# Biterary.

Bashfulness in Youth. Young people, on their first admission to this outer world, are especially afflicted with false shame; so that it may be regarded as one of the moral diseases of the mind's infancy. It is at the bottom of a great deal of their shyness. They cannot feel at ease, because they mistrust something about themselves or their belongings, and have that feeling of bareness and exposure in the presence of unfamiliar eyes which attaches to sensitiveness under untried vircum-stances. Everything then assumes a On his return she had disappeared, magnified, exaggerated character, the place they occupy on the one hand, and the importance of the occasion on the The present company is the world, the universe, a convention of men and gods, all forming a deliberate and irreversible judgment upon them, and deciding to their disadvantage on account of some oddness, or awkwardness, or passing slip in themselves or in the accessories about them. But, in most persons, time and experience bring so much humility as teaches them their insignificance. It is not, we soon learn, very likely that at any given time a mixed assemblage is thinking very much about us; and then the horror of a conspicuous position loses its main sting. This on the one hand; on the other, we are not as dependent on the award of society as we were. Even a roomful comprises, to our enlarged imagination, by no means the whole creation. There is something worth caring for outside those walls. And also we have come to form a sort of estimate of ourselves. There is now a third party in the question, in the shape of If-respect. We realize that we are to ourselves of immeasurably more consequence than any one else can be to us. Thus, either by reason or the natural hardening and strengthening process of the outer air, most people overcome any conspicuous display of the weakness. By the time youth is over, they have

#### about in a business-like way to mend it. Don't Squeeze.

either accepted their position or set

While we are growing very sensible, indeed, in the matter of dress as far as boots. Balmoral skirts, warm stockings, and high necks, we are degenerating in some other matters quite as important. The corset is now a necessary part of a woman's wardrobe, and, alas! when a woman does begin to wear corsets, she will wear them too small, and will tug af the laces until her breath becomes short, and she feels it necessary to refrain from anything like a comfortable meal. We say nothing against a wellshaped corset worn loose, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance of the figure instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do; you may have small waists, but you are exposing yourself to a dozen misfortunes which are as bad as a larg waists. First, you'll surely have dyspepsia, and grow yellow, and cross, and unhappy; secondly, your hands will grow red; thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be unable to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and altitude; seventhly, your eyes will grow weak; eighthly, you will break down at thirty or thereabouts, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not fright en women from tight corsets, perhapthe information that gentlemen gener ally do not admire what dressmakers call a "pretty figure" so much as a natural one, may have some influence.

# A Beautiful Sentiment.

Clasp thy hands meekly over the stil breast-theyv'e no more work to do: close the weary eyes-theyy'e no more tears to shed; part the damp locksthere's no more pain to bear. Closed alike to love's kind voice, and calumny's

stinging whisper. O, if in that stilled heart you have ruthlessly planted a thorn; if from that pleading eye you have carelessly turned away; if your loving glance, and kindly word, and clasping hand, have comeall too late-then God forgive you! No frown gathers on that marble brow as you gaze-no scorn curls the chiseled lip-no flush of wounded feelings mounts

to the blue-veined temples. God forgive you! for your feet, too must shrink appalled from death's cole river-your faltering tongue asks : "Can this be death?" Your fading eye linger lovingly on the sunny earth, your clammy hands feel its last feeble flutter.

O, rapacious grave! yet another vic tim for thy voiceless keeping! What no words of greeting from the house hold sleepers? No warm welcome from a sister's loving lips? No throb of pleasure from the dear maternal bosom Silent all!

O, if these broken limbs were neve gathered up! If beyond death's swel ling flood there were no eternal shore If for the struggling bark there were no port of peace! If athwart that lowering cloud sprang no bright bow of pro-

# Alas, for love if this be all,

Solitude. More and greater sins are committed when men are alone than when they keep themselves in fellowship. When Eve in Paradise walked alone, came the evil one and deceived her Whoever is amongst men and in honest company, is ashamed to sin, or, at least, he has no place or opportunity to do so. When David was alone and idle, and went not to the wars, he fell into adultery and murder; and I have myself found that I have never fallen into more sin than when I was alone. Solitariness inviteth to melancholy, and a person alone has often some heavy and evil thoughts, so hath he strange thoughts, and constructh everything in the worst sense. Melancholy is an instrument of the devil, by which he accomplishes his wicked purposes. The deeper a person is plunged into that state, the more power the devil hath over him. To live in an open, public state is the safest.

duty towards men.-Luther. The learned Buxtorf informs us in his "Hebrew Lexicon," that the primeval name Eve is derived from a root signifying talk; that it was, perhaps, from a dim idea of this kind that the Rabbins owned their tradition, that twelve baskets of chit-chat-it could not be gossip, for there were no neighbors to gossip about-were rained down into l'aradise, for Adam and Eve to amuse themselves with, of which twelve Adam picked up three and Eve the other nine.

man must live civilly and honestly.

must appear to fear God, and do his

# Indian Justice. Many years ago a gentleman from the central part of New Hampshire was in

the Pequawket country, attending to his property near the village of Fryeburg, when a company of Indians from the Penobscot tribe came there for a temporary, abode, and pitched their tents on an elevation near the Saco riv-In passing to his lands he noticed a squaw kneeling to pick strawberries, and creeping to different parts of the patch that furnished the fruit. Her attitude struck him as singular; but he concluded she took that posture as most

and he supposed had gone to sell ber-But as he approached the settlement, he observed the unusual sight of an Indian carrying a squaw on his back. A nearer view showed him the person whom he saw in the strawberry field, After having witnessed the occurrence several times, on inquiry of the Indians as to the cause of this action, one of them replied:--"He bad Indian. He drink much Soccapee. He drunk, and Cheepie (devil, get in him. Then he put squaw's feet in fire. They burns As he looked he saw they were crippled and useless. The tribe resented the cruelty, and its council were about to decide on his immediate exe-But one of the elder and wiser of the number interposed his opinion, and gave this advice :- "No shoot: make him live as long as squaw live; make him carry squaw, when she want walk; when squaw die, then shoot.' The decision was in accordance with this counsel, and thus secured to the injured woman perpetual kind treatment from her husband. The fact of his own as soon as she died made him careful to preserve her health and life; and the punishment of bearing her as his constant burden, as well as the compelled attention to her welfare, formed striking example of the retributive strewdness of "Indian justice."

#### "Rejoice Evermore."

Oh, wonderful and marvellous is the way in which God, day by day, surrounds us--His fallen creatures--with mercies and joys. Oh, grievously sad and strange that we should be so little glad and grateful! that, unacknowledged and unthanked-for, we should receive blessing upon blessing, accepting them as matters of course, perhaps never heeding them at all, till we lament their loss.

I should like to take the sunflower for my emblem, and to have strength and grace given me to turn my face towards the sunshine with which our Heavenly Father ever illumines the lot of each one of us. I would not ask freedom from care and trial, but pray that -no matter how heavy and overwhelming my trouble be-I might always have faith to see that God's tender mercies of joys and blessings far outweigh every earthly suffering He, in His almighty windom, deems good for me to

it is upon the dark and shady We will persistingly turn our eyes to the very deepest, dreariest part of the wood of affliction, and then complain we can no clear sky, no ray of sunshine! Let us look beyond, to the smiling fields gleaming in golden floods of light, and canonied by heaven's bright blue arch; or climb some hill till we stand above the gloom four having passed through will make our after-course appear brighter, and the very leaves and branches which from below looked se sombre and dreary, from above will how brilliaut in sunshine.

On, believe me, my readers, there is a sunny as well as a shady side to every lot in life. Let it be our aim to trace it out, patiently and prayerfully; and where we cannot see it when we first caze let us have faith that it is therepresent though hidden.

And so let us go on our way rejoicing and thankful, ever remembering that there is one mercy for which the hymn of praise may at all times as end-one joy which always endures-one unspeakable gift, the greatness of which, in its height and depth, no one of us athom—the promise of eternal life purchased for us by the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. IMPERIAL TOKAY.—Tokay wine is

nuch esteemed by wine-drinkers, but as its high price excludes it from gene ral use, the following notice from the Monitéur Vinicole may not be unintersting: The village of Tokay, which gives its name to the wine, is situated in Hungary, on the top of a hill near the meeting of the Rodrog with the Theiss. The vineyards are to the west of the Rodrog, and they occupy the space of ten square miles. The earth is of yellow chalk, mixed with large pebbles. The wine is white, and the vintage is commenced as late in the year as possible, but generally at the end of October. There are four different kinds of Tokay. The first is made by placing the grapes, when cleared of all rotter fruit, in a wooden vat, with a double bottom, of which the one on which the grapes rest is pierced with small holes The vat is filled with grapes and covered with boards. After a few hours the grapes become heated to 80 deg. Fah renheat, and the fermentation sets in The fermentation destroys the tartarie acid, and the weight of the grapes forces he juice through the holes in the bot-The grapes are then trodden un der foot, and the wine is poured into mall casks, where it remains exposed o the air a month after having fermented for two days. This is the wine which generally exported. When of good uality, it has a silvery, oily color, the taste sweet and mellow, with a peculiar carthly flavor, slightly astringent and aromatic, with good body. This wine nay be preserved for almost an indefinit period, but it is not drinkable until it is three years old. The ordinary price o Tokay wine of first quality purchased at the vineyard is from 5s, to 6s, the bottle The Emperor of Russia keeps a commis sion agent at Tokay, who purchases 40 or 50 casks of the best wine every year. ome vine-growers in the Arriege culivate vineyards on the tops of the highest mountains in calcareous earth Openly, and amongst other persons, a covered with stones similar to those found in the vineyards near Tokay, but

> -In early youth, while yet we liv among those we love, we love without restraint, and our hearts overflow in every look, word and action. But when we enter into the world, and are repulsed by strangers, and forgotten by friends, we grow more and more timid in our approaches, even to those we love est. How delightful to us, then are the caresses of children. All sincerity, all affection, they fly into our arms; and then only, we feel the renewal of our first couldence and first pleasure.

they have not as yet succeeded in pro-

ducing anything as good as the Hungar-

ian wine.'

### SPEECH OF HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

Miscellancous.

the Hall of the Keystone Club, Philadelphia, October 24, 1864.

Judge Black began by saying that he would promise the audience noamusing entertainment. These were serious times, and he would give some of the grave reasons which made him believe that the security of individual rights and the safety of the country itself from utter destruction, depended on the elec-tion of General McClellan. Political contests, he proceeded to say, are not what they used to be. In form-

er times we contended for points of policy on which we supposed the *inter-*ests of the country depended more or less: now our opponents themselves tell us that the life of the Gorenment hangs on the issue. They are right. The life of this Government is the liberry of the people, and if they succeed in destroying liberty, the Government will be dead—dead without even the ope of resurrection to a future life. The enemy we now have to contend against is the Abolition party; that body if which the original nucleus was a litle gang in New England, who met periodically to curse the Constitution and daspheme the Christian religion. It was small at first; but it has since grown with such portentous rapidity that its influence now overshadows this whole continent. There was another whole continent. There was another organization which, for a brief while, professed to be acting in concert with Abolitionists while faintly disapproving their principles. But the fusion has become perfect the whole body of the coalition, from the crown to the toe, is thoroughly saturated with Abolition doctrines. No Republican now dares to dissem from the most ultra measures. Abolitionism is omnipolegt in Congress controls the Executive with absoute sway—it commands an army whose numbers are counted by hundreds of thousends—it is preying at will upon the prostrate body of the nation. We must look fairly into the face of that party it we wish to see the feature of our

eratic party these exists such a diversity of sentiment, opinion and principle, as neverbefore separated men in any coun-try or any age of the world. We differ from them, and they from us, upon every political subject about which it is possible for the human mind to have different ideas. They differ from us on every question of fundamental law that ever yas raised, and upon very many which were never considered debatable by any body but themselves. There is not a sentence, line or letter in the Constitution, from the words "We the peo ple," at the beginning of the preamble, down to the signature of "George Wash-ington," at the foot of the instrument, which they have not either construed away altogether, or also put upon it some interpretation entirely new, and totally at variance with that which we always

Between that party and the Demo

with that which we always supposed to be the true one.

We are as wide asunder as the poles of the earth. John Hampden did not differ much from Charles L. nor William ell from treasler, nor the Congress of From the ministry of George the Third. Nav; the most orderly, human and anti-revolutionary Frenchman that inhabited Paris in 1789, could not have differed from Robespierre about the use of the guillotine, more entirely They are not opposed merely to the

the opinions entertained by the public men who preceded them. The princi-ples of Administration which they have ntroduced have been denounced and itterly repudiated by all the state tho ever held onice under the Federal Government, from the beginning of Washington's time to the end of Bu then our whole history is but the record f one great blunder; and all the men Government, previous to 1861, fools as gross as ever ignorance made drunk." No two political systems, framed for different countries or for different times, have ever been more dis 861 and the same Government as administered since that time. Let us look for a moment, at some of the points The abolition theories which concern

the relations of the States to General Government and to one another con found all our preconceived ideas upon that subject. We supposed the United States to be a federative system, created by sovereign States, for the simple and sole purpose of watching over their comnon defense and general, welfare. this end, jurisdiction was given to th Federal Governmentover certain plainly specified classes of subjects, and every other species of power was expressly withheld. It was a political corporation strictly limited by its charter. It was not only agreed, but sworn to, that th affairs of each State should be controlled by its own will. Whether the States should use this right properly or improperly, wisely or unwisely, was, in our opinion, nobody's business but their own. By the unequivocal terms of the ompact they had a right to make their local laws bad or good, just as they pleased, and it is as well known as any

ct in history that the Union could not ave been made on any other terms. But, the Abolitionists deny this vital orinciple so bitterly and so violently hat every citizen, who presumes to hold it, is, in their estimation, a traitor. The great characteristic of their creed the claim they make for the people of one section to control the other in their local affairs. They hold it to be not only he right, but the bounden duty of the rederal Government to dictate to the states their whole system of domest administration. This is so clear in thei opinion that any state which refuses to odify its local laws, when commanded to do so by the President, is guilty o the most awful crime that man car commit; a crime for which the contu nacious State deserves to be punishe chaving its fields laid waste, its town burnt, its men butchered, its women and children driven houseless, homeles and starving into the woods. And it announced upon the highest authority among them—the chief of their party imself-that this awful scourge s not to be discontinued until the State low subjected to it, shall abandon th aws approved by themselves and adopt others which are more to the liking of the President and the party which sup-ports him in other States. To sliow how mphatic and thorough their contemp s for our doctrine of State Rights, the hink it perfectly proper to tear a sover gign State into pieces by main force and cast the bleeding parts to enemies and strangers, whilst they are yet warm and quivering with the agon of the separation. It one-tenth of the voters in a State shall feel or feigr elief in this doctrine, that is a saving aith for which that small minority is to be rewarded by giving them absolute and uncontrolled dominion over the lives, liberties and property of the other nine-tenths, who cannot see it in the same way. Submission to the General Government in all things is not merely a condition of peace with the States already at war; coercion for the same purpose is extended to States in which there is no war, lead or noticed. here is no war, legal or actual. Maryland, for example, a decree has been made that the State Government shall be wholly revolutionized. Four fifths of the people are, without doubt, opposed to the change, but by means of orute force, and a system of test-oaths, prescribed at Washington, the State sovernment is entirely taken out of the

people's hands, and all political power

put into the keeping of not only a small, but a venal and false minority, which alone is permitted to vote. This is not

a republican Government, but to all in-

tents and purposes an aristocracy, the Government of a few, and it will not be

the fault of the system if it does not turn out to be an aristocracy of hypocrites and thieves. The effect of this contempt

year, and only a few days ago in Indiana, companies, battalions and regiments of Federal soldiers, without a pretense of right, poured their votes into the ballotbox to overwhelm the true voice of the

people at a State election.
Such is the contrast between us on one subject. There is another upon which the divergency of our views is equally striking. It happens, by the permission of God's providence, that two distinct races of human beings have been thrown together on this continent. as the physical features and color of one | race, make it lower in the scale of creation than the other. I need not say how much lower, for I suppose there is no man here who does not know the difference between a white man and a negro. The negroes themselves are perfectly conscious of their inferiority; nobody but an Abolizionist ever thinks of denying it. The white men asserted of denying it. their supremacy in this country, as they did every where else in the world. They founded a nation, and formed a covernment to be controlled exclusive by themselves and their own posterity. They agreed, because it pleased them to do so, that they would share their privileges upon certain conditions with other persons of Caucasian blood who might settle among them, but they were not bound to take Tarray, Moni-gols, Chinese or Negroes into their po-fitical partnership, and they declared that they never would. They claimed, (somewhat proudly it may be) their old and hard-won right of domination, and gave the negro-not political power, or tection and kindness as were due, in a government of laws, to a subject and The Abolitionists look upon all this with perfect horror. They assert everywhere, in season and out of season,

gusting to be mentioned. Even by men The Atingly preferred to white men. torriey General has also bled conscientiously, no doubt) that negroes are citizens—a part of the Government—and therefore capable of holding office and all their officers should take a solehun exercising public authority over us, as, oath, to be registered in Heaven's channon point of fact, many of them doart his every, never to know any kind of necessmoment. In the States thoroughly abolitionized they are allowed to vote, and the votes of negroes added to the votes of white men with negro principles, can trample down the true white man who is faithful to the rights of his race. Not content with doing this in their own States, they extend their process of organization into othe States, where they use what they call the war power, to rob the white man of his property, and bestow it on the negro. In all their measures, military and civil, in the new Territories and the old States, you see this pervading principle at work, strip-ping white men of the rights, inherited from their ancestors, and clothing negroes with powers and privileges they never possessed before.

Now, if the African race could be ele-

the natural right of the negro to politi-

theories of miscegenation are too dis-

cal, legal and social equality.

we would lose nothing by the proposed equality of the two. But that is not probable, and our opponents know it as well as we do. A negro will still be a negro, in spite of proclamations. You can degrade the white man to the level of the negro-that is easily done-but you cannot lift the negro up to the white the use of the guillotine, more entirely than we differ from the Abolitionists concerning the whole purpose and observed the blood of t nists; they are equally hostile to all | another, has the effect of levelling, not upward but downward; and the degre-dation of the superior nation does not stop even at the point originally occunied by the lower one-the murlyan without the strength or the virtue of either. What would have been the either. history of this continent if its white inhabitants had gone down to the level

of the negroes two hundred years ago. And what will be its future history if we now submit to the same degrada-tion? Respect for the memory of our ancestors; fidelity to the rights of our terests of the civilized world, require us to keep and maintain this Government pudiate with abhorrence every measure which is calculated to bring upon us the shame and the infamy of a voluntary

sname and the mamy of a voluntary descent to negro equality.

The bemocratic party believes in law and order—in the regular administration of justice by properly appointed tribunals—in trial by jury, and the great writ of halo as corpus. We knew very well how sadly the people must suffer without these inestimable institutions. We had read in the history of other countries how men were murdered, and robbed, and kidnapped for the want of them; and when we saw in our own Constitu-tion a provision that no man should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of lay, we were sure that we understood the full meaning, and ap-

oreciated the mighty value of those subime though simple words. But, according to our opponents, we were utterly wrong. The chief law officer has told us not only that the President, without any process of law, may order a citizen to be arrested wherever he pleases, but he may delegate the power to ofhers, and they to others again, until all the favorites and minious of the Administration shall have unlimited control over all who oresume to doubt its infallibility; and his power to deprive freemen of their liberty is to be accompanied with the power of suspending the privilege of habeas corpus, and of abrogating at the same time all other taws which might afford their victim a chance of redress This is not a mere abstract theory of the Abolitionists; they have practiced upon

it to such an appalling extent, that mere innocent persons have been kid-napped and shut up in prison during three years of their, rule than all the sycophants, and strumpets, and spies about the Court of Louis XIV could induce him to send to the Bastile in the whole of his long and cruel reign.

If any privilege was guarantied to the American people we supposed it to be right of discussing public affairs by means of free speech and a free press. But here, again, the antagonism is perfect. Abolitionism has suppressed two hundred and fifty movements by early hundred and fifty newspapers by arbitrary orders, executed at the point of the bayonet, or by mobs hissed on to their brutal work by the general approbation of the whole party.

f the whole party. Perhaps, the most curious of all their otions, is, that the Constitution is inding at some times, and at others is a mere dead letter; their oaths to sur port it to be kept on certain occasions, but disregarded whenever it confines their powers within limits which they think inconveniently narrow. The apdication of this principle is worse, it cossible, than the principle itself, for they withdraw the they withdraw the protection of the fundamental law at the very moment when the safety of the people most imperiously requires it. When civil war breaks out—when political rancor becomes fiercest—when party rage runs highest when professions 100. highest-when aggressions liberty, and property are most likely to occur—then it is that they remove all legal restraints from the bad passions of men. What seems worse yet, they hold that an insurrection in one State abro-gates the Constitution in another, which s five hundred miles off, and perfectly their arguments would fit just as well for peace. If a war policy must be sup-ported by kidnapping citizens and suppressing newspapers, what is to hinder a peace policy from being sustained in the same way? Surely, no sane man will pretend that it is not as necessary

to preserve the peace, as it is to prolong For the system of laws which our forefathers made and gave to us, they substitute that "necessity" which the common judgment and common sense of mankind in all ages and countries has branded with odium as "the tyrant's plea." No despot ever asked for for State rights, is seen, not only in to do more than what he might decide

outrages. When Charlas I, deliberately perjured himself, he said, and said truly enough, that political necessities, created by a civil war, had driven him to it. When Cromwell devoted all the init. When Cromwen across habitants of Drogheda, men, women and children, to indiscriminate butchery, necessity was the plea upon which he justified his brutal order, and when he drove the Parliament of England out of their places, it was not, as he said, because "the Lord had no further need of them," but because the needs of his own tyrannical and beastly rule required their absence and the overthrow of their just authority. When Nero threw the Christians into the arena to be devoured by wild beasts; when he commanded them to be sawed asunder, be put in sacks and cast into the Tiber, or to be covered with pitch and then burnt together in great piles, he was, in their heathen eyes, "a pesti-lent superstition" which might give serious trouble to the power of the Unesars. Before that time Heroil of Judga had heard that a child was born in Bethle hem, who would one day be King of the Jews; and he believed that his government could not live unless that child ment count not tive unless that cannow was destroyed. But, neither he nor any of his provostymarshals, knew exactly what child it was, and that created the necessity of killing them all. The decree went forth, and it was no doubt created with a little and the state of the control of the con executed with all proper zeal and right loyal devotion. There was lamentation and weeping and woe in Rama-Rachel mourned for her children and would not the right of ruling-but only such pro- ! becomforted, because they were not But if Rachel had been an Abolition woman, she would no doubt have been very greatly conforted by being told that the slaughter of the innocents was necessary to preserve the life of the Government Our fathers said no such power as this should be wielded here by any mortal man. They declared that all public necessities should be determined by the law. They defined the offences which it was necessary to punish—the evidence that should be required to convict—the tribunais that should weigh the proof-the form of the trial and the quantum of the penalty. Then they decreed that sity but the one great supreme necessity

In our view the Government of this country is the Constitution and laws whosoever sustains then most faithfully is the best and truest supporter of the Government. But Abolitionism introduces another standard of fidelity. Acquiespence to the violation of law is with them the grand test of patriotism. and every citizen who complains of an officer for trampling it under foot, is trampling it guilty of what they call "treasonable language " or " disloyal practices. We were, and are, in favor of a strong Government—that is, a strong Constitution and strong laws. During the period of Domocratic ascendancy, the Government, in that sense, was power-Now, if the African race could be elevated so as to make it, in fact and in truth, the equal of the white race, then brought security to his fire-side, spread its guardianship around him wherever went, and, like a protecting angel, it hovered over him and watched him while he slept. Now it is so weak, con-You temptible and powerless that it cannot save the most upright man or the most virtuous woman from being kidnapped with the control of the

connexion, political or social, tending - This wide antagonism of principle to produce equality between two nations carried out in measures so aggressive effect which might be expected. Political institutions so administered cannot have the love of the people who are oppressed by them. Terrorism may quiet many, and the venal can always bought, but those things which should accompany a free government, As honor, toye, obedience, treops of Triends I must not look to have; but in their stead trases not loud, but deep, mouth honor, breath While I the poor beart would fain deny, but darent

The indignation which swells up in the great heart of the American Democracy may be easily allayed; but not so the animosity that rankles in the minds of our enemies, is easy for a magnanimous people suffer and forgive, but "they never parstrength, and all their souls; and they give expression to that sentiment in language perfectly unequivocal. One of their leading Senators, in a speech at Washington, advocated the introduction there of the treatment which the opponents of the Administraton redown. Another declared on the floor of the Senate, itself, when speaking of

certain men who had been unlawfully crested, and kept in prison for upwards of a year, that, in his opinion, they were dealt with only and if he had been allowed to have his way he would have hanged then in other words, he would not only have kidnapped them, would have murdered them bargain. An admiral of the navy, born in Connecticut, publicly expressed his willingness to turn the arms of his men, if accessary, against the people of his native State. The General-in-Chief of the army, (Halleck,) in a letter de-liberately written for publication, asserted that the army-would-crush-the Southern rebellion first, and then put its heel on "the Copperheads of the North." A new species of eloquence has been introduced into nearly all their public discussions. Democrats are constantly reminded that they should be thankful for the mercy which has le them live so long. It is not persuasion that hangs upon the lips of tors; they bring down the their audience by the visions they paint of ropes, gibbets, and daggers, and when one of them announces that all

Democrats are traitors, and he longs to put the knife up to the handle in the heart of every traitor, the sentiment is echoed by a deafening shout. Even the ministers of religion are suborned into the service of this ferocious Moloch, Christ said that every professed follower of his, who hated his brother, gave conclusive evidence that he was a liar and a murderer. But the Abolition preach gospel is their maw"—are not ashamed to avow the most intense malignity against all who differ from them. make their conventicles ring with demands for the extermination of men, women, and children, by millions through half a continent, and even the sacred office of prayer, as they conduct

t, becomes a long howl for blood

it, becomes a long howl for blood.

Is it any wonder that under therule of such a party, all the joints of society should be dislocated? They have hopelessly divided the country, not geographically, but morally—they have not sundered the territory, but they have cloven the heart of the nation in two. The limits by which they have separaed us, is not any natural boundary, but a boundary created by the sentiments hich they have forced between us-not the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missis sippi, but the far more imp streams, which, according to Milton water the dreary abode of the damned Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly HATE.

It is perfectly manifest that the principles and measures of the Abolitic are, and must of necessity be, incompatible with the safety of a government like ours. They put it to a work which it was not intended for, and which it cannot do without destroying itself. If ou have a threshing machine and place it under the charge of a man who uses it as a breaker of anthracite coal, it must infallibly fly to pieces. So the operations of your political system must be confined to the purposes designed by its framers, or else you must take the inevitable consequence of breaking it up. The more exquisitely the several parts of it are adapted to its one legitimes.

nate purpose, the more certain it is to

Southern States, or States on the borders to be necessary, and nothing more is itself good or bad. Indeed, any govern-of the South. In Pennsylvania last needed to warrant the most infamous ment, however constituted, is perfectly ment, however constituted, is perfectly sure to wreck those laws which are the ssential parts of its structure, whenever it attempts to work out the object of

some "higher law," which does not properly belong to it.

All the pages of history are covered with lessons which teach this truth.— During the sixteenth and seventeeenth centuries the rulers of Europe took it into their heads that the great para-mount interest which they must look after was the spiritual welfare of the people: their temporal prosperity was nothing compared to their cternal salvation. They resolved, therefore, to introduce into their governments the Higher Law of true religion. But what came of it? The Higher Law trampled down all other laws, and tore the whole framework of society into fragments. Rebellion, insurrection and civil war became the universal fashion—millions were slaughtered: France was convols. ed; Germany was laid waste and almost depopulated; the city of Prague, which began the thirty years' war with two hundred thousand inhabitants closed it with less than four hundred human beings inside of her walls. All the land in freland was confiscated four times over, and for ages together generation after generation of the best and brayest men were ruthlessly murdered.
England offered no terms of peace except upon the abandonment of the Catholic faith, which the Higher Law pronounced to be false. But though Ireland was many times conquered; was trampled down again and again, subjugation brought no peace; it was only civil war gone to seed. Peace and security, and justice and order never came back until England slowly opened ed her eyes to the truth, and acknow-ledged that the whole doctrine of the Higher Law was a great, unmitigated, monstrous, bloody lie.

We have had some experience with this same kind of Higher Law in our pwh county. Ten or twelve years agometric visits when the same kind of the same way. certain Yankee politicians, and their umble imitators in other parts of the nion, forming together a very power-(a) party, proposed the practical dis-franchisement of Catholics and foreign-born citizens. In place of the Constitu-tion they wanted the Higher Law of a Protestant and exclusively native domination. New England pretended to be in an agony of terror, lest the Pope and the Catholic church would do her so evious harm; every member of the essechusetts Legislature but one, was worn in secret to support the Trigher Law, a lying priesthood hounded on the ignorant crowd, just as they are doing now; churches were burned; nume-

of the Federal Government, as it seemed at one time very likely to do, and put its Higher Law in full operation, civil war would have been as certain as applications of the principle would work in any given case. For instance: The municipal law of all our States has the of the protection of private property for one of its great objects; it allows the rich man to keep what he has, and poverty is forced to be content with its "loop'd and windowed raggedness." But the Higher Law of Christian charity compands the rich to divide with the poor. It is besides a great public ceil. It is, besides, a great public evil, unjust and unnatural, that one person should be compelled to struggle for the bare necessaries of life, while another, no better than he, is rolling in the luxuries of superfluous wealth. But suppose we were visited by an act of Congress, or the Higher Law, backed by an army with banners, to enforce an equal divi sion of goods and lands, can any body doubt that civil commonion would be the consequence. The foundations of order would be broken up; the rich would refuse to part with the half of their property; the poor would think themselves licensed to plunder it all,

s were assaulted; Catholics were driv-

from the polls and run through with

pitchforks. If that party had got hold

and the agents of the Higher Law would Apply these plain and simple principles to Abolitionism. In doing so let us concede that party to be (what it is not) orthodox on every subject but that of African slavery. Assume, also, that the relation of master and servant, in the Southern States, is wrong, morally and religiously. Nevertheless, it is a and religiously. Nevertheless, it is a "fixed constitutional fact," that the United States are furnished with no legal power to interfere with it; and any attempt by them to do so is ipse fucto destruction of the Federal Government, for while it is engaged in the execution of the Higher Law it cannot We are therefore without a Government

anarchy, spoliation and bloodshed, conflagration, terror and tears, come in the place of Government and law. Every one who reflects will admit that if this perversion of the Government to the purposes of Abolitionism or any other purpose inconsistent with its laws, had taken place at a former period, or under an earlier President, the same disastrous consequences mushave followed. The time never was when we could run our vessel on such a rock as that without making it a total wreck. Nor is there a single man, with understanding enough to raise him one single degree higher than an idiot, who does not know, that if a Democrat had been elected when Mr. Lincoln was, the course of the country would still have een onward and unward.

It is clear beyond possible doubt, that the American people had their choice in 1560 between the government of their fathers, with continued peace and pros-perity on one hand, and on the other a Higher Law inconsistent with the Gov eriment, accompanied by a train of dev-lish horrors. It was blind folly to ex-pect that the law and the Higher Law would reign together for Higher Law will "bear no brother near the throne." It's mission is to tread down whatever

opposes it. In every age, and in altic, demoniac in temper, inexorable in its demands, reckless of law, and ever ready to carry its ends by brute force It disdains all compromise—it carries no olive branch—it takes both hands to wield its merciless sword. It makes its appearance on every theatre of its action with the foot of Mars. " and at its heels Leashed in like hounds, fire, sword and honin Crouch for employment."

Our present experience is enough and more than enough, to prove all this While the Federal Government was ad ministered according to its own laws, and while its existence was threatened with no serious danger of Higher Law our country was prosperous beyond example. Her ways were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths were peace. When the Abolitionists came power, disaster, disgrace and discord came with them. Bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy, derangement of finances public debt and enormous taxes, corrupon and treachery, conflagration, have followed their footsteps ever since. By their fruits ye shall know them.

But we ought to have known this without learning it in the dearschool o

experience. We were sufficiently warned. Every statesman of all parties and sections who had a hand in making the Government, told us that it would lass so long, and so long only, as it was confined to the proper and legitimate purpose for which they intended it. We were told not by the Democracy only, but by the chiefs of the great party opposed to us, that the success of Abolitionism would be fatal to the Union, and peace of the nation. Moreover, the Abolitionists themselves did not deny that the overthrow of our political system was their object. They admitted tem was their object. They admitted that its overthrow was their deliberate aim. Their chief priests declared that they could reach their purpose only by marching over the ruins of the Federal Government and the Christian Church. The greatest of their orators claimed as his highest honor that he was no as his highest honor that he was not only an infidel to the religion, but a traitor to the Constitution of his country. One of their principal newspaper be utterly ruined by applying it to another. Nor does it make any difference whether the new object proposed be in while another maligned the flag of the

Union as the flaunting emblem of a lie. Another shining light of the party gave a practical exposition of its creed. He was a coarse, low ruffian, who for years had followed. was a coarse, low ruffian, who tor years had followed no business but that of a horse thief, and he had committed many base and treacherous nurders in the Western country. He went to Canada, and there, with a few Confederates, he planned a conspiracy to overthrow the Federal Government and conquer the Federal Government and conquer the Southern States, take them at was a coarse, low ruffian, who for years had followed no business but that of a

to succeed mainly by organizing among the negroes a general system for the butchery of their masters. He sneaked into a peaceful Virginia town, and at midnight began to plunder the public property and shoot down the unarmed and defenceless people. He was taken and hanged; but its along hornors that the state. péople. He was taken and hanged; but itseldom happens that the greatest benefactors of the human race receive such posthumous honors as the Abolitionits estowed on John Brown. They amounted almost to an apotheosis. From poets and orators, from clergymen and politicians, from senators, governor and statesmen of every class, from pri-mary meetings and legislative bodies expressions of admiration and sympathy were boundless. Ever since that time, the most popular music they have consists of hymns to his memory, and hallelujahs to his great name. Whence came all this ecestatic reverence for the character of such a man? It was not given because he was a murderer; other men have committed murders withou ly because he was a thief, for they have among them many others, who have stolen on a far more magnificent scale than he did. No, they love him because he was like themselves, a deadly enemy to the Government, Constitution, and laws of the land; because he plotted so overturn them : because he was the bold est apostle, and the earlist martyrof tha Higher Law, which was destined to work out our political ruin. In their estimation he was a greater man than President Lincoln himself, because he preceded Mr. Lincoln with a "proclaout of him without any "pressure."— It may be said that I am citing the words and acts only of their ultra men Take then the utterances of the most moderate among them; the careful, sober-minded, reflective Secretary of State. He has many times avowed his devotion to the Higher Law, and a speech of his it Massachusetts, during the canvass o 1860, pledged Mr. Lincoln as a disciple of the same school. Did he misunder stand the destructive tendency of High er Law? Did he mean peace and union and the harmony of the States? in his Rochester speech, he told ustruly what would be the effect of his doctrine—"an irrepressible conflict he tween the opposing and the South, which con-lict of the North and the South, which con-

flict of force was to last until the Higher Law of one section shoold put the lega ights of the other under its feet.

Now, after all the solemn warnings we received from all the great statesmen of the country, that Abolitionism would be fatal to our peace, and after we ha heard the admissions of their own lead design not to administer the Government, but to destroy it, what right have we to be astonished at the prodigious ruin which surrounds us? We may lament it, indeed, but not with amazement for it, some in the neutral equisa ment, for it came in the natural course nd sequence of things.
But are these calamities of so long life that they must have no end: there no chance of restoration? The George B number of votes we poll fo McClellan on the 8th of November. As long as the Abolitionists remain in power they will press the Higher Lav ind we can have no more order or ju But McClellan has said that l

his path and the lamp to his feet. If he is elected be will also swear to preserv ment against all opposers, come from what quarter they may. Those who know him have no shadow of doubt that he will faithfully keep and perform his solemn covenant with God and th ountry. He is not the man to pla fast and loose with his oath. Then the Higher Law will give place to the law of the land. I am as thoroughly and profoundly convinced now, that peace and Union will be the result of McClellan's election as I was four years ago that disunion and civil war would b the consequence of Lincoln's But if the South, after all their right

are conceded, should still refuse to perform their duties, then the coercive nower of military force will be legiti mately, fairly and most effectually ex-erted to compet them. I am not only no believer in the right of secession, but I go further than even an Abolitionis would ask me to go. I deny what i called the sacred right of revolution. elieve in that divine revelation which ronounces rebellion underany circun stances to be as the sin of witchesaft. No Government can consent—no co that the empire under his authorit

But a war for this purpose, if wa there must be, under Gen. McClellan would be conducted with an object, and that object would be the simple restora Its character, as well as its object, woul changed, and the brutal atrocitic the civilized world, would be wholl liscontinued. Indeed, there is no subject on which

he characteristic difference betwee Democrats and Abolitionists display tself more clearly than on this question How shall an insurrection or a robe ion against the laws and Governmen of the Union be dealt with parties have had an opportunity to pu heir views on record, and both ha given an official exposition of their respective creeds. Perhaps I have some spective creeds. Perhaps I have some special knoweledge of the way it wa fone on our side. Abolition and secession began to mak

heir mutual preparations for an irre-pressible conflict before the close of the ast Administration. Of course, we said to the former that they ought to oncede to the Southern States all their concede to the Southern States at their legal rights, and that peace, though possible, was not probable on any other terms. I speak what I do know when I say that, if the President elect and his party had given an express assurance and safe pledges to govern according to the Constitution, and on all disputed points to be guided by the exposition of he proper judicial authority, there would and could have been no war But they refused this flatly and defiant , and even went so far as to have thei efusal inserted in the inaugural speech To the South we said that secession was no remedy for an evil, actual or apry was an unendurable wrong to ushat they were bound to fight out the pattle against Higher Law inside of the Union, with the vantage ground of the Constitution in their favor. We hel

bound to execute its laws after secession as before, and that if any considerable number of persons would oppose the laws by force, the military power not only might lawfully, but necessarily be used to put down such opposition But we declared that the General Government was sovereign within its sphere—directly sovereign—and acted upon individuals, not upon States. In executing the laws. State lines were no more to be regarded than county lines in the execution of State laws. Therefore, the force that sustained the laws, must be directed against the force that opposed them, and the individual in surgents were personally responsible for any insurrection—not the State in its corporate capacity. We repudiated its corporate capacity. We repudiated utterly the whole idea that war could be declared by the President, or by Congress, against a State. We had no right, authority or power to put all the people of the State into the attitude of

hreatened to do certain things incon-

sistent with their Federal obligations.

those who were no way concerned in cheek like hers,

On the contrary, the innocent people

that secession was a nulity, and the

Pederal Government was

| Business Carus, 410 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | the rising—were as much entitled to the protection of the Federal Government s if they lived in any other State.

This view was not only faultless in

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the Southern I States, take them at large, from the Potomac to the Gulf, were devotedly attached to the Union. Mr. Lincoln, four months after his ingregation declared in Section 2015. auguration, declared, in a message to Congress, that there was not a majority for secession in any State, except, per-haps, South Carolina. Yet war was made on the States, and the innocent were confounded with the guiltyfriends of the Union were compelled, in self-defence, to unite with its enemics and now, instead of dealing with a tenth of the people, we have a deadly and terrific conflict with all of them. They are not only unanimous against us, but driven to desperation, and maddened by the most brutal outrages on their property, persons- and families. The Abolitionists said that the South could not be kicked out of the Union, and, as to the majority, they were probably right; but they certainly succeeded in driving them out with the bayonet, the cannon ball, and the torch.

Let me illustrate this by an analogous case, which very nearly happened in Pennsylvania. The public authorities of Pittsburg and Allegheny county borrowed a large sum of money, amount-ing to millions, and gave their bonds for it, with the full and unreserved approbation of the whole people. After they used the money for their purposes, they were called on to pay an instalment of interest, which they refused, and announced their determination to repudiate the debt. The Commissioners, the City Councils, and a large party took measures to resist payment with took measures to resist payment with all the force at their command. This was not only an act of gross dishonesty, but it was flat rebellion against the laws and Government of the State. What did the State do?—It arrested the wrong doers, imprisoned the Commissioners and the Councils. If a force of reputiators had been organized to resist the legal process, the State troops might have been called out to meet it and quell the insurrection. But if the Governor had made a proclamation of war against the whole county, ordered their crops to be destroyed, their mills, houses and barns to be burnt, their towns and cities to be sacked, they would soon have forgotten the original quarrel—all would have united in one effort for mutual defense-and even outside of the country Democratic traitors might have been found base enough to sympathise with a community so harshly and hardly used. I defy all human ingenuity to show me a reason, founded on law, pol-icy or humanity, for making a distinction between rebellion against the State in a county, and rebellion against the Government of the Union in a State. But, my fellow-citizens, I have detained you too long. I have but one thing to say before I conclude. Mr. Lincoln has committed two great of fenses against the country—the removal of the Constitution and the removal of McClellan—he retired them both. citizens acted under the orders of the Constitution as the army fought under the command of McClellan, unitedly promptly, cheerfully, with one hear

mands together, because the restoration of one will be the restoration of both. Schastapol as It is.

Constitution, as the army says of its

And we comple these de-

General, "Give us back our old com-mander?" And we couple these de-

The London Times of a recent date, the course of a view of Todleben's vork on " The Crimean War," contains the following sketch of Sebastapol as it s to-day :

The scientific New Zealander who may have completed his sketches of St. / Paul's and have wandered over the ruins of that modern Babylon which sent out Gen. Cameron to conquer his Maor forefathers, will probably be driven by his thirst for knowledge to extend his explorations, and to visit scenes made famous by the people who civilized his race. The Romans were almost as much interested about the site of Troy and the sistory of the great siege as were the terman and English professors of the ast century. In his rambles the Maori arana may be shot out of a pneumatic on a little angle of the world wheremoon on a fittle angle of the world whereupon just ten years ago was turned in breath-less expectancy the gaze of the great English people. What he will see, we cannot prevent even to con-jecture. The traveller would now behold widespread ruin, and the olitude and calm which succeed the empest of battle. Great ruins never lie. The Tartar araba and the official's drosky roll over the plateau where the fresh springing vines rise up amid a rude necropolis. Stately forts still frown over the deep, calm fiord in which lie the bones of a navy as if waiting for its resurrection, and crumbling quays, shattered towers, and broken shells of houses mark the margin of waters on which once floated the armaments of a giant aggressive power. A few gravcoated soldiers clamber over the hear of broken masonry, and creep in and out of the dilapidated barracks and shot-riven dwellings. Listless flat capped and booted citizens saunte slowly through the city of the past. Listless flat-A group of boats in the centre of the harbor is engaged in endeavors to raise to the surface the hull of some rotted ship. All semblance of power is depart-ed. Encircling this scene of desolation nd violent decay, rounded knoll, and leep ravine, and undulating plain al. seamed and dented with gra earthworks, spread from the sea to the great cleft in the plateau through which rolls the stream of the Techhernaya Within that narrow front once white Within that narrow front once white with the tents of the Western powers, where the thunder of the cannon never eased day after day, and the lightning of battle flashed from cloud to cloud and left from hill to hill for long, long months, the herdsman now pea tends the flocks which browse he curiched ravines, and all that strike

he car is the plover's whistle mingled with the lowing of the knife. "Some" Mosquitoes.—Long Tom \_\_\_\_ of the Third Maine Battery, as brave a soldier and capital a fellow as there is in the army,) tells a story of how thick he once found the mosquitoes in the northern part of Wisconsin, that will convince anybody of his entire truthfulness.

"Muskeetees!" quoth Tom; "you ever saw any in Jersey. I tell you they play 'Susan come,' on the head waters of the Wisconsin."

"Are they any thicker there than in other localities?" we ventured to ask "Thicker! Why, man alive, one night when we were looking around for a place to camp, we struck a swarm of regular old heroes, and every time you struck out with your arm it left a hole ust as plain as in any of our guns." "Oh, Tom!" exclaimed a young lady

elation, somewhat doubtfully. "What? You don't believe it? When this war is over, just come along with me, and I'll show you the hole net !" If anybody has the hardihood to doubt I'om's word after that, he (or she) must e prepared to fight "six-feet-four in his stockings."

-An apothecary's clerk in Chicago was called up at two o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the nightbell. On opening the door he found a a damsel, who told him that she was going to a pie-nie that morning, and was out of rouge. The impudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't the stock to cover a