments, the oriental chivalry rushed on his serried lines of steel, but to be beaten back by their bravest knights, reposing on the gory field they had considered as already won to Allah and their prophet. Behold in the privations, the toils, and the sufferings of Washington and his brave compatriots, a height of glory to which Gaul's proudest chieftain never attained. His meteur rose and set in blood; he avenged upon the vatican and Europe,—and that which the victories Rome's iron legions had wrested from his race eighteen centuries before. Washington, the eminent hero centuries before. Washington, the eminent hero ground that the Government ought to let the South go, and not attempt to keep them back by any means. (Voices—"Name the paper"—"The Let us put to ourselves a plain, practical ques-tion: Are we sufficiently thankful for this inestimable boon given us by our ancestors? Do we guard the precious treasure, cemented by the blood of the brave, the noble, and the true, as we should do? For seven years in the gory field of slaughter, the life and the flower of our nation saughter, the life and the flower of our nation and our nation's honor, met the grim monster's death, without a sigh or groan to leave us the inestimable inheritance, for which they so bravely battled. Eighty years have mouldered over their bones;—for eighty summers the plaintive winds of South tand ladened with the perfumed fragrance of orange groves have chanted a sad subdued and mouroful dirge for the fallen heroes;—The blusts of eighty winters have re-echoed the wild lament. Many of those noble heroes s. in unknown, unmarked graves, but a grateful nation's annals, shall write their names in characters of living light through yet unborn agos.— Their memory will never fade.

But have we not as a nation, and as individu-

als been too careless about guarding this treasure of civil and religious Freedom? We have advanced in prosperity and power as no nation on the face of the earth has ever before done. Every year grander and nobler discoveries have been made in the fields of mental and physical scimade in the fields of mental and physical science. We have grown proud in the might of prosperity's power—we have listened to the siren voice of pleasure and forgotten the groans of the bond's men, who toiled for naught. But a nation can not long forget the Almighty without receiving stern rebukes. At the moment when wo were progressing with unexampled remission our future naught. However and the moment when our future naught. The moment and the struction.—Our past seems to be ignominy and

ple? The resolutions tell you. If it were only a question of interest that would be sufficient.—
The prosperity of the nation demands it. Divided, we upon the borders, no matter on which side we may lean, are destined to eternal war. But what do these men in Congress propose to de? To turn our slaves loose upon us in the border to the sum of the sum arms-the monotone rolling of the dram,-the dull booming of the cannon,—and the horrid cries naturally attendant—as resultant concomi-tants upon scenes of bloed and carnage. The tants upon scenes of bloed and carnage. The continent quivers beneath the steady tramp of one million of armed combatants engaged in deadly strife;—where so lately all was peace, concord and fraternal love. Well might the sun be veiled in ebon clouds, and the gorgeous train of night attendant upon queenly Luna, refuse to the other than they are on such mathely sense. shine, when they gaze on such untold scenes of

The wild summoning tantarara of the bugie,the wire sammoning tantarars or the orgie,—the shrill shrick of the fife,—and the monotone rolling of the drum have startled us from our dreams of fancied security. On this happy natal day of our Independence, whilst the loyal millions of our land are commemorating it with joy, commingled with fear there are thousands from our midst, calabrating it on the bloody had steal to make it up. (Laughter.)
Our Secretary of the Treasury under some law
—it must be the higher law, I recken—is undertaking to work about 9,000 negroes on farms at
the public expense. The farming interest is under the military Government, and the education—
et against its own rebellious sons. As Americans we are now giving the most loyal blood,
and the treasures of our land to keep every star. caus we are now giving the most loyal blood, and the treasures of our land to keep every star in our national flag, and to maintain every arti-cle in our national Constitution. Nor are our present struggles for the preservation of our glorious government, a topic that has its connecting influences upon this country or this age alone.— The down-trodden the world ever and myriads yet unborn have a momentous interest in its de-cision. The star of Liberty which for upwards of eighty years so magnificently illumined the ho-dzon of this Western Hemisphere, has been the star of hope to the innumerable oppressed vic-tims in the tyrannical kingdoms of the Old World, and our onward march has thoroughly awakened the dormant fires of freedom, which through fear of success laid inactive for ages in European hearts, until their tyrannous rulers trembled for an early annihilation of their despotic power.— After a most determinate resistance, we compelled them to regard us and to fear us, Nay; they even went farther. They partly acted in accordance to our free institutions, which has been duly authenticated by the proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, which thrust the fetters from

the manacled limbs of millions of serfs.

Let me picture to you for a moment the scenes under which were inaugurated the first drama of this accumulated blood of crime. On the shores of the Palmetto State stands a lone and frowning of the Paimetto State stands a lone and frowning fortress, to bequeath to posterity the name and fame of one of the noblest of the patriotic leaders of the dark and bloody days of the revolution. The zephyrs of South-land ladened with the perfumed fragrance of orange groves sigh through the Palmetto tree. With gentle dalliance the laughing riplets of old ocean, now calm and quiet as an infent in the first clean of innoand quiet as an infant in its first sleep of inno-cence, and gentle as the memories of childhood's sunny hours kiss the pebbled beach. All is one vast panorama of beauty and of grace, rivalling almost that fair and fairy land, where,—

There are waves that leap upon the pearly shore And dance upon the sea; And bound from out their coral caves, To kiss the corea tree.

But over all these glowing scenes of beauty and of grace comes a dark funeral pall. Hark! What mean those demoniac yells?—the whizzing shot and bursting shell are speeding on their errand of death! The sons of the Palmetto State, ecreant to the trust committed to them by Samp er, Marion, Rutledge and Pinkney, have lifted he fratricidal arm of rebellion against the no blest government this world has ever witnessed.
There on that cald April evening were inaugurated the flames of the fiercest civil war this world has ever seen. But as the echoes of the guns that were aimed with traitorous hands at Sumpter died away over the sturdy hills of the North land, there was awakened that patriotism, which had long been dormant, but now burst wildly forth in all its original splendor and na-

tive glory.

In the midst of this universal gloom, we also have abundant reason for thanksgiving; when last we met but one brief year ago, to celebrate ast we met but one brief year ago, to he anniversary of the commencement of our nathe anniversary of the skies of our country were overcast with abou clouds; then our own national Capitol was belonguered with bestite fees. Now the golden sun of liberty is beginning to break through the murky clouds, which envelope it, and nursue in all its priging spleader its granter of the country of the street.

Our foes are everywhere fleeing before the victorious body of freemen who are marshalled be-neath the folds of the starry-girt banner of Cotomora. Six numered thousand bold and hardy sons of the republic are daring danger and death for the defence of our republican institutions.—
The tyrants of the Old World from their gilded thrones, supported by the bleaching bones of freedom's brave defenders had shouted backanal greeting one to another, that self-government was a complete failure. Excepting Russia, Tur-key and few of the minor newers the key and few of the minor powers, the whole Eastern Hemisphere, had been a cavilous, sneering and treacherous foe of the American Republic. England, through the instrumentality of her ill-omened Russel, Palmerston and a horde of their similitudes, has been everywhere sowing her poisonous weed,—secretly furnished our bel-ligerents every effective assistance,—and under the pretext of friendship, did that, which would aggravate and prolong this Pro-Slavery Rebellion a defiance of her former dennaistion France—a nation which farnished as during the revolutionary struggles, the noble Lafayette with his six thousand heroes, has of late disregarded the compact, which so long united us in bonds of peace and harmony, and has taken the advantage peace and narmony, and has taken the auvantage of our intestine brawls, by endeavoring to extend her dominion on American soil. Austria is tacit, but inimical. Prussia is openly friendly, tacit, but intimical. Prussia is openly friendly, but secretly hostile. In short, no age, and no nation had so many enemies to cope with, or so many obstacles to encounter. History, with all its marvelous consummations has no parallel to the enormity. Actually the whole world seemed to be gloating and uniting in a universal jubilee over the early downfall of our great and glorious government. Their period of exultation had been brief. With fearful effect the land of the pine is greating the land of nalm, sends greating the greating the land of palm, sends greeting with cannon and death's ghasily form, that changes to wailing both pman and psalm. Our world's wide waiting both pman and psalm. Our world's wide terrifying army has since severely retributed our country's foes, and we may well predict, that ere long, the proud escutcheon of our national Liberty and Independence will wave triumphantly, yea float graced with conquest upon the very citadel of rebellion. Thus republican institutions have been tried and proved under the most unfavorable circumstances.

avorable circumstances. What in these trying times, are the duties of all American citizens? It is this, in every just and konorable way, to give their full and undivided support to our lawful government. Let the youth, who are this day before me remember, that upon them will at some future period fall the reigns of the government; when those who have been arduously laboring for years on the stage of active existence have passed away;—when the gentle murmuring zepbyrs chant a sombre requiem for them; then upon those, who are now the youth of this country will it devolve to preserve the legacy bequeathed by patriotic sires. To preserve unsullied the pure flame of Liberty upon our country's vestal altar. To preserve the land which was baptized in the spirit of Liberty,—and whose gigantic might reposes on the Rock of Ages—the Eternal Right.

I shall not hesitate to say, that also upon you the reigns of the government; when those who

I shall not hesitate to say, that also upon you collectively and individually, devolves a most solemn duty in aiding to model the character of the community in which we live, and to controlthe community in which we live, and to control the current of public sentiment, upon which our national Independence stands securely pledged. Solemn as the responsibility may have been, it never was more so than now. Everything seems to be unsettled and unhinged. Our government shakes and totters to its centre,—our peace, happings and prosperity are hordering on the bright piness and prosperity are bordering on the brink of eternal rain. Through the instrumentality of traitors, the public mind has lost its balance, and traitors, the public minu has lost-its balance, and the moral sense of the people has been sacrileg-ously robbed of its tone.—Objects, that we were once instructed to regard as our national safeguard, have been tampered with and trodden un-der foot. -- Memories the most exercit and associafought so bravely and endured fatigue and privation so patiently du
ring that long and bloody week, and
lost so many of their gallant officers
and brave men, are entitled to the
lasting gratitude of our whole counreceive the credit due to their beroise
the credit due to their beroise
deeds of valor.

Washington, July 7, 1862.

The City Council of Newark, N.75
is issuing notes of from 10 to 50 cts.

The amount of \$60,000.