



The Union as it is. The Constitution as it is. Reading matter on every page.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

The New York papers are publishing the correspondence of the past year, between Mr. Secretary Seward and our Ambassadors abroad. In this extensive publication some questions are visible, leading one to believe that language, words, and actions, is invariably employed to conceal, and not express their ideas and convictions. Mr. Seward, in his instructions to our Ministers, acts like the special attorney of the Administration. His own opinions do not at all interfere with his performance; he fights against the adoption of a particular measure, until the Cabinet carries it against him, and then he becomes its apparent sincere and stubborn advocate. Upon former occasions Cabinets have separated, because of serious disagreements, of any sort, seems likely to drive our Secretary of State from the councils of President Lincoln. This, in doubtless, because that is a conviction which he can not easily abandon for place. More responsible than any one else for the agitation which has plunged his country in blood, he stood not the admittance of the veteran Scott, even while rebellion was marshaling its forces to attack the Union. Instead of entertaining the slightest conception of the magnitude of the approaching storm, he, like an apprehensive politician, entertained his audience with knowing predictions about its brief duration. In the Senate, he quailed before the intemperance and affected concern for the Union of the impatient Truitt, Mason, but when the Abolition League was applied he soon returned to his fanaticism, determined to let the Union go, rather than weaken himself with the extremists of his party. The emancipation policy of the Administration Mr. Seward opposed from the commencement. He denounced it as being unconstitutional and absurd. But no sooner was it carried over his head and made the policy of the Administration than he threw up his cap in its favor and became its special champion. In his letter upon this subject to Minister Adams in London, on the 10th of October, Mr. Seward, speaking of the emancipation proclamation, says: "It was, nevertheless, wisely delayed until the necessity for it should become so manifest as to make its issue a matter of dividing the loyal people of the Union into parties; it would be universally accepted and sustained. It is now apparent that the measure will be sustained."

About the very moment that Mr. Seward was penning these lines the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were echoing their condemnation of the Administration; and had the emancipation proclamation been issued a week before it was, the majorities against its passage would have been overwhelming. If there is any act of the Administration which is more widely and abhorrently detested by the white masses of the country, it is this same scheme to degrade white labor, by bringing it in competition with that of manumitted slaves. Every one knows this who knows anything, and no one better than the gentleman who penned it. He denounced such a measure as being of no avail, but he was forced, notwithstanding, to justify himself and insult the nation in attempting to enslave the slaves and thereby degrade the free. Mr. Seward himself fought against this policy until the last, and yet he now has the freezing audacity to publish to the American people the gigantic falsehood that emancipation was at back upon at the recent election, accepted and sustained. Were the people allowed an opportunity they would astonish the nerves of the Secretary by their crushing condemnation of this atrocious slander.

GEN. HALLOCK'S REPORT.

We copy in to-day's paper an article from the National Intelligencer, reviewing the late report of Major Gen. Halleck. We commend his criticism to the attention of the reader, first, because of its candor, and next, because of the high character of the paper containing it. It will be seen that it justly expresses the partisan and unfair character of the report, thus vindicating the policy of the Government. General Halleck is intended to destroy the Intelligencer gives Halleck, himself, some thrusts, which are sharp enough to penetrate sensibilities as tough as his are.

Judge Logan all Right.

We learn that at the recent election, Judge Logan of Springfield, voted the entire Democratic ticket. On the evening before the election the Judge happened to be at the railroad depot, and while discussing the subject of the late election with some friends, the crowd gathered around to listen, and as many were not able to hear his remarks, he was called upon for a speech. The Judge mounted above the crowd and informed them that he had no speech to make, but that he would take occasion to say that his convictions of duty impelled him on the next day to vote the Democratic ticket, and he recommended those around him, if they had at heart the welfare of the country, and desired to save it from destruction, to go and do likewise. Judge Logan has hitherto acted with the republican party, and was a member of the peace commission, by appointment from Governor Yates, in which body he voted for compromising our national troubles on the basis of the Crittenden proposition. - Jacksonville Sentinel.

Loyal Abolitionists.

The Milwaukee News asks what Abolitionists are loyal? To the Constitution? They boldly proclaim that they are not for the Union as it was, but for "a Union as it ought to be. To the States? They propose to blot out State lines from the Government? They boldly argue that it is the Congress, and not the decisions of the Supreme Court, to the President? They propose to depose him if he does not obey them!

To Negro Lovers.

As it is presumed that the negro equality people—your neighbor of the Dispatch, for instance, are like other fanatics, and seldom hunt up any authorities but those on their own side, please refer to the following. The first is Dr. Lynch, in his "Expedition to the Dead Sea." That he was a true lover of his race, is proven by the dangers and hardships he voluntarily encountered to enlighten us on a locality so interesting. He was written, too, before the Dispatch's attack against the negro was excited and strengthened by the pernicious, and to our country, fatal teachings and doings of the Abolitionists. He recommends the emigration of the free negro to Turkey, a country where all colors are socially and politically equal; a fact that only helps to prove that saying that a nation is in the scale of civilization the better a negro gets along. He says: "No matter whether the prejudice be implanted for wise and holy purposes, or whether it be the curse of the age, it exists; its roots are deeply planted, it is part of ourselves, and he is a shallow or careless man, blind and bigoted, who will overlook its deep and spreading influence. It is the duty of the States to be subject to all the prejudices of color with some of the rights of freemen, and many of the duties of freemen. They constitute an intermediate class, lying between a common interest, not of sympathy to sustain it, often too indolent to resist it, and too memorable occasions for its removal beyond the barriers of prejudice. The other is to 'brand' a high British authority, who in 'Abraham's' opinion, is 'pro-Abolitionist.' It is very instructive, especially when such creatures as the negro are introduced, to see how they are treated, by a set of men who, by their own admission, are no better than the negro himself. Among other things on this subject, he says: "The inevitable conclusion is that every variety of the negro type, which comprises the inhabitants of almost all tropical Africa, is indicative of mental inferiority, and that ferocity and stupidity are the characteristics of those tribes in which the peculiar negro features are found most developed. We believe that this is a perfectly correct statement, and we do not know that anything that can be said could show more conclusively the radical inferiority of the great bulk of the African people. But we do not form our opinion as to their inferiority on their configuration, or their appearance, but on the fact, that while, numerically, European and Asiatic have attained to a high state of civilization, they continue, with few exceptions, in nearly primal barbarism. It is vain to pretend that this is the result of the unfavorable circumstances under which they have been placed. An intelligent, enterprising people contend against unfavorable circumstances and make them become favorable; but the Africans, with the questionable exception of the ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Nile, have never discovered any considerable degree of enterprise or invention, or any wish to distinguish themselves either in arts or arms. From the remotest antiquity down to the present day, they have been possessors of wood and drawers of water for others, and have made little or no progress; and the only legitimate inference from this lengthened induction seems to be, that they are incapable of making it; that civilization will not spring up spontaneously among them; and that if it ever grows up it must be introduced from abroad and matured under foreign auspices."

General Halleck's Report.

We to-day give the essential portions of the official report made to the Secretary of War by Gen. Halleck, in respect to our military operations since the 26th of July last, when, at the call of the President, he assumed command of the army as 'General-in-Chief.' We omit only such portions of the report as contain a brief summary of military events, with which our readers are already familiar, as occurring in the Department of the West and South. The greatest degree of interest naturally attaches to so much of Gen. Halleck's report as now discloses for the first time the official instructions under which Gen. Halleck acted in transferring his army from the peninsula to the new theatre of war assigned for it in front of Washington. The public are now officially apprized of the military considerations which induced Gen. Halleck to direct that transfer, and also of the considerations by which Gen. McClellan earnestly sought to demonstrate the policy of that step. It will be seen that Gen. Halleck originally ordered that the force on the Peninsula should be sent to Fredericksburg, where, he said in his letter to Gen. McClellan under date of August 6, "the two can be united." This, then, was his programme of operations in originally directing the evacuation of Harrison's Landing. The order to that effect was sent, it is stated, on the 3d of August. "About this time," Gen. Halleck states that he received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. Pope and attack either Washington or Baltimore. - And it was in view of this fact that he urged McClellan to proceed with dispatch in effecting the removal of his troops. Now, we are unskilled in strategy, as the General-in-Chief is, but we cannot help asking whether Gen. Lee would have thought it safe to "prepare a large force to attack Washington or Baltimore," if he had not been aware of the disposition which Gen. Halleck was taking? Who supposes that the war would have been brought to the threshold of Washington, and transferred to the soil of Maryland, if Gen. McClellan had been allowed to maintain his position on the James River until he could be reinforced, even admitting that no sufficient reinforcements could be sent at the date of the correspondence between him and Gen. Halleck in the month of August? On this point the letter of Gen. McClellan will not fail to impress the reader who recalls the events which ensued from the absence of Gen. Halleck to his plans of uniting the two armies. The responsibility of his failure of his plan, and the point at which he had aimed to effect a junction of the army of Gen. McClellan with that of Gen. Pope, and in other words, to march to meet him from his execution, Gen. Halleck seems to lay at the door of Gen. McClellan, by saying that "the Army of the Potomac had arrived a few days earlier," "the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed." Would it not have been reasonable to argue that it is the Army of Gen. McClellan had been permitted to remain on the James river until it could be reinforced, the country would have been spared the inevitable inroads which

First Edition.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER INDIAN PRISONERS.

THE FIGHT AT HARTSVILLE, TENN. LATE FOREIGN NEWS. FIRE AT HARPER'S FERRY. DEATH OF GEN'L CHURCHILL.

So. Patn, Dec. 8.—A body of one hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, forced their way through the guard, and avowed their intention of murdering the Indian prisoners at Camp Lincoln, Manakato, but were surrounded, captured and released on parole.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The Governor has issued a proclamation urging the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by acts of lawless violence; that the people have just cause of complaint of the tardiness of the Executive's action; but they ought to find a ready reinforcement in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President. If he declines to punish them, their case will be referred to the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

CHICAGO, DEC. 9.—A special dispatch from the Executive in New York, dated the 7th, says that Col. Dickey's Cavalry had a two hours engagement with the rebels, near Coffeeville, on the 26th inst. The rebels are said to have had 6,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Federal loss was killed, 50 wounded and 60 missing, while that of the rebels was 300 in killed and wounded.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 8.—Midnight.

The steamer Glasgow arrived on the 29th, the Hamilton on the 29th, and the Scotia on the 29th. The news is meagre, and unimportant. The excitement in Greece, in favor of Prince Alfred as King, continues. Liverpool, Nov. 29.—Cotton was buoyant and had advanced considerably for the day, but closed at the market at 10 1/2, higher for American. The sales of the week were 29,000 bales. The market for the week was dull and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Provisions steady and unchanged. Council closed to-day, at London, for money at 93 1/2.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 9.—Generals Mott and Price have been appointed to report forth to the Army of the Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY, DEC. 7.—A fire broke out in the guard house where rebel prisoners were confined. Two Government buildings were completely consumed, including the Government telegraph office. The loss is about \$20,000. Most of the contents were saved. A magazine was in danger for some time, and some of the gunpowder was removed. The military masterd the fire.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 8.—Gen. Churchill, of the 8th Army, and his Inspector General, died here last night, aged eighty years.

GENERAL CHURCHILL ENTERED THE ARMY.

General Churchill entered the army from Vermont in 1812. He was appointed Inspector General with the rank of Colonel, in 1841. He was brevetted a Brigadier General in 1848 for gallantry at Buena Vista. He was put on the Retired List, September 25, 1861. General Churchill, when in health and younger, was an able officer and he was universally esteemed in the army. He was in the 80th year of his age.

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