

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

VOL. LXV

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON & SON.

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SPEECH OF

HON. ALEXANDER LONG, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES, APRIL 7, 1864.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union in consideration of the President's Message, Mr. Long said :

Mr. Chairman-I speak to-day for the preservation of the Government, and lthough for the first time within these walls, I propose to indulge in that freedom of speech and latitude of debate so freely exercised by other gentlemen for the past four months, and which is admissable under the rules in the present condition of the House; but for what I may say and the position I shall occupy upon this floor and before the country, I alone will be responsible, and in the independence of a Representative of the prople, I intend to

proclaim the deliberate convictions of my indement in this fearful hour of the country's peril. And now, Mr. Chairman, as

we are in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Uniou, let us inquire how stands the Union to-day? A little over three years ago, the present occupant of the Presidential mansion, at the other end of the avenue, came into this oity under cover of night, disguised in a plaid cloak and Scotch c p, lest, as was feared by his friends, he might have re-ceived a warmer greeting than would have been agreeable on his way through been agreeable on his way through Baltimore at the hands of the constituents of the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis) On the 4th of March he was inaugurated, and in his address depre-Confederacy in the North are the Radical cated civil war, using that ever to be memorable language, 'Suppose you go to ing on the President to issue proclamations war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the federacy. identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.' Seven States had up to that time seceded from millions of greenbacks to Jefferson Davis the Union All believed that war would be averted. At the conclusion of the address the lamented Douglas, who had closely watched every word as it escaped from the lips of the President, turned to a and insulting Amnesty Proclamation, and friend, and with tears in his eyes, ' thanked God that after all the election of Abraham Lincoln would not involve the nation in A secret meeting of the Governors war. " of a number of States was soon after held under such local Governments as I and in this city. A scheme was devised and my military officers diotate," and with the a vessel sent out under pretence of fur-aid of his friends in Congress he is enabled nishing provisions to the troops with to add : "in the event of your submis-Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. On ar- sion and return, your estates shall be conriving in Charleaton Harbor the people of fiscated; your property, personal and real, that city fired upon the fort. The tele-graph bore the news to this city, and on its first mention to the President, he exclaimed, "I knew they would do it," which to my mind is conclusive that it was and manor houses shall be parcelled out intended expressly for that purpose. among our retainers; the negro (Freedmen) Seventy-five thousand men were immedi- and the adventure shall sit and rule at says that, "if such a struggle is once bety days were given the insurgents to lay down their arms; an additional five hundred thousand men were soon called for ; hostilities commenced. The rebellion was to be crushed inside of sixty days, more troops were called for, the Union was to be restored with all the rights, equality and people of the South-and now, sir, with dignity of the States unimpaired. No such a prospect before them, as the sequel man was permitted to question for a moment the right of the Government to coerce social, moral and political degradation, the States back into the Union. To doubt the right or question the speedy suppression of the Union was to be denounced as a traitor to the Government and a sympathizer with the South. Thus, Sir, was the war inaugurated. The first year past quick pulsation through their veins as our away, the second came and passed in like manner, so of the third ; and now, Sir, let me again inquire how stands the Union today? The brief period of three short years has produced a fearful change in this free, ates; herein lies the secret of their action, happy and prosperous Government; so free in its restraints upon personal liberty, and so gentle in its demands upon the resources of the people, that the celebrated Humboldt, after traveling through the country on his return to Europe, said, which you can neither see nor feel." So and the President and his military comdifferent is it now, and so great is the manders, who issue the Proclamations and change, that the inquiry might well be the military orders. made to-day are we not in Constantinople, Mr. Chairman, I have deemed it proper his Proclamation calling out seventy-five in St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Rome or thus to advert to the charges of encourage- thousand troops, but after seven States and if the charge of disloyalty is brought guarded by armed soldiery, stationed at never ; " war is final, eternal separation." mansion. So far from crushing the rebel- to its further prosecution is that it is passed away, and from the day on which tion and of the fundamental principles on the Confederate army have not been be- My second objection is, that as a policy it tions with which it is surrounded to

since, said : " Charleston has not yet been taken; Lee maintains a bold front on the Rapidan; the Florida expedition was a failure; the Sherman expedition has not been a success, and the rebels have everywhere shown more vigor than they were supposed to possess." Although the same paper, and others in support of the Administration, have told the country from time to time during the past winter, that the rebellion was crushed and slavery was dead : that the Confederates were deserting in whole regiments at a time, coming Martin Van Buren and Gen. William H. within our lines, taking the oath, and dedemoralization from want of food, clothing and ill-treatment, yet at the very time the Second Session, Nineteenth Congress, people have been so deceived and misled Document No. 69, says : from day to day the President calls for 500,000 more troops, and in a few weeks follows it with an additional call for 200,000 more, making 700,000 since the commencement of the war out of the

3,500,000 who voted in the so-called loyal States at the last Presidential election, when 75,000 militia were to end it in twenty, or at most sixty days.

Document No. 69, says:
"It is believed to be among those axioms, which in a government like ours no man may be permitted to dispute, that the only security for the permanent of common affection, resting on the basis of common interest. The sanctions of the Constitution would be impotent to retain, in concerted and harmonious action, treenty-for a sovereignities, hostille in their feelings toward each other, and acting under the impulse of a real or imagined diversity of interest. The resourt to force would be alike vain and nugatory. Its frequent use would subject it, with demonstrative certainty, to ultimate failure, while its temporary success would be valueless for all purposes of social however transient, the seeds of distunton would be witness them will speedily thereafter be called to lamont the destruction of the fairest prospect of exit liberty which Heaven in its mercy has vouch safed to man. The Committee will not enlarge upon the frightful consequences of civil wars. They are known to be calamitons to single governments, and fatal to confederacies." Mr. Chairman-I have thus made a very brief statement of facts as to the condition of the Union to-day, for doing which I have no doubt the usual charge of 'encouragement for the rebels,' ' the prolongation of the war,' ' the rebels are aided by their friends on this floor,' and the like charges will be repeated again by gentlemen on the opposite side of the House; The prediction of the committee of the and, as I have heard such charges so redestruction of the fairest prospect of civil peatedly during the past four months, I say now and here that the real friends of liberty which Heaven in its mercy has vouchsafed to man, is already in great the Confederates-those who give them danger of being realized, and every hour aid and encouragement, and enable them the war is continued only widens the septo carry on the war-are on the opposite aration and increases the danger. But, side of the house and in the control of the sir, I propose to introduce the opinion of Government. Your confiscation resoluanother departed statesman, of the school tion, voted for and passed by the friends of politics to which the gentlemen on the of the Administration, by which you proopposite side of the chamber belong, and pose to thrust your hands into the coffin of for whose political opinion they entertain the deceased father, and take all he may the highest regard. That profound stateshave left at his death to his widow, and man, after the experience of many years innocent and unoffending shildren, is worth in the most exalted positions of the nation,

more than fifty thousand men to the Conand with a perfect knowledge of the federate army The order issued by the subject upon which he spoke, said : President to General Saxton, dividing up and parceling out the State of South Carolina among the negroes and enterpris-ing Yankees of Massachusetts, gives courage, energy and enthusiasm to the men now in arms in the Confederate States. The order of the President to his military commanders in Louisana and Ark-ansas, and the order issued in pursuance President to General Saxton, dividing up ansas, and the order issued in pursuance power can be exercised by them only under the tie

posed by upon this floor in support of Radicalism, is strengthening the Confederacy and prolonging the war. Herein, Sir, is where they find strength; the true friends of the and military orders, which provide food, raiment, strength and support for the Con-If Mr. Lincoln had made a gift of

a few extracts, which to my mind are President and his Secretary of State gave evidence of disloyalty in the citizen. If utterance to truth in 1861, is it any less the time ever was when the Union could worthy of consideration at this time. a truth to-day ? Has not rather the experi- have been restored by war, which I do not In 1827, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, when the Legislature of Georgia had passed an act setting aside I believed it then. I believe it now. But, by emancipation, confiscation, amnesty and the laws of Congress regulating the inter- sir, I propose to call another witness to the like proclamations ; military orders course with the Indian tribes within her testify against this coercive policy, who annulling State constitutions; setting aside limits, the messages of the President on also spoke in advance of the war. Edward State laws, obliterating State lines, and tle 5th and 8th of February, 1827, in re-lation thereto, were referred to a select committee of the Senate, of which Col. Benton was Chairman, and of which party, of which, I believe, the distinguish- Abolitionist, takes and subscribe an oath to ed gentleman from, Maryland (Mr. Henry | execute and obey the will of Abraham Harrison, both afterward Presidents of the Winter Davis) was a member, and for Lincoln, whatever it may be, shall govern scribing the most horrible suffering and United States, were members. The com- whom a number of gentlemen upon this and rule over the remaining nine who mittee, in their report, Senate documents, floor voted, then said :

"The suggestion that the Union can be maintain-ed by numerical preponderance and military prow-ess of one section exerted to coerce the other into ess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission is, in my judgment, as self-contradio-tory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all Republican governments 'is the consent of the governed' much more does a union of co-equal sovereign States require, as the basis, the harmony of its members and their volun-tary go-operation in its organic functions."

It will no doubt be said that Mr. Everett has changed his views upon the subject. That may be so, but I have not. I believed it sound doctrine in 1860, before secession occurred or coercion began .--Three years' experience in attempting "by numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section to coerce the other into submission " has convinced me more thoroughly that it is " as self-contradictory as it is dangerous "---contradictory because it violates the great princiciples of free government which "derive

their just powers from the consent of the governed ;" and dangerous because, by ts exercise, especially when wielded by a weak, vascillating and unscrupulous man, t destroys, instead of maintaining the Union, Constitution and organic law; rivil liberty and personal security are forced to yield to what is claimed to be a military necessity, and the Government itself, in the brief period of three short years, is to-day verging on the very brink of ruin.

I am well aware, Sir, that the cry of disloyalty, want of patriotism and lack of devotion to the Government, which is in every place and at all times raised against all who have the independence to disapprove of any of the acts of Mr. Lincoln, as well as an inordinate desire for Government patronage, from the building of a steamship and a shoddy contract down to the insignificant position of taking charge of a mutilated and depreciated greenback in the Treasury building, has changed the opinion of many men, but the fixed principles of free government, as well as the rules of right, reason, justice and truth are unchangeable; and although it may be unpopular, and even at the risk of personal liberty in times like the present to to the oath to save himself, his family and advocate them, they are nevertheless cternal and immutable.

The distinguished gentleman from Pen

organ, in an editorial a few mornings tention of the House and the country to the consent of the governed." If the dismissal from the service, and conclusive he knew the gentleman's name with whom he had been conversing. 'The Duke of Newcastle,' was the reply. 'You don't say so ?' rejoined the astonished manufacturer ; ' well, now, only to think that such a great gentleman should have talked in so free-and-easy a way to two

such snobs as you and I !'

THE FURY OF A WOMAN SCORNED .- A terrible illustration of what a scorned woman's fury will lead her to do, occurred, recently, in Milwaukie. A lady of that city returning unexpectedly from a call, imagined she heard voices in the room usually occupied by herself and hushand. The door being closed, she was rerefuse to become Abolitionists. These duced to the keyhole, and to this aperture follies of the Administration and others of she applied her eye. She saw the figure the like character, have, instead of "crushof a woman ; standing by her was the husing the rebellion," crushed out whatever band of the jealous wife, actually engaged Union sentiment may have remained adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of among the Southern people. It is possible the female intruder. The wife went to that in districts of country occupied by another room, took a loaded shot gun, rethe army, occasionally a man may be turned opened the door, and deliberately found, who, seeing nothing before him but shot the strange woman in the back. The husband soreamed, the wife fainted. The husband soreamed, the wife fainted. When the latter returned to conscious-ness, she found the wretch of a husband bending over her, with a well-feigned solicitude in his glance. Mutual explana-tion ensued, and the body of the woman who had been shot was brought in. It was a dummy! The husband, who pur-sued the respectable calling of a retail dry goods dealer, was wont to use this figured to exhibit the mantillas and shawls with which he desired to charm the eyes of the Milwaukie ladies. The dummy, from long shabby, and the merchant had that morn-ing brought it from the shop for the pur-pose of renovating its exterior. Not find-ing his wife, he was trying in his awkward way to do the work, and probably swear-ing at his clumsy attempts, when his wife, beat of the or specer of the sector and and shawls with beat of the sole o ignominy and death, his wife and innocent The husband screamed, the wife fainted. children appealing to him for protection with all the ties of filial affection, his property to be confiscated, and his family to become outcasts and beggars in the world, that such a man, in order for the time being, to save himself, save his family and save his property, may take the oath, but the effect of it will be, as it ought to be, like that of Galileo, who invented the elescope, and who first taught the rotary motions of the earth. That noble old Italian, after many years of labor in the study of science, and when he had advanced to the extreme age of seventy, was summoned before an inquisition, tried, condemned and imprisoned in a dungeon for teaching a heresy; subsequently he was brought out and offered liberty on condition of renouncing his heretical doctrine. ing at his clumsy attempts, when his wife, The effect of beholding the glorious light mistaking the accents of passion, let fly of the sun and breathing again the pure the fatal shot. This tragedy in real life air of Heaven as contrasted with the loathsome dungeon in which he had been cast.

mistaking the addents of pussion, teel hy the fatal shot. This tragedy in real life will teach her a lesson, perhaps. WHY CHILDREN DIE.—One reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with food and choked with physio, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed clothes. So much for in-door. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the cold months, only the nose is permitted to peep into day-light. A little later they are sent out with no elothing at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middle, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air and chill the other parts of the body.— A stout strong man goes out in a cold day with gloyees and overcoat, woolen stocking works of the stores from stellar protections will be used have its reports of the our show of the store oumbers will be flored at mice work will be early and antherite. Wherever the talegraph ex-tends, or rairows run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the later they are soft the body.— A stout strong man goes out in a cold day with gloyees and overcoat, woolen stocking works of the soft are ports of the body.— A stout strong man goes out in a cold day and to which he must soon return or renounce his belief in the earth's motion, so far overcame his humanity that he consented to comply, and upon his bended knees, with his hands upon the gospels, he abjured his belief in the Copernican dootrine. Part of his abjuration ran in these terms: "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse and detest the said errors and heresies, (viz: that the earth moves, &c.) I swear that I will never in future say or assert anything verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me. Rising from his knees with his eyes still fixed on the earth, he whispered to a friend, "Epur si muove." " It moves for all that." A stout strong man goes out in a cold day So it will be with the man who is forced with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings. and thick, double soled boots, with cork his property. He may take it, but in his between and rubbers over. The same day heart he will detest and despise the au-a child of three years old, an infant flesh, thority that required it. Will such a man blood, bone and constitution, goes out with blood, bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as win as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees; neck bare; an ex-posure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accus-tion the social are never expected to practice. To accus-tom them to exposure which, a dozen years later, would be considered downright fool-ery. To rear children thus for the slaugh-ter pen, and then lay it on the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty had any hand in it. And to draw comfort from the presumption that he had an agenoy in the death of the child is a profanation. THE CONSTITUTION, AND STITUTION, which is the only hopes and boad of Union, and our only then boldly affirms that which he holds to master is the popular cry. Meet them, any hand in it. And to draw comfort from B7 Professor Johnston was one day day to day fill the gallery of this House, lecturing before the students on mineralbut even the gentleman from Kentucky, as well as a number of other military gentle-men, were quite willing to forego the pleasure of the performance and exchange their commissions as generals in the field for a certificate entitling them to a seat upon this floor; and were I to judge by the willingness with which it is done, and the tenacity with which they hold on to it, and the efforts some of them are making to return here again, instead of the warf. spirit they breathe within these walls, I should strongly suspect them, of being in sympathy with the peace party. Mr. Chairman: I am no military man, and therefore incompetent to give advice or advance an oninion on military effaits. ogy. He had before him a number of JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, LANGASTEB, PA. The Jobbing Department is thoroughly furnished with new and elegant type of every description, and is under the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer. the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer. The Proprietors are prepared to PRINT CHECKES, NOTES, LEGAL BLANKS, CARDS AND OIRCULARS, BILL HEADS AND HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS, PAPE: BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, BALL TICKETS AND INVITATIONS, PRINTING IN COLORS AND PLAIN PRINTING, with metarse scource wand distance on the most resona with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, on the most reasona bie terms, and in a manner not excelled by any establish-

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE 1864. CHE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY JOURNAL PUB-LISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

DROSPECTUS

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE EN-PORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

NO. 16.

THE DALL AGE, THE DALL AGE, which advocates the principles and policy of the Demo-cratic party, is issued every morning, (Sindays excepted.) and contains the Larser varicoarthou saws from all parts of the world; with carefully prepared articles on Govern-ment, Follius, Traid, Financo, etc. and premy editorial comments on the questions and affairs of the day; Markot Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Markot Brankot concess, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Donse-tic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Thestrical orlikitms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Mat-terest and importance.

tors, and discussions of whatever subject is of general in-terest and importance. The WERKLY AGE, is a complete compendium of the News of the Week, and contains the chief editorials, the prices current and mar-ket reports, stock (guotalions, correspondence and general species a fracticas family journal, periodering it in all re-species a fracticians family journal, periodering it in all restrictions, the Merchand, her Farmer, the Mechanic, the Jolitician, the Merchand, the Farmer, the Mechanic, is the correspondence and constrained for the Litery man, and all classes of readers. It has, far-iact every characteristic of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fixed to the Counting House, the Workshop, the Farmer's Fire-side, and the General Reader. TERMS:

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whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note neknow a to its readers. Special exertions will be used to make its reports of the Crops, of the Cattle, Produce, and Money markets, com-prehensive and accurate. Realizing that the bone and sinew of the country are to be found upon its farms and in work shops, I at Wolld will gather from every quarter In-formation and news concerning Agriculture and manufac-tures, and will ordeavor to make its issues peculiary valu-able to the Farmers and Mechanics of the country.

the centre.' Thus, Mr. Chairman, spoke John Quinto be used as bounty money in recruiting y Adams, in an address delivered before the Confederate army, he could not have the New York Historical Society on the done better service to the cause of the 30th of April, 1839, in commemoration of South than he has done by his silly, absurd the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the his equally absurd attempt to create State United States. Mr. Adams was a believer Governments by dictatorial power. He in the doctrine therein set forth, and the has in effect said to the Southern people : leaders of the party to which he belonged "You shall not return to the Union except shared in that belief, and continued to do so at the commencement of the present unnatural civil war. If it was sound doctrine before secession took place and the

war began, what is there in either to change the principle ? Andrew Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people, has solemnly warned them that the citizens of one secpenniless to starve, under the scorn and tion of the country arrayed in arms against hatred of Northern fanaties ; your lands the other would be an end of the Union and an end of the hope of freedom. He ately called for, war was inaugurated, twen- your heartstones, and you-beggars and gun, and the citizens of one section of the outcasts-shall be forbidden representaof the other, in doubtful conflict, let the tion in our national councils, and be shut battle result as it may, there will be an out forever from offices of trust and honor." Such is the language in which Lincoln and end of the Union, and with it an end of the hope of freedom. The victory of the this Congress and the preceding Congress injured would not secure to them the have spoken, and are speaking to the blessings of liberty; it would not avenge of submission, outlawry, disfranchisement, penury for themselves and their children, by the mere exertion of the coercive power decreed as their portion, will they throw of the government."

down their arms and submit to the terms ? But this opinion, that the Union cannot Who shall believe that the free, proud be preserved by the coercive power of the American blood which courses with as government, was not confined to the deown, will not be spilled to the last drop in parted statesmen of the country. William H. Seward, in his letter of resistance? This is the source, sir, from

April 11, 1861, to Mr. Adams, our Minwhence comes encouragement, strength, ister to England, said : support, and sustenance for the Confeder-

"For these reasons the President would not be disposed to reject a cardinal doctrine of theirs (the rebels) namely: that the Federal Government could rot induce the seconding States to obedience by conthe prolongation of the contest, and the desperation of the conflict produced not by quest, even though he were disposed to question that proposition. But in fact the President accepts it as anything said, or measures proposed by anything said, or measures proposed by gentlemen upon this side of the House, or by any measures proposed or policy advo-cated by the Democratic party, but by the tionary members of the State. This Federal Repub-lican system of ours is of all forms of government cated by the Democratic party, but by the "The American people have a government acts of gentlemen who make the charges, the very one which is most unfitted for such labor."

of State, in April, 1861, three days before

Austria, and the President sits to day most unhesitatingly and deliberately, no, a vain and fruitless effort attest and prove yond the sound of their guns from the is not reconstructive but destructive, and bor,"

after all, not in the right but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it !) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference; or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of politi-cal association will not long hold together parties no longer attrayed by the magnetism of concilated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other than to be hold together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation federate States. He says : the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be re united by the laws of political gravitation to

they are under the laws of war and the laws of na-tions alone, and that whichever power conquers may treat the vanquished as conquered provinces, and may impose upon them such conditions and laws as it may deem best."

raised to this position, he says :

raised to this position, he says:
"But it is said that this must be considered a contest with robel individuals only, as States in the Union cannot make war; that is true so long as they remain in the Union; but they claim to be out of the Union, and the very fact that we have admitted them to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are no longer in the Union, and the very fact that we have admitted them to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are no longer in the Union, and the very fact that we have admitted them to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are no longer in the Union, and the very fact that confeder ate States, and that such major corporation is composed of minor corporations called States, acting in their associated character.
"When au insurrection becomes sufficiently formidable to entitle the party to belligerent rights, it places the contending powers on precisely the same footing as foreign nations at war with each other. No one acquainted with the magnitude of this contest can deny to it the characeter of civil war. Yor nearly three years the Confederate States have maintained their declaration of independence by force of arms.

orce of arms. What, then, is the effect of this public war be-

their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin. I'he Consti-tution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of the coercive power

Now, Sir, for once, at least, 1 agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the Confederate States are out of the Union, occupying the position of an independent power de facto ; have been acknowledged as a belligerent. both by foreign nations and our own Government; maintained their declaration of

independence for three years, by force of arms; and that the war has out asunder all the ligaments, and abrogated all the obligations that bound them under the Constitution. So far I agree with him, and however unwilling we may be to accept such position as the actual condition of the Confederate States, the history of Such was the language of the Secretary the past three years, the law of nations,

the genius of our government, and a reness." the Sunday on which the President wrote gard for truth, compel me at least to accept it, and my judgment to approve it;

in Paris ? Military Governors and their ment to the Confederates so repeatedly had seceded. The Secretary shared in the against me for this opinion, I have only to Provost Marshals override the laws, and made upon this floor, and I again recur to fears of the President, that the attempt to shield myself under the broad mantle of and the Duke of Cleveland were travelthe echo of the armed heel rings forth as the consideration of the Union. Can the subjugate the South would destroy the the distinguished leader of the Republican ling together in a railway carriage. Newclearly now in America as in France or in Union be restored by war? 1 answer Government. Three years of civil war in party. At the commencement of the war castle is a fine, noble-looking man, frank England and France both declared the and sociable; while Cleveland is a little, to-day the correctness of the opinion then Confederate States to be belligerents ; the diied-up old fellow, proud as Lucifer.every approach leading to the Executive My first and highest ground of opposition held by the President : "Only an imper- United States has treated with them as In passing through Nottingham, a gentleial or a despotic government could subju- such in the exchange of prisoners, and the man got into the same carriage with the lion in sixty days, three years have already wrong ; it is in violation of the Constitu- gate thoroughly disaffected and insurrec- Administration is to-day, without the two dukes. [An English first-class cartionary members of the State." "This honesty or independence of the gentleman riage will seat but eight persons, and few e conflict began up to the present hour, which the Federal Union was founded. Federal Republic of ours is of all forms of from Pennsylvania to avow it, doing pre- common people travel in the first-class.] government the most unfitted for such la- cisely what he proposes to do under his He proved to be a manufacturer ; and New-Who does not believe it ? If there war for conquest, waged against the Con- castle soon entered into conversation with lome of the capitol in which we are assem- will, if continued, result speedily in the is truth in the Declaration of Indepen- federate States as a foreign nation. It is him-asking him all about trade, the state bled. The City of Washington is to-day destruction of the government and the loss dence, and the gentlemen on the opposite not now even pretended that the war is of markets, etc., and deriving considerable as it has been for three years, guarded by of civil liberty to both North and South, side of the House will certainly not dis- carried on, having for its object the resto- information. Cleveland, on the contary, Federal troops in all the forts and fortifica- and it ought therefore immediately cease. pute it, since they incorporated it in the ration of the Union; "reconstruction," was silent and exclusive-not deigning to In order, Mr. Chairman, that we may Chicago platform, which became a law "consolidation," "centralization," "with talk to a mere business-man. After a prevent an attack from the enemy, and as know what views were entertained upon the unto the President,-who, I ask, can deny an entire change in the Constitution," are while, the journey of the Dake of Newan evidence of the despondency of the right as well as the expediency of coercing the conclusion of the Secretary of State, the terms employed in speaking of the castle was ended, and heleft the carriage. Administration, and the unsuccessful open- States into submission by some of the de- having in view always, as he and the Pres- government that is to exist hereafter. To The Nottingham gentleman, who had been ing of the Spring campaign of the fourth parted as well as living statesmen of the ident undoubtedly had the great cardinal speak of the Constitution as it is, and the delighted with the easy conversation of the year in the progress of the war, the Morn- country, previous to the commencement of truth underlying all Republican govern- Union as it was, is an offence, subjecting departed duke, turned to the other ing Chronicle of this city, the President's the present war, I propose to call the at- ments "deriving their just powers from an officer in the army to punishment by stranger (proud Cleveland,) and asked if

devoted to or make a good citizen of ylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) who stands upou the government in which he lives ? The his floor and before the country as the achistory of Poland, of Hungary, of Ireland knowledged leider of the Administration party, has had the honesty and indepen- and of Italy furnishes an answer to the dence, in a speech delivered at an early question. If imperial governments are not able to hold in submissive obedience part of the session. to announce what he small portions of a vast empire, once in holds to be the true position of the Conrevolt, how much less a government having for its basis the consent of the gov-"Some think that these States are still in the usion, and entitled to the protection of the Consti-tution and the laws of the United States." Word. Liberty and freedom for the slave

word. Liberty and freedom for the slave This idea he at once repudiates, and and subjugation and extermination for the

be the true doctrine: "Others hold that having committed treason, re-nounced their allegiance to the Union, discarded the Constitution and laws, organizing a distinct and hostile Government, and by force of arms have risen from the condition of insurgents to the position of an independent power, de facto; and having been acknowledged as a belligerent buth by foreign na-tions and our own Government, the Constitution and the Union are abrogated, so far as they are con-cerned, and that as between the two belligerents they are under the laws of war and the laws of na-In answer to any objections that may be the willingness with which it is done, and

and therefore incompetent to give advice

or advance an opinion on military affairs, the charge of a prac but I have been often forcibly struck by a remark of Marshal Ney, in reply to Napoleon, as related by Headly in his "Naoleon and his Marshals." "One day, at Madrid, Napoleon entered the room where Nev and several officers were standing, and said in great glee-Everything goes and said in great give involvening goes ment in the city. fortnight; the English are defeated and promptly attended to. Address GEO. SANDERSON & SON, will be unable to advance; in three months

the war will be finished." The officer to whom this was addressed made no reply, but Ney, shaking his head said with his A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD !!!

characteristic bluntness, Sire, this war has lasted long already and our affairs are not improved. The people are obstinate ; even their women and children fight; they massacre our men in detail. To-day we cut the enemy in pieces, to-morrow we have to oppose another twice as numerous. It is not an army we have to fight, it is a whole nation. I see no end to this business." Bonaparte followed his own inclination, and was eventually defeated. Mr. Chairman : is there not instruction in the blunt yet forcible reply of the old

French Marshal to his superior officer for us? Have we not had from time to time. the predictions of Napoleon during the past three years, but without a Marshal Ney to say "I see no end to this busi-

CONCLUSION INSIDE.]

IF One day the Duke of Newcastle

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Chorea or St. Vitus Dance, complaints incident to Famales, and especially PROLAPSUS UTERL in the second second second second second second second and all nervous affections yield to the second of the Gal-vanic and Electric currents, when properly applied. One would be led to suppose, from the protocol define of stration given of the wonderful healing properties of Gal-vanies in the above disease, that its efficacy as a Thera-pout would be doubled by no one, and yet we occational if 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-ly a Braithwaites Retrospect published but what refers to the healing properties of Electricity, and that iff the faculty understood more about it they would prefer; it to all other remedies, also, that some of the best "Phy-sicisms in the Unites Estates have, adopted it, ...fargenfor, howver, in order to gratify all, there will be stitle Thirti-tute an eminent Physician of PORTY FARES ACTUAL PRACTICE, and we cordially invite the diseased of all classes to call and we cordially invites the diseased of all classes to call and we cordially invites the diseased of all classes to call and we cordially invites the diseased of all classes to call and events and the merits of the strates the second and we cordially invites the diseased of all classes to call and we work the the merits of the strates the second second and we cordially invites the diseased of all classes to call and we prove the the merits of the strates the second sec

FORTY FIARS AUTUAL FIAUTIUS, and we ordially invite the diseased of all classes to call and aramine into the marits of this system, as construin-tion and advice, together with pamphies, will be given *Free of Charge*. GEORQS W. FREED, Medical Electricity, Orange street, between Dake and Line streets, oct 27 (1/42)

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