"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD." - BUCHANAN.

VOL. LXV

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1864.

UBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 HORTH DUEZ STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON & SON. TERMS.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. \$2.50, if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions are, however, expected to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISHING DEPARTIENT.

JENL.

JOSEPH COLOR SPORT COLO

All Notices not exceeding ten lines, or less, for three insertions.

Prental Norices, inserted in Local Department, to be charged fifteen conta per line.

Bishors—All advertisements preceding the Marriages or Markots to be charged at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

y of Lancaster, Pan D & CO., Learning & Herald.
JNO. A. HIEST RAND & CO., Learning & Herald.
PEARSOL & GEIST, Daily & Weekly Expres
JOHN BARRS SONS, Folksfraund
GEO. SANDBRIBON & SON. Intelligencer.
S. A. WYLLE, Daily & Westly Inquirer.
WM. B. WILEY, Job Printer. E. H. THOMAS, Church Advocate

SPEECH OF OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

February 24, 1864.

for reports is in order; and under that call the House returnes the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 51,) to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs; on which Articles of Confederation, which should the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. express the nature of the compact between Dawson] is entitled to the floor.

about eight years since I left these Halls. its uninterrupted career of prosperity .which, resting upon a basis of just and equal laws for individuals, consulted with States. the happiest success for the rights and interests of the political communities wealthy nation, a rich and powerful em envy. Sectional causes concerns " but prone to trust in that signal care of Providence which has hitherto befriended with no control whatever over individuals. us, we dismissed lightly the apprehensions

the Republic must be perpetual. turn here in the midst of a revolution .with desperate eagerness at the call of the novel exigencies which have arisen.

has been all along foreseen by the wise lations in regard to trade. among us as the consequence of causes which could thus permit to perish, if per-

voice for the continuance of the Union. sources wasted in unfruitful conflict, and the members of almost every household arrayed in the habiliments of grief. And under those deep convictions of duty which the times inspire, and with that un-

the Dutch of New Amsterdam. The is declared that the ratification of the ern States in separating from the Union. and included other colonies than the New dians. The projected union, however, to the States respectively or to the peofailed through jealousies on the part of ple." the home Government, as well as among the colonies themselves. The idea of in 1774, in the first Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia, consisting of the representatives of twelve colonies .-

sertion. charged 25 reads each in the paper first. Its object, it will be remembered, was to TRIBUTES OF RESPECT, RESOLUTIONS, &c, to be charged to conts per line.

COMMUNICATIONS setting forth the claims of individuals for office, &c, to be charged to cents per line.

December 18th, 1863, the above Schedule of Prices was unanimously adopted by the undersigned, Publishers in he City of Lancaster, Pa out their consent, the idea of independence had not vet found acceptance in colonial councils. In the spirit of attachment to Great Britain, the colonies would freely have united in conceding to her the benefit of her navigation acts could she HON. JOHN L. DAWSON, to the right of taxation. The measures and British commerce was to be renounced

forced into independence. Simultaneously with that act, the Continental Congress proceeded to prepare the States, and define the power conferred Mr. Dawson. Mr. Speaker, it is now upon the Congress, as well as those reserved to the States. Notwithstanding The country was then in the enjoyment of the greatness of the common exigency, diversity of interests, local prejudices and their respective spheres. I therefore find eral Government to suppress the Shay in-It seemed as though at length the problem jealousies prevented an immediate union | no difficulty in a divided allegiance, and I surrection, but he remarked in that conof government had been solved, and that by Congress on such articles, and not till human wisdom had produced a system in March, 1781, was the ratification of equal degree to the government of the these articles completed by the thirteen

What is especially to be noted in the whole of these proceedings is the jealous cilable difference between the Federal and which composed the federation. From care exercised by the several colonies in State Governments, there is no necessity small beginnings three-quarters of a cen- asserting their individual sovereignty and that the parties to the compact should tury before we had grown to greatness. in guarding it against encroachment .- | each for itself, decide the dispute; for in From thirteen colonics, feeble and poor Thus, in the action of the various indeing delegates to the Continental Congress, The great nations of the world had the "sole and exclusive regulation of rudely the calm surface of our prosperity; partial control over the subject of trade. The Congress was invested by the articles

Under these articles the United States of evil which they fitted to occasion us .- were enabled to close the war of the Revo-We took counsel too readily of our wishes, lution, and secure our independence .and always rested in the conclusion that But as requisitions for delinquencies in United States and resisting its authority, raising revenue could only be made against | which might not be of sufficient magni-Such was the state of things at the close the States in their corporate capacities, tude and oppresive character to authorize of my representative term in 1855. I re- there was no remedy when these were withheld by the States except a resort to civil Countrymen of the same lineage are ar- war. This was the defect of the old Confedrayed in bloody conflict. Strange and eration, as it had been of all similar estabunheard of doctrines of government are lishments of ancient and modern timespromulgated by those in possession of au- of the Greeian republic; the Germanic, thority; and powers and measures un- Hanseatic, the Dutch, and the Helvetian. known to the Constitution are resorted to The immediate and pressing grievance which paralized the energies of the Confederate Government was the numerous The division of the country by violence diverse, and conflicting interests and regu-

In order to secure the fruits of the which might have been avoided. As it is, Revolution it was necessary that the comthe future inquirer into the history of the merce of the country should be freed from events transpiring around us will be struck the disadvantages under which it was with amazement at the folly and madness placed by the discriminations imposed upon it by foreign Governments by ish it shall, a Government so admirable navigation laws which their own interests sent of many of the greatest and best after an existence but little extended be- and cupidity had induced those Governyond that prescribed by the Psalmist as ments to adopt. It was not less necessary the maximum of individual life. I'he fact, that the public faith should be preserved; of our extraordinary greatness, as com- that the debts contracted during the pared with the brief duration of our insti- Revolution should be liquidated, and the tutions, furnishes the most conclusive at- treaty stipulations into which we had testations of their unparalleled excellence. entered with European Governments strict- trine rest merely on constitutional history Yet this has not sufficed, when once the ly complied with. It was also necessary demon of sectionalism has been evoked, to "to provide for the common defence." save this noble fabric of civilization from These were the great and pressing inducethe ruin, it may be, which has been the ments to the formation of a new compact rights resorted to by New England common fate of nations. The wisdom of Union. In it a remedy was sought also as a justification for breaking up the and foresight of the fathers have been for the weakness and inefficiency of the shamed; and together with the memory Confederation by conferring upon the cenof their noble struggles, sacrifices and tral Government still larger and better sufferings in the cause of independence defined powers; and, by distributing them and freedom, their counsels and warnings through well-balanced legislative, judicial, have been cast to oblivion. In vain the and executive departments, to bring down the General Government. The second was common ties of language, manners, litera- those powers to operate upon individuals. ture and religion, of blood and country In these three particulars, in the greater and glory, have raised their supplicating extent and more precise definition of the powers conveyed; in surrendering the Nearly three years of civil wir have control of the several States over the sub- in council. The embargo being, in the Such, then, was the government left us now discharged their relentless fury upon ject of commercial regulations; and in view of the Eastern States, designed as a by our fathers; and whatever fault we our unhappy country; and we are yet ap- the distribution of the powers through a blow at their commerce for the benefit of may find with the conditions which it inadjustment of our differences as when we individuals within the sphere of those first flew to arms. These unlucky years powers, consists the great and material have seen many of the peaceful pursuits difference of the Constitution of 1789 of the country broken up, its vast re- from the Articles of Confederation. It was these changes which converted the Govspecious but lifeless and inefficient organifearful proportions between the present is still not less a Federal Government. and the return of prosperity to our coun- Neither in the circumstances which at-

alike criminal. I shall speak, therefore, warally made at different times; for while remedy to which the convention looked ministration, had memorialized Congress followed he called for seventy-five thouthe Constitution was adopted September unless their terms should be complied

Congress which met at Albany in 1722, Conventions of nine States "shall be suf-

It thus appears, from a consideration of the States composing it. Gouverneur Mor-ris, who was the individual in the Conven-As to the right of the General tion upon whom devolved the task of revising the language of the instrument bebetween solitary individuals, but between political societies."

formation of our Government. This retrospect must convince us that it is historioy the States as parties, and not by indihold that allegiance to bind the citizen in nection: State and to that of the nation, both proceeding from the same source—the people of the several States. In case of irreconthe very instrument of compact they ap-

at best, we had become a populous and pendent political communities in appoint- pointed an arbiter, the judiciary, by whose decisions they agreed to abide. If these are still not sufficient, and the come to look upon us with respect, with their own internal Government, police and | Constitution, even under the interpretation was explicitly reserved. The of its own functionaries, should be found of difference had indeed ruffled rather too States consented to surrender only a very in its working to bear hard upon individual States, there was still another peaceful remedy provided by the charter. This was the amendment of the charter itself. It is a consequence of these views that there is no cause which would justify withholding allegiance from the Government of the resistance to the State governments. In other words, there is no cause resulting from the nature of the compact, or the relation of the parties, to do this as of constitutional right, but only that cause which exists in all governments, the ultimo ratio populi, the right of the people to alter and abolish their Government when in their judgment it has proved destructive of its end. Nullification and secession are therefore, in my view, alike without warrant in the Constitution.

The South has been consistent since 1798 in adhering to the doctrine of State rights. When the Constitution first went into of eration the doctrine that the Constitution was a compact between political societies or sovereignties received the conminds of the North. It was asserted as distinctly and emphatically by Morris, by Sherman, Johnson, and Oliver Ellsworth afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, of the North, as it was by Madison and Jefferson. Nor did the docand fact or abstract theory with the North Repeatedly before this was done by any part of the South was the theory of State Union. The first of these was during the administration of Washington, when the New England representatives declared that those States would secede unless the debts of the States should be assumed by upon the occasion of the embargo act, passed December 23, 1807, as a retaliadecrees of Napoleon and the British orders ernment of the United States from a chase of Louisiana. The proposition of a doubtful powers and of a departure from

dissolving the Union. and the return of prosperity to our communication and the present and the return of prosperity to our communication that the policy which the all-important and practical question which we have to determine is which at the policy which the exigency demands? In order to a wise consultation upon this subject it is necessary to low to the States soverights as a further step in the same direction when the instrument itself, nor yet in the expension of its foundation and displayed without important action. Congress adjourned, leaving everything unsating the policy which the exigency demands? In order to a wise consultation upon this subject it is necessary to low to the State soverights as authorizing a dissolnt manner of the first and more unsatisfied classor displayed without important action. One of the Union. This was leaded its formation and adoption, nor in the instrument itself, nor yet in the expension of its foundation and without important action. One of the decision of the Government, and throw herself upon the doctrine of the clearly constitutional purpose of an economical administration of the Government in lieu of that of the command of the state of the several States, and not from all which we have to determine is and more unsatisfied classor did New Bng and throw herself upon the doctrine of the clearly constitutions and throw herself upon the doctrine of the clearly constitution of the Government, the instrument itself, nor yet in the expension of the Union. This was least the policy when the event of the state of the Government, and throw herself upon the doctrine of the clearly constitution of the Government in lieu of the throw herself upon the doctrine of the clearly constitution of the Government in lieu of the throw herself upon the doctrine of the Charleston was the fatal and institution of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Charleston was the fatal and institution of the Government of the Charleston was the fatal and institution of the Government of th strife to withdraw our attention from its a majority of the States, by which each opposition took an organized form of ex- satisfaction on the part of the North with avert the war with France, which ended true character, and to confuse our sense of the Constitution was rejected or became a part pression in the Hartford Convention of the compromises of the Constitution in reof the duties which we owe it that have of the Constitution. As the people did December 15, 1814, in which Massachugard to slavery. There had indeed existed exile of Napoleon. Peace is the policy of flowed the evils from which the country is not act as a whole in appointing a Convensetts was represented by twelve delegates, almost contemporaneously with the adopall governments, the indispensable policy suffering. Upon a subject of such transition to form a Constitution, neither did Connecticut by seven, Rhode Island four, tion of the charter a small party of aboliscendent importance as this silence in a they in ratifying it, but the ratification. New Hampshire by three, and Vermont by tionists, consisting chiefly of the Quakers affection. With us I believe it could have representative of the people, hesitation or was by Conventions appointed by the peo- one. A dissolution of the Union and for- of New England and Pennsylvania. been preserved without sacrifice. realment, would, in my judgment, be ple of the several States. This ratification mation of a new confederacy was the

at its formation. It is well known that ment went into operation the 4th of March, of Massachusetts and Connecticut sent terness by the northern journals to intenthe idea of a Union, more or less exten- 1789. North Carolina did not accede commissioners to Washington to present sify the hostility which that section entersive, of the British colonies, was from a until the 21st of November following, their demands to the Administration. tained towards the measures of Mr. Jefvery early period not an unfamiliar one more than two years after that event; and Among these was the high name of Harri- ferson's and Mr. Madison's administrations with our fathers. Such a union was form- those States, during the period of their son Gray Otis. The simultaneous arrival This spirit of hostility to slavery contined by certain of the New England colonics hesitation, were treated by the legislation of in Washington of the news of the peace ued to increase, and broke out with fresh sured of the conservative purposes and as early as 1643, the object being the the United States as foreign countries. By of Ghent no doubt alone saved New Engcommon defense against the Indians and the seventh article of the Constitution it land the honor of anticipating the South-

ficient for the establishment of this Con- cession and nullification as constitutional England, contemplated a similar union, as stitution between the States so ratifying remedies for real or imaginary grievances, did the still more important one which the same." The tenth article also de- the North and the South were alike parwas called at the same place in 1754, to clares that the "powers not delegated to ticipants. While I have expressed my consult for the protection of the colonies the United States by the Constitution, nor own disapprobation of the consequences against hostilities by the French and In- probibited by it to the States, are reserved deduced from those doctrines, it is impossible to deny that their full justification is found in the teachings and practice of the North. In my judgment both were wrong. the oircumstances under which the Consti- Allegiance was in both instances equally colonial union was at length fully matured tution was produced, and from the provis- due to the General Government within the ions of the instrument itself, that our sphere of the granted powers, as to the Government is a compact between sov- States within the reserved; and I do not ereign and coequal political communities, think that in either case the grievance was

As to the right of the General Government to coerce a State, in such circumstances, the preponderance of authority fore its adoption by that body, also declared may be said to have been adverse. It is that the Constitution was a compact, not | well known that a proposition to confer the power of coercing a State was made in the Constitutional Convention by Ed-I have thus recurred to what are seen mund Randolph, and was decisively rejectto be leading facts and principles in the ed. It is also clear that it is not among the specially granted powers, and if it be found there at all, it is among those which have consented to renounce the fatal claim | cally true that our Government was formed | are necessary to carry the granted powers into effect. It was the opinion of Johnson adopted by that Congress had for their vidual citizens as members of one com- and Ellsworth, the delegates in the Conobject to compel her to abandon that right, munity. I hold it at the same time true stitutional Convention from Connecticut, that this Government, which is one of and of Mr. Madison, from Virginia, that till she did so. Two years later, by the limited and especially defined powers, is of the Constitution does not extempt to coerce mad persistance of the home Government the same obligatory authority within the sovereign States in their political capaciness is called for. The call for committees in her unjust measures, the colonies were sphere of the granted powers as the State ties; that the power which is to enforce unexpected success of our political instigovernments themselves within the sphere | the laws is to be legal power, vested in the of the reserved powers. I see not how magistrates. The force to be employed is this can be otherwise, since both were cre- the energy of law, and this is to be exerted ated by the same authority—that of the only upon individuals. Hamilton, if he individual citizens of the several States did not expressly deny the existence of nence of her own superiority, and even for acting through their respective State the power to coerce, certainly did not at the duration of her political system. The organizations. The Government of the least contemplate its exercise. He ap-United States and those of the several proved of the proceedings by Massachu- and one so favorable to the rights of man, States are therefore equally sovereign in setts, calling in aid the power of the Gen-

"But how can this force be exerted on the States offspring. declaration of war between the parties. Foreign powers also will not be idle spectators. They will interfere; the confusion will increase, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue."

and great diversities to be reconciled be- ered the opportunity afforded by our dodiffered not more in character from the their new abode. There were also wide sult. differences of interest. The interests of the northern States were chiefly commer- of energy in meeting the sudden crisis of

of the Revolution were there to meet it in the proper spirit. protection for her slave property. These demands were reconciled by the South the right to tax the ships of foreign States ize the employment of military force," and other words, the control of the whole ing with General Jackson in his views as subject of trade-New England conceding in return to the South the right of importris, was the "bargain" between the sections, and by it slavery became a part of our national Government. Had these concessions not been obtained, it is but the simple truth to say that the southern tory measure to meet the Berlin and Milan States would never have become parties to the Government.

in 1809. A similar disposition was mani- we have at any time experienced have

These parties, during Washington's adfor the abolition of the slave trade prior sand volunteers " to defend the capital. which the times inspire, and with that un- 17-17-77 the codeshit of Virginia. which with; and ulterior measures for an actual to the time fixed in the Constitution, and to recapture the forts, and enforce the reserved frieddom and boldness which are as that of the ninth State was necessary, separation of the States were to be taken for the abolition of slavery within the laws." The volunteers thus called for

virulence on the application of Missouri for admission into the Union. It thus assumed an unprecedented importance from its connection with a contest for political power.

Shortly after, the public mails were used to distribute over the South incendiary matter calculated to stir up insurrection among the slaves. Congress was besieged for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia; and John Quincy Adams persistently and defiantly presented petitions praying for the dissolution of the Union. States nullified by their legis-

the Union. States nullified by their legislation the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of "fugitives from labor." Pennsylvania thus repealed, in 1847, an act placed upon her statute-book in 1780. And when a territorial government for Oregon was to be provided, the proposition to extend the Missouri line of 36 degrees 30 minutes to the Pacific ocean was rejected by Congress, and the Wilmot proviso, prohibiting slavery in Oregon, adopted. California was also admitted as a State without passing through a territorial condition, and with an anti-slavery constitution. The effect was to make a discrimination between the citizens of coequal States, which the Constitution did not contemplate. Simultaneously there appeared in New England oertain new appeared in New England certain new social and political theories in relation to

slavery. That these theories were of foreign origin little doubt can be entertained. The tutions, the growing greatness of our American Republic, of our commerce, and all our industrial pursuits, had begun to affect England with fears for the permasuccess of so economical a government, seemed to be a standing reproach to the more expensive, exclusive and unequal establishments of European absolutism .-In addition to these motives, England had also a further one: we were her rebellious

To see our Republic prove a failure and declaration of war between the parties. Foreign powers also will note idle spectators. They will interfere; the confusion will increase, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue."

It is apparent from the history of the State rights doctrine that in framing a national Government there were many and great diversities to be reconciled begret the opportunity afforded by our dotween the independent States. Though mestic differences for the introduction and cultarities. The Puritans of New England, ground and increased a hundred fold."— Agitation of the slavery question in every Cavaliers of Virginia than the Huguenots of form and upon every occasion has since the Carolinas from the Quakers of Penn- that time been perseveringly maintained sylvania and the Roman Catholics of in the Northern States, and especially in Maryland from the Dutch of New York. New England, in conversation, in lectures, The prejudices of opinion and antipathics by the press, in the pulpit, in the halls of which the settlers brought with them from legislation, and upon the stump, all of Europe were still actively cherished in which tended only to one disastrous re-Mr. Buchanan has been blamed for lack

cial, their wealth consisting in the ships the rebellion. It has been asserted that engaged in the carrying trade and in the had he acted with proper promptness in fisheries. The States of the South, whose garrisoning the fortifications in the six exproperty was more largely in slaves, were cited Southern States the rebellion would interested in planting. In forming a com- have been avoided. But the truth is, mon Government these discordant elements there were no available troops within had to be consulted and reconciled. To reach. General Scott, in his supplemental any one who has carefully studied the views to the War Department on the 30th history of the Constitution it must be October, 1860, stated that but four hunclear that if the full demands of the sec- | dred troops were within reach for that tions had been insisted on in the Conven-purpose. It is evident that it was his tion that body would have terminated great aim to avoid a collision, to avert without results. But the occasion was civil war and save the Union, affirming the one calling loudly for compromise, and the clear authority of the Government to enwise heads and patriotic hearts of the men force the Federal laws within a State; but finding none to beat back a seceding State into the Union. In the nullification New England demanded protection for troubles in 1832 General Jackson did not and in ostracising and excluding from com her navigation, while the South required attempt to exert the coercive power until, on application to Congress, the force bill was passed. Did not Mr. Buchanan ask in the field. They were not satisfied with surrendering to the common Government Congress for a similar bill, "or to authorand to impose duties upon imports—in did not Congress fail to grant it? Agreeexpressed in his farewell address, in the utter inefficiency of mere force to preserve ing slaves for twenty years, the right to the Union, he urged, in his annual meshave three-fifths of her slaves reckoned in sage to Congress on the 3d December, the basis for representation, and the right 1860, and again in his special message of to the surrender of her fugitive slaves. January 8, 1861, the adoption of amend-This, as characterized by Gouverneur Mor-ments to the Constitution of the same character as those subsequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden. "Fiat justitia, rust cælum.

But Congress omitted to propose amendhaving the same effect. These resolutions, it was stated by several Southern Senators, one of whom was Jefferson Davis, in the Senate committee of thirteen, would parently as remote from any satisfactory well-organized system, so as to act upon other sections of the country, open re- volves, good faith required that we should have been accepted by the South as a basistance was threatened in case the em- strictly adhere to them. I believe the sis of final settlement. (See Congressionbargo was enforced. The violence of this history of our Government will bear me al Globe, second session, Thirty-sixth Conoutery secured the repeal of the embargo out in the assertion that whatever troubles gress, volume 44, part 2, pages 1390, Had Mr. Lincoln, after his ar-1391.) fested in New England again on the pur- been in consequence of the exercise of the rival in Washington, but said the word "peace," those resolutions would have measure which has added so incalculably the spirit of the compact. I might in- been adopted and the war avoided. South still the contest rages. This ill-judged zation to one of vital and energetic power to the greatness and prosperity of the stance that departure in the case of the Carolina would have stood alone. At this corpus is suspended. rebellion stil interposes its huge and for great and beneficial ends. It was and country was met with similar threats of establishment of the national bank and orisis it was apparent that the danger of the assumption of the State debts. It was dissolution and civil war was both real But a fourth time and with still louder a further step in the same direction when, and imminent. Mr. Lincoln was unequal

In the President's proclamation which

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. | then, will be best perceived from a glance cepted by nine States, the new Govern- fore the final act of separation, the States | party ends, and was used with great bit- country, and indicated their attachment from his native forest in Germany, and which to that Constitutional Government left the has never since fived without, to be trampled in the dast on any such flimsy and them by their fathers, and their resolutions to repel at all hazards the sacriletions of the Roman time under the forms of gious attempts thus made upon its exist-ence. The people were still further as-we to be the sport of imperial rule?

character of the war now proposed by the oreated and defined by law, at instructions issued by the State Department to our representatives at European history of free States has always taught, befollowing. Mr. Seward declared in these the Government in the exercise of its legitiinstructions that-

"Moral and physical causes have detarmined in-flexibly the character of each one of the Territories over which the dispute has arisen, and both parties, after the election, harmonicously agreed on all the Federal laws required for their organization. The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall fall.— There is not even a pretext for the computant that the disaffected States are to be conquared by the

Here is the language of the President on the 4th of March, 186I:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.— There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that 'I have no purpose, die ectly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Congress which met in July, 1861, Mr. Lin-coln declares that "after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his parpose, then, a ever, to be guided by the Constitution and laws," and that it may be expected he will adhere to the positions taken in the inaugural address. He adds:

Well, Mr. Speaker, how long were the Administration true to these their solemn, pubspeaking a common language, and possess- fomentation of strife. Abolition emissaries lic. and reiterated pledges? Why, sir, just ing the common law as a common inheri- quickly found their way to Boston. There until, on the faith of these solemn assurances tance, the colonies of the different sections their incendiary doctrines soon found a a million men were induced to abandon the were marked by radical and striking pe- congenial soil. The seed "fell upon good pursuits of peace, and rush into the armies of Constitutional Government. Then, when the physical arm of the Government was deemed sufficiently strong for the overthrow of the South, the mask is cut off, a new purpose and object for the war is boldly avowed and proclaimed. The hideous form and repulsive features of Abolitionism were at first dis guised in the deceptive and alluring garb of patriotism. It was no longer to be a war for the preservation of the Union under the Contitution, but in reality for its destruction and in the forum of conscience as well as i that of the supreme law places the radicals in

the attitude of rebellion and revolution. Of the Abelitionists as a party, nearly quarter of a century ago the true character vas happily touched off by the pencil of Henry Clay. He says:

Henry Clay. He says:

"With them the rights of property are nothing, the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing, the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the States are nothing. Civil war, a dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of a Government in which are concentrated the proudest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences." This party was then small and insignifi-

cant, but its numbers have increased until we now behold it numerous and influentia enough to control the administration of the Government. Their influence was first felt in interfering with the conduct of the war mand Generals who had manifested a respecfor the Constitution and who had shown skill passing a bill offering protection and freedom-to the slaves of rebel masters who should come within our lines, not satisfied with directing the physical power of the country to the suppression of armed resistance to the authority of the Government, but they proceeded to carry the war directly against the property, the homes, and firesides of peaceful non combatant residents of the seceded States This was in violation, not only of the Federal Constitution, but of every principle of public While the effect of this policy has been to unite the South, the proclamations of the 22d and 24th of September, 1862, and of the 1st of January, 1863, have signally failed to disturb the relation of the slave hostile presence of our armies. dent, it is true, made a timid and weak resisments to the Constitution. They omitted | tance to the adoption of this policy, but the also to pass the Crittenden resolutions, abolition pressure was imperative, and at length successful.

A measure involving such an utter disregard of party pledges, such a violent casting aside of constitutional obligations, such di metrical opposition to the recognized principles and to the usages of war, and thorough adaptation to widen instead of healing the breach occasioned by secession, could not be expected to be received with unquestioning acquiescence on the part of the law-Constitution-loving masses of the Hence vast stretches of authority are North. usurped, the indefinite power of arrests is assumed, and the time honored writ of habeas Thus, upon the alleged ground of the in

sufficiency of the ordinary processes of law to restrain disloyal practices, the military superior intelligence, must take it in special oharge.

man will be reconciled to the loss of his price less birthright of liberty, regulated by law by any such tyrant's plea as that? I believe
I do not misapprehend the character of my
countrymen, and that they will not and ought
not thus to submit to be spoiled of their dearest right by any usurping hand. What? are the people to be deluded with the idea that their liberties are to be preserved or that the the birthright of an American divisor. The column are as that of the ninth State was necessary separation of the States were to be taken for the abolition of slavery within the laws. The volunteers thus called for Government is to be sayed in the sot of their to put to the states of the copy of the sound of the sayed in the sot of their originated with came forward with a promptness and also destruction. Are thank or the states. This cry, which originated with came for which originated with a promptness and also destruction. Are thank or the sayed in the say

Sir, what man worthy of the name of free-

NO. 13.

Sir, our institutions of government are observance of the law we must hold their administrators. This is our only safety, as the courts, as well as in the policy announced in the President's inaugural address of the 4th March, 1861, and in his message to the special Congress which met in July

mate and proper authority.

It is not only a new thing among curselves, but it is unprecedented in the history of that people from which chiefly we derive our origin, and from which we have inherited largely our laws and free institutions. Never in the history of England, even in the most turbulent times of revolution, has it been dongeded to the monarch to arrest persons not military without warrant issued upon legal charges preferred under oath. This tha com-mon law proceeding dates back so far in England that it cannot be determined when it by gan. It is, however, guaranteed by Magna, Charta. Charles I did, indeed, try the experiment of arbitrary arrests apon vague and indefinite charges; like those of Malsoyal practices," not prefetted upon path, but upon

the mere arbitrary motion of himself or members of the Privy Council.

The subversion of the constitution and substitution of the will of the monarch was also attempted to be affected by the Courts of High... Commission and Star Chamber, which resembled the "courts-martial or military com-mission" of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, in not being governed by the common law or immemorial customs and acts of Parliament but admitting for law the proclamations of the Executive and grounding their judgment upon them. The English nation, however, epelled the attempt with indignation : and y the celebrated Petition of Right arbitrary imprisonments, and the exercise of martial w were abolished, and the obnoxious courts uppressed: CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLINGMENT.

No. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, LANGASTER, PA.

The Jobbing Department is thoroughly furnished with
grew and, elegant type, of every description, and is under
the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer.—
The Proprietors are rehared to

the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer.
The Proprietors are prepared to
PRINT CHECKS,
NOTES, LEGAL BLANKS,
CARDS AND CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS AND HANDBILLS,
PAPER BOORS AND PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOORS AND PAMPHLETS,
PRINTING IN COLORS AND PLAIN PRINTING,
with neatiness, securacy and dispatch, on the most casonal
ble terms, and in a manner not excelled by any establishment in-the city.
The Orders from a distance, by mail or otherwise:
primpily attended to. Address
GEO. SANDERSON & SON,

GEO. SANDERSON & SON, Intelligencer Office, No. 8 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

THREE HUNDRED INVALIDS, baye been cured since November, 1862, by the vari-ous modifications of Electricity as applied at the Electrical, Institute on Orange street, between Duke and Elme streets,

Lancaster, Pa.

NOT ONE CERTIFICATE
has been published since the Electrical Iurstitute has been
established in Laccastar, but this system of practice has
been left to sink or swim upon
TES OWN MERITS,
some of the most respectable and substantial citizens of some of the most res

Institute.

DISEASES
of every kind have been treated successfully, and in a number of instances, after all other systems and medicines had failed, and the individuals had been propounced incurable and

GIVEN UP TO DIE. CHVEN UP TO DIE.

Pulmonary Consumption, Liver Disaasas, Diabetia, Pilas, Dyspepsia, Catarth, Paralysis, Hemiplegia and Paraplegia, Hemeopia, Aphonia, Laryngitis, Trachellimur, and all disaass of the throat and vocal organs, Brouchitis, and, Pleuritis, Netralgia, Sciatic, Spinal weak dess. Epitopy, when arising from functional distributions of the Organism; Chorea or St. Vitus Dance, complaints incident to Famales, and especially

on or st. vites bance, complaints incident to Families, and especially

or falling down of the Uterus, can be permanently duried, and all nervous affections yield to the action of the Galvanic and Electric currents, when properly applied.

One would belied to suppose, from the practical demonstration given of the wonderful healing properties of Galvanism in the above diseases, that its efficacy as a Therepetit, eyoqid be doubted by no one, and yet we occasionally come across an individual who will not believe, simply because the Medical Faculty, as a general thing, have not taken hold of it, to them we would say that there is hard. It a Bratthwaites Betresnect unblished but what refers to

taken hold of it, to them we would say that there is hardly a Braith waite Betrapper to published but what refers to the healing properties of Electricity, and that if the faculty nimic stood more about it they would prefer it. It all other remedies, also, that some of the best Physicians in the United States have adopted it. Hereafter, however, in order, to graffly all, there will be at the Linit tute an eminent Physician of

FORTY YEARS ACTUAL PRACTICE, and we cordially invite the diseased of all classes, to call and examine into the merits of this system, as consultation and advice, together with pamphiets, will be given Free of Charge.

ree of Charge.

GEOR'S W. FREED, Medical Electrician,
Orange street, between Duke and Lime streets,
oct 27 tf 421

Lancaster, Pa

OLDIERS IN THE ARMY AND OUR PEOPLE AT HOME Are now offered an opportunity by which they can obtain a GOOD AND DURABLE TIME-FIECE. VERY LOW FIGURE.

OUR WATCHES ARE
WARRANTED TO KEEP TIME ONE YEAR. AND THE BUYER IS ALLOWED THE
PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION BEFORE THE
PAYMENT IS REQUIRED.

IMPROVED DUPLEX IN FULL RUBY ACTIONS.

r \$200. SILVER DOUBLE TIME HUNTING LEVERS, SILVER DOUBLE TIME HUNTING LEVERS,

Best quality silver cases, over which electrodie plated
18 k gold, similar to our improved Duplex, and superior
adjusted movement with "Stop," to be used in timing
horses, etc.; has four indexes for Washington and Green,
wich time, sweep second, and all the improvements. All
in all, taking its beautiful and fautiless appearance and
its superior movement into consideration, we regard it as
decidedly the chaspert article of the kind in the market.
Price, in good running order, \$35, or case of 6 for 200.

33 We seek no pay in advance, but will forward either
of them to responsible parties, to any part of the loyal
States, with bill payable to expressman when the goods
are delivered, giving the buyer the privilege of examination, and, if not satisfactory, the watch can be returned at
our expense.

tion, and, it no.

The express companies refuse making collections on soldiers and other parties in the disloyal States, consequently all such orders must be accompanied by the cash to Insure attention. We make a deduction of two dollars on either watch when the payment is forwarded in advance.

Money may be sent by express at our expuse.

THOS. CAFFERTY & CO.,

93 and 95 Broad street, opposite City Bank;
nov 10 cm 44]

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL COMPOUND EXTRACT OF GUBEBS AND COPAIBA

No. 278 Germyum, Spring, corning of Warring, Strain, Oct. New York.

And For Sale by Drugging Geography, Sigiff of the apr 22.

LIFE OF ARCHBESHOP HUGHES 1975.

LIFE OF ARCHBESHOP HUGHES 1975.

LIFE OF ARCHBESHOP HUGHES 1975.

First Archbishop of New York, with a full account of his life, death and burial; as well as this services to allow your with his Portrait. Room in Mobile Carlot and Tolking and in New York, January 2nd, 1864.