

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is. and therefore you too announce your alle TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1. Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, WALTER H. LOWRIE.

that is, no rule of civil conduct; but only grows. The law can fix no values either of men ANOTHER INDICATION. From the Washington Chronicle, of the 28th nit, we learn that Forney, the pre- the construction of laws, or in setting vious evening, was serenaded by several them aside. You use it for both, espe brass instruments in the hands of procially in constructing a whole abolition ficient performers. He made a speech. code, and in setting aside the institutions of course, the conclusion of which is and laws of one third of the nation. You nearly as good as his late account of the act, therefore, as if you suppose that abo litionism were the necessary and only sysmeeting of "patriotic Governors at the White House," all of whom, except tem that could be deduced from this as of society. No savage people can value "Andy Curtin," were "wrapped in the adage, and that therefore you have an mantle of profound meditation." The official right to adopt it; but I shall show

patriotic Chevalier said : you soon that numerous and very conflictpatriotic Unevaluer suid: "I said at the beginning, and still hold, that the hand of God is in this contest. I recognize Him in that flag, and in the constant bles ings poured out upon my country. This is my faith. Call it fanaticism. if you please, but it is the de-call it fanaticism. ing systems have been founded on it; and if you may make your deductions from it so as to annul the Constitution and laws. so may every other person.

poired out upon my country. This is metatic. Call it fanaticism. If you please, but it is the de-votion which alone can save our country. It is the devotion which I feel, and which I trast we all feel to night. It is the devotion which is to bring us out of this strife successfully. Yes, we are on the evo of a great peace. The nations of the earth stand appled at this majestic specta-cle. Within an hour I have received papers from all parts of the Southern country. Despond-ency, g'oom, and despair are written in every line of these journals. They feel that they have tempted their faits: they feel that their hour of doom has come. I am not here to exult over them. I an bere to see the fulfillment of the prophecy which the true patriot has feit from the first. I thank God that I have lived in this sen; that I have seen this struggle; that the Govern-ment is bound to prevail and to prevail by no hollow peace, by no flimsy compromise made between convonient and easy negotinitors, but to prevail upon ecornal principle; and if the It is called a "self evident" principle and is therefore metaphysical in its char acter, and not derived from experience and we onght to try to understand it be fore we make it a *law* of action, or even a principle of political philosophy. Equal in what? That is not defined. Equal in stature, strength, beauty, position or men tal power: Every one can see that this is not true, and therefore, in this sense between convenient and easy negotiations, but to prevail upon external principles; and if the Bouthern States choose to some back to the Union and submit to that potential power, that puissant majesty, which can never be defeated, well and good; but if they do not, let the warg oo nuntil there is not a foot of their soit that is not covered by our flag, and wall there is not a slave from whom the shackle have not fallen. the adage is not self-evident, and this i All will admit that all men have the

Forney's relationship to Mr. Lincoln which is that of chief purveyor of his kitchen-a sort of political scallion-en- they all grow differ ntly and unequally. ables him to obtain an inside view of the All the seeds produced by the same tree secret plans of the Administration. Being or species of trees have this sort of equal very verbose, especially when under the influence of stimulating beverages, and seeds have the same germ principles, yet always eager to impress his hearers with some grow into crabs and others int his immense consequence, he, occasion ally says "more than is set down for him." By their fruit you shall know and di It was so on the occasion of his late serenade. The President has, all along, in metiphysical principle all his public documents, in which refer ence was made to the purposes of the war announced that hostilities were for the apprentice to the adept, the burglar to the readers. restoration of the Union. His emancipa- best citizen, or the rebel to the true pa tion proclamation and edict of confisca triot. By their works you shall know and tion, however, gave the lie direct to his professions, and now we have one of the kitchen cabinet, who while "full of supper" this is not self evident. But even it it and distempering draughts," blurting were, the law and the state do not govern babes, though it extends protection to them : and if they grow differently and there is a slave "from whom the shackles unequaliy, this fact of equality in birth have not fallen." The people, may, therefore, take this announcement of East their conduct as men. Forney as the prelude to its elaboration by President Lincoln, in his next annual Africa as in America or Great Britain, message to Congress. If Mr. Lincoln and it makes no difference, whether one's message to Congress. If Mr. Inncoin and it makes no difference, whether one s were not in favor of prolonging the war until all the slaves in the South are free, Forney would never have alluded to the subject. The latter's performances may be regarded as sure indications of the sen. be regarded as sure indications of the sen. timents of the controlling element of the Administration. It was so during the Ad-Administration. It was so during the Administration of President Pierce. Forney the beggar, the burglar, the liar and the then, as now, was a sort of chief cook; he was connected with the Washington Union, which he devoted principally to the puffing of the great "New Hampshire Statement is a sort of chief cook; Weak, sharp and simple men, rogues and to dupes, and no man can plead that his to weak and no man can plead that his to the puffing of the great "New Hampshire the sort of the Statesman," as he is now the " dignified weakness or simplicity has been imposed upon by superior strength, influence or Western gentleman." When the South-Western gentleman. when the bound ern Radicals, backed by Forney, Dicken-son, Ben. Butler, and other "Northern well as it can. This meaning is therefore neither self evident nor true. And when creatures of the slave power, "resolved up. neither self evident nor true. And when two races of people, with different cuson the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was Forney who first began to darkly hint the same land, one race is slways made at its propriety. He wanted no "artifi the subject of the other. Thus the Ro cial lines" dividing any portion of our mans always subjected conquered countries to its rule; thus the Normans sub territory. He and his coadjutors finally forced the repeal of the line in question, jected the Gauls; the Lombards, the Ital which was the means of opening the terians; the Vandals, the Spaniards; and rible scenes and excitement which followed in the Territory of Kansas, and which gave rise to the formation of sectional party, the success of which brought with it part of the State except as subjects of it. our present national calamities. This political profligate now sees "the hand of members; for we could not allow their members; for we could not allow their durant and herida God" in this terrible crisis, although, we savage notions to it fluence our legisla will venture to say, that at the moment he was speaking, it was quite difficult for him In the 'actual conduct of society all was speaking, it was quite difficult for him to see things that were entirely visible to the net detailed proportionally, rather than equally; that is, according to the the naked eye. The Chevalier, however, social appreciation of their merits; and no is, upon certain occasions, remarkablp change this. sharp sighted. seeing double at least; no adventurer in or about Washington can draw a finer sight upon a contract, than evidences of his splendid patriotism and fact. There never wa system deduced from stapendous "loyalty." abstract principle, an shall show hereafter h THERE is a sentence in Jeff. Davis' proclamation in relation to our Administration's refusal to grant Stephens an inter view, which looks as if he had made som overtures for peace which were rejected by Mr. Lincoln. It is as follows: "Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare not daring to make pace les they shou d be hurled from their scate of power the men whonow rule in Washington refuseeven to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilisation." When the secret history of this was shall have been written, says the World, we have no doubt but that it will be found that the Federal Administration had in *law* that created the distinction between its power several times since the com. master and slave; but the natural dismencement of the war to end it, and at the same time to restore the Union "as it was " But it was a question between rennion and the preservation of the Republican party, and the Administration doubt refers to Stephens' mission, which

برارية المسادية الروان والطبيقة الطلاطية المتلاحية والمسالان

\$ .

 
 For the Morning Post.
 this doctrine of equality, why not begin
 NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE

 METAPHYSICAL EQUALITY.
 with wages? All men are equal, therefore
 SOUTH-WEST.
with wages? All men are equal, therefore all inequality of wages is unjust and is prohibited; and all inequality of property SOUTH-WEST.

s unjust, and there must be an equal di vision. I shall show hereafter that this is the consequence usually drawn from this doctrine of equality. Forbid all inequality, and make all more

'all men are created equal,'' or, as it is ad skill and of social estimate; and there Rear Admiral Porter forwards the re-

ture equal." and seem to have taken it as society, and no one will have anything to late river expedition. He first stopped at Des Arc, on the White river, and burn: rebel stores, destroyed the telegraph wires, and then sent the Cricket after the doctines from your high place. If you steamers Tom Gregg and Kaskasia, which giance to what has been called a "higher bring all society down to the lowest bar." he had reason to believe were hid up the law" of official duty than the law of the barism; for you would suppress all the river, while he and the Marmora proceed-

land : and I suppose that you do not use hopes that urge men onward and upward, ed to Augustus, thirty miles further .in the varied pursuits of civilized society, to the attainments of such merits as render There he obtained valuable information of the enemy, which was subsequently them respectable in the large or small confirmed-namely, that the grand Southcircle of their acquaintance, and crush all ern army was concentrating at Brownsville the aspirations out of which civilization

> or things or acts or of social position.-All these depend on the estimate of society: not on arbitrary estimate certainly, but one made up according to the nature of man, his education, civilization, habits, customs, hopes and wishes, and Little Red river. to the fitness of things to attract and satis ty his affections. No *liw* can fix such value. They change with the moral changmen and things and acts as a civilized people does. Men naturally take such a position in society as the appreciation of

them by society call for; and this apprecistion can never be forced by lur Very respectfully, yours, MORRIS.

From the National Intelligencer To Be or Not to Be?

The very interesting letter inserted be ow is from a gentleman of intelligence and kia, thought somewhat older. They are onor, personally well known to us, and whose statements of fact are entitled to the river the farmers were glad at our ull credit. He is, moreover, a thorough presence, and many Union demonstraoyaliet, and has been a uniform and decided friend of the Administration. The result of his observations in a recent and extended tour in the South he has thought them. Lieutenant Dannington, who was of sufficient interest te be communicated to the public here, and we are sure that all of our readers will agree with him : NORFOLK, August 26, 1863.

To the Ed's of the National Intelligencer: Having just returned from a tour same human germs of affection, thought and action; but that, as matter of fact, hrough portions of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and having met in ity, and yet no two trees growing from them will be alike or equal. All apple my travels many of the former prominent politicians of those States, and, as was most natural under the circumstances, had requent conversations with them on the rambos. The germs and tendencies have different forces and develop differently subject of the war, its origin, objects, earings on the present and future of our tinguish them, and not by any arbitrary ountry, and its probable result, I feel assured to some extent that a brief synopsis No one supposes that the savage of the impressions made on my mind will

equal to the philosopher, the mean to th honorable, the impure to the pure, the not be altogether unacceptable to your All the vessels which sought refuge there

and learn their worth.

The war, they argue, was instituted for

TELEGRAPHIC Successful Operations up White LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. and Bed Rivers-All the Rebel Steamers on the Yazoo Destroyed, &c. &c. WASHINGTON, August 28. BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY sal port of Lieutenant Bache relative to the Expedition Fitting Out a New Orleans. Guerrilla Moseby Reported Dead. REBEL PARTY CAUGHT IN A TRAP A PPLES Death of the Rebel Floyd nd for sale by sel &c., &c., &c., άc. to make their line of defence on the Bayou PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.-The Charles Meto, General Price was there, and ton papers of last Monday give the partic-General Kirby Smith at Little Rock .-ulars of the bombardment of the city by General Marmadake had crossed the river Gilmore. Of thirteen shells fired, twelve a few days before, and was then crossing 8 inch fell in the city. The firing comnenced between one and two o'clock on Lesving the Marmora off the month Saturday morning, acousing the people Lieutenant Bache went up the Little Red with the Lexington. When about twenty-five miles distant he met the Cricket with from their slumbers. No person injured. BOYS Most of the shells fell in the middle of the two prizes which she had captured at streets. One entered the warehouse of Scurcy, fi teen miles further on. She also Mr. Williams, on the corner of King and destroyed Marmaduke's pontoon bridge, leaving a portion of the latter's brigade on the other side of the river. The Cricket story, making a large opening in a brick au29 was fired into by Marmaduke's men, and had about twenty soldiers wounded out of wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse scattering things in great confusion .one hundred and fifty. Both reseals were attacked coming down the river. Some fire, but it was extinguished without much otton and a few prisoners were captured fire, out it was extinguished without much with the prizes. The Tom Gregg is a fine trouble. Four shalls fell in this locality. side-wheel steamer, as is also the Kaskas-NEW YORK, August 29 .- Advices to the low officered and manned, and are retain-Times from New Orleans to the 29th inst. ed to co-operate with the army. All along via Cairo 30th, are very important.

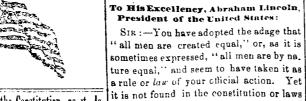
Military movements were going on, but their character we are left to imagine tions were made. The captured boats vere the only means of transportation the We are assured, however, that we will rebels had on the river, and therefore our soon hear of events which will make u taking them is a heavy blow inflicted upon rejoice. ormerly captured while in command of The prices of the necessaries of lif Arkansas Post, is now futing out at Little have still further receded in New Orleaus

Rock the Ponchartrain, the last ram the in consequence of the continued arrival rebels have in these waters. If she ven tures outside the shoals Admiral Porter from above. The communications with St, Louis and savs she will be captured. other points are now considered quite

Admiral Porter, in communicating the results of the last expedition up the Yaregular. zoo river to recover the Baron De Kalb General Banks has recently issued tw the particulars of which have already been published, says that the visit cost the reb important orders; one, directing Général els more than was at first supposed. Butler's assessments to be enforced agains Captain Walker has received informs the parties who subscribed to the loan rais ion to be relied on, that, besides the five ed to defend New Orleans against th teamers at or near the city of Yazoo, United States authority, and the other, saac Brown, late Lieutenant in the Uni ted States navy, in a panic, and for fear they would fall into our hands, set fire to directing the Banks of the city to pay over to the Quartermaster's Departmen and destroyed fourteen others, among all monies in their possession, belonging hem nine large oncs, the machinery of which was intended to be sent to Selma, Alabama, for the gunboats building there. to registered enemies, or those convict ed of rendering aid and comfort to the here are no more steamers on the Yazoo. enemy.

as the safest place in rebeldom have been NEW YORK, August 31-The Herald's special from Warrenton Junction of the A Curious Experiment





sometimes expressed, "all men are by na. there will be no one above and below in a rule or law of your official action. Yet aspire to, no higher examples to imitate a rule or law of your citical action. Let aspire to, no injust examines to initiate, it is not found in the constitution or laws of cattle. Do, Sir, stop and reflect before by which you have sworn to be guided;

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it, as is too often done, as a means of par

tisan jugglery, but in all official sincerity.

it, and you will see that it is no law at all.

Yet I desire that you should only look a

tees to their own peculiar institutionsslavery—and to repress abolitionism of Northern aggressions on their rights. It bearing on the institution has been to reaken and endanger its entire overthrow. They admit that they have been deceived their political leaders, and that nearly ll their promises have proven failures I hey see, they feel the crushing effects of the war upon the Slave States, and admit it indefinitely continue that the instituion of slavery will not only be in danger of annihilation, but that their forme

laves will be drafted into the army of the nited States for the parnose of continu ng the war on the South. This one single fact bears more heavily pon them than any thing else connected

with the war: and to escape this now aparent inevitable fate, they express a wi ngness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliste and degrade them — many would affirm the impossibility of They affirm (in fact they expect, they putting in a single pin: none who had hone, they pray for it) that it is not for them to beg for peace, but for the President to hold out the olive-branch: and the President were to issue a proclamation holding their leaders to a strict ac ountability for the rebellion, and offer the people protection in person and prop cunning; yet the law actually does treat ly, leaving the institution of slavery to he constitutional immunity of State laws. they will not only succept it, but will hail the act as magnanimous, noble and great. Thus it will be perceived that the great masses of the Southern people are standing on a point of honor, which to them is of far greater import than defeat in battle. the loss of strongholds, or the reduction of their armies. All this they can bear, but dishonor they cannot bear, and they hope, they expect, they pray that the jected the Anglo Saxons; the Franks subresident will spare them this unspeakable humiliation.

they had not done so, they would have been themselves the subjects of the others, In view of these simple truths, I would ask, Messra. Editors, through the medicm or been compelled to l-ave. The inferie race in power or civilization, can not b fyour invaluable journal, if the Presiest cannot affold to be magnanimous! We could not have admitted our Indians f. after the fall of Charleston, he cannot Ford to offor some terms which shall induce the great body of the Southern peo-ple to return to their silegiance to the case-the rise of the water being compara-Federal Union and the Government of the United States? If he be ambitious of en hundred nine, weighing three onnees, and United States / 11 he be amoutous of en-viable fame, he will do it : if he desires to be remembered as the second Washington, he will do it ; if he wishes to secure to he will do it ; if he will d bimeelf the appellation of *Abraham the* ponding degree, is sufficiently curious and *Great*. he will do it; if he wishes to imicivil law or metaphysical principle can We all admit the social duty tate the example of HIM who said " $g_{ij}$ thou and sin no more," he will do it; and, that the laws shall create no distinctions t among men and cast no obstructions in the way of any ones social progress, I may add, if he wishes to proclaim the he can; nor is there one who can swell and swagger more upon the proceeds of a sale of spavined horses to the government, thus giving additional and unmistakeable duty was not deduced from that supposed

as an actual political	Yours, very truly,
n this or any other	JOHN ADAMS, JR.
nd never can be. I	

Mr. HORACE GREELEY contributes an the true meaning of this natural equality; and how pernicious is that method of rea soning that would build a system upon it. Independent, in which occurs the follow-Law never creates unequality amon ing singular passage: men, for it directs no man's pursuits, edu-

men, for it directs no man's pursuits, edu-cation, maintenance, or associations. Its business is to maintain order among all the different characters, occupations and relations of society. It does no violence to society by forbidding the distinctions that naturally accompany individual and social growth, or by rudely breaking down those that exist. These differences are an essential part of our social freedom. To forbid them is to forbid all moral and intellecual growth, and all trades and that ye or drawing the star, instead of beig intellectual growth, and all trades and that y'u are drawing the star, instead of bei g drawn by it you wil probably he led i to mis-chiarous nhoridan levous phantasies and pernicious eco

Every word of this is as true of Greetinction between two races and be ley himself as is of Phillips. The "mistween babarism and civilization caused a profound social distinction, and re chievous phantasies' and "pernicious ec-quired one to be a subject, and the centricities" for which he is noted spring other the ruling race. No doubt the law from the same partow erotism of which from the same narrow egotism of which has gone too far in fixing this social dispublican party, and the Administration the burner of the bord of t he complains in his associate agitator.-If he and the fanatical party he acts with tion for a more homogeneous, equal and could only realize that men who differ undoubtedly had other objects in view happy state of society, or for some sort of from them in toto may be as honest and than a mere understanding touching the disposition of prisoners. That was the new mark that a mere understanding touching the disposition of prisoners. That was the new mark the disposition of prisoners. That was the new mark disposition of prisoners. Inst was the excase, but the Vice President of the Con-ington on any such errand. We believe that Stephens brought with him a propo-sition for peace and reunion, of which the rederal Administration was aware, and to which Davis refers in his late procka.

To the Editors of the Evening Post Will some of our scientific readers eneavor to explain a curicus phenomenon. which has been witnessed by many, but to account for which I have been unable to licit any satisfactory theory: Fill a common wine glass with water o that it will be difficult to add more without overdowing, or, except with a that place on Friday. The prisoners do very steady hand, to raise it to your lips without spilling.

destroyed.

It asked how many pins could be dropnow commands the Confederate forces ed into this glass thus tilled without cana north of the Railroad. ng the water to overflow, some perhaps

NEW YORK, August 31 .-- The Tribun would answer, half a dozen or a dozen specials from Washington, dated the 30th thers might say possibly twenty or thirty; savs: Letters received at the Genera many would affirm the impossibility of Land Office from Marysville, California speak of considerable activity in the sale never seen the experiment tried would be of government land along the lines of com lieve it possible that eight hundred or pleted and projected railroads. nine hundred pins could be placed in the On Sunday last, two men belonging to glass without the overflowing of a drop of the Confederate navy arrived in this city water. Yet such is the fact, as any one sent up from camp at Point Look-out, and can sasisfy himself by careful experiment. were incarcerated in the old capitol prison t is only necessary to drop the pins in, Their story may be told thus: On th points downward, gently and cautiously, night of Wednnsday, August 12th, Lieut one, two or three at a time, and you can continue it till the glass is pretty closely Wood, of the Confederate Navy, left Rich packed with the pins, and they are piled mond with seventy one men, four boats loaded upon wagons, and about a dozen half an inch or an inch above the surface. wagons containing stores, ammunition I have frequently seen more than eight hundred pins of fully average size, and in &c. The expedition proceeded across th one instance more than nine bundred Chickahominy river, taking the route of

weighing three ounces, put in a common the Army of the Peninsula. They crossed tspering sherry glass, which had been fairly filled with water, to the satisfaction the Pamunky and Matapony rivers, and of several persons present, who were preon Saturday reached the Piankatan viously skeptical as to the possibility of

the performace. It may be said that the water must, of Here the object of the expedition be course, rise above the edge of the glass to came known. On the river there is sta an extent exactly equal to the bulk of the tioned a United States gunboat. The in tention of Lieut, Wood was to surprise the gunboat and kill or capture the crew and then put to sea as a pirate. In case the hundred pins, weighing three ounces, and boat was well provided with stores and ammunitinn his wegons could return to Richmond. If anything was needed he had all that was requisite with him. Every interesting to make it worthy of scientific New YORK, 24th August 1853. preparation was made for the success o the expedition. The men were armed {We print our correspondent's letter, with rifles, pistols and cutlassess. On Sunday the forcewas divided-sixty four men to go with Lieut. Wood, and sarants with similar statements, but he the balance to go with the wagons. On took care not to commit himself to them. Sanday night the party set out with their boats, and soon reached the neighborhood

A DIFFERENCE between the Republican and Democratic parties is this-a few crew, however, the rebels were themselves essay on Wendell Phillips to this week's years' service in the former party unfits a surprised; for when within three hundred man for office and he is laid on the shelf yards the gunboat was anddenly illumi nated; and such a deadly discharge poured to make room for some man from the Dewocratic party. A man who will sell his into their boats that only Lieut. Wood principle will steal-therefore it is no and four men escaped.

most dishonest ever known, as a lot of ST. LOUIS, August 31.-The Republi old rogues are the toughest of society. can's Memphis special, speaking of mat

ed at Shreveport.

DIED ters in Arkansas, says : Gen. Price with some 2,500 rebels, is a At the residence of her father Hon. Thoma frwin, on the 31st ult., Mrs. MARY H BROWN a ife of John H. Brown, of Philadelphia-Bayou Metarie, a stronger point on White river, fourteen miles above Davall's Bluff The funeral will take place on Wednesday, th 2d inst., from the house of her father, corner Grant and Dismond streets, at 3 o'clock P. M. where a battle is expected to be fought.-Our forces are now at Duvall's Bluff, fifty (Chronicia copy.) four miles from Little Bock. This point BERHAVE'S BITTERS, BERHAVE'S BITTERS, will probably be the base of supplies, as GERHAVE'S BITTERS, lowest stage of water. Skirmishing is con The Great Cure for Dyspepsis The Great Cure for Dyspepsis The Great Cure for Dyspepsis stantly going on, but our losses are slight, Rebel force in Southern Texas is estima Selling at Half Price by ted at eighteen thousand. Gen. Magruder has enforced the conscription to it SIMON JOHNSTON. corner Smithfield and Fourth street

au22 Burnett's Cocoaine, Only 5 O cents. The most complete assortment of pure as Brugs, Medicines, Perfamery. quors, Soaps, Hair Brushes, &c., &c. to be found in the city. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

-Eps. ]

Juarez was fleeing to Texas. A Mexican DEALE O Land Retail at lowest prices. paper thinks there BIMON JOHNSTON, au22 corner Smithfield and Fourth sta paper thinks there is danger of war with

No. 118 Wood St., Second doo jabo Fifth Street,

auls-daw Between Fourth and Diamond.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domes Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Gover ment Securities. Collections promptly attend to.

