fully decided upon. The enemy's force at us. Not a single gun or color was lost in town, describes the battle at Williamsburg, fighing which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th of June. in a series of enengenerits wholly unparalleled on this conthe deterministion and slanghter on both sides." July 4th the General telegraphofto the President that he occupied, at Harrithe Bar, postfons "which could be carried "The "The spirit of the army," he added; "is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He sums up the results of the brief but fierce campaign: "I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses ; enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive us from the field. * * * We have lest no guns except twenty-five on the lost by the giving away of McCall's division, under the onset of superior numbers .--When all the circumstances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just compieted by our army is unparalleled in the annais of war. Under the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our honor." To this the President replied : "Be ficers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated. If you can hold your present posi-7th Gen. McClellan telegraphed : "If not attacked to-day, I shall laugh at them. Flagopen my communication by the James."-Expecting an attack, he says, as a necessity to the enemy, and feeling the critical nature of the position, Gen. McClellan on the the same day addressed to the President the following letter :--

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) CAMP MRAS HARBISON'S LANDING, VA.; Monday, July 7, 1862.

Mr. PERSIDENT :----You have been fully in-formed that the rebel army is in our front, while the parpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by al-tacking our river communications. I cannot but require our position as critical, and I carnestly dense, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my genearl views concerning the axisting state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly to me within the scope of any efficial duties. These views amount to Aristication and are deeply impressed on mind d heart. Our cause must never be aban-ted in the cause of free institutions and denvictions mil government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is supposed, other discountions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political mettor, nor foreign war, shake our, spinted surgess to enforce the equal opera-tion of the laws of the United States upon the people of svery State. The time has come when the Government, must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responing such civil and military pol cy, and of di-recting the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed regard to the robettich, must how be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war: as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Charstian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State on any event. It should not be at all any State on any event. It should not be at all a war apon population, but against armed for-ces and political organization. Neither confis-cation of property, political executions of per-sons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contem-plated for a mountent. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons seculd be strictly protected, subject only to the pecessity of military epsration. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for, pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes, all unuccessary treepass sternly prchibited, and offensive demeanor by the military foward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and onthanot required by enactments constitution onths not required by enactments constitution-ally made should be neither demanded nor re-crived. Military government should be con-fined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should no: be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, exor impairing the automity of the indext, as rept for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Sinves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Lovernment to appropriate permanently to its own purpose claims of slave-labor should be asserted, and the right of the owners to compensation therefor sho cognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and securi-ty to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manunission in such State; and in Missiouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, al-ce, and peopibly even in Maryland, the expeee, and peoplify even in Maryland, the expe-diency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influen-ces of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all toreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles govern-ing the future conduct of our struggle shall be ing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon decarrention of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dis-persed in expeditions, posts of occupation and runnerous armies; but should be mainly col-buted into messes and brought to hear upon levied into masses and brought to bear upon the amies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political strucaranise thoroughly deleted, the pointed state rune which they support would soon cease to exist. In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require as Commander in-Chief of the stray one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for investif. I am willing to serve you in such providence and will be and will do so the first of all you may assign me, and will do so the faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. **Sha**y be on the brink of eternity, and as or. Linuv or. They be on the brink of eternity, and as I have for inclusions from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love to my country. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

merely to occupy the troops during the prep- tietam was fought, South Mountain and arations for the Beninsula campaign, then Orampton's Gap having been won already by Manassas was estimated at 115,000 with 600 that the Untiles. Indian total loss in men at field guns and 300 siege guns. Gen. Mor Anistan is sinted by General McClellan at Clellan reached the Peninsula with 85,000, 12,469. The advance into Virginia after effectives early in April. Hogina his see Antieten in related, with an account of the son for not assaulting the works at Yorr. disester by which that advance was delayed. On the night of November 7th, Gen. Mcwith special praise of General Hancock, and Clellan was relieved, and the command retites the advance to Richmond. The transferred to Gen. Burnside. Gen. Mcsiege of that city is narrated at length, and Clellan thus describes his own report : "This the "mange of base", with its attendant bat- report is in fact the history of the army of des at Mechanicsville, lought June 26th, to the Potomac. During the period occupied Malvern Hill, fought July 1, 1862. "This in the organization of that army it served as says Gen. McClellan, "the hard a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortification of the Capital was in progress, and under the patronage which it then received. It acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterward to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry which served our troops to the realities of war. The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continued late into the winter of 1861-'62 were no less but we were not beaten in any conflict. The trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organizanization of the Pennsylvania campaign, some of the finest regiments were without field of battle, twenty-one of which were rifles, nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service,---When at length the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned, and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of assured the heroism and skill of yourself, of- | the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the tion we shall hive the enemy yet." On the army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond, and incorporated with the Army of Virginia. The disappoint-Officer Goldsboro is confident he can keep ments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor or diminished their patriotism. They fought well, faithfully, gallantly, under Gen. Pope; yet when compelled to fall back on Washington. defeated and almost demoralized, the enemy no longer occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania. and even Washington itself, Elated by his recont victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and dispirited, he was confident that the seat of war was now permanently transferred to the loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the

Union. I shall not, nor can I living, forget

of the troops, for the defence of the Capital,

the soldiers, with whom I had shared so

much of the anxiety and pain and suffering

of the war, had not lost their confidence in

me as their commander. They sprang to my

call with all their ancient vigor, discipline



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WAINESBORG, CA. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Connention 1

"While the army is fighting, you as cit-izens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution and of your nationality and our rights as citizens." GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

""The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."--Daniel Webster.

OUR TERMS. Our subscribers would all do well to

emember that the terms of the MESSEN-GER are TWO DOLLARS per annum, and not one dollar and a half. We are frequently asked to take the latter sum, but uniformly refuse. It is out of our power to furnish the paper for less than TWO DOLLARS, and no degree of coaxing, scolding or palaver will make us take less. Our terms are the same to all our our patrons, and all will be treated alike. This is the only fair way of dealing, and is our way. We trust it

will not be necessary to repeat this notice to subscribers. "A hint to the wise" should be sufficient.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAWS. that when I was ordered to the command

It is the duty of all good citizens to obey the laws. Laws may be injudicious, unwise or oppressive ; but the fact that they are so, does not justify their violation. They may be unconstitutionand courage. I led them into Maryland .- al; but even that gravest of all objections to them will not excuse contemptuous disobedience of their requirements under no obligations to obey a law that, in his opinion, is unconstitutional, is both ridiculous and preposterous. It is neither more nor less than to make his enactments of their representatives .--The result of the general practical adoption of such a course would be downelse and nothing less. Such a doctrino strous and indefensible as the "higher law" fallacies of Abolitionism. The former renders his judgment the sole guide of the citizen in his respect for, or disregard of, the provisions or restraints

An Electioneering Scheme. A Move in the Right Direction. The project embodied in the late Procla-"It is notorious that the price of all the nemation of President Lincoln for the restorecessaries of life has larger intreased since tion to the Union of the States in rebellies the passage of the Act of Congress, fixing

is everywhere regarded as a shrewd scheme the soldiers' pay at thirteen dullars per to effect his re-election to the Presi- month. dency, and to perpetuate the Abolitionists in power for years to come.

by Presidential clemency.

of these States shall submit themselves to the

conditions imposed, they may form new gov-

These evils of themselves are sufficient to unanimously adopted by the caucus of the awaken the keenest apprehensions of the pat- Democratic members of Congress, which asriotic citizen, who wishes the speedy restosembled at Washington City on Saturday ration of the Constitution and laws to their evening Jan. 9th. accustomed supremacy. It is hoped that this amendment, when in

troduced into Congress, in accordance with But these are not the only evils in the the train of this dangerous, mischievous and the resolution adopted, will meet with a betrevolutionary project. The following ex- ter fate than did the resolution of Mr. Dentracts from the late profound and statesman- nison, the Democratic member of Congress like message of Gov. Seymour to the Leg- from the Luzerne District in this State, a islature of New York, portrays in letters of few days ago, to increase the pay of the living light some of the evils connected with private soldier to thirty dollars per month. this most shameless attempt to subject the which was promptly voted down by the Remajority of the people of the great States of publican majority. this Union to the control of the greedy As gold and silver are at a premium of

speculators and corrupt jobbers who will be over fifty per cent., the effect of this amendall powerful in wielding the public opinion of ment, it adopted, will be to make the solthe States restored to the Union under this ' diers' wages about twenty dollars per month. scheme of President Lincoln :---This is less wages than he could earn in any

other employment at this time, and we hope On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it tor pur-poses beyond those avowed at the outset and soldier and his family . soldier and his family : by making demands which will excite a des-

WHEREAS, Gold or silver is paid to our perate resistance. A demand is made that ministers, consuls and commissioners reprethe people of the South shall swear to abide senting the nation in foreign countries, and by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, gold and silver only are received from people and which is objected to by a large share of at the Custom Houses in payment of duties. northern people, as unwise and unjust, as it and whereas, the people are forced to pay makes no distinction between the guilty and capitalists their interest in specie on their the innocent. They are to take an oath to investments in the national debt, therefore which no reputable citizen of the North of be it resolved that the officers, soldiers and any part will subscribe ; that they will upsailors in the army and navy should be paid hold any future proclamations relating to in gold or silver, or their equivalents in slavery. They are to submit themselves to amount, and be it also resolved that the utterred and unntterred opinions and decrees. Chairman of this meeting be instructed to No longer regarding the war as directed prepare amendments to the army and navy against armed rebellion, it is to be waged bills to this effect. against people, property, and local institu-tions. It is held that the whole population

The following resolution from a commitwithin the limits of certain states are striptee appointed to consult upon the political ped of all political rights until they are purged matters likely to come before Congress, was The disorganization and destruction of also adopted :

the South are not to save us from the cost RESOLVED. That the President's Proclaof war. The plan for the future government mation of the 8th of December, 1863, is of the seceded States demands the mainteunwise, inexpedient, revolutionary, and unconstitutional, and is therefore disappronance of armies and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. ved. Whenever one tenth of the voters of either

The Spirit of the Radicals.

ernments, with new or old names and boun-A certain Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt, a daries. This inconsiderable minority is to Kansas military dignitary of the Jim Lane be supported in the exercise of power by the stripe, gave utterance to the following sentiarms and treasure of the North. There will ments in a late harangue :-be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the "I was once, while believing in no other

governments thus created. There will be possible deliverance from shame, for separaevery inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of afing our Northern free institutions from the black bannered South. The trial of John fairs so favorable to individual purposes. It Brown, of Kansas, in Virginia, in which I will also be for the interest of the national was humbly professionally engaged, made administration to continue this system of me a sincere hater of the South. I hate the government, so utterly at variance with a South to-day, not only as my enemy, not only as the enemy of my government, but as and await the moment that the whole State the enemy of all mankind. I hate her pirati-is under the protection of the stars and stripes, representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies ?cal institutions, which rob men of their man-Has complete subjugation for centuries prohood and women of their virtue. I hate her duced the quiet, the obedience to law, the history, and I hate her traditions, for upon order, the security to life and property, the all I behold the unwashed stains of that unkindly feelings, or the mutual contributions avenged blood extorted by the lash of the to prosperity which belong to real peace? slave-whip. I have believed, I still fondly Governments thus formed would reprehelieve, that the sun of another Saint Dosent, not the interests of their citizens, but mingo may rise upon her, and a million of Toussaint L'Ouvertures, clad in the habilithe wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States ments of war, and with vengeance written on thus controlled would balance in the House their faces, and with desperate and triumphof Representatives in the choice of Presiant stroke, dash in pieces the acoursed South. lent, and at all times in the Senate, New-Are Kansans proud to own John Brown, of York, Pennsylvania, Ohto, Illinois, Indiana, Ossawatomie? I, for one, say, in the whole Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky and Wishistory of this State there is nothing reflectconsin, with a united population of 16,533,ing such lustre as the citizenship of the gray-383; which is more than one half of that of

haired martyr of Harper's Ferry." The spirit of the man who expr

The Reconstruction Project of Presi-

dent Lincoln. Y. Commercial Advertiser has furnished a

One of the modes by which the Presisent's scheme of resonstruction of the States in Rebellion into he brought about Chellan, which, as the full report will not, is well illustrated in what has been recently probably, be published for some weeks, we In view of this state of things, we are going on in Louisians. The following exhighly gratified with the following resolution tracts are from the accurate and reliable regular correspondent of the New York eral addressed to the President from Harri-

ere arguing away the title of Messrs.

therefore, excites no surprise. The

If Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation

Cameron, or hung by Butler.

tracts:

ject.

ished force.

to public scorn.

army followers.

their self-respect."

The "Dead Lock" in the Senate.

State is solely chargeable upon the obstinacy

· · · · · ·

and unreasonableness of the Opposition .---

World in New Orleans. It will be recollect- rison's Bar, July 7th, 1862, says the Patriot ed that the keen and searching expose by & Union, will attract particular attention ; this correspondent, of the gigantic specula- and it will be almost universally regretted, tive operations of Gen. Butler, contributed | we think, that the President did not follow materially to swell the volume of public in- the sound, christian and statesmanlike sugdignation, backed by the real Union men of gestions it contains; and yet that letter, we Louisiana, which at first demanded, and at are confident, was the main cause of Gen. last compelled the President to recall But- McClellan's removal from the head of the er from the Gulf Department, and for army and retirement from active service.--nearly a year kept that vigorous, adroit, The better we become acquainted with that but most unscrupulous of public men out of able, accomplished and ill-used officer, the employ, until quite recently. We invite the more we admire him and the more we de careful attention of our readers to these ex- test and despise his weak and malignant persecutors. His day of reward, however,

Gen. MeCialtan's Report.

very brief digest of the report of Gen. Mc-

insert on our first page. It will be found

very interesting. The letter which the Gen-

The Washington correspondent of the N.

THE LOUISIANA BEPRESENTATIVES. and their day of abasement will come.

It is amusing to see the radical journals Another Abolition Project -- The Rad-Field and Cottman to seats in Congress. Who orical Plan for Wiping out Slavery. dered the election ? say they. Of course, WASHINGTON, January 11 .- The bill introno one mentions the fact that the last reguduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pa. to-day, the larly elected governor of the state ordered; consideration of which was postponed till beyond the federal lines, for her military governor holds sway. That the constitution February next, provides that within all the and the laws as they existed before secession territory of the so-called Confederate States, required the election to be held on the second of November is clear; if these provisions had which has been or may be conquered and subnot been abrogated by rebellion the people dued by the Federal arms, all laws and parts had a right to choose representatives, whethof laws which permit slavery are henceforth er the governor ordered an election or not. abolished, and that slavery shall never again This brings up Mr. Sumner's notion of state be established within said territory, and that suicide, which is no more monstrous than many other notions prevalent at this day, and, hereafter no portion of it shall be admitted man. into the Union as a State, or be represented however, who would have taken Mr. Sumin its Congress except by delegates of the ner's position at the beginning of the war, same, until the people within the territory would have been sent to Fort Lafayette by forming such State shall, by its organic law,

What is strange in the discussion here is forever prohibit slavery therein the anxiety displayed to show how small a vote could have been polled in these two con-

The Commutation Clause.

gressional districts for Field and Cottman, when these objectors propose to get up a A telegram from Washington, of the 8th, constitutional convention by a vote proporsays : The House was not in session to-day. tionately less, even though that vote was alhaving adjourned over in honor of Jackson most nothing at all; to premit half a dozen and New Orleans. The Senate devoted parishes to make a constitution for the most of its session to the discussion of the whole state : to admit to the right of suffrage citizens of other states, who might have re-Conscription Bill, and particularly of the mained here six months, and even free nethree hundred dollar clause. Mr. Wilson opgroes, with the hope thus of shaping the desposed its repeal, and declared a very heavy tinies of the people of this state for generations yet to come, by a vote utterly unlawpreponderance of public opinion in favor of ful and surreptitious and which it would be the clause as it now stands. Mr. Lane, of ridiculous to call a popular one even if the Indiana, and some others favored a repeal existence of martial law and the presence of but no conclusion was reached; but it is the bayonet did not exclude the idea of an unbiassed vote of the people upon any subpretty safe to say that the three hundred dollar clause will be retained in a modified The only course, just alike to the Union way.

and to the great body of the people of this or any other State in insurrection, is to continue WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Military comthe rule of military governor so long as marnittee of the Senate and House had a joint tial law is needed to control them ; so long as meeting this morning. The enrollment act any part of the State is in hostile position, will be under discussion for two or three weeks, but the commutation clause will reand its people can everywhere take part in main. reconstructing, it needs be, their constitution.

A Carnival of Corruption.

has the effect of law, and its beneficiaries are already free, they cannot be enslaved anew ; The Albany Statesman says : Chase is bitf it be not law why should those only be perterly complained of for his Barneys and mitted to form a constitution who will through Butlers, his Cornwells and Callicots, his Bevthe latter make it law? It is defended only enue and Confiscation agents; and Mr. Linas a measure of military necessity : when the necessity shall have ceased, if it was lawful coln is complained of for Custom House and they will be still free ; if it was not lawful contracting swindling; yet there is not the and the necessity has ceased, there will be no first move in Congress or out to expose or arneed of enforcing it. In the meantime, under rest the frauds. There seems to be a perfect the military rule, it will continue in undimincarnival of corruption and crime in every The hurry which is now manifested here to department of government, and little or no have a constitutional convention, to be prac-have a constitutional convention, to be prac-effort to stop it. By and by, unless there is

filling and Hirly in August the army was ordered to

Acquis. The condition of affairs at Washindusing the campaign of Pope, is inity described. Sept. 9 the President West. Michellan to the command of The own and Gen. Pope's armies, and find

Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South until the Supreme Court, the highest ju-Mountain, pursued to the hard fought field dicial tribunal of the country, so proof Antictam, and drove him broken and dis- nounces them. The idea that a man is appointed, across the Potomac into Virginia. The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of repose which they had gone through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the do- judgment the supreme rule of action in feat in Virginia, the victory at South Moun- all civil and political matters, and to tain, and again at Antietam. It was not sur- override the expressed will of the majorprising that they were in a large degree des- ity of all the people as embodied in the titute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out, and blankets were lost, clothing was in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was noces right anarchy, and could be nothing sarv. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us, I led the army across the river, and teaching as we allude to is as monrenovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory, when, in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. * * * Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, Practically, is there any difference beit has been my duty to relate the heroism of tween them? and are they not equala reduced army, sent upon an expedition in- ly heretical and equally dangerous and to an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful it supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support, at the most critical. and, it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. is in the BALLOT Box, the sure correc-Its illustration must be left for the pen of the tor of all the evils and wrongs inflicted historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors in every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its fransit to the James River, left to the enemy a rainous and barren victory.

A Judicious Amendment.

Hen. 4, H. Coffroth, of the Bedford District, has proposed an amendment to the Conscription, bill which should be immediately adopted. It is as follows :

"RESOLVED, That the Military Committee be directed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act estimated 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.' forces, and for other purposes." approved March 3, 1863, to compel the provost mar shals of the different congressional district to hold their examinations for physical disa ality, of any other cause of exemption. at the county town of each county in the respective congressional districts."

Before Knoxville, General Long street gave chargeteristic advice to McLawa dElease impress upon your officers and men the importance and the enemy. On the 17th of September, An great safety of doing it with a rush.

of law, and the latter his conscience .them :--mischievous? Under our political system, the reme-

dy tor all the pernicious legislation which is not declared unconstitutional and gonsequently void by the Supreme Court of the State or the United States, by bad laws. When i is denied the people, or when it is corrupted by bad rulers, and the laws and usurpations of men in authority become intolerable, the great right of revolution remains, and it is a right which the Amercan people, if we know anything of their character or traditions, would not

fail to assert. We trust, bowever, the necessity for its exercise may never arise. Those who doubt the disposition of

the people to rebuke the wrongs of their rulers, when the opportunity is afforded them, and to blot from the statute books burthensome and unconstitutional laws. have no faith in their intelligence, their spirit or their sense of right. With such men we have no sympathy. Our

confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves is unshaken, and we have equal confidence in the regene-

rating power of political. TRUTZ. It and mue will "make all things eron."

The mote of Indiana, like that of Vermont, has been filled by volunteering.

100

our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the states made by executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is fanatics with whom he is identified. harsh to the body of the Southern people, it

is still more unjust toward the North-Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than seventy

thousand voters in the nine States named in the President's proclamation would wield a power to weigh down that of the nine most conulous States in the Union day. We should thus have, with the nominal

States of Eastern and Western Va., a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an administration to perpetnate its nower.

The Purity of the Ballot Box---The Right Talk and the Right Spirit. At the late Democratic State Convention

of New Hampshire, Hon. EDMUND BURKE offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. Every true Democrat and patriot in the country will heartily endorse

WHEREAS. The freedom of the elective franchise is essential to the preservation of public liberty, and, while that remains, all outrages and assaults upon the people's rights can be ultimately redressed and reme-

lied without a recourse to arms; and WHEREAS, The Administration at Washngton has in several instances interfered in he elective franchise in several of the loval States of the Union by military force, thus

lefeating and suppressing the true expression of the people of those States, and subverting every fundamental principle of republican government: therefore RESOLVED, That the freedom of the ballot must and shall be maintained sacred and inviolable; and that we, the Democracy of New Hampshire, will unite with our brethren of other States, by force of arms, if need be, in resistance to every attempt, from whatever source it may come, to over turn or abridge, by menaces or direct interference by military force, the independence and purity of the ballot-box in the ensuing elections, State and National; and to this end we pledge each to the other, and to our brethren of other States, our lives, fortunes and sacred honor, being firmly resolved to

maintain at all hazards our rights as free and patriotic citizens of the American Union. RESOLVED, further, That our delegates to the National Democratic Convention to assemble at Chicago for the Nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, be and are requested to present this subject to that body

order that suitable measures may be de ised for the protection of the people's rights, and that men in power may be seasonably warned of the guilt and peril of such atro cious treason against the sovereighty and

majesty of the people as is involved in the attempt to suppress the freedom of the elec-tive franchise.

Democratic National Convention NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- At a full meeting

of the Democratic National Committee held A few days ago at Chinago, a negro Mr. Lincoln's Administration has been true to The suddan cooling down of the principle, of the head in the army, he received his bounty to principle, of the head and one good turn, you, know, deserves quiet spectator of the scene.

self in such terms is simply DEVILIGH; yet we fear it is common to the reckless Abolition

gaged in it come here not to fight for their Pennsylvania to be Divided into Three Judicial Districts.

A bill to divide Pennsylvania into three judicial districts, and provide for holding Court in Erie, was introduced and referred in the lower House of Congress the other So says an Abolition cotemporary .---

There is at present not enough business to give two U. S. Judges half as much employment as they ought to have to keep from rusting out; and the only object in creating a third District in this State is to make a snug berth for life for some noisy and officious Abolition demagogue.

An Act of Justice to Our Gallant Soldiers.

In the House of Representatives, the other lay, Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, submittod the following Resolution, which we are happy to say was read, considered, and agreed

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the exediency of reporting a bill providing for the payment and refunding to soldiers of all sums withheld and deducted from their pay for clothing charged to them, lost, or thrown away through the exigencies of the service, while on the march, or in battle, by command

of their officers. That's So.

The Albany Argus says some men may think, and teach others to think, that the people will hold in higher estimation those who boast of blind adhesion to the Lincoln Administration and all its measures. At present this may, to some extent, be truebut there is a dark day before these cringing sycophants, these base betrayers of their country, and it is not far off. No delusion s grosser, and at the same time so selfish and cowardly as the idea that political popularity is to be gained by this civil war !--Yet this false idea governs many base-minds. On the contrary, all who helped incite it, North and South, and all who seek to prolong it a day beyond its true objet of restoring the country, will be execrated by the vance toward organization without compro-

people for generations to come.

Not Unlikely.

ournal, says :--speeches on the subject of the organization.

ably and completely vindicating the course of the Democratic Senators. We regret we Southern States for a long time after active have not the room to publish them. hostilities against the national authority shall

olicy is persisted in, would be hard to tell.

a change, it will be found that Republican leans alone, and to represent but the twentieth of its permanent population, arises nominations as well as Republican instituwholly from the most corrupt and dishonest tions are a failure. purposes. The northern men who are en-

Frauds ! Frauds !

flag, but to plunder under it. They are fat-tening on the spoil, and desire, under the We might fill a column of our paper every pretense of popular elections, to be confirmday with frauds committed in every departed in public printing jobs, legislative and ment of the government, civil and military, municipal contracts, and other schemes of public robbery. Their more despicable asso-Arrests are taking place almost hourly, and riates in this city have gained their present vet strange to tell, we seldom hear of a low eminence by pointing cut to their allies trial and still more seldom of conviction and the spoils to be rung from their former sepunishment. Prominent politicians are now cession associates. All have alike been engain confinement for deeds of prime rascality, ged in conduct which will not bear investi-gation before any just tribunal. If they can but there we suspect it will end. Palmer get up a civil government, in which the whole control shall be vested in themselves and his assistants, in New York, and Given and his accomplices, in Washington, and and their tools, they may escape the invesscores of others, are just now under a cloudtigation which would at least hold them up

but political influence, and the fear of ex-That all the Union men hore, ever heretoposing others still more prominent, we fear, fore honored with public confidence, are opwill soon relieve them. Frauds in the War posed to the movement is enough to con-Department, frauds in the Treasury Departdemn it. That Roselia and Rozier, the only ment, frauds in the Navy Department. two of the seven delegates to the convention which attempted to take the State out frauds in the Custom Houses, in the Comof the Union by secession who are within missary and Quartermaster's Departments. our lines are distinctly against it, is concluin the navy yards-frauds everywhere; in sive with all who desire that the destinies of fact the whole administration is a stupendous the State should be committed to the care of its real citizens and its really Union men. fraud; and, the fountain being muddy, the The Union men who in the country parishes stream that flows from it is discolored through are said to be hunted with bloodhounds are its whole length. to have no part in settling the terms of citi-

Whenever one of the rascals now in durance zenship in their own State, and may find themselves put on a level with free negroes is tried, convicted and punished, we shall when first they come again to have the make a note of it.-[Patriot and Union. privilege of voting for their civil rulers.-

Mr. Lincoln certainly cannot have intended DELA cotemporary complains that sixty that the tenth of the voting population millions of dollars annually are wasted in whom he authorizes to form a State governfiring salutes. If all the powder were used ment should occupy less than a tenth of the area of the State and be mainly composed of up in the same way, infinitely less harm would be done to the cause of the Union, and hundreds of thousands of lives would be The failure to ornanize the Senate of this saved.

FOR THE MESSENGER.

We agree with the Harrisburg Patriot & The Soldiers of Gen. McClellan--An Ucion, that "the proposition of Senator Incident.

Clymer to effect an organization by the Abo-Happening at Pittsburgh a few days ago. litionists selecting a Speaker and the Demoon the occasion of the return of some Wiscrats a Clerk, or vice versa, and so on consin and Michigan regiments to their rethrough the whole list of offices, was in evespective States for the purpose of recruiting ry sense fair ; it showed a disposition to settheir shattered ranks. I was the involuntary tle the pending difficulty in the shortest way witness of the strong attachment of the old and on an equitable basis; and since the Ab-Army of the Potomac to their former comolitionists chose to reject it, we cannot see mander-Gen. McClellan. There was a strong sprinkling of Germans, especially how the Democrats can make a further adamong the Wisconsin men.

You may not happen to know that a more mising their dignity and detracting from fanatical set of Abolitionists is nowhere to be found than about Pittsburgh. A knot of Senator Hopkins, of this District, Senator these stay-at-home patriots were denouncing Clymer of Berks, and others, have made Gen. McClellan, ir the usual complimentary style of these gentry, as a Copperhead, traitor, &c., in the hearing of these soldiers. A scene of angry excitement ensued, and an

instant, indignant and simultaneous protest, M. A Republican paper says, "Russia has was the result. Even swords and pistols been true to Mr. Lincoln's 'Administration." were in immediate requisition for defence There is nothing at all strange in this, for against the assailants of their beloved chief. The sudden couling down of these Abolition shouters was not a little amnsing to me, a

MAX

The New York Times, a leading Abolition "The presence of our powerful Union rmies will be absolutely essential in the

have ceased. How it could be otherwise, if the Abolition