LEAF BY LEAF.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall, Drop by drop the spring runs dry; One by one beyond recall, Summer beauties fade and die; But the roses bloom again. And the spring will gush anew, In the pleasant April rain, And the summer sun and dew

So in the hours of deepest gloom.

When the springs of gladness fall,
And the roses in the bloom, Droop like maidens, wan and pale, We shall find some hope that lies Like a silent gem apart, Hidden far from carless eyes, In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet home to gladness wed, That will spring afresh and new, When grief's winter shall have fled. Giving place to rain and dew-Some sweet hope that breathes of spring. Through the weary time, Budding for its blooming. In the spirit's glorious clime.

A GIRL IN SOLDIER'S CLOTHES.

The war now prevailing in this once great and glorious country, says The St, Louis Republican, has already given rise to many strange and romantic adventures; but nothing more interesting than the following has been made known to us. The facts are these:

Early on Wednesday morning some of the police officers at the Central station discovered a young soldier passing on the opposite side of the street. The young soldier's step was very clastic, complection fair and hands small and rather deligate. These little cir cumstances excited suspicions of the policemen, and following the young soldier a square or two, they deemed it proper to take him into custody. He gave his name as Charles H. Williams, and seemed somewhat surprised and not a little indignant at being thus interfered with. He explained that he was merely on his way to the Republican office, to obtain a copy of that highly interesting newspaper. This fact the policemen were ready to admit was well calculated to show that the young soldier had excellent judgment and discretion; but nevertheless they were of the firm convicthey had observed about the young soldier, were not wholly of the masculine order. So mantic young creature during the forenoon. A fluer looking soldier we have never seen, Her eyes were large and lustrous, her features regular, hair jet black and cut in the most approved masculine style, nose acquiline and mouth perfectly delicious, so to speak. In addition to these interesting particulars, her demeanor was modest and graceful, and extremely pleasing. She seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looked as though fat pork and soldier life had been rather beneficial to her constitution. She relates the story of her adventures frankly and modestly. She was born in the town of Davesport, Iowa, where her mother at present resides. For several years has resided in Lyone, Clinton county, and it was from there see enlisted, not quite three months ago, in the Second Iowa regiment, Col Curtis. Her company was Company I, Capt. Cex. It was this company she had a friend, who was a lieutenant. She loved the lieutenant, and so she clipped her raven locks short off, obtained a suit of boy's clothing, packed her crinoline, etc., in a trunk, and presented herself in male attire to Capt. Cox, stating her desire to ogo for a soger." The Captain eyed her sharply, and said, "You're rather young ain't you?" "I'm twenty" she replied, and am anxious to serve my country." So the Captain accepted the young volunteer, and she at once shouldered arms. She states, however, that Capt. Cox subsequently discovered her sex, but at her argent solicitations, permitted her to remain with her company, and particularly advised her not to go about the streets of St. Louis alone.

She followed the fortunes of her regiment from Iowa to this city, and from this to Bird's Point, and became exceedingly proficient in the use of Hardee's tactics. A few days ago the regiment returned to this city, but the young volunteer was unable to come along with it having been detailed to attend to the sick in the hospital on the steamboat City of Warsaw. Yesterday evening (Tuesday) the Warsaw came up to this city, and brought along the young volunteer. She at once made inquires concerning her regiment, but ascertaining that it was stationed at the Barracks, she concluded to remain for the night in the city. She proceeded to the residence of a framily on Seventh street, with whom she was formerly acquinted in Davenport, made herself known, and was kindly cared for. She rose early, to obtain the latest and most reliable news, as already stated, and thus fell into the hands of the police.

Captain Turner asked her if she would resume her proper dress if he would release her, and she faithfully promised she would do so, and she was thereupon set at liberty, and conducted to the residence of her friends on Seventh street. She regretted that she would be unable to draw her three months' pay, (the term of her enlistment having nearly expired) affirming it as her belief that she had earned the \$10 per month, and was as much entitled to it as any masculine soldier.

GEN. McCLELLAN.-Mr. Willis writes to the Home Journal that a distinguished civilian who had called upon Gen. McClellan on some matter of importance, concluded his visit by a general comment or two on the state of affairs, venturing a question, at last, as to what Mc-Clellan thought of our army's probable recovery from the late defeat. "I do not think," masingly replied the hero of Western Virginia, "that they will whip us again; but if they do, there will be two men left dead on the field-I shall be one, and Lander will be the

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,

OF NEW YORK. The largest gathering of freemen ever seen in Wyoming county, Penn'a, assembled on Emory, Esq., called the meeting to order, and the Hon. Wm. M. Piatt was chosen President. and a prayer from Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, Mr. Dickinson was introduced and greeted with

cheers; after which he spoke as follows: MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Amid all the diversity of sentiment in our land, there is one subject upon which we can agree; and that is, that our country is in a most lamentable condition-our Government threatened with disruption, our Constitution with subversion, and our institutions with overthrow. We are met here for the purpose of discussing the great interests of a common country, and of determining what becomes us in an exigency so trying and so fearful. I meet you here not to discuss Slavery or anti-Slavery. Though and old line Democrat, brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, and adhering with tenacity to the principles of Demoeracy through an active life, yet I come not to speak to you upon political partisan subjects. I come to discuss a matter that concerns our Union, one that rises far above and shoots deeper than party interests or issues. We have a duty, my fellow-citizens, far be-yord that of the fathers of the Rovolution. We all agree that the grievance is most serious. But what is the true way of putting down what I shall term a rebellion? And we can all agree in one thing: that that rebellion is either right or wrong, justifiable or unjustifiable-to be approved or condemned, as a whole. If it is right for a portion of this country to take up arms against this Government, it is right to sustain such action; and if they are wrong, they should be put down by the power of the people. [Applause] There is no half-way house in this matter-no tarrying place between sustaining the Government, and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down. [Aprance it. I would go and take them. Because, if it is right for them to take | the Constitution was acknowledged, all conthey took the young soldier to the police sta- up arms, it is right for them to have armed tion, and there, blushingly and confusedly, aid and assistance. If they are wrong, if they he, she or it admitted that the suspicions of are guilty of treason, and murder, and arson, the policemen were well founded -in short, then they should be overthrown by the whole the young soldier was a young lady. In com- power of the Government, [Applause, and pany with Captain Turner, we visited the ro- cries of "good"]; and put down so that no resurrection day will ever find rebellion again. [Renewed applause.] Now I believe I am one of those who, in former years, thought that sectional discussions put in jeopardy the wellbeing of the Union. I believe now, as then, that there never was a sectional controversy that justified this, or any armed rebellion. I believe this rebellion did not arise out of sec. ed the priest. "That I did." "What made tional agitation, but from a blind, wicked, reckless ambition. And I believe it is the duty of every man, woman, and child to raise an | and you will be there, and the Widow Malone arm against it to crush it. Our Constitution is never to be put down. [An indistinct voice in the crowd-"Compromise."] What does my friend say, "Compromise?" Well, I will get at "Compromise" before I get through. [Laughter and cheers.] I believe in the inlegrity of the Union; I believe, in the integrity of the Constitution; I believe in sustaining both by the power of the Government. Intion, and when they acknowledge its force, But they say, "You would not coerce a State?" I have no doubt but every just citizen will be No; I would not coerce a State. I have said for seeing it complied with. Now, I have just I would not coerce a State-first, because it is as much confidence in the masses of the Southimpracticable; because you cannot coerce a ern people as in the masses of the Northern State. Second, because it would be unjust to people. Both are alike. The masses are lion in a State until you give that State an op- excitable more easily lead, and more relying portunity to act through its loyal citizens in upon their leaders for public information, and its duties to the Union. And I would coerce therefore more liable to be misled than Northrebellion wherever I could find it. You may ern people. Nevertheless, I have confidence not coerce a community, but you may coerce | in the Southern people; and the result of the its thieves and murderers. You may coerce State criminals, and thus enable the State and its loyal citizens to fulfill their relations in the Government of the Union. If we can Secession, with the exception of one or two sustain our Union, if we can uphold our Conbellion -it is by putting down rebellion, and mitted to the people to-day an overwhelming plause, and a voice-"There is your Democracy." And of all men living, a Democrat is cation has shown that whenever there has the last man who can take a stand against the been an election in any Southern State, and Constitution of his country. [Cheers.] A a fair opportunity given, you have seen that Democrat lives, and moves, and has his being | the Union sentiment has prevailed. You will in the Constitution. He cannot live outside see that it is by military power, by threats, of, or in opposition to, the Constitution. He intimidation, destruction, murder and arson must stand by the Constitution in all its parts. | that they have succeeded in getting in advance It was that doctrine that gave the Democratic the cause of Secession. In some States, as party its power and ascendency in the times for instance Louisiana, they never submitted of Jefferson, of Madison, and of that old hero, the question to the people at all. It is a base Andrew Jackson. Just in proportion as the humbug of Davis, Cobb and Co. to place them-Democracy has wandered from the Constitu- selves in power. The election of a political tion, just in the same proportion have they opponent is never a cause of Secession or for gone down. And if they had been faithful, and stood fully up to their own doctrines, all the Abolition parties of the earth, and all the Republican parties of the earth, and all the the pertinacity and force that I did, he never combined powers of the earth could never have | would have been elected. I charge in all my put down the Old Democratic party. [Cries public speeches that they connived at that of "That is so," and cheers. | I have ever believed in the justice of Democracy, and I believe in it to-day as much as ever. And I believe it to be my duty to stand upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and defend it from all foes, whether they come from the North, the South, the East, or the West. [Cheers.] ride that. Country boys get astride of a stick, My fellow-Democrats, supposing there are any and ride that. This knot of office-seekers such in my hearing, [Cries, "There are," "There are"], suppose Breckinridge had been Philips, and the Abolitionists of the New- ambition as caused the angels in heaven to re-England States generally had started a rebel- bei. It was not because we had not a good lion against the authority of the United States, what would have been done? I would have done as I am doing now. I would have tried pathy of Democrats, with arms in their hands to animate my countrymen to put them down against their Government, and their hands by force of arms. [Cheers, and cries of red with the blood of our murdered citizens! "Good." Now, why not treat Southern re- They are enemies of their country; they are bellion just as you would have treated North- traitors against the Flag and the Constitution, ern rebellion-Eastern rebellion as you would and as such I arraign them in the name of the

rebellion in any shape or manner. And what | savage Butler, that deluged the beautiful val- | it is a different matter. Here it is found that | will be time enough to struggle over who shall were those causes of irritation? The only ley of the Wyoming with blood, will stand up real, practical cause of irritation was the non- | and whiten their crimes in comparison with execution of the fugitive slave law. But that | the perfidy of the men who now attempt to di-Monday the 19th August, 1861, at Tunkhan- did not affect the Cotton States so called; but | vide and destroy this Union. The ferocious nock to listen to an address from the Hon. Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia. Maryland, and instincts of the savage taught him that he Daniel S. Dickinson of New York. B. B. Delaware, and perhaps one or two other States | might be doing a duty to his people; but these were the only ones ever injured by it. The men were born in a land of civilization, and Cotton States so called never lost a fugitive baptised in the name of the Trinity, and they After a few remarks by the presiding officer, slave from the time of their existence to this should be held to an account for the abuse of day. To be sure they had a question about the trust which has been confided to them. territories, but it was so entirely ideal, a mere Who are these men in arms against the Govabstraction, and so practically not a real griev- ernment-in arms against the Union ? They ance. But if it had been they had the Su- are men who have bean educated at its expreme Court and both branches of Congress, pense-been laden with its honor-been pamand practically had control of the question. pered at its Treasury. If we perish we may The fugitive slave question was the only pracsay with the poet over the stricken eagle : tical question therefore which annoyed them, "Keen were his pangs, yet keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel, and that question was not the cause of the rebellion. What State first seceded? South While the same plumage, that had warmed his Carolina began to scrape lint before the votes Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding heart " were counted. [Laughter.] She had no practical grievance whatsoever. Look at Virginia. Though politicians cajoled, cheated, and defrauded, and bullies held bowie-knives at the throats of her citizens to coerce rebellion,

when they did so nominally, the State Gov-

way from the other, and organized their gov-

water and their treasure without stint, rather

than be drawn into Secession. Look at good

old Kentucky, where her Governor and Sena-

tors have labored to bring her out of the Un-

ion-after all attempts to seduce her form her

fidelity to the Constitution, she gives more

than sixty thousand majority for the Union.

fellow-citizens, whether they are troubled a-

bout the integrity of Kentucky-whether they

think it is necessary to stay up the bands of

rebellion in Kentucky, so emphatically con-

demned there? And now I repeat that the

only practical cause of dissention was the fu-

gitive slave question; and that appertained to

had this question on his hands. As long as

servative citizens admitted that it was the du-

ty of the Free States to restore the fugitive

hundreds of contrabands, and retain them. I

do not know what he is going to do with the

question; but I suppose he is going to do with

them something as the Irishman was going to

do with the Widow Malone's pig. "Did you

steal the Widow Malone's pig, Patrick ?" ask-

you? Think, when you will stand, you here-

tic, in the Great Day, when I shall be there,

will be there, and the pig will be there."

"And will your riverence be there?" "Yes."

"And the Widow Molane there?" "Yes.

should say, Widow Malone, take your pig.'

"And the pig there?" "Yes." "Well, I

[Laughter.] Now, I do not know but Gen.

Butler is going to take as long a credit as did

the Irishman. But, when we have a Consti-

great conflict in Kentucky assures me that

the Southern heart is with the people sound

to the core. Though terrified into seeming

States in the South, I am well satisfied that if

Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] Every indi-

had opposed Mr. Lincoln's election from the

time of the Charleston Convention with half

election; and the same has been charged home

upon them by their own people in the South.

Their time had come. It must go, or they

would be ruined. They remind one of little

boys who want to ride a horse. Those in the

city get them a hobby-horse, and they can

failing to get a horse to ride, or ever a hobby,

have mounted this poor stick of Southern Con-

Government but because they could not rule

it. Call them Democrats, or entitled to sym-

If the Union is stung to the heart, it must be a melancholy reflection that we have reared the men to do it, and like the demented Lear, we shall learn "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child;" it was a long time before they could compel that State into an thing like Secession. And

that we have nourished and brought up chil dren, and they have rebelled against the instiernment was revolutionized, one part flew atutions of their country. We have seen by ernment, rather than allow it to go into the the action of the Border Southern States that it is not their intention to permit this Governbottomless pit of Secession. Maryland, when she gets a chance, votes against it. Missonri ment to be subverted. Every crime known in -her citizens are pouring out their blood like | the catalogue of depravity from treason to larceny, has been committed in attempting to drive them into Secession. How can these men be sustained by any one, with hands dripping with blood-not only with the blood of Northern, but of Southern citizens; and why ? Because a Northern candidate was elected, who had four years to serve, whose election they [Cheers.] Now, I inquire of all citizens in might have prevented-whose election they connived at, they will hazard a whole eternity, the Free States, especially my Democratic so far as temporal existence is concerned, to gratify present personal pique and feed a mean ambition. Whoever sustians them, I will not. Whoever cries peace, I will not. Whoever cries compromise with them, I will not. (Great cheering.) I am for peace, but I am for making peace with the loyal citizens of the tion that the fair complection, the delicate plause.] And were I in favor, or disposed to States that could only be drawn or dragooned South-the loyal citizens of Kentucky and of hands and various other peculiarities which tamper with this rebellion, or aid or counte- into the folly of Secession. Gen. Butler has Missouri too, who have sent that modern Nebuchadnezzar Claiborn F. Jackson to grass (Great Laughter). They ask in repetition can you coerce a State? I say no; you cannot. You might as well coerce the sun to shine or who was fleeing from the service of his master. | the stars to twinkle. Can you coerce a neigh-Gen. Butler has found the restoration of the borhood to be honest? No; but you may fugitives impracticable in many cases. The punish its criminals. No one can justify master had thrown off the Constitution. What armed rebellion in opposition to the Union was the result? He was obliged to receive and the Constitution of his country. But Mr. Lincoln it is said, forsooth, has violated the Constitution in conducting his Administration! Very well; there is a day of reckoning to come with him and his advisers. But it is one thing to violate the Constitution in defense of your country, and quite another to violate it in endeavoring to subvert it. When my Democratic or Republican friends, "or any other man," are disposed to call the President to account, and I am not his defender, I merely beg, when they get through with him, they will merely inquire whether Mr. Jefferson Davis & Co. have gone strictly according to the Constitution of the United States? [Cheers and laughter.] I have the impression that instituting a pretended government within the boundaries of the United States; that stealing the treasures of our Government, its ships; betraying its commands; firing upon its fortifications; organizing piracy upon the high seas, and a long list of other and kindred acts-I have the impression, I say, that these are slight infringements upon the Constitution, and may require examination. [Laughter.] But I want to have cocree a State in its domestic policy if it honest. To be sure, their institutions, their my Constitution friends come along with me, could be done. But you may coerce rebel- means of communication, render them more and when they get the Administration all regulated and on the constitutional track, to look at this matter a little; for it seems to me that it requires attention. I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution; in regrad to its men and its victories. It reindeed, for all the purposes of resisting the | minds me, when I hear of their self-lauded rebellion, I care not. It is due to him to say, prowess, of the showman who spoke of the however, that he has seemed to be in good faith attempting to put down the rebellion. He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have multipled from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, stitution, it is not by compromising with re- the question of Union or Disunion were sub- his men by about four, and where he has struck and fourteen more from the tip of his tail one blow I would have struck a dozen. making our compromise with fidelity. [Ap. vote would be given for the Union and its [Laughter and cheering.] Therefore I do not agree with him in that respect. When the day | think their estimates about their forces and comes we can have a settlement with him, for | capacity are just about as liberal. And they he is to be held with all other officers to a strict | are to be looked at accordingly. Nevertheaccount. But I would not do even that under less, they have great elements of mischief. the smoke of an enemy's guns. Let us see | And if Satan himself had been sent on earth first, that the rebellion is put down. And to scourge makind, and to cover the land with when that is done I am ready to see how it has | desolation, he could not have performed his been done. I do not propose to yield this mission more successfully than by assuming Union or any part of it to the so-called Con- the shape of a rebel demagogue, and preachfederate Government that has been made up ing Secession. ["Sound."] Now, I have a in the Southern States. It is no government, clear and well-defined, and distinct theory, of and there is nothing in the shape of a govern- what I would do with this matter to attain a ment under it, over it, in it, or around it, di- peace. I do not know that this Government agonally, horizontally, or perpendicularly. ever can be brought back to where it was bedisturbance; and if these Secession leaders | Like a boy's training, it is all officers. [Laugh- fore, in the enjoyment of all its relations; but ter.] It is made up thus: you shall be Pres- I believe it can be. In population, wave ident of the Congress, and I will be President | succeeds wave in generations as wave sucof the Confederacy; you shall be Minister of ceeds wave upon the ocean, and the men of Foreign Affairs, and I will be Secretary of the to-day pass away to-morrow. I believe it can Treasury. [Laughter.] Doubtless, very well; be brought back, but not by fostering rebellion; satisfactory enough. If they had kept it to but it is by treating it as treason, robbery, themselves no one would have objected to their | and murder. And, if this Government ever strutting in their stolen plumage. But it is can be saved, it must be by a summary chastime for the people of the United States to tisement and overthrow of rebellion, so that put their hand upon it in earnest, and to main- | the loyal people of the Southern States can tain the Government of the Constitution. The | come forward and administer the Government habeas corpus-a hard kind of a name for a of these States as before. Who is the miswrit, but one which a lawyer or a Dutchman | sionary that is going with his peace proposifinds little difficulty in pronouncing-it is tions? What is he going to say? What will said that the hebeas corpus has been suspen- he say to this party in rebellion? It is a pretelected, Sumner, and Garrison, and Wendell federacy, and are riding that. It is just such ded and abused. Well, I think it is because ty thing to talk about and for the designing some have written so much about it, while to dupe the North; it is a very awkward thing they knew so little. It simply means to have to practice. Let every American citizen, inthe body. A prisoner is alleged to be im- stead of crying, Peace, peace, when there is properly imprisoned; and, in order that the | no peace, rally upon the ramparts until Secescase may be required into, a petition is presen- sion is silenced; until the roar of artillery has ten to a Judge, and then the Judge allows the | ceased. Then we shall have peace, enduring. writ, and the prisoner is brought up, and the person who holds him is bound to make a return. If the prisoner is illegally detained, more of this Secession in the present century the Judge orders him to be discharged; if or the next. This Government is the Govern-Western rebellion-and wherever rebellion Constitution and the Union. I arraign them rightfully imprisoned, he remands him. That ment of the American people. It is ours to comes from, put it down forever. [Cheers.] in the name of civilization; I arraign them in is all there is about it. It is simply a civil use, ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to sub-That is my doctrine. I have stood upon that the name of Christianity; I arraign them in writ. But there is an old maxim, as old as vert. We are trustees. We are charged The Navy Department is satisfied with the doctrine in olden times, and I will stand by it the name of the fathers of the Revolution, who Julius Caesar would have been had he lived, with sacred trusts. All we have to do is to

a man is fixing to blow up a fortress, or betray an army to the enemy. The officer in com-mand has him arrested, and sends him to a because he is known to be a traitor, and in the confidence of traitors and enemies. A lawyer sues out a writ of habeas corpus. But what is the result? It cannot be served and the prisoner cannot be procured—they cannot see him unless the judge's tongue is longer than the soldier's bayonet. Would any one if he was commanding at Fortress Monroe, Fort McHenry, or any where else, where he was rights, see that equal and exact justice is exsurrounded with treason and traitors at every | tended to all. step, would be, because a judge sent a writ of habeas corpus give up a traitor who was endangering the safety of his command and the interests of the country? [Cries of "Never."] No man can pretend it for a single moment, it No man can pretend it for a single moment, it is one of the terrible necessities of war. And named Busbey and Harp, arrived in this city if I were in command and had good reason to believe that I had possession of a traitor, and driven from their homes by the secessionists no other remedy would arrest treachery, I of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Three would suspend the writ, and the individual large families, numbering fully twenty-five too. [Cheers and cries of "Good," "That souls, arrived from the same vicinity vestergoes right to the spot," "That is sound," That is such Democracy as I like to see]. There is no other here. Gen. Jackson had John Boswell, John Busby and Wm. Harp. the hearts of the American people more than Their condition is really deplorable. They any man of modern times. And why? Because he met great necessities like a man. He didn't go, in times of stirring necessity, to demonstrate problems from musty preedents, but when a man wanted hanging, he bung him first and looked up the law afterward. [Laughter.] There are times and occasions when tered many hardships. They inform us that this is the only way to do in dealing with trea. | fully fifty families in Hickman and Ballard son. The civil law affords no adequate remedy. While you are discussing the question and to abandon their crops and nearly all they the country may be ruined, the Capital in flames, the archives destroyed. When the war is over we may examine and see if any one has incurred a penalty for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Jackson paid his fine, is a citizen South that demands the protection | for making a very inflammatory and traitorof this Government, then it is our duty to ous speech. His object was to stir up a belprotect the Government of the Union for his lish spirit of war. He began with an attack sake. ["Sound." "That's the talk," &c.] upon the camp in tharrard county. He de-And when there is none, it is our duty to clared that, if those troops are not disbanded maintain it, for politically, geographically, in thirty days, they will be put down at the socially, and commercially it is one in every point of the bayonet. He said he saw Govsense-it is utterly impossible for this Gov- ernor Harris, of Tennessee, a few days ago, ernment to be divided without its utter de- and that Harris declared that he should con-

struction to both sections. When you attempt to divide North and South, you must do it East and West. Then all will go to pieces, and our country will be a Mexico-worse than Mexico, because we have ten times more material for mischief and destruction. A military despotism will be inaugurated whenever you permit this rebellion to triumph. But some cry we are in favor of peace. Yes, we are all for peace now. I was for negotiating a peace, until a fortification was fired upon by Rebel artillery, and then I bade adieu to all expectations of peace until conquered over rebellion. [Cheers.] I say there is no peace until you can put down rebellion by force of arms; and when every other man, woman, and child in the United States has geknowledged the independence of the revolted States, to those with arms in their hands I will still oppose it, and I will talk for my own gratification when no others will hear me. [Laughter, and cries of "good."] We must stand by the Union. Fellow-citizens, the language of Andrew Jackson was, "The Union must and shall be preserved." What would Gen. Jackson have done had he been at the helm to-day? He would have hung the traitors higher than Haman. I know there are some who fear the warlike power of the rebellious States. They had a great deal of power for good; but they have a great deal less than they imagine or is generally imagined for evil. We are a good deal slower in waking up, but when waked up we are a good deal more in earnest. The tone of the Rebel press is exceedingly braggart great capacity of the animal he was exhibiting: "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "this is the Bengal tiger, measuring fourteen feet back to the tip of his nose, making in all twenty-eight feet." (Laughter.) Now I perpetual peace, and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no Abundant proofs which Commander Porter has presented in refutation of the charge against his loyalty. His own affidavit shows the alleged secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

When a man wants money or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging and indulgent, and—lets him want it.

When a man wants money or assistance, the coming guaranties, they never justified armed should be a forger of the fathers of the Revolution, who poured ont their blood to gain the Liberty beauting them in the induction of the charge against transmitted to us. I arraign them in the midst of arms. Here is the sunshine of its blessings. But transmitted to us. I arraign them in the midst of arms. Here is the sunshine of its blessings. But transmitted to us. I arraign them in the midst of arms. Here is the sunshine of its blessings. But transmitted to us. I arraign them in the midst of arms. Here is the soldiers who marched barefoot to secure ourselous to destruct on a hindividual is imprisoned here; the soldiers who marched barefoot to secure of the sold

administer the Government when we are sure we have one to administer. He who is not for it, is against it. I have determined to fight fort, with orders that he be strongly guarded, this battle out but on no political grounds. I stand upon the Constitutional ground of my fathers. There I will stand, and animate my countrymen to stand with me, and when once we shall have peace restored-when we shall have put down rebellion, when we shall have encouraged fidelity, when peace and prosperity shall again greet us, then let us see if any individual is wronged, if any deprived of their

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES. The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says: "We from Hickman county Kentucky, having been day, and stopped at the Oyler House, on Market street. The heads of the families were were forced to leave their farms at a few hours' notice, leaving their crops and household goods at the mercy of the heartless rebels. They traveled with the aged and infirm, and youthful and tender members of their families from Hickman county in wagons, and encouncounties have been forced to leave their homes, possessed in the world, their offence being that they entertained Union sentiments."

TENNESSEE THREATENING KENTUCKY. A letter from Georgetown, Ky., dated August 19, says: "To-day, being our regular but not till after he had put down both foreign | county court day, was selected by Colonel foes and domestic traitors. So long as there George W. Hanson as an appropriate occasion sider it a violation of Kentucky neutrality, and that Kentucky would have to meet 50,000 Tennessee troops in battle array if those camps were not speedily vacated. Thirty days are given to you. Union men of Kentucky; use those thirty days to a good advantage, or a civil war will confront us with all its horrors.

BRECKINBIDGE BURY The transportation of a number of guns, intended for the loyal Kentucky troops, through the town of Lexington, Kentucky, created a disturbance. The Louisville Journal says: "We hear, that, when it was ascertained that the guns were coming, John C. Breckinridge hustled about, arousing his secessionists to resist their passage. At the same time armed aid was summoned from Harrison and Scott. In the meanwhile, Dr. Dudley mustered two companies of the Home Guards to sustain the government. There was a very fair prospect of a collision, but the sudden and very imposing appearance of the cavalry from Camp Robinson put an end at once to all danger of a breach of the peace. All honor to the gallant Union men of Lexington.

HUNTED MEN TURNING WARRIORS. A gentleman of Danville, Kentucky, makes the following statement: "On Monday, August 19, two hundred and forty fugitives from East Tennessee, men driven from their homes, were fed in the Seminary yard in that town. Some of them were elderly men and some young, and all had been compelled to abandon their families, and were ill clad, almost barefoot, weary and hungry. Their situation was indeed deplorable. Several hundred more were expected to arrive yesterday. The whole of the two hundred and forty tugitives enlisted in the United States service at Camp Rob-

LEAD MINES IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS .-We are sorry to learn that the richest lead mine in Missouri, and indeed probably on the globe, is now in the hands of insurgents; though they did not succeed in obtaining any of the metal. The mine to which we refer is situated near the village of Granby, Newton county, within twenty-five miles of the southwestern border of that State. It was opened about two years ago by a party of capitalists, having their headquarters at St. Louis, and is known by the name of the Blow or Kennett mine. Last year it yielded about seventy-five thousand pigs, or six millions of pounds. Unlike the mines in eastern Missouri and northwestern Illinois, this is situated in a level prairie of vast extent. The supply of ore has been pronounced inexhaustable by the State geologist, and the quality is considered the best on the globe, having scarcely any admixtures of foreign substances. The great difficulty has been transportation, their being no navigable river nearer than the Missouri, and and no railroad beyond Rolla, which is fully one hundred miles dintant. The western terminus of the Pacific railroad is a little further off; but this route has usually been taken on account of the superior character of the common roads in that part of Missouri. With the mines and furnaces at Granby in their possession, the rebels can supply themselves with lead to any required extent.

FROM MISSOURI.-Reports received here today give information that Gen. Hardee's forces are withdrawing from Greenville towards Heere's Ferry, where they are fortifying slightly; also to Peyton's Station, nearer the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports that the eastern division of the rebels are hastening to join Gen. Pillow. A strong body of Gen. Thompson's forces are represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throw-

In the march of life, don't heed the order of "right about" when you know you are about

ing up fortifications.

If a man is dissipated, his fortune will probably soon be so too.

It is less pain, to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.

Occupation is necessary to give us command