THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

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THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at........$2 00
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RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NOW OPEN.
RICH AND RELIABLE
FURS
Of our own Importation and Manufacture.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
DARK SABLE MINK,
REAL CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
In every fashionable style, for
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
FURS MADE TO ORDER
AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
920 CHESTNUT STREET,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
no6-frmwlm

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
FINE CASSIMERES.
BLANKETS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
LADIES' CLOAKS.
BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.
no19-tf

818 OPENING, 818
AT THE
ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.
no6-tf

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
M. A. JONES'
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT
Can only be found at
No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
OVER THE WAX FIGURE.
None genuine unless stamped
"M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. EIGHTH STREET."
se11-fm3m

JOHN F. YOUNG,
No. 70 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
WILL OFFER, FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
THE FOLLOWING DRESS GOODS:
MERINOS, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, DELAINES.
de1-12t

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their stock of Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks.
Superior quality Frosted Beaver Cloths, $8 a yard.
Velvet Beaver Cloths, all-wool, fine.
Tricot Beaver Cloths.
Fine Plain Beaver Cloths.
Ribbed Beaver Cloths.
Chinchilla Cloths.
N. B.—Cloaks for sale, made out of the above Cloths.
Cloaks made to order.
Superior quality 4-4 Silk Velvets, at $15 and $16.50 per yard. de1-tf

HARRIS CASSIMERES.
Fine quality, double weight, fancy Cassimeres, in neat patterns for business suits, of Harris' well-known make.
Silk-mixed Cassimeres, extra heavy.
Super extra fine Black Cassimeres.
6-4 heavy fancy Coatings.
Fitchburg dark-cadet Cassimeres.
Harris' "West Point Cadet" Cassimeres.
Blue Cloths and Beavers.
CLOAKINGS.
Johanny's frosted Beavers.
Chinchillas, light and dark.
Super quality black-ribbed Beavers.
UP-STAIRS DEPARTMENT.
In CLOAK ROOM, fine Cloaks, of fashionable material. Cloaks made to order. Select the Cloths down stairs.
BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM, well stocked with fine suits, overcoats, &c. Boys' and Men's Clothing made to order. COOPER & CONARD,
no27-tf S. E. cor. NINTH & MARKET.

JAS. DENNY, S. E. COR. ELEVENTH and LOMBARD, has on hand and offers for sale, at low prices:
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
26, 27, 28, 34 in. BLACK SILKS, at $1 37, $1 50, $1 62, $1.75, and $2. These are from the recent Auction Sales, and were imported when gold was a great deal lower than it is at present.
DRESS GOODS.
One lot all-wool Reps, choice shades........$1 00
One lot Plaid Reps, new style........75
Every shade and quality of French Merinos, cheap.
One lot 10-4 English Coburgs, every shade........1 25
Valencias, from 37½ up to 62½.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
All wool Long Shawls, at $6 50, $7.25, $8.25, $10, $10.50.
Several lots Broché Long Shawls, very low.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
One lot all-wool 10-4 Blankets........$6 50
One lot all-wool 11-4 Blankets........8 50
One case all-wool 11-4 Blankets, very heavy........10 00
One case all-wool 12-4 Blankets, slightly damaged. 12 00
One case all-wool 12-4 Blankets, extra heavy........13 00
One case all-wool 12-4 Blankets, fine and heavy....15 00
Also, one lot all-wool Gray Blankets, weighing nine pounds, $5.50. These are very cheap Domestics, cheaper than they can be bought wholesale. Dress Goods of every description low. A full line of Cassimeres, for Gents.' and Boys' wear, at JAMES DENNY'S,
de1-6t* S. E. cor. ELEVENTH and LOMBARD.

JOHN F. YOUNG,
No. 70 North FOURTH Street.
Will open this day, 1 case Figured Mohairs; 1 case Coburgs, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, 40 pairs super all-wool Blankets at $7.50. *Unsurpassed in this market.* de1-12t

H. STEEL & SON WOULD CALL attention to their Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS, all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at the recent Auction Sales:
French Merinoes, 75c to $2.50.
French Poplins and Reps, 87½c to $1 75.
Dress Goods of every variety, 20c to $2.
3,000 *yards two-yard wide Merinoes*, $1.25.
Blanket Shawls, a great variety of styles, $3.25 to $13.
Broche Shawls, great bargains, $9.50 to $14.
Circulars and Sacques, of all kinds of Cloths, at low prices.
Fancy Silks, $1 to $5.
Plain Poil de Soies, $1.25 to $2.50.
Moire Antiques and Corded Silks, $3.50 to $5.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St.
1 Lot All-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½c, worth 80c. no25

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
IS RECEIVING DAILY
ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES
OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
IN LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, &c., &c.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN!
BEAUTIFUL AND SEASONABLE GOODS!
PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE!
We are selling best quality of French Poplins, all Silk and Wool, for $1.62½ per yard. Sold down-town *not less* than $2.
THORNLEY & CHISM.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS AND REPS, for $1.
Excellent French Merinoes for $1.25.
A fine stock of Delaines and Calicoes.
All-Wool Plaid Cashmeres in great variety.
THORNLEY & CHISM,
Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

THORNLEY & CHISM
ARE SELLING
Power-Loom Table Linens,
Shaker and other Flannels,
Extra Super-super Rochdale Blankets,
Frosted Beaver and other Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
VERY CHEAP.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHAWLS!
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Blanket Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Striped Shawls, Plain Shawls, &c.,
Children's Shawls, Misses' Shawls, Gents' Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
S. E. Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

SILKS! SILKS!
Good Black Silks for $1
Better for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2 25 per yard.
Plain Brown, Blue, Purple, and Green Silks, for $1.50.
Black figured Silks, Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
BEAUTIFUL BROCHE SCARFS.
A LARGE STOCK OF BALMORAL SKIRTS,
And all other kinds of Goods, comprising
A FIRST-CLASS STOCK.
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
no21-2m N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WINTER SILKS.
A Lot of Fancy Silks.
Autumn and Winter styles.
At very low prices
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SHAWLS FOR FRIENDS.
A Lot of Seal-skin Shawls,
Somewhat Imperfect.
At very low prices.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
no25 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.
NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.
AMERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
se26-tde31 No. 13 North FIFTH Street.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOVELTIES
IN
CURTAINS.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
de3-4t 719 CHESTNUT Street.

JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where may be found a fine assortment of the following Goods, at Twenty-five per cent. less than at any other establishment:
Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Plated Watches, American Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, Bracelets, Setts, Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Medallions, Neck Chains,
Guard Chains, Chataline Chains, Vest Chains, Pencils, Thimbles, Pens and Cases, Tooth Picks, Gents' Bosom Pins, Gents' Scarf Pins, Gents' Scarf Rings, Armlets, Charms, Watch Keys, Watch Hooks, Watch Bars, &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Tea Setts, Wine Castors, Dinner Castors, Breakfast Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Bowls, Salt Stands, Call Bells, Goblets, Cups, Spoon Holders,
Napkin Rings, Syrup Pitchers, Cream Pitchers, Table and Dessert Spoons, Tea and Salt Spoons, Egg and Mustard Spoons, Dinner and Tea Forks, Fish and Pie Knives, Tea and Dinner Knives, Oyster and Soup Ladles, Children's Knife and Fork, Butter Knives, &c., &c.
One call will convince the most incredulous that the cheapest place in the city to buy Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Plated Ware, is at
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT Street.
N. B.—Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by the most experienced workmen and warranted.
no28-tde31

CLOTHING.

OUR
OVERCOATS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
no25-tjl

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
NEAR THE EXCHANGE,
FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,
Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other first-class establishment. oc18-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
se24-6m

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL.
LINFORD LUKENS
HAS REMOVED
FROM
No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
TO
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT,
Where he now offers a
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Embracing all the latest novelties.
PRICES MODERATE.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. oc28-3m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.
An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.
The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and made to order. oc24-3m

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STORE
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a Superior Manner by HAND:
Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS.
WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.
And sold at the most moderate prices. oc7-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja22-tf Four doors below the Continental.

MILLINERY GOODS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863.
FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS,
JUST OPENED AT
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S,
No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.
se10-3m

The Press.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

OPINION OF HON. JOHN M. READ,

OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In Favor of the Constitutionality of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, "For Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces and for Other Purposes," Delivered at Pittsburg on Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

Three bills in equity were filed in the Supreme Court for the Eastern district, by three individuals, against the officers of the Enrolling Board of the Third Congressional district, praying for injunctions to restrain the defendants from further proceeding with or under such enrolment, requisition, and draft, under the act of 3d March, 1863, and particularly from all proceedings against the said plaintiffs. The ground alleged for these applications was the unconstitutionality of this act of Congress. A motion for a special injunction was made in each case at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Woodward, who requested his brethren to sit with him at the hearing. The cases were argued before a full bench, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d of September last, by Messrs. George M. Wharton and Charles Ingersoll for the plaintiffs, no counsel appearing on behalf of the defendants. There being a disagreement in the Court, each judge delivered a separate opinion at Pittsburg, on Monday, the 9th of November. Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward and Thompson were in favor of granting the injunctions, upon the ground that the act was unconstitutional, whilst Justices Strong and Read were against granting the injunctions, and were of opinion that the act of Congress was constitutional.

The injunctions granted were only preliminary, and were limited to the cases of the three plaintiffs in these bills.

The following is the opinion of Judge Read:

OPINION.

The power of the Government of the United States extends over all the States and Territories of the Union. It has no rival in the State Governments, whose power is strictly confined to their own territorial limits. It is the only representative of the people recognized by foreign nations, in their various relations with us, in time of war and peace. All the powers, therefore, vested in the National Government, are necessarily supreme and paramount, and cannot be rightfully disobeyed by her citizens. The General Government has the sole and exclusive power of declaring war and making peace, of raising and supporting armies, of providing and maintaining a navy, of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and of borrowing money on the credit of the United States. The avowed object of these and other powers, vested in the General Government, was to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, *insure domestic tranquility*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity. It was therefore solemnly declared, and made a fundamental article of the National Constitution, that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The power to raise armies for the United States being vested solely in Congress, the legislative branch of the Government, it must "exist without limitation; because it is impossible to foresee or to define the extent and variety of national exigencies, and the correspondent extent and variety of the means which may be necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances that endanger the safety of nations are infinite; and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed on the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be coextensive with all the possible combinations of such circumstances, and ought to be under the direction of the same councils which are appointed to preside over the common defence."

"The result from all this is, that the Union ought to be invested with full power to levy troops, to build and equip fleets, and to raise the revenues which will be required for the formation and support of an army and navy in the customary and ordinary modes practised in other Governments," and "there can be no limitation of that authority which is to provide for the defence and protection of the community in any manner essential to its efficiency; that is, in any manner essential to the *formation, direction, or support of the National forces*." The necessity of employing a regular force in case of seditions and insurrections is forcibly portrayed in the 28th number of the *Federalist*.

No person is naturally exempted from taking up arms in defence of the State—the obligation of every member of society being the same. Those alone are excepted who are incapable of handling arms or supporting the fatigues of war. This is the reason why old men, children, and women are excepted. "The clergy cannot naturally, and as a matter of right, arrogate to themselves any peculiar exception. To defend one's country is an action not unworthy of the most sacred hands."

Every citizen is bound to *serve* and defend the State as far as *he is capable*; and it would seem that the duty incumbent on every citizen to defend his country, as well from foreign aggression or injury as from intestine disorders, was fully recognized by the common law.

In the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in those of several other States, the duty of the citizen to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto, is distinctly asserted. This is the more remarkable in our State, as, owing to the preponderating influence of the Society of Friends, the colony had no efficient militia law at any time, and, in the earlier and later periods of its history, none at all. In 1756 the Assembly prepared a new militia bill, by which all the male inhabitants were subjected to military duty, commutable for a fine in the ordinary courts of justice. The officers, however, were still elective, for which reason the Governor objected to the bill. He also required that persons alleging conscientious scruples against bearing arms should appear in open court, and declare "to what society they belonged; that they were truly and religiously opposed to war; and that a court martial should be authorized to punish by death or otherwise, as was provided by the English militia bi l. But the House, unwilling to strengthen the hands of the Executive, by giving him the appointment of the officers, and to lodge such powers in courts-martial, refused to remodel their bill.

The battle of Lexington having roused the indignation of the people, the Committee of Correspondence of the city and county of Philadelphia, to supply the want of a militia law, called a meeting of the citizens, who resolved to form a military association, for the protection of their property, their liberty, and their lives. This association extended through every county of the province, its members furnishing themselves with the necessary arms. The Assembly approved the association, and engaged to provide for the pay and sustenance of those called into actual service. The Committee of Public Safety prepared articles for the government of this military association, but the citizens refused to sign them, alleging that many persons, rich and able to perform military duty, claimed exemption under pretence of conscientious scruples. Both parties addressed the Assembly, the Committee of Correspondence, and of the officers and soldiers of the military association, saying emphatically, "Be this as it may, self-preservation is the first duty of nature, which every man indispensably owes, not only to himself, but to the Supreme Director and Governor of the universe who gave him being. In political society all men by the original compact are required to unite in the defence of the community against such as would unlawfully deprive them of their rights, and those who withdraw themselves from this compact are not entitled to the protection of the society. The safety of the people is the supreme law. He who receives an equal benefit should bear an equal burden."

The Assembly imposed a fine on all able-bodied effective male white persons capable of bearing arms, not associators, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, school-masters in actual employ, and servants purchased *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration, only excepted, which fine was largely increased by the first Assembly under the State Constitution.

The Revolutionary Congress was a body entirely dependent on the will of the several States, and the good feeling of their citizens, for the Articles of Confederation were not finally ratified by all the States until the 1st March, 1781. The Congress assigned the quota of troops to the several States, and they followed the example by apportioning to the several counties the quota to be furnished by each. This division of the State was again to be subdivided into classes, and each class was to furnish a man by contribution or taxes imposed. In some instances a draft was to be used in the last resort. Pennsylvania concentrated the requisite power in the President, Mr. Reed, and authorized him to draw forth the resources of the State, under certain limitations, and, if necessary, to declare martial law over the State.

The Articles of Confederation did not really increase the powers of Congress, for the land forces were to be raised by the several States upon requisitions for their several quotas, and the Legislature of each State was to appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe and arm and equip them in a soldierlike manner, at the expense of the United States, and march them to the place appointed. All the action, therefore, of the Confederacy was upon the States, and not upon the people, and its entire inadequacy to fulfil the purposes of a general government was felt and acknowledged by all reflecting men. It was simply a confederacy, while the Constitution of 1787 is a truly national government, acting not upon the State governments, but directly upon the people of the United States, as a nation, by whose free will it was established.

The power, therefore, to raise and support armies was, from sheer necessity, given to Congress, for it was a right which could not, from the nature of things, be reserved to the people, nor to the States, who could not step beyond their own narrow limits. It is clear, then, that whatever means might be required to raise an army could be used by the Congress, and they were the sole judges of its expediency and propriety. Now, there is not a word in the Constitution limiting the natural power of the Government over its citizens, to oblige them to render personal service as soldiers, nor is there a single phrase implying that they can only be compelled to serve when they choose to do so by voluntary enlistment.

The plan of General Knox, Secretary of War, submitted to Congress by General Washington, contemplated as liable to service all persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty, and stated certain general principles on which it was formed; the fourth is in these words: "That every man of the proper age and ability of body, is firmly bound, by the social compact, to perform personally his proportion of military duty for the defence of the State."

Rhode Island was the last State which ratified the Constitution. On the 29th May, 1790, their Convention made a declaration of rights, the 18th paragraph of which was: "That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon paying an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead." They at the same time proposed certain amendments to the Constitution, the sixth of which was: "That no person shall be compelled to do military duty otherwise than by voluntary enlistment, except in cases of general invasion, anything in the second paragraph of the sixth article of the Constitution, or any law made under the Constitution, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The works of Burlamaqui, Montesquieu, Puffendorf, Grotius, Locke, Vattel, and all the writers on government and the laws of nations, were familiar to the statesmen of the Revolution, and were largely used in their discussions, which from necessity involved the fundamental principles of civil society. No one, for instance, can read the second chapter of the third book of Vattel's Law of Nations, without seeing that the clause to raise and support armies, and the consequent power to oblige every able-bodied man to become a soldier, is but an embodied expression of the sound views of this enlightened writer. The very volume I quote from bears the marks of the studies, most probably, of some of the great men who framed the Constitution, and to whom the use of the library had been tendered.

There can therefore be no doubt that the contemporaneous construction of this clause was that adopted by General Knox and approved by President Washington, particularly when we advert to the amendment of Rhode Island, proposed four months afterwards, to confine this compulsory power to cases of general invasion.

In the second war of independence, Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, with the approbation of Mr. Madison, a framer of the Constitution, and one of the authors of The Federalist, proposed a plan to Congress by which the free male population of the United States, between eighteen and forty-five years, be formed into classes of one hundred men, each class to furnish — men for the war, within thirty days after the classification, and replace them in the event of any casualty. If any class failed to provide the men required of it, within the time specified, they should be raised by draft on the whole class, any person thus drafted being allowed to furnish a substitute. This, therefore, was a compulsory draft, and the argument of Mr. Monroe in favor of the power of Congress is clear, full, and exhaustive, and never has been answered. (See Note A.)

It was opposed by the peace men of that day, gentlemen who favored the Hartford Convention, and who were entirely opposed to the general Administration, and the further prosecution of the war. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll supported the measure in a very able speech, and, after a lapse of thirty-seven years, his deliberate judgment was in favor of its constitutionality. The war was drawing near to a close, all parties expected peace, and the news of it in February, 1815, stopped all further warlike preparations.

In the State of New York, then strongly in favor of the Administration and the vigorous prosecution of the war, at a special session of the Legislature, called by Governor Tompkins, Mr. Van Buren introduced a bill into the Senate to raise twelve thousand men by drafting, and placing them in the service of the United States, which, after being amended, became a law on the 24th of October, 1814. It was stigmatized as a conscription bill by the opposition, and in the Council of Revision, Chancellor Kent reported objections, the first of which was: "Because the Constitution of the United States has granted to Congress the power to raise and support armies, and with it the exclusive power to lay and collect imposts, and the concurrent power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises, in order to provide for the common defence and general welfare." These objections were, however, overruled by Governor Tompkins, Chief Justice Thompson, and Spencer and Yates, justices of the Supreme Court, and the bill became a law. The same Legislature passed an act to raise a corps of four thousand sea fencibles, and also an act for raising two regiments of men of color.

Governor Tompkins was an ardent supporter of the war, and a most popular executive, and was rewarded by a grateful people by being twice elected to the high office of Vice President of the United States.

A bill of a similar character was introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time a military force," which passed that body by a vote of twenty-one to nine, but was lost in the House. Mr. Nicholas Biddle, then a member of the Senate from Philadelphia, made a very able speech in favor of the bill, and voted for it.

On the 3d March, 1863, Congress passed "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," by which all able-bodied male citizens, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as therein excepted, are declared to constitute the national forces, and to be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose. These forces were divided into two classes. Those who were drawn by lot, after having been regularly enrolled, unless exempted by law, were either to serve as soldiers, or to procure substitutes, or to pay three hundred dollars. The service is, therefore, compulsory, or in the words of the Declaration of Rights to our first Constitution, the drafted man must yield his "personal service," or "an equivalent thereto," for Congress has decided it is necessary. I cannot, therefore, doubt that this act of Congress, in the present situation of the country, is a clearly constitutional exercise of power by the supreme Legislature of the Union. This is the view entertained by two judges of the United States courts, both men of eminent learning and talents, and living in different districts—I mean Judge Betts, of New York, and Judge Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.

If there ever was an occasion to call every man into the service of his country, it is the present one, when we are engaged in combating the most formidable, wicked, and causeless rebellion known in history, of which the object of its traitorous leaders is to destroy the Union, to erect a purely slave confederacy, and to make Pennsylvania a border State, exposed to the annual inroads of unprincipled enemies. I am, therefore, for using the whole population, if necessary, of the loyal States, to extinguish this treasonable rebellion. I have no idea of allowing Northern sympathizers to stay at home, whilst loyal men fight their battles and protect their property. I would oblige all such men to render their full share of military service, and if I had the power, I would place the New York rioters in the front ranks of the army.

We have, however, been referred to the example of England, as showing that the framers of the Constitution contemplated the armies of the Union should only be raised by voluntary enlistment. This has been said without a sufficient examination of the acts of the English Parliament, all of which were perfectly familiar to our Revolutionary statesmen.

In 1704, 1756, 1757, 1778, and 1779, acts were passed for recruiting of his Majesty's land forces and marines, directing a speedy and effectual levy of able bodied men to serve as soldiers. The commissioners under these acts were required to levy and raise all able-bodied idle and disorderly persons who cannot, upon examination, prove themselves to exercise and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or *to have some substance sufficient for their support and maintenance*, to serve his Majesty as soldiers. If, upon their delivery to the military officers, such men shall appear more proper for service by sea than by land, they may be delivered over to any commissioned officer of his Majesty's fleet, to serve as common sailors. None were to be impressed under sixteen or above the age of fifty, or who had a vote in the election of members of Parliament.

If an able-bodied man had sufficient substance, however idle and disorderly he might be, he could not be impressed, and the evident object of these acts was to force the poor man to serve at all events, and never to call compulsorily upon the nobility and gentry and the middle classes of the kingdom. Lord Mahon gives a strong instance of this in the case of a gentleman being by some mistake *pressed for a foot soldier*, and confined in the Savoy, and as the habeas corpus act of Charles the Second applied only to criminal cases, could only be released from imprisonment upon an application to the Secretary of War.

Impressment for the navy has always existed in England. In speaking of these modes of raising men for the army and navy, a very able writer of the present day says, "But perhaps the greatest anomaly in our laws—the most signal exception to personal freedom—is to be found in the *custom of impressment* for the land and sea service. There is nothing incompatible with freedom in a conscription or forced levy of men for the defence of the country. It may be submitted to in the freest republic like payment of taxes. The service of every subject may be required in such a form as the State determines. But impressment is the arbitrary and capricious seizure of individuals from among the general body of citizens. It differs from conscription as a particular confiscation differs from a general tax."

In England, when the militia cannot be filled by volunteers, the men (the privates) are selected by a compulsory ballot, and by an act of 30th June, 1852, the Queen was authorized to raise eighty thousand private militia men, which might be increased to one hundred and twenty thousand.

In fact, conscription, or its equivalent, has been resorted to by every civilized nation. The English Government have never had in any single portion of the world in active service a native army much exceeding sixty thousand, the number which invaded France in 1814, whilst the armies of the other allied powers amounted to a million of men.

The present rebellion, according to Lord Coke, is a war. "So when by invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed and stopped, so as the courts of justice be as it were, shut up, *et silent leges inter arma*, then it is said to be time of war;" and such, also, is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of this court.

The individuals making war against us are both traitors and enemies, and it is waged upon a scale of the greatest magnitude, calling into the service of the country an army of eight hundred thousand men. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to use every means within the scope of their authority to recruit the armies of the Union, and to sustain the gallant soldiers and generals who, by their glorious efforts and sacrifices, are gradually but certainly restoring the Union to the full extent of its ancient limits.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the act in question is constitutional, and that on this ground the motion for a special injunction should be refused. Here I might stop, but as I have grave reasons for believing that this court has no power in the premises, it is proper to state my views upon this point.

The proposition submitted to this court by the counsel of the plaintiffs is, that a State tribunal should prohibit an officer of the United States, acting in strict conformity to an act of Congress, from performing the duties imposed upon him by law. I cannot think we have any such power. If we have it, has not the Governor or the Legislature the same power? and if so, to what must it inevitably lead?—a collision between the National Government and one or more of the branches of the State Government, of which the judiciary is certainly the weakest. We have had serious lessons on this subject, which should teach us to be careful in asserting that the State authorities are to be the judges of the constitutional powers of the General Government.

In 1812, the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, all of who in turn were chief justices, gave their opinion that Governor Strong, and not the President, was the judge of the exigencies in which the militia could be called into the service of the United States. This opinion was solemnly overruled by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this same question.

A celebrated convention, in 1815, in relation to Mr. Monroe's bill for a draft, used this language: "The power of compelling the militia and other citizens of the United States, by a forcible draft or conscription, to serve in the regular armies, as proposed in a late official letter of the Secretary of War, is not delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and the exercise of it would be not less dangerous to their liberties than hostile to the sovereignty of the States. The effort to deduce this power from the right of raising armies is a flagrant attempt to pervert the sense of the clause in the Constitution which confers that right, and is incompatible with other provisions in that instrument. The armies of the United States have always been raised by contract, never by conscription, and nothing more can be wanting to a government possessing the power thus claimed to enable it to usurp the entire control of the militia, in derogation of the authority of the State, and to convert it by impressment into a standing army." They also denounced as unconstitutional the law authorizing the enlistment of minors and apprentices without the consent of parents and guardians. The remedy proposed by the Convention was contained in its first resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary to protect the citizens from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments not authorized by the Constitution of the United States."

We may presume that neither the executive nor legislative branches of our State Government would adopt so unpatriotic a course, originally marked out by a body of men who, however respectable in private life, were believed by the dominant party and the people of that day to have entertained designs of a treasonable character. Their reward was a forced retirement from public life, and involuntary political oblivion.

But this appeal is made to the State judiciary, who clearly have no more right to interfere with an officer of the United States, holding any citizen under the authority of the United States, under a law of the United States, upon an allegation of unconstitutionality, than the State Executive or the State Legislature would have. This is clear. The Supreme Court of the United States have, indeed, decided this question in direct terms, intended to prevent all interferences of State authorities with the execution of the laws of the United States by their own officers. It will be recollected that the present application is a substitute for the writ of habeas corpus, which has been suspended; and that the plaintiffs in the cases before us allege that they have been drafted, and have received notice of the draft, and are placed on the footing of enlisted soldiers, and liable to be punished as deserters should they fail to report for duty, which they have done. All these facts appear on the face of the plaintiffs' bills of complaint, and the court is judicially apprised that they are in custody, under the authority of the United States. Chief Justice Taney says, "They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another government, and that neither the writ of habeas corpus, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pass over the line between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judges by whom it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence," which would be resisted by force.

The doctrine contended for by the plaintiffs' counsel, is simply the Calhoun heresy of nullification exploded by General Jackson, applied, not by a convention or a State legislature, but by a State judiciary, who may, by preliminary injunctions, stop the raising of armies, and the collection of taxes, duties, imports, and excises, and thus paralyze the arm of Government when stretched out to repel a foreign foe, or to suppress a rebellion, backed by several hundred thousand men in the field. I cannot agree that this court can nullify an act of Congress by any prohibitory writ.

I therefore think this Court has no power to entertain these bills, and of course no authority to grant the injunctions prayed for, in which I find I am supported by the Supreme Court of Michigan.

But I am also of opinion, that we have no power, sitting as a court of equity, to grant the relief prayed for. Our authority is alleged to proceed from the 6th clause of the 13th section of the act of 16th June, 1836, which is in these words: The Supreme Court (and now all the courts of Common Pleas and District Courts), shall have the power and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery, so far as relates to "V. The prevention or restraint of the commission or continuance of acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community, or the rights of individuals."

Now neither in this provision, nor in the report of the revisers, nor in any of the decisions of the court, do I find any warrant to grant injunctions to stop the proceedings of officers of the United States, under acts of Congress regularly enacted. If such be our power, then the sooner the Legislature interposes its legitimate power to alter the law, and to prevent the various courts of the State from exercising a jurisdiction with which they never intended to invest them, the better.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that under the act of Assembly, we have no such jurisdiction as is here claimed.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

EXTRACT FROM MR. MONROE'S LETTER OF OCTOBER 17, 1814.

"Nor does there appear to be any well founded objection to the right in Congress to adopt this plan, or to its equality in its application to our fellow-citizens individually. Congress have a right, by the Constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere. It is proposed that it shall operate on all alike, that none shall be exempted from it except the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and the Governors of the several States.

"It would be absurd to suppose that Congress could not carry this power into effect, otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain. The safety of the state might depend on such an army. Long-continued invasions, conducted by regular well-disciplined troops, can best be repelled by troops kept constantly in the field, and equally well disciplined. Courage in an army is in a great measure mechanical. A small body, well trained, accustomed to action, gallantly led on, often breaks three or four times the number of more respectable and more brave, but raw and undisciplined troops. The sense of danger is diminished by frequent exposure to it without harm; and confidence, even in the timid, is inspired by a knowledge that reliance may be placed on others, which can grow up only by service together. The grant to Congress to raise armies was made with a knowledge of all these circumstances, and with the intention that it should take effect. The framers of the Constitution, and the States who ratified it, knew the advantage which an enemy might have over us, by regular forces, and intended to place their country on an equal footing.

"The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals, is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is a universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the service of every citizen is duty paramount to all others. The Commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather, the citizens composing the Commonwealth have a right collectively and individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power, and, happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

"In support of this right in Congress, the militia service affords a conclusive proof and striking example. The organization of the militia is an act of public authority, not a voluntary association. The service required must be performed by all, under penalties which delinquents pay. The generous and patriotic perform them cheerfully. In the alacrity with which the call of the Government has been obeyed, and the cheerfulness with which the service has been performed throughout the United States by the great body of the militia, there is abundant cause to rejoice in the strength of our republican institutions, and in the virtue of the people.

"The plan proposed is not more compulsive than the militia service, while it is free from most of the objections to it. The militia service calls from home, for long terms, whole districts of country. None can elude the call. Few can avoid the service, and those who do are compelled to pay great sums for substitutes. This plan fixes on no one personally, and opens to all who choose it a chance of declining the service. It is a principal object of this plan to engage in the defence of the state the unmarried and youthful, who can best defend it and best be spared, and to secure to those who render this important service, an adequate compensation from the voluntary contribution of the more wealthy in every class. Great confidence is entertained that such contribution will be made in time to avoid a draft. Indeed it is believed to be the necessary and inevitable tendency of this plan to produce that effect.

"The limited power which the United States have in organizing the militia may be urged as an argument against their right to raise regular troops in the mode proposed. If any argument could be drawn from that circumstance, I should suppose that it would be in favor of an opposite conclusion. The power of the United States over the militia has been limited, and that for raising regular armies granted without limitation. There was, doubtless, some object in this arrangement. The fair inference seems to be, that it was made on great consideration; that the limitation in the first instance was intentional, the consequence of the unqualified grant of the second.

"But it is said that by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the Constitution, which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact the conclusion would follow. But it is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country: when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men that they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in one instance, or the compulsory in the other. The whole population of the United States within certain ages belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them they could raise none.

"In proposing a draft as one of the modes of raising men in case of actual necessity, in the present great emergency of the country, I have thought it my duty to examine such objections to it as occurred, particularly those of a constitutional nature. It is from my sacred regard for the principles of our Constitution that I have ventured to trouble the committee with any remarks on this part of the subject."

[B.]

Mr. Biddle was in France, with General Armstrong, and the following is an extract from his speech in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on 10th January, 1815. Mr. Biddle said: "I well know, sir, that a project of this kind has been assailed in Congress, where it has been branded as a French conscription, the very name of which was fatal to it. One word, sir, about conscription. It is thought because Bonaparte made use of it, it is improper for any country to resort to anything like it. But take it in its most odious form, it is not the project of Bonaparte. It was resorted to by the French Convention, in their contest for liberty, when all the nations of Europe were arrayed against them, and when they had alone the hearts of the people of this country in their favor. It was resorted to and found successful in repelling the foes of that republic. The Emperor afterwards employed the same method of raising troops, and he abused it. In its original form it was efficient without being tyrannical." "Yet with all its faults the French conscription is the most equal mode of military levy on the continent of Europe." "I say it, because I have seen its operations." "This mode, however, is not peculiar to France: it was resorted to in our Revolutionary war, long before it was used in France. It was made use of by every State in that war."

[C.]

It is obvious that a State court, without declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional, might, by their decisions upon its construction, practically nullify it, if they can use the writ of injunction to enforce their decrees against the officers of the United States entrusted with the execution of its provisions.

[D.]

The intention of the Legislature in giving the writ of injunction was to enable the court to restrain nuisance, trespass, waste, and proceedings at law, but never to substitute it for the writ of habeas corpus in favor of a person in custody. It is clear that the State writ could not be used to restrain proceedings at law in a court of the United States. Before the act of June 16, 1836, the Supreme Court possessed no general equity powers, and could not issue writs of injunction, and the Legislature never dreamed that by these words that court would claim under them, to stop the execution of the laws of the United States, by officers appointed by the General Government in the regular performance of their official duties.

The Colored Troops—An Order by General Gilmore.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 105.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

I. The Major General commanding has heretofore had occasion to rebuke officers of this command for imposing improper labors upon colored troops. He is now informed that the abuses sought to be corrected still exist. Attention is called to General Order No. 77, current series, from these headquarters, and commanding officers are enjoined to see to its strict enforcement. Colored troops will not be required to perform any labor which is not shared by the white troops, but will receive, in all respects, the same treatment and be allowed the same opportunities for drill and instruction.

By command of
Major General Q. A. GILMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official—ISRAEL R. SEELEY, Captain 47th New York Vols., A. A. A. G.

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. LINCOLN.—It is some amends for the ridicule which has been so unsparingly heaped by certain foreign presses upon Mr. Lincoln, that the London *Spectator*, one of the most intelligent and most respectable journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about him:

"Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if somewhat utilitarian, judgment. * * * We believe a juster man never held the reins of Government."

— The Chicago *Tribune* says that Mr. Hoes, a public-spirited jeweller of that city, offered a prize of a $50 gold watch to the largest contributor to the great Sanitary Fair. It turns out that President Lincoln was the largest contributor, his proclamation having brought $3,000 for the benefit of the fair. Accordingly, Mr. Hoes has decided that the prize belongs to the President, and sent on the watch, but not a $50 watch, but a magnificent one worth $150, with this inscription upon it: "Presented to Abraham Lincoln as a memorial from the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, in consideration of his being the largest contributor to that enterprise." A letter accompanies it, explaining the matter.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Battle of Chattanooga.

GENERAL BRAGG'S DESPATCHES.

Correspondence on the Exchange of Prisoners.

Card of Defence from General D. H. Hill.

SPEECH OF HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE BATTLE BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30.]

For the first time in a great battle Confederate troops have been put to flight by the enemy. There is no doubt we were largely outnumbered, but this disadvantage was greatly compensated by our superiority of ground. We held Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, positions very strong naturally, and rendered, we presume, still stronger by art. General Bragg must have considered them well nigh impregnable, else he would not have chosen the occasion when the enemy, all along superior to him in numbers, had been heavily reinforced, to send off a large detachment of his own army on a distant expedition. There will hardly be any division of opinion as to the cause of the unwonted and almost painful spectacle of a whole wing of a Confederate army giving way under the onsets of their Yankee assailants, and breaking into a disorderly flight.

Unprecedented as is the melancholy occurrence, it cannot have taken the public by surprise, for, however little the people may understand of the mysteries of military science, common sense teaches them that confidence in the capacity of the commander is an essential element of success to an army. We find no fault with General Bragg. Doubtless he did the best he could. It is no fault of his that he has held a command for which he was incompetent. We give him credit for gallantry as a soldier and devotion as a patriot; if it did not please his Maker to endow him with the great and rare faculties that constitute the successful military leader, no just mind will find in that defect cause for denunciation or censure.

The responsibility for the long series of misfortunes we have experienced at his hands, and especially for this crowning disaster, must rest with those who, regardless of his own request to be relieved, and in spite of the remonstrance of the army and people, have required him to remain in command. But, as we cannot doubt that the language of the event which has just occurred will make an impression which the voice of the country has failed to make, and that now, when, as we solemnly fear, it is too late either to expel the enemy from the advantageous position he holds, or to save ourselves from a train of wide-spreading disasters, a change in the command of the army will be made, we refrain from any further remark on this point. In the judgment of some, it might be good policy to endeavor to belittle the importance of this defeat. We do not recognize the propriety of misleading the public where so much is at stake.

We are frank to confess that we are filled with very grave apprehensions as to the consequences that may flow from this reverse. If the army under Bragg could not hold Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, we are forced to ask ourselves what position is there between them and Atlanta, or the ocean, they can hold? What position is Longstreet left in, and how can he unite himself again with the army of Bragg, unless by an immense circuit through Virginia? But it is likely the enemy may not feel safe in advancing at this time, and that before they are disposed to venture, adequate preparations may have been made to meet them and hurl them back. Let us at least hope so, and by every means at command endeavor to have it so.

GEN. BRAGG'S DESPATCHES—THE FIGHT AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

MISSION RIDGE, November 24.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day, and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy has only maneuvred for position. BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

The following is an additional despatch, received at the War Department last night:

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to-day, the enemy carries the left centre about four o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point. BRAXTON BRAGG.

DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—The wires were down last night and yesterday this side of Marietta, and have just commenced working. The city is full of conflicting rumors. Passengers who came down on the 2 A. M. train say that our line of battle is at Chickamauga, and that the men are not disheartened or disorganized.

We lost many prisoners, their number variously estimated at five thousand and upwards. All our dead and seriously wounded are in the enemy's hands. In the attack on Lookout the enemy's loss is incomparably greater than ours. They drove us back by the sheer force of numbers. It is not known if the fight was renewed yesterday.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—Nothing since the morning from the army. The *Confederacy* learns from a general officer just down, that light skirmishing began on Saturday. There was intense firing on Sunday and Monday, and becoming continuous along the whole line at daylight on Tuesday.

The battle began by the enemy charging impetuously on Lookout with forty thousand strong, and at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge. The onset at first was not impetuous, but increased in vigor as the day advanced.

Hill's Corps, commanded by Breckinridge, met the shock with unflinching courage. Late in the afternoon the enemy increased, and by repeated attacks made an impression on our lines. At 4 P. M. left centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops on Lookout, seeing themselves cut off, got confused, retreating in disorder.

During the night, the enemy not pursuing, the remnant of our left was withdrawn to Mission Ridge, where our troops were massed for the morrow's battle. Some of our commands on the left were captured.

On Wednesday before sunrise the enemy advanced his whole force with ardor upon the works at the foot of Mission Ridge. Hardee, commanding, then met the attack with wonderful vigor and success. Charge after charge was repulsed. Five hundred dead lay in front of our works. Our right stood firm. The battle ceased at dark on Wednesday. After nightfall the enemy improved his position on Lookout, posting batteries to enfilade our position on Mission Ridge, rendering its evacuation, which we are now told is being executed, and behind Chickamauga, where it now stands.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.]

Judge Ould recently received a letter from Brigadier General Meredith, enclosing a communication from Major General Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity, under the orders of the Secretary of War to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. Ould should be notified, for the information of his Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be, taken to extend relief (to the prisoners of war in Richmond), must, on no consideration, be appealed to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If, in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity and war require, the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should it exist, that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of suffering inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send us these prisoners, we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing, as heretofore, to such prisoners as may be in our possession; and you will propose to Mr. Ould that in this case we will agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they may give according to the laws of war, from which they shall not be relieved in view of the past differences or pending questions on the subject of exchange, without the previously obtained consent of the authorities represented by Mr. Ould, as agent for the exchange under the cartel.

You will please lose no time in communicating a copy of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. Ould, and will urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj. Gen. Vols., Com'r for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Ould replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: The letter of General Hitchcock has been received. Until the Confederate authorities appeal to be relieved "from the obligations to treat prisoners of war according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "offer, as an explanation or excuse," for insufficient food, that supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the views of your authorities in either contingency. Statements, most infamously false, have recently been made and circulated at the North by persons whose calling should have imposed a respect for truth, which their own personal honor seems to have failed to secure. Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prisoners have received, and will continue to receive. Do you ask more? If so, what do you demand? We recognize, in the fullest form, our obligation to treat your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with the same food, in quantity and quality, as is given to our own soldiers. If the supply is scant, you have only to blame the system of warfare you have waged against us. There is nothing in the action of the Confederate Government which gives any sort of countenance to the charge of cruelty or inhumanity to your prisoners. In the first place, we have importuned you to agree to a fair and honest proposition which would secure the release of all of them. When that was rejected, you have been permitted to send, without stint or limitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

General Hitchcock requests that the prisoners now in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not accompanied by any proposition to release our prisoners now in your hands. So far from that being the case, he promises "to continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore" to such. General Hitchcock need not have urged you to "lose no time in communicating" his letter. No degree of haste would have secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

We are ready to relieve your Government from the burden of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore" to our people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, yours shall be returned to you—the excess, one side or the other, to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" on General Hitchcock the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world."

We are content that the "civilized world" should draw its own conclusions when it contrasts the two offers. I will thank you to forward this communication to General Hitchcock, or inform him that the Confederate authorities decline to accept his proposition. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

GEN. D. H. HILL AND THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, November 27.]

We publish this morning a card from Lieutenant General D. H. Hill, fully and completely exonerating him from any responsibility for the failure of General Bragg to reap the fruits of the victory at Chickamauga. Indeed, when we consider the manifest injustice done Gen. Hill, we are surprised, as well as pleased, at the temperate character of his vindication. Gen. Hill has made the reputation of a hard fighter, of which no injustice can deprive him; and we, in common with our countrymen, earnestly hope he may be speedily reinstated in the Army of the Tennessee, under Longstreet, or Johnston, or Lee, and that Gen. Bragg may be permitted to rest for a season.

GENERAL HILL'S CARD.

As several erroneous statements have been made in regard to my being relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case. When the order relieving me was received, I called upon General Bragg and asked the cause of it. He said that he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th of September; that no imputations had been, or could be, made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence. I then asked what could be the reason for his action. He alleged as the cause an expression of opinion on my part. I inquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the other three corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner, and Cheatham) had concurred in it. To this no satisfactory answer was given.

The insinuation made by some of the army correspondents, of my being tardy in attacking on the morning of the 20th September, is unjust. The first intimation that I received that we were to be the assailants was an order to advance from the wing commander (Gen. Polk), received at twenty-five minutes after seven A. M. And the first I heard of the contemplated attack at daylight was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at eight A. M., and, in fact, could not be made without the presence of the commander-in-chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lieutenant General Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my corps was engaged more than an hour before a trigger was drawn by any other troops. To the fierceness of the assault of this heroic corps the Yankees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, turned the Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly house, before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key point of their position. Generals Helm and Deshler were killed, and General Adams was wounded and captured by the overwhelming masses thrown against my single corps. General Adams told me that the Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed the loss of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right to meet this morning attack of my heroic men on their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on our right. All the Yankee accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack.

I heard no firing on our left until after the fine troops of Walker and Liddell had come to our support.

The charge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry: "Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department."

D. H. HILL, Lieutenant General.

REBEL SENATOR HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON THE WAR.

[From the Richmond Daily Dispatch, Nov. 30.]

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, the newly-elected Confederate Senator from Georgia, made a speech in Milledgeville on the 24th inst. A letter gives the following summary of his address:

He came square up to the support of the Administration, and defended the impressment law as a necessary measure for the subsistence of the army. He would have prices fixed by arbitrators of the vicinage. He counselled cordial support of the Government as the sheet-anchor of our hopes. He thought it unstatesmanlike and unmanly to say that the law was unconstitutional or that the Government was oppressive. There were some, he said, that the angel Gabriel could not satisfy.

He would not have the arrogance, he said, to say that he could offer a remedy for our financial difficulties. He thought taxation must be vigorously resorted to, and had been delayed too long.

He denounced those who have tried the spirit of the people by abuses of the impressment law, and counselled harmony and hopeful perseverance. He wished he had language to portray the importance of our whole people being a unit. With our armies in the field—the noblest race of men ever marshalled under banners, with their bosoms bared to the enemy—how will they feel when they see us wrangling over a few dollars taken from us by impressment? If we would discourage them let us indulge this fault-finding spirit. He was proud to see that the General Assembly had reaffirmed the step she took in 1861. There is no step backward. All is now involved in the struggle that is dear to man—home, society, liberty, honor, everything—with the certainty of the most degraded fate that ever oppressed a people, if we fail. It is not recorded in history that eight millions of united people, resolved to be free, have failed. We cannot yield if we would. Yield to the Federal authorities—to vassalage and subjugation. The bleaching bones of one hundred thousand gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man who whispers yield. God is with us, because He is always with the right. He closed in counselling a firm reliance on Providence, and the cultivation of a spirit of reliance and devotion.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, December 2, 1863.

THE ELECTION.

The majority election has resulted most unexpectedly for all parties, and C. Godfrey Gunther has overreached each of his opponents by large majorities. The entire history of this contest is singular. Mr. Blunt, the Republican nominee, is by no means a favorite with his party, which, after vainly endeavoring to gain the consent of Gen. Dix to become a candidate, endorsed him, seemingly, as a last resort. As a consequence, Republicans cast their votes freely for Gunther, and when it became generally known that he was elected, they seemed quite as much rejoiced as though he had been upon their own ticket. Up to the last moment, Mr. Boole's friends were confident of his success; they understood the tremendous influence of the Ring which backed him, and calculated, as did two-thirds of our citizens, that his election was nearly a moral certainty. Large bets were offered by his supporters, and there were but few takers, for long experience had taught them that the Ring was all-powerful among the mob, who seldom fail to carry everything at the polls.

Gunther's majorities are stated at 6,591, and 9,453. Opdyke's majorities over Gunther and Wood, at the previous mayoralty election, were 613 and 1,173. From these figures, may be argued the astonishment of the people at the running up of such majorities by the candidate who was expected to do but little. Altogether, men seem very well satisfied with the results. Gunther is believed to be an honest, straight forward man, who, notwithstanding the copperish complexion of his politics, will probably make a good mayor. At all events, he is preferable to Mr. Boole, who has a standard reputation as a leader of the corruptionists, and is a prominent member of what is known as the Ring. His defeat is generally attributed to his proposed interference with slaughter houses, and other similar nuisances, during his administration as inspector of streets. All sorts of objections have been raised against Mr. Blunt by the Republicans, and the generality of them have been absurd in the extreme; indicating very perceptibly that there is something behind the political veil, which has, as yet, been hidden from public view. One of these assigned reasons has been that "his looks are against him, as he resembles the late Yankee Sullivan, the prize fighter." Another is, "that he is stubborn and factious in his opposition to new measures." The police voted against him in a body, as it is understood that he was opposed to an increase of salaries in that department. Never before did municipal politics assume the characteristics of so sublime a muddle. Not only were people puzzled regarding the political platforms of the candidates, but they evinced little or no interest in the matter, either as politicians or citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

The cold snap of the past two days has brought the subject of skating prominently before the public. Last year the ponds were a failure. The most extensive preparations had been made, not only in New York, but in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City; vacant lots were leased and laid out, and much expense incurred in preparations for flooding them, yet there was scarcely a day's good skating throughout the entire season. This year the subject is being violently agitated in anticipation of a severe winter, and from present indications, preparations are to be made upon a scale even larger than before. Central Park, as far as regards this amusement, is a comparative failure, from the fact that its pond is invariably overcrowded, as soon as the requisite thickness of ice is obtained. From all adjacent regions, visitors pour into the city, and rush with frantic enthusiasm upon the inviting surface, and without any compunctions, elbow the citizens off, and cut the ice in imitation of a nutmeg grater with their shod feet. As a consequence, but few of the better class frequent the pond, preferring the expense of private establishments to the vulgar crowds of the Park.

It is rumored in dramatic circles that Barnum has brought about a matrimonial engagement between the young giant and giantess, who are at present on exhibition at the Museum. Of course, as in the matter of Tom Thumb and Baby Warren, the marriage will be an affair of cold calculation, and comprehending about as much sentiment as did the production of the "What is It," and the Fejee Mermaid. The Thumb affair was, throughout, a violation of common decency, and was understood to be a mere showman's trick and finesse. This fact, however, did not prevent scores of silly people from witnessing the nuptials, and paying large sums for the pleasure resulting therefrom; and, of course, when Phineas brings his Brobdignagians to the altar, the same class will pay roundly for front seats, while the cunning showman is snickering in his sleeve at their supreme folly.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are playing a successful engagement at Niblo's Garden. The German Opera opens at the Academy of Music, to-night, with Flotow's "Stradella." A new drama is promised for Monday next, at Mrs. Wood's Olympic, to be entitled "As You Sow, so You Must Reap." A rather so-so title! STUYVESANT.

SALE OF THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.—The property of the late Senator Douglas, situated at Cottage Grove, was sold on a mortgage foreclosure on Saturday last. This property embraces about sixty acres in extent, joining a portion of the seventy-acre tract known as the Douglas property and "Oakenwald," bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, on the west by Douglas avenue, by Cook place on the north, and on the south by Douglas place, the old city limits. Cottage Grove avenue runs through the middle of the tract, and about in the centre are the five acres donated by Senator Douglas to the University of Chicago, and now occupied by that institution. The tract covers six blocks proper, besides the three divisions of Oakenwald, in the southernmost of which lie the remains of the lamented Douglas.

A portion of the property was mortgaged in 1859 for the sum of $50,000, the instrument bearing date July 7. On the 12th of April following, the mortgage was renewed and additional security given, covering the whole of the property. About the same time an additional sum of $10,000 was granted, a third mortgage being given. The principal and interest were unpaid, the total indebtedness amounting to $83,963.33 at the time the decree was granted.

The property was sold in single lots, Mr. James R. Smith, the mortgagee, being the principal purchaser. The prices paid, of course, fell far below the real value.

The whole amount paid for the tract of sixty acres was $83,160, or at $803.33 less than the amount needed to satisfy the mortgage. The average price was $1,386 per acre. The property was sold subject to redemption within fifteen months at an increase on the purchase money of ten per cent.—*Chicago Times.*

History of Charles the Bold.

This country has been unusually prolific, of late years, in first-class historians. Washington Irving may be said to have broken ground in this department of literature, with "The Life and Voyages of Columbus," and we since have had the American History by Bancroft, the Spanish Conquest of America by Prescott, and the Dutch Republics and United Netherlands by Motley. To this will be added, in a few days, The History of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, by Mr. Kirk, who acted as Secretary and Collaborateur to Prescott, during his later years. The work will be simultaneously published in Philadelphia and London, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and John Murray.

Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, reigned only ten years, almost a sovereign, and fell in battle before Nancy, which he was besieging, in January, 1477. His contemporaries were Louis XI. of France, the Emperor Frederic of Germany, Casimir of Poland, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, Edward IV. of England, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The events of his reign are highly important, and the contrast between his character and that of Louis XI. stands out on the historic page in the boldest relief. Of that contrast Sir Walter Scott freely availed himself, very fully in the romance of "Quentin Durward" (which may be said to have created the historical novel in France), and, less fully, in "Anne of Gierstein," in which are narrated the later passages of his career, and particularly his defeat, by the Swiss, at Morat, six months before his death.

Sir Walter Scott was the first English writer to bring Charles the Bold before the world of readers, and the present generation have mainly derived their idea of his character from what Scott has told them. Mr. Kirk, in his description of the person, accomplishments, habits, and character of Charles, appends the following cautionary note:

It may be as well, at the outset, to warn such readers as have gathered their impressions of the events and personages of this period from the pages of Scott, that in none of his creations has the great master handled his brush with so careless a hand, and laid on his colors with so little discrimination, as in "Quentin Durward." Leaving out of view the anachronisms and other deviations from historical truth; (which yet are seldom defensible, inasmuch as not merely the facts of history, but the features of the age, are thereby distorted and discolored,) the portraitures of character are commonplace conceptions coarsely executed. He attributes to Charles the Bold precisely those vices from which he was altogether free—representing him as a drunkard and a gross feeder; as dull in his perceptions, and vulgar in his tastes; as seasoning his phrases with oaths, and laughing boisterously at any coarse jest or piece of low buffoonery. The faults of Charles were sufficiently glaring, and scarcely admitted of exaggeration; but his breeding had been that of a prince, not of a boor; his education had been better than that of other princes of his time, his tastes and habits were more, not less, refined than theirs, and the restraint he imposed upon his sensual appetites was as conspicuous a trait as his sternness and violence.

Our readers will perceive that we have had the advantage of an early perusal of this work—in fact, we have read the greater part of the first volume, the narrative bringing us within a few months of the accession of his father, but fully showing the relations between his house and himself with Louis the Eleventh, and particularly recording the events of the War for the Public Weal and the Revolt of Liége. The history is lucid and eloquent, and a fine philosophical vein runs through it. There is a great array of authorities in the notes, and its author will take his stand, at once, among the great writers of his land and time.

A Word for Our Starving Seamstresses.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: While public sympathy is aroused to so high a pitch by the sufferings and privations of Union men in the distant prisons of rebel Richmond, allow me, if you please, to bespeak a little of that sympathy for the sufferings and privations of honest, toiling Union women, reduced almost to starvation at home here in loyal Philadelphia. One case of hardship of this description, which I know to be not exceptional, I desire to refer to, to show to this community what manner of outrages are being daily perpetrated upon the whole class of poor sewing-woman engaged upon army work by the heartless set of scoundrels known as "sub-contractors." Two worthy, honest, industrious women, whose veracity I do not question, have for some weeks past been employed in making soldiers' haversacks. They receive the magnificent sum of *five cents for each haversack*, and the two of them, working steadily from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, can make just five in a day! Twenty-five cents a day to feed and clothe and board two women! Twenty-five cents for twenty-eight hours' weary stitching! If there is such a thing as philanthropy among us, what a noble field is here presented for its exercise! Let me say here the Government is not to blame in this matter. At the Schuylkill Arsenal the price paid for sewing the same haversacks, (and there is an immense amount of work on one of them,) is 12½ cents, or more than double what these sub-contractors pay. Even at this rate, however, the most industrious person cannot make more than thirty-seven cents a day, or $2.25 a week —hardly enough to starve upon; and everybody cannot get work at the Arsenal. The two women, whose case I have referred to, finding it impossible to "keep body and soul together" upon the miserable pittance which they received for their hard day's work, made application at another clothing dépôt, where army drawers were given out, and were offered *six cents a pair* for making them. There is even more work upon the drawers than upon the haversacks, and no person can make more than two pairs a day—just *twelve cents!*

To show what a "nice thing" the sub-contractors are making of it, one of these women, as intelligent as she is hard-working, informed me that they receive twelve cents from the Government for the haversacks, for whose making they pay but five. Seven cents profit on every one is "pretty fair," and two hundred haversacks being turned in per day, *somebody* makes $14 dollars a day, or $84 a week out of the necessities of the sewing women. My purpose is simply to state facts, not to offer comments, for comments would be superfluous.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, J. B. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1863.

Holiday Presents—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The custom of erecting and adorning "Christmas Trees," making holiday presents, &c., may be called a time-honored custom. Thus parents freely exhibit their affection for their children; thus friends exchange tokens of their regard for each other; thus thousands of dollars are expended annually. But we wish to inquire, just here, *is it right*, under present circumstances, (to say nothing about the question of its *being right at all*,) thus to spend so much precious means upon those who generally enjoy the comforts of life in abundance? By present circumstances, we mean the circumstances of our country and our city. Think of the many very needy families of our soldiers; think of the many sufferers in Richmond prisons and other rebel strongholds; think of the many poor families who must suffer in cold weather, under present enormous prices of fuel. In view of all these demands upon our sympathy and benevolence, we ask—would it not be better for every family to make a holiday offering to the poor and the suffering? Suppose wealthy parents, and others, who spend so much money annually, during the holiday season to gratify their children, call the family together and portray the condition of suffering humanity all around, and make a proposition thus: "Shall we spend the usual amount of money in holiday toys, confections, and other presents, or shall we appropriate it to the wants of suffering soldiers and their families, and the poor?" Would not the general response be in favor of those who really *need* these means?

When we remember that those upon whom thousands of dollars are annually expended in holiday presents, are those who do not *need*, but who are constantly surrounded with the comforts of life, and that those who *really need* are seldom the subjects of holiday benefactions, we submit whether we are not now under a solemn obligation to make a prudent, benevolent use of the means which God has allowed to flow into our hands. We commend this to the families of Philadelphia. "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" A word to the wise is sufficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
W. D. SIEGFRIED,
Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church.
DECEMBER 2, 1863.

School Reform.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I have seen the subject of School Reform in your paper, and wish to state, that some years back my attention was drawn to the evil of forcing the minds of the pupils by excessive and protracted studies. At the suggestion of Mr. Farren, then the president, I think, of the Board of Controllers, I sent a communication to that body suggesting the necessity of a reform.

Since then I have seen several young persons who have been sufferers by the present system—one, a young lady, a teacher, whose mind and body were seriously affected by the excessive mental labor. The Chinese custom of cramping the feet is painful enough, but that of torturing the mind is the most terrible, and this is inflicted, too, upon beloved offspring with the consent of affectionate parents.

I would suggest that, either in one or two sessions, there should be less toil and confinement for the pupils. Yours, truly, R. F. T.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1863.

THE DEATH of Frederick VII, King of Denmark, is regarded by the London *Times* as an event of much political importance to Europe: "By his decease the succession of the Danish crown passes to a collateral branch of the royal family. At the moment the European Powers are invited to take part in a Congress to review or discuss all the 'settlements,' dynastic and national, that have outlived the changes of the last half century, a new compact or treaty comes into operation, which dates only from 1853. The extinction of the direct line of Christian VIII was foreseen, and the contingency of a claim to a portion of the Danish monarchy by a Russian prince was one of the difficulties presented by the thrice-perplexed Schleswig-Holstein question. To the extent of placing the succession to the Duchy of Holstein beyond dispute, the great Powers at that time succeeded in dealing with a question of which all the other points are still unsettled, and which contributes to the general *malaise* of Europe by constantly vibrating between angry negotiations and open threats of war. With the crown of Denmark the Duchy of Holstein is transferred to the successor of Frederick VII, Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales and the new King of Greece." Frederick was born in 1808, and ascended the throne in 1848. He was twice married and twice divorced, but was not unequal to his political duties. His reign opened with a war with Germany, and in three campaigns, in which the Danish people fought for the integrity of their Kingdom, he was victorious over his enemies. A war, much for the same cause, threatens Denmark again. It will be remembered that Frederick declared, but a month before his death, that if necessary to preserve the unity of the Danes and the Danish territory, he would resign in favor of a republic, of which no people were more worthy.