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MACHINE GOMPANY to supply a machine free from
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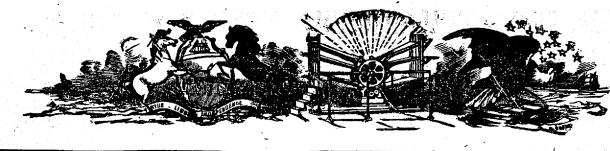
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Wilmington and Newark Corporation Notes taken at 1282.



VOL. 7.—NO. 44.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

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paring no expense in making this publication worthy of its title." - Montreal Transcript. "A greater variety and display than given by any other magazine in the country."—Whiteside Sentinel.
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"Gold Lac." and "Gloria" Champagne, in quarts and pints, just received per French ship "Lise Amelle," for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

A Picture of Slavery from Southern Judicial Decisions. date for Governor of this State, considers slavery as having been made by Providence "an inalculable blessing," and Mr. Charles J. Biddle, the President of the Democratic State Committee, with George M. Wharton and others, calling Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, to their assistance, are en deavoring to make people believe that the peculiar institution of the South is by divine appointment. As Judge Woodward, in the exercise of his judicial functions, has had abundant opportunities to consult the report books of adjudged cases, decided in the Southern States, it might fairly be argued that he coincides in all their conclusions, and that the picture they afford of human bondage is so grateful to his feelings, that he deems the system humane and beneficent, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Wharton, and most their compatriots, are also lawyers, and should at least know, from the same sources, of what they are approving. For the Bishop we have more charity; for, although once a member of the pro-fession, he has doubtless, by this time, forgotten

what he knew as a lawyer; but weshould like to ask of that State the crime was made punishable by exhim, and all others, who, without accurate information, uphold slavery as ordained by God, whether tion, upnoid slavery as ordaned by God, whether human bondage, as it exists at the South, and as developed from the records we are about to cite, is fate can easily be discovered by any one who will in accordance with the principles of the Gospel, or even the precepts of the Mosaic economy.

We have seen that in Louisiana emancipation is we have seen that in Louisiana emancipation is extended. How difficult it is in any slave examine their statutes and the decisions based upon even the precepts of the Mosaic economy. even the precepts of the Mosaic economy.

When pictures are drawn of the evils and cruel results of slavery most persons consider them as

them. The process is encumbered with so many difficulties, requiring oftentimes the sanction of the Legislature, that practically it would almost appear anciful. But we are about to disclose that which has no origin in fancy, but is sober matter of factthe decisions of courts of justice upon actual cases presented for adjudication.

The slave in the South is regarded as nobody; he has no legal existence; laws passed for the protection of others do not embrace him unless he is specially named; "of the rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, he is de-prived, and the slave is held pro nullis," (George vs. The State, 37 Miss. Rep., 317.) The master is necessarily a despot. "The slave to remain a slave, must be made rensible that there is no appeal from his master," (State vs. David, 4 Jones, N. Car., 353.) Be he ever so sick, the owner and overseer is the judge whether he is able or unable to work, (10 Ala. Rep. 928,) and a promise made

o him by his master has no binding force or vali-This was exemplified in the case of Bland vs. ne-gro Dowling, (9 Gill & Johnson's Maryland reports,) where the plaintiff (we blush to say she was a woman) agreed that if her slave would pay her \$200, she would give him his freedom. He faithfully and honestly paid the amount, waiting several years for it, and then, claiming her promise, was refused. The rigid law of slavery was in her favor, the Judge saying "there could be no valid contract between master and slave;" but as, fortunately for the poor fellow, she had suffered him to live in New York, a ree State, for two years, she was held to have liberated him, and her nefarious attempt to hold him in bondage, when she had received his hard earnings paid to her in good faith, was frustrated. Nor has he any right to personal property. All belongs to his master; and even where the master

is generous enough to confer a boon upon the slave, the hard spirit of slavery, in the shape of under no circumstances, be freed; and hus, in that State, where a will liberated one poor ow from servitude, he was complacently told that reedom, and that emancipation being prohibited by Bridge: 14 Louisiana Annual Reports, 31.) this. In North Carolina they are prohibited by law from keeping various kinds of domestic animals, even by the permission of their owners, so that we and it decided in McNamara vs. Kerns, 2 Iredell, 65; some hogs belonging to a slave, kept by him with the knowledge and consent of his master, upon his master's property, and within sight of his house more seized by some parish overseers, to be sold

test of the master against their being taken. slave necessarily involves the right of chastisement and this may be inflicted in such proportions and to such extent as the owner may deem proper, there peing but a single limitation, that it should not be excessive, but whether it is or not is left for a jury (slaveholders of course) to judge.
Thus we find the following case: State vs. Man, 2 Devereux, 263, in which it appears, that a master having hired a female slave to another person, the latter undertook to chastise her for having committed (so says the report) a small offence. During the process she ran off; her mester for the time called upon her to stop, which she refusing to do, with the chivalric spirit of the South, the slav being a woman, he shot at and wounded her. But. alas! she had no redress. The judge tells her the

master is not liable to indictment for assault and battery; and feeling how contrary to all sense of justice and humanity such a decision must appear, is compelled to say: "A judge cannot but lament when such cases as the present are brought into judgment. It is impossible that the reasons upon which they go can be appreciated, but where instiintions similar to our own exist and are thoroughly breast, between the feelings of the man and the duty have avoided this ungrateful question." As the slave cannot defend himself against his master, neither can he against any one else. In every Southern State a black man is, by virtue of his polor, a slave until he can prove his freedom (Howaid vs. Howard, 6 Jones, 235:) And in South Carolina the intolonce of a slave towards a white person

is an offence for which he may be tried and pun-ished (ex-parte Boughston, 2 Strobhart, 41.) In this case the prosecutrix (a woman) charged the slave with using "insolent language and action" towards her, and the poor victim, being unable to speak for himself, and incapable of producing his fellow-slaves as witnesses, doubtless was well punished, for so vague a charge may be used to distort any trivial circumstance into a grievous offence. The slave must, therefore, obey his master: if he regists, his master may chastise him at discretion; and yet singularly enough the poor creature cannot shield himself behind his commands. This is the doctrine of Sarah vs. the State, 18 Arkansas Rep. dicted for a criminal offence, he cannot show it was tion of punishment, when less than a felony." Order

ed, therefore, to steal even a chicken, he runs the gauntlet between the master's whip and pistol and No wonder, then, that the power of the master being absolute, it sometimes rises into frightful excesses which occasionally find their way into court. Such for instance, as the case of Unley vs. the State, 11 Humphreys, Tennessee, Rep. 172, where, upon the pretext of the slave being lewd and vicious, and it being necessary for his moral reformation, his mas ter, an old man, assisted by his two sons, mutilates him frightfully, castratus est. Who but one imbued with the brutalizing sentiments of slavery would

have dared to offer such a defence for such an outrage in a court of justice? We have heard a great deal at the North of runaway slaves being hunted by dogs, and some people have supposed it was a mere effort of im gination. We assure them, however, it is according Witness the case of Moran vs. Gardner Davis, 1 Georgia Rep., 722, in which it was decided, that "if is lawful to hunt runaway slaves with dogs, pro

vided it be done with a due degree of caution and imspection." In that case the plaintiff had vice of the latter he ran away. His master, for the time being, employed a creature by the name of Hamblin, who hunted him with dogs, but the poor fellow, terrified by the pursuit, plusged into a creek and was drowned. The owner sued him for the miscreant criminally being out of the question. But the owner is told by the court "that it is lawful to hunt a slave with dogs on general principles, provided the dogs would not lacerate, and otherwise meteri-alty injure the slave—the statute of the State, prohibiting the use of harah or cruel treatment of slaves

But this approves itself also to the moral and rel gious convictions of the judge, who says: "The South has lost sixty thousand slaves, worth twentyenjoyment of this species of property, the facilitie offered for its escape, and the temptation and encou ragement held out to induce it, constrain us, wil lingly or otherwise, to redouble our vigilance, and to tighten the cords that bind the negro to his condi-Apocalypse be inspired, until the end of time," and he then cites at length, (Revelation, 6th chap., 12th to 17th verse,) "every bondman (doulos, slave or servant) and every freeman hid themselves." Many apologies and explanations have been made as to the condition of slaves at the South in regard to marriage, and the effort has been used to lead us at the North to believe that matters in this respect

Let us examine Merlinder vs. Gardner, 24 Alab., 719, and there we find the law laid down thus:

"Slaves cannot contract marriage, nor does their cohabitation confer any legal rights on their children. Persons in that condition are incapable of contracting marriage, because that relation brings with it certain duties and rights, with reference to which it is supposed to be entered into; but these are necessarily incompatible with the nature of slavery, as the one cannot be discharged nor the other be recognized without doing violence to the rights of the owner. In every State where slavery exists, and the question has been presented, it has so been decided. 719, and there we find the law laid down thus: so been decided.
"If the father and mother, being slaves, are freed by the master's will, and the father afterwards acquires property, the children cannot inherit his The marriage, then, of slaves is a mere idle ceremony. Their children are illegitimate, and have no rights, and even freedom puts their offspring in no better position.

No wonder, then, that we find such decisions as

the following:
Alfred vs. The State (8 George, 37 Mississippi Re-

and Mos. 136 WALMUT and 31 GRANITE Sts. ports), in which it was ruled that "adultery with a

S. O. M. 45.

seer cannot introduce, as evidence for his defence upon a trial for murder in the first degree, the fact that the deceased, a few hours before the killing, had forsed the prisoner's wife to submit to his embraces, and that this had been communicated to the prisonel before the killing." Poor felow! Wounded to the juick by an outrage committed on the partner of his osom, which, slave as he was, he could feel, it could not be offered even in mitigation of his crime. Or the following, George vs. The State, 37 Mis-Camboat Clifton Denastished--- Her Crew Lost. sissippi Reports, 8 George, 317, where a terrible outrage was forcibly committed and successfully perpe trated by a slave upon the chastify of a female slave under the age of ten years, and yet the court decided it was no offence. White women might be protected NEW ORLEANS, La., Friday night, Sept. 11 .- The from similar wrongs, but the poor shave girl was be-yond the pale of the law. She is sent away with

of personal security, personal liberty, and private property the slave is deprived. There are two or three early cases founded mainly upon the unmean ing twaddle in which some humane judges and law writers have indulged as to the influence of the na-tural law, civilization, and Christian enlightenment in amending the harshness of the law." But then Mississippi judge, and the harshness of the law in This case was decided as late as 1859, and its re aults even startled the darkened condition of Mississippi, for at the ensuing session of the Legislature press statute.

slave's wife is no defence to a charge of murder, and

that a slave indicted for the murder of his over-

such feeling remarks as these on the part of the judge: "The slave is held pro nulls, and of the right

We have seen that in Louisiana emancipation is utterly prohibited. How difficult it is in any stave to be a hopeless task. The poor slave cannot approach the Legislature, and is, therefore, left at the mercy of an executor or administrator in the case of a will, who may throw every obstacle in his way, or decline any interference whatever on his behalf. Besides, the whole genius of the institution is against

case, often cited, and reported in 2d Howard, Mississippi Reports, 337. There Elisha Brascalle, a planter in Mississippi, was faithfully and successfully nursed by a mulatto slave during a dangerous and protracted illness. He afterwards took her to Ohio, had her educated, and finally married her, having first emancipated her, by deed recorded in Ohio and Mississippi. He returned with her to the latter State, where she gave birth to a son. Upon Mr. Brasealle's death his will was found, in which ne ratified the deed of emancipation, and devised al his property to this son, whom he acknowledged to be such. The will, however, was successfully con-tested as to the validity of the emancipation and devise to the son, by some distant relations of the testator in North Carolina. The Judge, (Sharkey,) in his opinion, uses this language: "The state of the case shows conclusively that the contract had its origin in an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an example. But, above all, it seems to have been planned and executed with a fixed design to evade the rigor of the laws of this State. The acts of the party in going to Ohlo with the slaves, and there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with unerring certainty to his purpose and object The laws of this State cannot be thus defrauded of their operation by one of our own citizen This merciful judge gave no quarter to the slaves. No time was afforded to apply to the Legislature to odious enactments, comes in to prevent it. Thus, anotion the emancipation, but the greedy North in Louisians emancipation is prohibited, and the mother and son were decreed, in the lang

judge, "still slaves and part of the estate of Elisha Bra Let us contrast with this sketch of American sla very, the effect produced upon the ancient Jew, by the laws of Moses, relative to their bondmen and bondwomen, the Canaanites. Says Maimonides, a high authority, in his Treatise Yad Hacksakab Book 4: "Though the law did not expressly enjoin us not to treat the heathen slaves with rigour, yet piety and justice require us to be merciful and kind to them. We ought, therefore, not to oppress them, nor lay heavy burdens upon them, nay, we ought to let them partake of the same food with which w indulge ourselves. Our pious ancestors made it a rule to give their slaves a portion of every dish prepared for their own use; nor would they sit down to their meals before they had seen that their servants were properly provided for, considering themselves their natural protectors; remembering what King David said, 'Behold, as the eyes of slaves are di rented towards their masters, and as the eyes of the Equally improper it is to insult them by words or jection, but not to insult. Nor must we bawl at them, or be in a great passion with them; but speak to them mildly, and attend to their reasonable complaints. Such conduct Job considered as very meriof my slave or handmaid when they contended with me, what, then, shall I do when the Almighty rises up? Did not He that made me make him? tors; but the sons of Abraham, the Israelites whom the Holy (blessed be His name!) has so em

torious, as he said, "If I ever did despise the cause Cruelty and violence characterize Heathen idola nently distinguished by wise and just laws, ought He of whom it is said, "He is good to all, and his mercy extends over all his works." So, thought this distinguished Israelite, was the influence of the Mosaic law. And what say the "And yet masters do the same things unto them forbearing threatening; knowing that your Master also is in heaven : neither is there respect of persons with him." Ephesians, 4 ch., 5 verse. "Masters give unto your servants that which i in heaven." Colossians, 4 ch., 1 verse. How does the picture we have drawn of Southern slavery, from its own records, contrast with Jewish slavery and the precepts of the Gospel?

The reader can now understandingly answer the question proposed by Judge Woodward, in his cele

brated speech of December 13, 1850;

"Do you not see, and see and feel, how good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends of the South—how good it was for us that they have employed them in raising a staple for our manufacturers—how wise it was to so adjust the compromises of the Constitution that we could live in union with them and reap the signal advantages to which I have adverted! We consigned them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian men professing the same faith with us—speaking the same language—reading the golden rule in no one sided and distorted shape, but as it is recorded—a rule to slaves as mosters."

We have examined this system, as judicially de-We have examined this system, as judicially d sult? No faith is to be kept with a slave he has no property is not his own—if even his master is tende rted, such kindness of feeling must be r he may be lawfully hunted by dogs-the forcible the aggressor—the chastity of a female slave is of no

and their restoration to freedom should be discoun-Does Judge Woodward, whose question in th light of these decisions seems the sharpest irony consider this a Christian and humane ins and the men who wield it, "Christian men, read ing the golden rule in no one sided and distorted shape "-doing to others as they would have other do to them? If so, his standard of Christianity far different from our own, and we trust he may find no sympathy with it from any other quarter. I am, air, your obedient servant,

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The reporter of The Press made a radica mistake with regard to my communication to Councils yesterday. He says: "A communication was read by Mr. Wm. Neal, one of the commissioner complaining that as yet no sile had been selected for said institution." My complaint was not that no sile had been sclected, but that the majority of the commissioners had refused to comply with the instruction of Councils, who had designated the site on the city pro-perty on Hartlane, and instructed them to erect the Municipal Hospital there, without unnecessary delay, and also to erect a temporary hospital there imme diately. This instruction was given in a supplement which passed Councils almost unanin was approved, as the journal shows, the 18th of last April, five months ago. This action of Councils did not take place until the commissioners, after advertising for a suitable lot in three of the daily papers for several weeks, and had spent three nonths in examining those offered, and in search o one better than the city lot. My complaint was that Councils had not commenced either one or the other of those buildings, although there is no place in our wide-spread city where an unfortur ease, can find a shelter, and a kind hand to administer to his wants. The minority, consisting of four of the commissioners, urged immediate compliance with the instruction of Councils. The majority tion of servitude—a condition which is to last, if the city property would be inadequate in point of size when the streets should be opened through it. My communication shows that this is an egregious mistake. That it has two single plots, either of which is as large as the vacant space on Independence Souare, from Walnut street to an east and west line from the south end of the Philosophical lot on Fifth atreet. That either of these lots has a front on were not so bad as represented. But what say the Twenty-first street of 440 feet, by a depth of 307 feet front on Lehigh avenue, each large enough for a Girard College. They have no other complaint but the size of the property. The city property on Hart lane is admirably calculated for the purpose. It has Virginia, Mississippi, and Kentucky, and are willing one advantage that no other property can have, namely: the Potter's field, the place for the burial of strangers, is there; and however distant the hospital may be, the dead must come there to be buried. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Councils for the purchase of a lot, and thirty thousand

> struction of Councils, let others be appointed who will. Respectfully, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1863. Fire at Boston.
>
> Beston, Sept. 19.—The Bay State Rolling Mills, owned by the South Boston Iron Company, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of \$5,000. A large number of workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

for the erection of the building. But the city pro-

perty coats nothing, and under these circumstance

I cannot consent to take ten thousand dollars from

the pockets of the tax payers to purchase anothe ot, when we have a better one for nothing. If the

present commissioners will not comply with the in-

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD TEXAS.

Three Columns of Herron, Franklin, and Wash burne on the March.

DISASTER AT SABINE PASS.

ortant movement indicated in a late letter was planned with more ability, pragressed with more seoresy, sail, perhaps, promised more of success than any previous military operations in the Gulf Department. For the first time since size Federal occupation of Louisians there are men of means, generals, and soldiers enough to carry on an extended and important campaign. Ever since the arrival of the large reinforcements from the Vicksburg array, and concentration of troops near this city, it has been sufficiently evident to every one who walked the streets that the Army of the Gulf would not be idle this autumn. So soon as the troops from Port Wildson and from Vicksburg had recovered in a degree from the fatigues of those two sieges, they were put in motion. The regiments were moved with rapidity, in some instance with an attempted secresy, and at first to widely different points. Thus there was a sudden concentration of rem ments and military stores at Ship Island. This, in connection with the fact that Herron's division was

near Port Hudson, and Augur's (now Westzel's was at Baton Rouge; together with a generally-be lieved report that men were constantly coming down the river to augment these divisions, looked like amovement by two routes—from the interior and by the coast-upon Mobile. There was a panic about it for several days in that city. Last week from ten thousand to fifteen thousand men were conveyed by the Opelousas road from Ad-giers to Brashear City and to Bayou Bouf, the whole force under the command of Gen. Washburne Almost simultaneously, Herron's men moved up the dississippi towards Red river. General Franklin's division meanwhile embarked on transports here and at the camps above, near Carrollton, and moved down the river towards the Gulf. It was, therefore a combined movement by three distinct columns and

A careful study of the map, and knowledge of the roads and routes, would enable one to form conjectures as to the just commenced campaign; and asconjectures are not contraband, there is no special impropriety in communicating the possible plan of Let us suppose that General Halleck ordered General Banks to make an immediate movement upon Texas. In that event, the movement would be this: Franklin's corps going by transports by way of the Gulf, would advance to Sabine Pass, the

boundary line on the Gulf between this State and Texas. Herron's men, going by way of Red river to Simmsport, would march from thence to Opelousas or to New Iberia; while Washburne's column crossed Berwick Bay, and made the old movement. via Pattersonville and Franklin, along the Teche. If Franklin succeeded in entering Sabine Pass and lake, we could march by a good road to Beaumont, in Texas, or proceed up Sabine river to Orange, or some near-by point, with a road leading eastward directly to the Teohe.

Now, as the entire Confederate force in Louisiana is on the Teche and below Red river, the com bined advance of the three Federal columns would ndicate the following probable results: Washburne would cross and attack on the old ground at Camp Bisland first, and then along the line of the Teche. If the enemy was defeated and

down from the northwest, would prevent their escape by Alexandria to Shreveport, while Franklin to Texas. The plan looks well. While the Confe derates were fighting Washburne on the Teche, Franklin and Herron would be closing in upon them, actually surrounding them, and the gobble of the reported fifteen thousand men under Mouton, Tayor, McCulloch, Green, and Major, would seem in-This gobble effected, it is not unlikely that Franklin, with a sufficient force, would march from Sabine river, 75 miles, to Houston, and thence to Galves-

ton, which is said to be weakly fortified on the land side. The Confederate Teche army defeated, destroved, or at least "demoralized," Houston occur pied, and Galveston besieged, if not reduced, would be a fair fall campaign. Meanwhile the 13th Army Corps (Ord's) would not be idle. Beside the portion already sent to Shin to Pascagoula, and to join the already large force at Pensacola; while the moment affairs in Western Louisiana and Texas would permit, transports wou d bring back from the gulf a large part of the force—all, in fact, not needed to hold the posts beyond Berwick Bay, and at Houston and Galveston and every available point in the vicinity of Mobile would be occupied for an attack by land upon the city.

When Franklin's men went down the river, and and Bayou Bouf, a week ago to-day, the two Fede wick Bay to the Gulf. Franklin's transports were accompanied by three gunboats, the Arizona, the Quaker City, and, I think, the St. Charles. Herron's column was taken by steamboats to the mouth of Red river, to go to Simmsport. Till to-day, beyond rumors, we have heard nothing definite from the movement. This evening it was well-known in

the city that a number of vessels chartered as trans ports for the movement had been discharged or released from the engagement. Later, we knew of the arrival of one or two of Franklin's transports from Sabine Pass, and learned that others were At the same time some of the vessels that went or he expedition came back to Berwick Bay and landed the troops at Brashear City. The 12th Connecticut which was lately withdrawn from Brashear to Al-giers, was ordered back again to-day, and two regi-ments only, of Weitzel's division, under command remained in camp near Thibodeaux. ing authentic information about the movement The Clifton, at Brashear, took on board two companies of the 75th New York Regiment, and when she and the Sachem moved down the bay, Confederate Colonel Major's force at Camp Bisland, watching the movement, immediately marched for Vermillion

Bay to repel the entrance of the Federal force at that known to have been Major's intention to push on to Sabine Pass. Day before yesterday the two gun-boats arrived at the Pass, the Clifton taking the lead, and the Sachem following. When they got in they were exposed to a raking fire from both sides of the bay. It is not known that Major had arrived, but Sabine Pass was well fortifled, and the armanent consisted of the heaviest siege guns. Captain Crocker, of the Clifton, fired a broadside, and in turning to fire the other broadside his boat grounded and stuck fast on the flat. He was exposed to a very heavy fire. Some of the soldiers or sailors on board, without Crocker's orders, ran up a white flag. In view of his hopeless condition, Captain Crocker urned one of his largest guns and fired through the machinery, completely disabling the gunboat. He

Meanwhile two Confederate gunboats came down and captured the Sachem. Franklin's gunboats and transports entered the pass just in time to see the last of the brief action. One or two soldiers escaped from the Clifton and swam toward Franklin's transports, and were taken on board. They say that there was not a man in the afternart of the rom the batteries on shore. Those remaining on board were, of course, taken prisoners. Capt. Johnson and his men on the Sachem are also prisoners, and his gunboat was taken. The Clifton is believed to be a wreck, and useless to the Confederates. This disaster, the low stage of water, and the quite unexpectedly-formidable resistance, no doubt inthat part of the movement. The news first reached us by a gunboat arriving from Sabine Pass at Brashear, and thence by telegraph to this city. Herron's men have not been heard from to-day. Up to this evening not a regiment had crossed the bay from Brashear. The arrival of the transports there today, should give us full details of the Sabine Pass affair in time for the Columbia's mail to-morrow It is believed that the movement will now begin de novo, Franklin's corps going to Brashear, and the army then moving across the bay, to follow the old track along the Teche. We shall soon know.

The 9th Army Corps—Burnside's Campaign -The Foldiers vs. Woodward and Vallandigham.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., Sept. 13, 1863. The last regiments of the 9th Army Corps are fast disappearing through the defiles of the mountains. sissippi, after a very few days of rest, we go forward to assist in this last mighty effort to crush the rebellion, with hearts full of hope, with frames reinvigorated, with every prospect of success. And as we go, we cast our lingering looks homeward, where our hearts go to greet our friends, where our hopes are cast-hopes that you will do your duty in your sphere in aid of the cause.

Is it possible? We cheerfully left our homes more than two years ago: have endured everything that men can endure; have left the bones of our comourselves to lie down and die among these mountains, that our Government be established, and by it freedom preserved. And now, after many, many dark hours of despondency, when the light begins to break, when we are sure a few months more of active work will finish it, is it possible that you in Pennsylvania will make all these things barren of fruit? All could not go to war. We were willing you should stay, and that we should go. But be not like the Helot of Sparta, and pollute our homes in our absence. We left you liberty, freedom, and a good Government. Render it unto us as we left it

you, we charge you in God's name. You are traitors

if you do not; you are worse than the tories of the

old Government; you are worse than the Southern rebels, for they fight for secession and independence.

You have naught but wickedness for a motive, and

Revolution, for they were honestly attached to the

fight for it, and win it. The nomination of Vallandigham, of Ohio, threw off disguise. Anti-war means disintegration. The second of Woodward is the same as Vallandigham's. It means disintegration. The issue is Union and isunion. Anti-war is a false name. The success f Woodward involves war for an interminable setes of years-not ending with our generation, nor with many that come after. The Administration is really the arti-war party, for by the hearty support of it the war will be ended. The movements of General Burnside seem to have

we charge you. The law of Pennsylvania, as inter-

preted by her highest legal exponent, has deprived us of our right of suffrage. This we submit to as

good citizens and soldiers, because it is the law. Now, we leave it all with you, hoping that at this

time, when a moral victory will end it all, you will

been a surprise, not only to the people of the North, but South. General Buckner was surprised several times. When Mergan made his raid he had the impression that there were no troops in Kentucky. Buckner was at the border of the State with ten thousand men, and Morgan was a forerunner, followed by Scott. Buckner waited for intelligence, and the intention was to occupy Central Kentucky in force. He would not believe that Morgan was captured, until it was forced on him by the advance of our troops: They believed, until the last, that he would turn up somewhere. That his charmed head ould ever be shaved was farthest from their houghts. The secrecy and rapidity of the detour mode by

General Burnside was his success. He rolled his

elegraph wire a fer him factashe went, and merely

dated his despatches, without place. It would take a very industrious correspondent to keep up with im, and all mail were stopped, as they were in Mississippi. Contraband intelligence flows more readily through private letters than in any other way. The correspondence of country newspapers are colleted as well as those of city papers, and Pennsylvania Regiments, who have been stationed a garrison duty ever since the corps first came t Kentucky, have been drawn out, and form the 1st Brigade of 2d Division. The former 1st Brigade re lieve them, 6th and 9th New Hampshire, and 7th Rhode Island, and the 63st New York of the 2d Brigade. Brigadier General Ferrere commands the let Division, and Colonel Griffin the 2d. Brigadier General Potter commando the corps. Every day

nake us as effective as ever. But one cannot help thinking when one looks at these veterans, few though they be, as they march by with that peculiar awag a knapsack and piece give to every one, that there is nothing on this continent will-kill them except a leaden blast and iron hail. They have except a leaden blast and from hall. They have been exposed to the missma- on ithe Atlantic coasts and the Mississippi shores—they have been exposed to every accident of travel. Their flags are riddled—they are a brown old-parohment-co-lored set, but their laugh is as gay, their step buy ant, and their hopes are very high-don?t dash them by allowing a raid in their rear. L.

THE STATES IN REBELLION. From Richmond papers of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, WHO ORIGINATED THE REVOLUTION.

WHO ORIGINATED THE REVOLUTION.

The Montgomery Mail contains some reminiscences in relation to this subject, in which it corrects the statement usually made that the infamous Yancey zet the ball of revolution in motion. The Mail affirms, no doubt with truth, that the individual to whom this "honor" is due, is Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. A worthy parent of a mad scheme of ambition, treason, and fraud! The following account spress with the recollections, doubtless, of many persons beside the editor of the Mail.

"In the year 1830, a young lawyer who was attending court at Colleton, S. C., drew up a string of resolutions denouncing the Federal Government, and embodied the remedy for these usurpations, in what were subsequently known as the Carolina what were subsequently known as the Carolina Doctrines. The resolutions were submitted to the people of Beaufort and Colleton districts, were adopted by them, and sent to the Senate of the United States, where they were denounced by Mr. Webster, in his celebrated debate with Hayne on the Foote resolutions. The young lawyer who drew up these resolutions and put the ball of revolution in motion, was Robert Barnwell Rhett." Your correspondent believes the subjoined account to be accurate as it is interesting:

"In 1832 the nullification controversy took place. Mr. Galhoun had resigned the Vice Presidency, and, going into the Senate, became one of the most eminent of all the champions of States rights. At that time Mr. Yancey was a boy; but he was old enough to take sides, and did so by joining the Union party. He made a statement to this effect in the House of nent of all the champions of States rights. At that time Mr. Yancey was a boy; but he was old enough to take sides, and did so by joining the Union party. He made a statement to this effect in the House of Representatives, during the session of 1844 or 1845, in reply to Mr. Levin, of Pennsylvania, who had accused him of being a nullifier. We can very readily account for Mr. Yancey's political opinions at that period, from the fact that his father, who removed to Charleston for the purpose of practising law in partnership with Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, died in a short time of yellow fever, having transmitted to his sons a high regard for the person and principles of Judge Huger. In the nullification controversy Judge Huger was a violent adherent and leader, along with Joel R. Poinsett, Eames L. Petigru, and Judge Thomas Lee, of the Union party, or submission party, as it was then called.

"At the time of Mr. Yancey's election to Congress in 1843 and '44; he was a zealous, ardent, active, and able member of the Democratic party. En a little time, however, he threw off party trammels, and became the bold and defant champion of Southern rights; but he was not regarded at the leader of that party."

The remarks which follow, divested of rebel color-

The remarks which follow, divested of rebel color-ng, are no less conformable to the history of the ing, are no less conformable to the history of the times.

"But if Mr. Rhett gave the first impulse to the revolution, and Mr. Yancey was its most eloquent champion, it was to John C. Calhoun that we are indebted for the secssion of the Souths from the Union. From the first hour of his entrance into the Senate of the United States, in 1832, down to the period of his death in 1850, Mr. Calhoun was the firm, unyielding, and ablest advocate of the rights of the States which the South ever had. It is to Mr. Calhoun that the chief merit is due for the independence of the South. He did more to accomplish this result than any man, than any five thousand men in the Confederacy. We deem it, therefore, a matter of simple justice, that, in speaking of the superb man who inaugurated the present revolution, the name of John C. Calhoun should be placed first on the bright roll of honor."

Two years from the present day these same men will atrive to cast upon each other the deemal tn/amy of being foremost to betray their country, and plunge it into the horrible abyses of civil war.

AN ASTOUNDING IDEA. AN ASTOUNDING IDEA. ana" appears in the Columbia South Carolinan. He makes the following suggestion as to the best means of conducting the war in future, and in a

eneral way shows how easy a war could be carried general way shows how easy a war could be carried on, if talking would do it:

"The war, if continued, can no longer be conducted asit has been. Our currency is zo depreciated that it will soon cease to be available. I see but one remedy. Let no more paper money be issued. Let the whole Confederacy be divided into two classex—the combatants and the producers. As long as this war shall last every one of us must be ratisfied with shelter, food, and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money when provided with necessaries, and their families taken care of?

"Let all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter be put at the disposal of the Government without pay. Let every woman and every child old enough for the purpose be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer or employee have no pay. In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; but let food, raiment, shelter, and medicine be secured to every one under a parish of county organization, controlled or supervised by the General Government. In this way there would be no further increase of our national debt; in fact, no currency would be necessary for the time being, but every one who should have Confederate notes in his pocket would then feel that they are good, and that he would have something to fall back upon when pease is declared. It was on this principle that Frederick the Great"—&c., &c.

The Tennessee Campaign. THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

A sketch of the theatre of the military operations in Tennessee may be satisfactory to some of our readers. And first, as to the railroads and their connections: readers. And first, as to the railroads and their connections:

A line of railroad stretches from Lynchburg, in Virginia, to Chattanooga, in Tenuessee. The line is almost straight, and the direction southwest. From Lynchburg, a distance of 204 miles, to Bristol (on the line between Virginia and Tennessee), the road is known as the Virginia and Tennessee, the road is known as the Virginia and Tennessee, a distance of 130 miles, it is called the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. From Knoxville to Dalton, which is a short distance within the State of Georgia Railroad. This portion of the road is 110 miles long. Twenty-seven miles this side of Dalton is a point on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, called Cleveland. Cleveland is in Tennessee. From it a railroad runs nearly west, twenty-seven miles, to Ohattanooga, also in Tennessee, From it a railroad runs nearly west, twenty-seven miles, to Ohattanooga, also in Tennessee, From it a realroad runs nearly west, twenty-seven miles, to Ohattanooga, also in Tennessee, From it a realroad runs nearly west, twenty-seven miles, to Ohattanooga, also in Tennessee, From it a realroad runs described to the Tennessee. where Georgia and Alabama corner on the Tennessee line.
From Lynchburg to Chattauooga is therefore 414 miles; but beyond Jonesboro, which is 32.m les beyond Bristol, the road is in the hands of the enemy.
From Chattanooga, a railroad runs a little east of south 35 miles to Dalton, and 100 miles farther, or 138 in all, to Atlanta, in Georgia. Atlanta is 171 miles by railroad from Augusta, in Georgia.
Cleveland, Chattanooga, and Dalton, are thus situated at the angles of a railroad triangle.
The scene of operations lies on the confines and near the corners of no less than four States—viz: the southeast boundary and corner of Tennessee, the southwest corner of North Carolins, the northwest corner of Georgia, and the northeast corner of Alabama. It is a very mountainous region.
So far, the enemy seems to have had things pretty much his own way in that quarter. He has taken most of the line of railroad in East Tennessee; and he has also crossed the Tennessee river lower down, and occupied its southeastern bank. He holds both Knoxville and Chattanooga, and his forces are said to have advanced out as far as Dalton. Thus much he has done without a light, Both Knoxville and Chattanooga were evacuated at his approach, and he has taken them without a struggle.

The reason of this passive policy on our part is not apparent. It is known to our commanding generals, but it is not known to the people. It may be strategy, but, if so, its becauties are not visible to mere lookers on.

Another Yanker Cavaler Raid.

but, if so, its beauties are not visible to mere lookers on.

ANOTHER YANNEE CAVALEY RAID,

[From the Richmend Enquirer. September 15.]

The leaf is turning yellow, the chinquapin burs are bursting, the golden maize is growing hard upon the stalk, and yet not another Yankee cavalry raid calls the militia to glory; not since early watermeion season has our gallant Governor had occasion for his martial cloak and field glass. Where is the once restless and obsequious Colonel Spears? Is Bottom's Bridge his ne plus ultra? We hope not; our militiamen hope not. The tin cups of the latter hang dry in the halls of their fathers, and their haversacks lank wanting the three-days rations; their murkets repose grimly in inglorious quietude in their bed-chambers. Colonel Browne's cavalry are also spoiling for a taste of the Yankee troopers' quality, and if he don't make haste and come along, they will all in disgust be translated out of his glorious command by virtue of writs of habeas corpus, and the sleek black horse of the gallant Colonel will be brought back, unwreathed in laurel, from Bacon Quarter Branch to his oats in the city.

In the name, therefore, of the city militia, who are longing for an autumn trip; for a sniff of the pleasant country air, and of the aforementioned colonel, who is thirsting for blood, we extend to Col. Spears knightly greeting, and ask him to "come along." The sir afecool and bracing, and the roads hereabouts magnificent. Then why not, O dashing Colonel (whilom sergeant major), cry havoc, and let slip your dogs of war? The banks of the Pamunkey are very malarious at this season; then come to the purer air of the highlands. The military would love to see you, and the ladies and children want a sensation.

HARDEE THROWN IN THE SHADE.

[From the Seattel.] ANOTHER YANKER CAVALEY RAID.

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L'nown Consederate major general was stopping, for a white, in a Georgia village, some time since; wh. 'ch' fact coming to the knowledge of the captain of the "Home Guard"—a portion of that arm of service, as I heard a friend remark the other day, genera. 'ly formed with the understanding that they are "no, to leave home, unless that home is inviaded."—said capt 'sin resolved to give the general ar opportunity of w 'innessing the "revolutions" of his supert corps. In a 'ue time, Captain—'s complany, having "fell in," we've discovered by the general, in front of his quarter, 'In the execution of the sommand, "In two ranks, 'it," '&c.

During the exh 'bition, by some dexterous doublequick movement, o. 'Ify known among militic officers, the captain, much to bis surprise axid chagrin, found the company in a "fix," best described, I reckon, as a "solid circle." In ste. 'torophonic toxes, he called to them to "halt!" The general became interested, and drew near in orde. 'to see in what way things would be righted. The captain, in his confusion, turned his head to one whe, like a duck when she sees the shadow of a hawk filt past, and seemed to be in the deepest thought. At last an idea seemed to strike him, a ray of intelligence mantled his face, and, straightening up, he turned to the company, and cried out, "Company, dismitangle in the front, and cried out, "Company, dismitangle in the front, and cried out, "Company, dismitangle in the front, and cried out, "Sommany, dismitangle in the front, and cried out, "Company, dismitangle in the front, and the general save it as his opinion that it was the best command he had ever heard given.

Enver And Rallroad Dest-Eucttves.

RIVER AND RAILROAD DESTRUCTIVES.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 167]
Governor Letcher has recently brought to the attention of the Legislature the inventions of Captain McDaniel, of Kentucky, for the destruction of vessels and car trains. The captain succeeded, in December last, in blowing up the flagsboat Oniro in Yazoo Tiver, causing great loss to the functions in that direction. He also was successful in destroying three Yankee refroad trains the past summer between Nashville and Murfreesbore. Success being the terminus of experiment, Captain McDaniel comes before the Legislature with the strongest claims to its concileration. In view of the exigencies of the hour, the Legislature would do well to give to this subject its immediate attention, and avail the Commonweath of these powerful means of resistance to this united his own means to bring his experiments to the test of success, and deserves to be entertained literally in the propositions. RIVER AND RAILROAD DESTRUCTIVES.

The Mexican Question. DANGERS OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION. BANGERS OF THE FERNCH OF CUPATION.

[From L'Opinion Fationale, Sept. 1.]

By the very fact of our occupation of MexicoAmerica separates from us, and connects herself with.

Russia. An alliance is spoken of. If it is not made, it

will be. It is germinating in the new and fatal our
rent which we have just impressed upon the generalpolicy. Why should we go to seek a new enemy?

Have we, then, so many sure friends in Europet

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Have we, then, so many sure friends in Europe of the cordiality of England? Is not Austria, in placing herself at the head of Germany, preparing a revenge for Solferino? As to Russia, there is between her and us a river of blood. And there is Poland, that is being slengthered, whom we dare not help, and whom we shall dare atill less to help, as, thanks to the expedition and eccupation of Mexico, we have given to Russia a new and formidable ally. We are about to lose at Mexico the cause of Poland. Cavvee, in fact, altack Russia, an ally of America, in presence of Europe, unmoved and unfavorable? And when we shall have definitely abandoned Poland, shall we be more sure of the sympathy of the people when we shall have definitely abandoned Poland, shall we be more sure of the sympathy of the people than of that of the Governments! Mexico, it is seen, is already for us a cause of weakness in Europe, and yet we are there, in the intoxication of a triumph the splendor of which no cloudchas yet come to obscure. What would it be, then, if that should occur there which occurred to us in Algeria, if we are led by the requirements of publiceafety, by the necessity of assuming our dominion, to reinforce our army, and to occup successively alt the important points of a territory nearly three times as large as France? We required a force of a hundred thousand men to hold Algeria, and yet abdel Kader had never had an army of more than ten thousand men. How many men would we require in a country as large as France, Spain, and England together, were it only to disperse guerillas, protect the highways, and restrain the large towns? And, if it should happen that the North Americans, without compromising themselves, without declaring war against them, should send to Mexico twenty-five thousand to support the flag of Juarez. Could we, while we are at Mexico, allow to be overthrown at Guadalara the authorities which we should have we are at Mexico, allow to be overthrown at trus-delajara the authorities which we should have established there? Certainly not. Then we should have to send troops to Guadalajara, a hundred leagues from our centre of occupation, and it would depend upon some few thousand men to carry our lag thus over six hundred leagues of territory, from Yucatan to Guaymas, in the Gulf of California. At this moment they are scattering flowers in our path; this is the moment for returning. By-and-by, if par-ties are re-formed, if the guerillas are reorganized, this is the moment for returning. By-and-by, it parties are re-formed, if the guerillas are reorganized, if the American volunteers come to the aid of Juarez, we should be nailed up indefinitely in Mexico. We would require a hundred thousand men to keep the peace there. We dore not calculate how many we would need to make war, if a serious war should break out.

If we would measure the extent of the embarsements which this enterprise is preparing for us, it is enough to study the language which it inspires the English press to use. The English, who cried out so loudly when France, in concert with Italy, took possession of Savoy; the English, whom the very idea of French aggrandizement on the Khine has cooled towards Poland, and who are insensible to the pleasure of humiliating their rival in Asis, have not varied one instant in the satisfaction which they experience from our policy in Mexico.

From the first days of our expedition the Times has predicted with a remarkable certainty of vision that we should be led on to govern and to administer our conquest; and, far from being annoyed at the increase of our power which would result from it ous, it felicitates itself on it with a cordiality and a frankness which we, on our side, have never suspected, and which has never been belied. Why. the increase of our power which would result from it to us, it felicitates itself on it with a cordiality and a frankness which we, on our side, have never suspected; and which has never been belied. Why, indeed, should not England felicitate herself upon it? Up to this time she was almost assured, in case of conflict with France, of having against her the United States. Now, on the contrary, she has a right to expect their assistance. She sees France taking freely and spontaneously on the frontier of the great Republic a position which cannot fail to become a permanent source of ill will, irritation, and conflicts—a position analogous to that which victorious Europe, by a refinement of suspicion and ill will, undertook in 1815 to give to Prussia against us. So, in seeing us take our position of our own free will as natural enemies of the United States, England feels herself at ease, and seeks to encourage us, by her felicitations, in plunging deeper in the abyss of difficulties into which we are descending of ourselves. If we were to find any advantage by it, she would not show herself so joyous.

A FRENCH DEFENSE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE. A FRENCH DEFENSE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
(From the Patis Temps. 1

The Temps alone, of all the Paris journals, supports the Monroe doctrine, of no person having anything to do with the American continent but Americans. Its language runs thus?

"If the France had remembered that the Monroe doctrine was first propounded in opposition to the Holy Alliance, at the moment when reactionist Europe had just restored order in France, it would, perhaps, have found that the said doctrine deserves respect rather than scoffing on the part of us Frenchmen. It was, in fact, against the Holy Alliance and its projects that President Monroe directed his manifest on 1823, and it is not a little remarkable that it was called forth by an attempt to restore monarchical institutions in Mexico."

As to the employment of derisive language against the doctrine in question, the Temps thinks such a course quite misplaced, and the writer further desies the propriety of calling it "absurd," as has been done by some of its opponents. The article then A FRENCH DEFENSE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

the propriety of calling it "absurd," as has been done by some of its opponents. The article then proceeds to examine in the following terms the real nature of the views which have been so sharply renature of the views which have been so sharply reprehended:

"After all, what is this Monroe doctrine? Why, the policy of non-intervention localized; the United States of America keep aloof from the affairs of Europe; they do not enter into what is called the European concert; on the other hand, they wish to regulate their own affairs amongst themselves, and are unwilling to allow the States of Europe to interfere more with the affairs of America than the American States interfere with those of Europe. This is the true principle of the Monroe doctrine; and, to judge it, we need only imagine an interversion of parts.

"Let us therefore suppose that North America, during one of the revolutions which have occurred in Spain, Italy, Greece, or Belgium, had thought proper to intervene; that it had taken the capital of the country in question; that it had suspended liberaty of the press, and concluded by proclaiming a republic, with or without the adhesion of an assembly of notables, what would the European Powers have said, especially those lying nearest the State in question?

Westeld they have accepted the America in the country in the parts and accepted the State in question. tion? Would they have accepted the American intervention, or would they have protested against it? There is good reason to suppose that they would have invoked the doctrine of the European equilibrium, which is not, for anything we can see, either more sacred or more unassailable than the Monroe doctrine? Why should not the United States be justified in doing, with regard to Mexico, what France would do in the case of Belgium? Thus the Monroe doctrine, the pretension of the Americans to settle their own affairs, has, nothing more absurd, than the very bases of European international law, and the France, which is so full of respect for diplomatic forms when Poland is in question, ough to treat them less flippantly when America is concerned."

CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE OF MEXICO—PAT. CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE OF MEXICO—PAT-TERSON BONAPARTE. [Paris (Sept. 4), correspondence of Liverpool Journal.]

TERSON BONAPARTE.

(Paris (Sept. 4), correspondence of Liverpool Journal.]

Everything is worse than trouble at the Tuileries; it is painful surprise, all the more fatal from finding the imperial mind unprepared for the shock.

First of all comes the disagreeable astonishment, occasioned by the small alacrity evinced by the Archduke Maximilian in the acceptance of the throne of Mexico. "King making is not. so easy a trade as in my uncle's time," exclaimed the Emperor, as he explained to the Council assembled at St. Cloud the Archduke's lukewarm adhesion to his plan. As the public mind is always ready to anticipate facts, it is not wonderful to find that a successor has been already named to the throne of Mexico, and that a second Emperor has been elected before the first has scated himself thereupon.

The two candidates most confidently spoken of are Prince Murat, who has been completely ousted from the throne of Naples by the opposition of the people, and Patterson Bonaparte, who was ousted of France by opposition to the tribunals. The Empress would willingly have despatched thither her loving cousin, Prince Napoleon, who would thus have been more agreeably got rid of, and more effectually, likewise, than by the frequent expeditions on which he is so constantly sent, and from which he so pertinaciously returns. But even the wandering Prince out of work refuses the profitered honor. "Men of my corpulence fall like files beneath the attacks of the vomito negro, and melt like butter before the yellow fever." Then Murat objects, on the other hand, that his recent difference with the Ercemasons, and his desertion of them as Grand Master, when the cause was attacked by the Government, would be most hurtful to was a stacked by the Government, would be most hurtful to the stacked the second and the service of the cause was attacked by the Government, would be most hurtful to his desertion of them as Grand Master, when the cause was attacked by the Government, would be most hartful to his popularity in Mexico, where Freemasonry is not merely cultivated as a pastime or profession of faith, as in France, but is actually followed out with all the serious belief in its holy mission which it used in former days to the favorer. in France, but is actually followed out with at the serious belief in its holy mission which it used in former days to enjoy in Europe.

Remains, therefore, only Patterson Bonaparte, the Emperor's fowerite of the three, and, consequently, the most likely to succeed—the only difficulty being the reconciliation of the verdict of the civil tribunal, which so lately pronounced the first marriage of King Jerome invalid, and, consequently, the children of that marriage illegistimate. But out of such difficulty the Emperor will know how to extricate himself. Patterson Bonaparte may not be sufficiently legitimate for transmission of divine right in France, although quite enough so for acceptance of the same office in Mexico. The mention of Patterson Bonaparte brings to mind the stout, bluff, Yankee gentleman who visited us some time ago, and whose declaration of independence, couched in terms which savored more of American insolence than of French courtesy, completely set at defiance the verdict of every tribunal in France: I consider the honor I enjoy of being a citizen of the United States greater than that of belonging to the imperial family of France or any other European country." We shall see whether the preference will extend to the throne of Mexico. What if this very Patterson Bonaparte, elected by the Emperor, were to proclaim the Republic of Mexico, with annexations to those United States to which he expressed himself proud and happy to belong? Meanwhile, let us, by all means, make the most of what we have got, and greet our new medal, ribbon, cross, and all, with the honor which it deserves.

Canadian Politics.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—The debate on the motion of a want of confidence in the Government terminated this morning in the Colonial Parliament. The Go intamy for a crown, unless you stand by your country's cause. Thus we, the soldiers of the 9th Army

Corps, from Pennsylvania, appeal to you, and thus

There is a story in circulation in the Army of Northern Virginia, which runs as follows: A well-