

GENERAL ADVERTISER. AND BLOOMSBURG

EVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

VOL. 18.-NO. 26.

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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A,, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

VOLUME 28.

FRESH ARRIVAL PRING & SUMMER GOODS Miller's Store.

WB subscriber has just returned from the Cities with another large and select assortimet of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. urchased at Philadelphia, at the lowest figure, and in they are detormined to soll on as moderate torms can be precured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His

All no province discourse in Louisian te compress DIES' DRESS GOODS, wf chnicast styles and intest fashion. DRY GOODS, AND GROCENTES, UNDERVALE, QUEENSWARS, CEDAR WARE, ROLLOW WARE IRON, NAILS, BOOTS & SHOES

BATS & CAPS. Sc., Sc., So., Is short everything usually kept in country Stores owhich he invite the public generally. The lighest price paid for country produces. S H. MILLER. filesensturg, May 29, 1864.

NEW ABRANCEMENT.

THE people of the county of Columbia are respectfully, laformed that the undersigned as to, sale, at the RECORDER'S OFFICE.

BLOOMSBURG, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONERY

who found anywhere in the County, consisting o toto, fatter, logal and Cap Paper. Pens, Holders ensits, tuk and Envelopes; 31.80 NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOK'S Comprising History, Poetry, Pietion, The-ology and the classics. Catalogues of Bohn's London publication , from which selections can be made, and Books furnished to prefer; by special arrangement with New York Agence.

THE NEW GROULSY STORE.

MORE FRESH GOODS. Just received at Examines' New Store. Molasies,

Sugars, Teas Coffee, Rice, Spices,

HATS AND GAPS. Fish. Salt,

Tohaceo, S.gars, Candire. Razons.

FEED AND PROVISIONS. Together with a great a lety of actions and effects. fas to summercula to most ion. 1 / 0 atter, Eggs, Mest and produce generally taken fa etchange for goods. A.B. ERASMUS. Boom-bur May 9, 1854

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPE-

Hark from the tomb the doleful sound. Butter Fifty Cents a pound ! Soft and easy, war and thunder Buy a pickle and pay for a cucumber What makes it so ? How can it be Two dollars for a pound of tea-Sixty conts for coffee ground, And butter tifty conte a pound Hay, they say is on the run. Porty dollars for a tan ; Grain roos un and Green roos down And butter fifty costs a pound,

Select Doctry.

[Prom the Bailway Republican-] Butter fifty Cents a Pound.

MACHINE PORTET.

COLUMBIA

Dry Goods, too, are more than double. To cover your back it is some trouble ; But latest fashions on Contractors are found. And butter fifty cents a pound 1

We soon will have to stop the slaughter. As a pound of heef now costs a quarter, and that sometimes is near the round, And buter fifty cents a pound.

They say opeculation causes all ; True, for our Nichten, five white men fall : Niggor lives - white man goos under ground. While butter's lifty cents a pound !

We are fighting now, they say, In the true and rightons way. To put nigger up and white man down. While butter's fifty cents a pound !

O 1 this is a glorious war, We should have known it long before. And thanks we say total John Brown,

For butter's fifty conts a pound ! And thanks we say, to Ales and Chase, And all them follors in that place ;

For they are bound to keep us down, While butter's fifty cents a pound ' When first the bays went to the war.

They always left with a grand hurrah that now we hear no cheering sound. While butter stifty cents a pound ! Old Aby he lowes to make a loke And said this war way bi end in smoke

The joke is good, as we have found, And butter's fifty cents a pound ! Where is the gradual Eduareipation ! Where is the honest componention !

Where is his Imaggral that looked so round ? Wave is Dutter 1- Pilly couts a pound! trest book the momentum extens:

Lake Grange County, no matter what the price is, Grease your nigger and swallow him down. If butter is fifty cents a pound. I'm I think it's now almost too late.

He will have two parties for to bute : And they are bound to put him down, Widle butter's fifty cents a pound.

Chores.- I love to hear the Rousters grow, I love to see the Piggies grow. I hate to see the cows around When butter's fifty cents a pound 2d of July.

Ignorance of its contents is out of the question. Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill to by the proclamation, had been laid be

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the Presi-

dent by surprise. On the contrary we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that

coming a law without the constitutional responsibility of a veto, had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate. We are informed by a gentlemen enti-tled to entire confidence, that before the

22d of June in New Orleane it was stated by a member of Gen. Banks' staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a latter to the department that the House reconstruction bill would he staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the ses-

sion to require the President to veto it in order to defeet it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill, if necessary, and thereby defeat it. . The experience of Senator Wade, in his

various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan, and the fate of the bill, was ac-N. Orleans before it had passed the Sen- mation of the 8th of December inauguraate.

Had the proplamation stopped there, it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an Executive perve sion of the Constitution. But it goes further. The President says

And whereas the said bill contains. among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebelion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that

subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for the'r con sideration-By what authority of the Constitution ! In what forms ? The result to be declar

ed by whom ? With what effect when ascertained ?

of Representatives, which it passed on the no legal assurance, but it is propable that cise itself.

the States of Louisiana. substantially the same in all material a military expedition deprived us of a like jous to accomplish. points, and identical in the points objected one in the swamps of Florida, and before Slavery as an institution can be abolish - visions by the Convention of the State, and fore him for his consideration in the win-ter of 1862-1863. be organized in every rebel State where the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill. resolve of Congress, because ha is unwil-

the United States have a camp. The President, preventing this bill from personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his sisting on that condition-yet he defeated to it. this method of preventing the bill from be-coming a law without the constitutional for defeated by such means, will acquiece? But when he describes himself

> we not repel his clains ? And is not that civil war for the Presi- we curiously inquire on what his expecta-

Status.

Representatives chosen under the authority of the bill would have secured. what the President calls the free Constitution and Government of Arkansas.

authority of the Supreme Court, and strifes dictatorial power. curately predicted by letters received from | headlong toward the snarchy his procla-He says :

> If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of those States, a sin ister light will be east on the motives adopt it; and that I am, and at all times the bear or pay the national debt, free the mas-policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to ister light will be east on the motives which induced the President to "hold for shall be, prepared to give the Executive ses from the old dominion of the rebel lead- was being prosecuted were discreditable to naught" the will of Congress rather than aid and assistance to any such people so ers, and eradicate the cause of the war; the nation, and a stain upon civilization; his Government in Louisana and Arkan- soon as the military resistance to the Uni- the proclamation secures neither of these and that they would not only fail to re-SAS.

The judgment of Congress which the any such State, and the people thereof President defies was the exercise of an au- shall have sufficiently returned to their thority exclusively vested in Congress by obedience to the Constitution and the laws the Constitution to determins what is the of the United States ; in which cases Miliestablished Government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Governments. The Supreme Court has formally deperpetrated.

clared that under the lourth section of he fifth acticle of the Constitution, requir- refused to approve it, and then by procla-It is to be a law by the approval of the irg the United States to guarantee to eve- mation puts as much of it in fore: as he people without the approval of Congress at 'it rests with Congress to decide what govrement is the established one in a State;" and "when Senator's and Representatives the confirmation of the Senate 1 of a State are admitted into the councils f the Union, the authority of the Govern- visional Governors by and with the advice | ed free. ment under which they are appointed, as and consent of the Senate. well as its republican character, is recog-The President, after defeating the law, nized by the proper constitutional authoriproposes to appoint without law, and withity, and its decision is bunding on every out the advice and consent of the Senate. Department of the Government, and could Military Governors for the rebei States ! not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. He has already exercised this dictator-President of the United States, do pro- It is true that the contest in this case did ial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeanot last long enough to bring the matter ted the bill to prevent its lightation Henceforth we must regard the followwhen by proclamation I propounded a resentatives were elected under the authoring precedent as the Presidential law of the rebel States ;

The time of presentation, therefore, had At the farce called an election, the offi- to use military power to suppress the re- der the forms of this bill, but not by an- and are justly liable to the indignation of nothing to do with his failure to approve it The bill had been discussed and consid-ered for more than a month in the House whom the people of the United States have

4th of May : it was reported to the Sen ate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso utely as it came from the Hone action and passed the Senate abso pal, but none according to any law. State of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill cover-It was the solemn resolve of Congress Che lutely as it came from the House on the | or National, and 7,000 ballots represent ed only what the proclamation covered- to protect the loyal men of the nation added a Congressional title and judicial against three great dangers, (1) the return Such is the free Constitution and Gov- remedies by law to the disputed title un- to power of the guilty leaders of the re-

DEMOCRAT.

ernment of Louislana, and like it to that der the proclamation, and perfected the bellion, (2) the continuance of slavery, of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of work the President professed to be so anx- and (3) the burden of the rebel debt. Congress required assent to these pro-

the Presidential election, like ones may ed only by a change of the Constitution of if refused, it was to be dissolved.

It required the new Constitution of the ling 'to be inflexibly committed to any one conscientious convictions of a tried and becoming a law, holds the electoral votes State to provide for that prohibition, and plan of restoration " and the people of the of the rebel States at the dictation of his the President, in the face of his own proc- United States are not be allowed to pro Gen. Buell hints, a revelation, an unfoldlamation, does not venture to object to in- test themselves unless their enemies agree

The order to proceed according to the But when he describes himself, in spite bill is therefore merely at the will of the cause of constitutional liberty. The letter If the rebel majority assert their supre- of this great blow at emancipation, as 'sin- rebel States ; and they have the option to was addressed to a friend, by whose permacy in those States, and send votes which cerely hoping and expecting that a con- reject it, accept the proclamation of the Sth elect an enemy of the Government, will stitutional amendment abolishing slavery of December, and demand the President's

throughout the nation may be adopted, we curiously inquire on what his expecta- Mark the contrast! The bill requires a dency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel tions rest, after the vote of the House of majority, the proclamation is satisfied with fileal announcement of the fact-though it Representatives at the recent sersion, and one-tenth ; the bill requires one oath, the is no doubt by this time very generally Seriously impressed with these dangers, in the face of the political complexion of proelamation, another; the bill ascertains known-that I have resigned my commis-Congress, "the proper Constitutional au-thority," formally declared that there are the possibility of its adoption within any guess; the bill exacts adherence to exist-sion in the army. I have several times no State Governments in the rebel States, reasonable time ; and why he did not in- ing territorial limits, the proclamation ad- and many who without the claim of perand provided for their erection at a proper dulge his sincere hopes with so large an mits of others; the bill governs the rebel sonal acquaintance have taken an interest time; and both the Senate and House of installment of the blessing as his approval States by law, equalizing all before it, the in my official career, feel that some expla-After this assignment of his reason for

Nevertheless; I am fully satisfied with from power and the relief of the nation rested on no other ground than a deterthe system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper and plain for the slavery forever, so that the suppression of that would degrade me; but I had a highted States shall have been suppressed in guaranties.

tary Governors will be appointed, with dithe slaves he undertook to manumit. rections to proceed according to the bill. A more studied outrage on the Legisla-

tive authority of the people has never been out a sanction and therefore void,

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864 §

Congress passed a bill : the President of the President during the rebellion hav- erally be in the management of political ing reference to slaves.

TERMS: \$2 00 IN ADVANCE.

act, the forms, as well as the substance of usurpations, and, having found it, fearless-

B. F. WADE, Chairman Senate Committee. H. WINTER DAVIS, Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the rebellious States.

Major General Buell.

Below we publish a few extracts from the noble and fearless letter of Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell. The sentiments are the most gallant soldier ; and, as we believe and ing as it were, of the real sympathy of the best soldiers now in our service with the mission it is printed :---

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., July 10, 1864.

Dear Sir :- The puble have seen no ofproojamation commits them to the lawless nation of the circumstances and motives of discretion of military Governors and pro my action is due to them. Accepting this proventing the bill from becoming a law, vo-t mar-hals ; the bill forbids electors for claim upon me, I have already answered The President's proclamation "holds for the President proceeds to declare his pur-naught" this judgment, and discards the pose to execute it as a law by his plenary the bill threaten us with civil war for the you now.

admission or exclusion of such votes ; the The impulses of most men would apbill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies prove my course in this matter, if it even from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of mination not to acquiesce in any measure store the Union, if indeed they had not It is silent respecting the robel debt and already rendered its restoration impossithe political exclusion of rebel leaders ; ble, but that their tendency was to subvert leaving slavery exactly where it was by the institutions under which the country law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and had realized unexampled prosperity and adds no guaranty even of the freedom of happiness; and to such a work, I could he slaves he undertook to manumit. It is summed up in an illegal oath, with. While there may have been more or

less of personal ambition mixed up in the The oath is to support all proclamations movement of secession, as there must genaffairs, yet I do not doubt that it was

The CONFESSIONS AND EXPE-reference of an INVIIID. New anne others, who suffer from Mervous behalty. Tremsture Decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the rate time the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the supplying the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the supplying the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the supplying the Mervous decay of Manusol, &c., supplying at the supplying the Mervous decay of Mervo

National Foundry. BI OOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA. T PB subscriber proprietor of the shore usined ex-tensive establishment, is now prepared to receive

All Kinds of Machinery,

r Collerias, Mast Farmaced, Stationary Engines, Mills THEESHING MACHINES, &C., &C.

The set operand to make Stores, all sizes and stiters, plow-trons, and eturything usually made in Bis stransive facilities and practical workmen, war-mut hum in preziving the largest contracts on the state of the source of the state of th

R# This establishment is located near the Lackawan-R# This establishment is located near the Lackawan-rs A Bloomsburg Raifrond Deput. FETER BILLMEYER Meangburg, Sept. 19, 1863.

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meanging, Rept 12, 1983.
main it is their right and duty to cleak the base sections of the Executive on the autor concentration without neglecting that duty to cleak the base sections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and sections of the Executive.
main it is their right and duty to cleak the base sections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and sections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill of the section and projections and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill provide for the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill projection and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill provide for the sections and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill provide for the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill provide for the section and projections and projections. The president did net sign the bill provide for the section and bill for the seconting for the section a

ally, on receipt of the money, by J. BEYAN, M. D.

No. 76 Cedar St., New York.

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Disenses, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sexted envelope : Tus Firthern Thomaso-Da. RELL'S TREATISE

on Solf-Amuse, Premature Decay, Injust nor and Ioss of power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Dechilty, &c., &c., a paniphet of of pages, continuing important advice to the afficient, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of our in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage. December 12, 1863-19.

WESTERA MOIEL.

Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Courtlandt Street, NEAR BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Day.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 490

THOS. D. WINCHESTER. Proprietor. Thos. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor. Teb. 15, 1862. Do not believe summers machines, and others who by the President to consider this bill would ted what the President calls "the free Conmay say "the West

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

the will of the President ? Will the president, on his opinion of the against DictatorialUsurpations popular approval, excente it as law ? -A Caustic Rebuke-Senator Or is this merely a device to avoid the Wade, of Ohio, and Represen- serious responsibilities of defeating a law tative Davis, of Maryland, hold on which so many hearts reposed for seup Lincoln's Usurpation of carity ? Power to the Reprobation and

But the reasons now assigned for no Scorn of the Freemen of the approving the bill are full of ominous sig-United States. milicance The President proceeds :

To the Supporters of the Gov-Now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln,

We have read without surpri e, but not claim, declare, and make known, that, without indignation, the proclamation of the while I am (as I was in Decomber last, to this issue; and, as no Senators or Rep-

The supporters of the Administration are plan for rostoration) unprepared, by a ity of the Government of which Mr. Dorr responsible to the country for its conduct; formal approval of this bill, to be inflexi- was the bead, Congress was not called upand it is their right and duty to check the bly committed to any single plan of restoencroachments of the Executive on the au- ration-

document unknown to the laws and constiantion of the United States. So far as it contains an apology for not

signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill ed formally should have no electoral vote which is not a law, it is a grave Excostive for President and Vice-President. usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation

e spread before them. The proclamation says

And whereas the raid bill was present-

 NEAR BROADWAY.
 NEW YORK CITY.
 And whereas the raid off was present.
 Ide off the president of the Raid off was present.
 Iowers were the chief actors, assisted by a goal of the resident of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the sine dre adjournment of said session.
 Iowers were the chief actors, assisted by a goal of the resident citizons, and urged on the present of the sine dre adjournment of said session.

 This adjournment of said session.
 In consequence of the present of the present of the set of the set of the present of the set of the set of the set of the present of the set of th

Within that hour, the time for the sine die adjournment was three times postpon- fundamental law of the State in martial ish slavery in the States. ed by the votes of both Houses ; and the Inw." least intimation of a desire for more time

have accured a further postponement. Yet the Committee sent to ascertain if

stitution and Government of Louisiana,'

on to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there."

cognition is a nullity if it be not conclu- tration of the laws of the State-ull it Government, so that it is anoulled instant-

If there be a State Government, the dent has annulled. People will die, and in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be re- right is absolute.

If there be no State Government, there and sell-and to these acts of civil life cognized-whose Representatives and Sonators were repelled by formal votes of both can be no Senators or Representative cho- courts and officers of the law are necessa-Houses of Congress-which it was declar- sen.

The two Houses of Congress are ex- ry things, and the President deprives them pressly declared to be the sole judges of of the protection of the law ! They are the mere creatures of his will. their own members.

When, therefore, Senators and Repre- Military Governors "to proceed according to this case. They cannot live a day without his support. They are more oligarchies, imposed contatives are admitted, the State Govern. to the bill'-a makeshift to calm the dison the people by military orders under the ment, under whose authority they were appointment its defeat has occasioned-is act of the President-a blow at the friends the forms of election, at which generals, chosen, is conclusively established ; when not merely a grave usurpation but a trans- of his Administration, at the rights of huprovost marshals, soldiers and camp fol- they are rejected, its existence is as con- parent delu-ion: lowers were the chief actors, assisted by a clusively rejected and denied ; and this

ed to the President of the United States handful of resident citizons, and urged on judgement the President is bound to sub- bill" after preventing it from becoming a The President proceeds to express his

unwillingness "to declare a constitutional pleasure, by persons responsible to no If that be accurate, still this bill was fore the Banks' defeat, did the the United competency in Congress to abolish slavery law, and more interested to secure the inpresented with other bills which were States control half the territory or half the in States" as another reason for not sign- terests and execute the will of the Presi- our political opponents. population. In Louisiana, General Bauks' ing the bill.

proclamation candidly declared ; "The But the bill nowwhere proposes to abol-

> The bill did provide that all Slaves in to adopt it." the rebel States should be manumitted.

On the foundation of freedom, he erec-

Any Government is to be accepted at mainly determined by an honest conviction ry State a republican form of government, sees fit, and proposes to exceute those the hands of one-tenth of the people not in the minds of those who engaged in it. parts by officers unknown to the laws of contravening that oath.

of the United States and not subject to The bill directed appointment of Pro freedom of the slaves the President declar- on the political rights of the South. This

very ; for the proclamation of freedom vor secession, and who were so anxious merely professed to free certain slaves for the preservation of the Union that even while it recognized the institution : Every Constitution of the rebell States at and mercy, would not have catranged the outbreak of the rebellion may be them. Under these circumstances the use adopted without the change of a letter ; of military force to put down arsied re-

none of them establish slavery. staves.

For their title is the proclamation of employed in such a manner as to convince freedom

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to sup- would be respected. Such a policy, thereport it is void. Whether constitutional or | fore, in the use of force, if force must be not, the oath is without authority of law, resorted to, had the manifest advantage of and therefore void.

vested with the powers exercised hitherto enactment by the State, either in law or ently of the moral force which dignity and Constitution, to add a State guaranty to justice always lend to authority. the proclamation title ; and the rights of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative au-

If the oath bidds the one-touth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeeded to the control of the State should be in a fit temper to govern itself- by by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court -he would seize the slave.t

marry, and transfer property, and buy What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell ?

When and how is the question to get ry. Congress legislated for these necessa. Rere. No habeas corpus lies for him in a Uni-

ted States court, and the President defeat-The President's purpose to instruct his | ed with this bill its extension of that writ

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal manity, and at the principals of republican

He cannot "proceed according to the government. The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of

his Administration have so long practised, Whatever is done will be at his will and in view of the ardous contest in which we are engaged, and the reckloss forocity of But he must understand that our support

dent than of the people : and the will of Congress is to be 'held for naught,' unless is of a cause and not of a man ; that the the loyal people of the Rebel States choose authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body

It they should graciously prefer the of the Union men of Congress will not But as the President had elready sign-stringent bill to the easy proclamation. submit to be impeached by him of rash and ed three bills manumitting several classes still the registration will be made under unconstitutional legislation ; and if he But of this State, whose fundamental of slaves in States, it is not conceived pos- no legal sanction ; it will give no assurance | wishes our support, he must confine himthe President had any further communica- law was martial law, only sixteen parishes sible that he entertained any scruples that a majority of the people of the States self to his executive duties; to obey and tion for the House of Representatives, be re- out of forty eight parishes were held by touching that provision of the bill respect. have taken the oath ; if administered, it execute, not to make laws ; to surpress by will be without legal authority, and void ; arms armed rebellion, and leave political How notiest micr of the earth ; and out shines all in

The finite for the base of the bill, which he will encounce, that he had none; and that friends, burg, au association to Congress. The call for the bill, which he will estimate the bill, which he will estimate the bill, which he is silent. The call for the bill, which he will estimate the bill, which he is silent. The eleven parishes we subtantially been in the rebel States, unbill on insist on this they become responsible for bill had 233,185 inhabitants; the resident had resolved the will be usurpation which they fail to rebuke, due of the State not held by us, 57,5617.

that the control of the Government had Now that oath neither secures the aboti- passed permanently into the hands of a tion of slavery nor adds security to the sectional party which would soon trample appreheusion was shared in by a very It does not secure the abolition of sla- large portion of the people who did not faeporcive measures, if tempered by justice sistance was not incompatible, with a res-It adds no scenrity to freedom of the toration of the Union with its former glories and affections, provided the means were the people that their constitutional rights weakening the power of the rebellion, and If it is valid and observed, it exacts no strengthening the Government, independ-

A policy which recognized these principles was wisely declared by Congress in the beginning of the war; and from a ferthority of the State law and the proclama- vent desire for the preservation of the Union, in which pride of country and all my inserests as a citizen centered, not less than from a natural impulse, I gave that policy my earnest support. Unfortunately it was too often cheated of its due effect by the intrusion of sectional rangor, and the iejudicious or unfaithful nots of agents of the Government ; and when, 'at the expiration of a year, a system of spoliation and disfranchisement was inaugurated, the cause was robbed of its sanctity, and succes, rendered more difficult of attainment. You have, in these few lines, an explanation of the motives of my conduct while I was in command, as well as of the step which, after twenty-three years of service, has closed my career as a soldier, and broken up the professional habits and associations to which I was educated, and in which I have passed the larger portion of my life. I am very far from casting unfavorable reflections upon the thousands in the service, who, perhaps, with views similar to my own, have not chosen my course. Fow of them have been similarly situated ; and I rather commend the patience with which they have struggled on in positions which must otherwise have been filled by loss scrupulous men, and in which they might mitigate some of the calamities which they yet could not wholly prevent.

Very truly Yours, D. C. BUELL.

Ber Rev. Philander Bombshell reads a hymn of which the following is a specimen verse ;

To Abraham, our Friest and King, let all the praise be givon.