# The Herald.

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### UNION LEAGUE.

A movement has been started over the loval North, having for its object the salvation of the Country from the ruin that is now threatening it by armed rebellion in the South, and secret, covert treason in the North .-The only qualifications of membership required is simply loyalty to the Government. The qualifications are not based upon any

social standing or political creed, and the

truly loyal of all classes are flocking into it wherever the movement has been started. The time has come for Union men to draw close to each other, and assume a more dotermined course, effect a full and perfect organization, and enter upon the work of crushing out the arrogant despotism, which of Northern Traitors. There is much to do and no time should be lost in making the beginning. A meeting will be held at the public house of John Hannon, on Saturday evening next, (28th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in a popular form. the Union sentiment of Carlisle, that it may be made effective against the treasonable organizations which are known to exist in

MANY.

### The Root of the Conspiracy.

It is well never to lose sight of the real source of the slaveholders' conspiracy-more frequently termed the rebellion-for then we shall always be aware of its terrible nature and scope, and shall not be so likely to fail in its proper treatment. The outbreak was not an accident, or a sudden freak of passion, but the development of a fell purpose, of a prearranged conspiracy. Its root was the in creasing conviction that slavery could not stand a popular government in this age of the world. Hence arose the determination on the part of the slaveholders to break away from this government established by our fathers, and to set up another with—as Alexander II for its chief corner stone."

in a letter recently captured in South Carolina, "Democracy, in its original philosophical sense, is incompatible with slavery and the verted from its legitimate purpose, and is whole system of Southern society." De Ban's Review declares that " those pestilent and pornicious dogmas - the greatest good of the greatest number'e- the majority shill rule . -are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quiet ed." The same writer concludes that the idstitution of an hereditary Senate and Executive is the political form "best suited to the genius and most expressive of the riess of the Thorathe rebels, a proclamation has been is South." Col. Hamilton of Texas to suffes that . Sold declaring the slaves in rebei States free, these doctrines have spread throughout the years, that freedom of opinion was entirely. To show that emancipation is not the purextinguished. Mr. Sherwood, long a rest pise of the Government, it is only necessary dent of Texas, in a recent pumphlet, thus to refer to the fact that every part of the really to mack at the plain provisions of the secessionist :

"He assumed that 'there was no man in the South who deserved the name of statesman who would pretend that secession was the result of any act of oppression on the by the Union forces would be declared free part of the Buited States government'-that the reason was because of the difference in the organization of society North and South' - it was because, in the non-slave holding States, from the very fact that every man was a freeman, the North was naturally democratwas that the laboring class in the non slave holding States had the power of government, and it required but little argument to prove, when that was the case, government, instead ety.' Mr. Spratt further assume I that ' no ! greater truth was ever uttered than that uttered by Mr. Seward when he sail, there systems of society.

1, It would be useless to multiply the evilences of this fixed conviction of the leading slaveholders, that our republican form of gov ernment, our free institutions, were essent.ally hostile to their interests, and must, there fore, be thrown off. And yet there are men at the North who will close their eyes to this great fact-men who affect to believe that were they and their political associates only in power, the rebels would gladly make percafreemen of the North would only consent to forswear the great rights of free speech, a reckless managers of the slaveholders' rebellion want nothing more to do with us. And the only effect of giving full sway to the Seymour and Vallandighum party would be to enable their honest followers to discover at length, what is now plain to the rest of the loyal country, that the rebel leaders are irreclaimable, and the rebellion must be conquered or it will conquer us-thus merely protracting the struggle during the time these men were gaining the light which, were their eyes open, is now beaming full upon them. We cannot wait for these slow learners. The government must act up to its convictious promptly. Seeing the root of this rebellion, it must lay the ax there boldly and vigorous ly, and fear not for the consequences. Thousands are sitently coming over every day to a just perception of the issues of this great cri-

one way. When, in the history of our country, have the people ever failed to sustain in Let the government, then, strike home with try will surely uphold it.

the weather; and both are uncertain.

ed by the Democratic County Convention, you have said just one hard word of them? the spirit that animated that gathering; and your love of traitors so strong, that you of such slaves at large, and we protest aloyalty such as is seldom found north of sist and return to their allegiance? If so, Rebeldom.

The resolutions entire will be found in another column. Here is one, however, which merits special notice.

" Resolved, That whilst this war was conthe Democracy were willing to sustain and accord to them as many men and as much money as were required to put down the rebellion. But now that they have diverted conducting it with the avowed purpose of negro emancipation, we denounce the whole scheme as a fraud upon the army and the people, and as unwarrantable and treasonade to the Constitution.

democratic English, truth and loyalty. If it at these resolutions. emanated from any other source than a Democratic Convention, it would be difficult is daily becoming more manifest on the part + to tell, from its bungled sentences, what the day last the Democratic County Convention resolution really meant. Knowing its origin, met in Carlisle, for the purpose of electing a at Harrisburg, on the 17th of June, 1863. however, its bad grammar does not entirely Representative Delegate to the State Convenconceal the designs of its authors.

There is some doubt with regard to the willingness of our Democratic friends to money necessary to put down the rebellion. they never voted to sustain the government, from the first, and they are the men who are at present the leaders of the Democracy, and have been returned to the next Congress as Simon Pure Democrats. In this District a War Democrat was nominated for re election to Congress last fall, and two thirds of the Democracy voted directly against him. Joseph Bailey was opposed by the "copper head" Democracy, ostensibly, because he was voted for by Republicans. reliculous and contemptible beyond endur-Abundant proofs of this position are to be same. Not satisfied with being ridiculous, found in the confessions of the leading minds the framers of the resolution attempt to misof the South. Mr. Garnett of Virginia says, her tesent the design of the Administration in conducting the war, and in this they sue coel admirably. They say the war is di conducted for the avowed purpose of negro emancipation. This is down right, consummatelying. The Government never avowed any such purpose. Trom the first, the avowod and roal design was to demolish treason stern scribe of history will write them as those at ler. Government. To this end, its entire efforts have been directed. It is true, that to wear from the operation of the Proclamation. If unancipation were the purpose of the Administration, every slave in Missouri, Tencaused by any aggression of the North mon pressee, New Orleans, and the portions of the rights of the South'-that 'it was still less | South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia held immediately. But they are not free, and the reason their masters are allowed to retain them is, that the Government designs nothing but the overthrow of treason, and ic'-' every man being a freeman, the result only emancipates slaves where it is necessary to do so in order to attain that end.

After these will assertions, the scheme (war) is denounced as a fraul upon the army of being in the head, was in the heels of soci- and the people, and as unwarrantable and treas and to the Constitution. Here is Democratic localty of the brightest color.was an irrepressible conflict between the two. The meanest traitors in rebeldom denounce the war as unwarrantable and unconstitutional. They tell you the people of the North have been led into it in a moment of excitement! They say it is carried on for the purpose of emancipating their slaves, and abelishing their pet institution. Now, what is the resolution copied above, but a condensation of these Southern assertions and Southern falsehoods. By these very assections the Southern leaders established the and return to the Union. They might, if the Confederacy and produced the war. This in them is considered treasonable. The same course pursued by men who are enjoying free press and the rule of the majority, and the protection of the Federal Government all those other precious immunities secured to is -what? If the war is a fraud upon the them by the Constitution. Otherwise, the army and the people, then it should not be carried on a single day. If it is unwarrantable and treasonable, then every division should be brought home and dishanded forthwith. This resolution is intended to convey that impression and produce that feeling. If it had been written in Richmond it could not have been better suited to aid the treason that makes its head quarters there. If it states the truth, every soldier in our army is either the dupe of "fraud" or the willing instrument of an unwarrantable and treasonable usurpation. In connection with it, how disgusting the praise which one of the other resolutions heaps on our " gallant soldiers?"

Gentlemen, leaders of the Democratic What are your designs in the present emersis. The surface movements may be doubtful | gency, and what is your platform ?. You have and fluctuating, but the undercurrent is all given us a string of resolutions denouncing the Administration; wilfully misrepresenting its designs; hypocritically praising our solthe end the right measure and the just man? | diers; furiously berating Abolitionists (that is, every person who didn't previous to reall its wisdom and all its vigor, and the counbellion swear by Jeff. Davis;) but not saying a single word in condemnation of those whose The news from the army is as dull as treason has killed our sons and brothers; tend trying to conquer them or to submit to cal necessity.

Resolved, That our delegate be, and he is

if you succeed, do you intend giving the himself, or who will not publicly declared himself, or who will not publicly declare himlucted by the National Administration upon | right hand of fellowship to traitors and in- | self; opposed to the emancipation proclamathe principles of the Crittenden Resolutions viting them to rule your party as they did tion, and to abolition in any and every form, in days of yore? The people have as much and who will not avow himself in opposition interest in these questions as they have in Federal Administration, and who will not electing you to office. If you favor a dis- | declare himself Publicky and under Ervedit the war from its legitimate purposes and are honorable peace, say so at once, and we will to be in favor of maintaining the State rights fight you squarely on that issue. If you do of Pennsylvania, in the same manner, as the not, we appeal to you to cease your misrep. New Jersey have done. resentations, and give the Government no

THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION .- 01 Montion. Early in the morning the Dolegates and wire pullers of the party came pouring pute another in his place. into town, and it was not long until it become "accord" to the government the men and evident that a figron contest was going on as to who and what faction of the party should There are some half dozen democrats in get the Representative. The Hon. Sungel | Court. the present Congress who hoast truly that Hepburn and our neighbor of the Volunteer were the prominent candidates. The Convention assemble I at 11 o'clock, and after being Delegate to the State Convention. At the unmistakable learning toward the Democratic but at this Convention our neighbor seems not. Union, we extract the following genealogito have understood matters properly, for if we ical description of the Copporhead snake, and are rightly informed, the Delegates of the West lits consunguineous relative -the copperhead Ward whom he assisted to elect, voted against | Dem er at. It is instructive, at this time to him. But so it is, and if he does not manage. really, because he gave the War policy his to get reinforcements he will be left without contined and bipedal forms -its habits, cordial support. This very Convention was even a coporal's guar lin the county, for the harm's, we, so that its extermination will be ruled by the faction which opposed him, and result of the Convention shows very clearly at ended with as little loss of life and limb as sent as a delegate to Harrisburg his ablest that the so called Democratic party will not possible. and most unscrupulous opponent. To hear acknowledge him as their leader. The Rep-Stephens of Georgia acknowledged - " slavery these follows talk of supporting the war, is resentative was not instructed on the Gubernatorial question, but we believe is instructed to support the Hon. J. H. Graham for Supreme Judge.

We give below the resolutions passed by applied to a class of politicians. this nest of copperheads, and only regret that voice passed these seditions resolves. We ven ture to assert that their children's children will remember them only as men who in thaand establish the rightful supremacy of the who hated their fellow men. But to the res-

Resident, That we, representing the Demorney of Cumberland county, have met here to day to app unt a delegate to the Democratic but this was done as a means of attaining plevotion to the Constitution and the Union, be-South to such an extent, within twenty-live the result! r which the war was undertaken, theying as we do that the Democratic party is and has been the only party that can maintain the one and sustain the other.

quotes Mr. Spratt, the noted South Carolina | South, over which it has control, is exempt Constitution, and trample under foot national laws, are traitors to their country, and richly deserve to be regarded and treated as such Resolved. That we are and ever have been opposed to the doctrines of the Secessionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the

North, who are striving by divers means, but with a common purpose to affect the dissolution of this once peaceful and happy Union. the last best hope of man for Constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That whilst this war was con

ducted by the National Administration upon the principles of the Crittenden Resolutions the Democracy were willing to sustain, and accord to them as many men and as much money as were required to put down the rebellion. But now that they have diverted the war from its legitimate and constitutional purposes, an lare conducting it for the avowed purpose of negro emancipation; we denounce the whole scheme as a fraud upon the army and the people and as unwarrantable and treasonable to the Constitution.

Residved, That the Emancipation Proclamation: the division of a sovereign State without the consent of its people and Legislature: the appointment of Military Governors and the attempt on the part of the Executive to control the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent military elections of representatives; the infringement of freedom of speech and of the press; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, in the loyal States: the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process: the establish ment of military authority in States where the operations of the civil law is unimpeded: the arbitrary arrest of citizens without cause shown-are gross violations of the Constitution which merit and receive the condem nation of all lovers of constitutional liberty.

Recoived. That we approve of the measure ecently introduced into our State Legislaure, which has for its object the execution of the negro race from this State. Such a measure, if hergtofore neitherjust or politic, has now, by the unconstitutional acts of the President and his cabinet, become eminently just

and politic. Resolved, That the Constitution and Union of the United States, was made by white men for the exclusive government of white men and their posterity, and that we view with unutterable scorn and contempt, the fanatical and dishonorable efforts now being made by the Abolitionists of the country to elevate to subject race.

Resolved. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded a nation's care; dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered party, what line of action do you propose ? their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the port of the Government. The lobby and gal-

> abhor the idea of service insurrection, sug- priations for the support of the State Govern-gested in the Emancipation Proclamation of ment. He said; the President to the negro slaves of the South, and that we consider as most reprehensible and see such boys' play going on. These men the late attempted action of Congress in au- | are trifling with the best interests of the counthorizing the arming and equipping of 150, try. They should have asses' cars to set off 000 negroes as soldiers, believing that this their heads, or they are secessionists and brai Government was made for the benefit of tors at heart'

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS. | glorious Union, and brought this once happy | white men, if white men administer its affairs. | ists at heart in this Senate. Their actions We publish, to-day, the resolutions adopt country to the very verge of ruin. Couldn't Resolved, That we are unalterably hostile prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their to the proposed legislation by Congress for the purchase of negro slaves in Missouri and on last Monday, for the purpose of showing Is your admiration of treason so great and other slave States with a view to the setting as a specimen of misrepresentation and dis- could not even mildly entreat them to de- gainst the levying of taxes upon the people of our State, for the payment of such purchases, as unauthorized by the Constitution, could you not have told us whether you in- and as unwarranted by any moral or politi-

party by denouncing abolitionists, and then hereby instructed not to vote for any man to all the unconstitutional acts of the present recently elected Governors of New York and

Resolved, That WM. M. PENROSE be, and opposition while you profess loyalty. We he is hereby appointed Senatorial conferce This resolution is a beautiful specimen of will probably have occasion again to glance to meet the conferees from Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin counties, at Newport, in Perry county, at sich time as may be appointed by said conferees, to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the next State Convention, to be held And should the said conferee from any cause | cessionists in this Senate, [striking | his clenbe prevented from attending the conference, he is hereby authorized to appoint and de-

> vention, that Hon. James H. Granam is the first choice of the Democratic Party of Comberland county, for Judge of the Supreme

COPPERHEADISM. From Harper's Weekly, a neutral pictorial regularly organized proceeded to ballot for paper, which previous to this war, exhibited first fire our neighbor fell mortally wounded, ; party, but ever since the war for the Union pierced by thirly three sharp pointed instru- was mangurated, has been found undinch nents. Elitors are sometimes unfortunate, ingly on the side of the government and learn just what this creature is both in its gallories)

Mr. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM, a member of Congress from Ohio, made a special last week in which he avowed himself a \* Carperhea I \* Certain e litors nearer hane have likewise gejoiced in the title. It becomes interesting to inquire what it means, and how it came to be

A "copperhead," according to the American Cyclopedia, is "a venomous serpent -- it e we have not room for a complete list of the head is think -the need contracted, and its names of the men who, without a descenting scales smooth; there are no matther, the tell being short energy the flanks are rounded dark blotches -- it prefers dark and most places - It gives no warning at its proximity tee Is on mice, small birts, etc., and sellom hour of their country dread peril, when attacks man -it is slow and clausey in its mafound on the sile of its worst enemies. The fron, and a very slight blow suffices to kill it -It is also called behankher for and bedeaf-

It can not be denied that they analogy between this lights one creature and the mean, sneaking politicians who are now districting the Northern mind with cries of peace is pute striking. Like the copperhead, the pines party are "venom ous" in their attacks on the nation; like it, their "head is undoubte liv "thick;" like it, their "threek" and tench are "contracted". Their "scales," to a use "smooth;" and they have no rattles to warn the honest traveller of their insolvers apprough. Také the copported, their chiral ter is "stained by dark blotches;" and like it, they "prefer dark places" to the light of day Like the sneaking reptile, their prev

y Like the sneaking report, .... small, feeble creatures;" and they useddom venture to attack a man " that our political Copperheads, like their reptile type, are so " slow and clamsy in their motions' that they deserve the abilition deag nomina of "Chunkhe els "an I " Deaf ad lets," and that " a very slight blow" makes in end of them, we shall have made the analogy com-It is creditable to the discerament of our Western fellow citizens that they so quick ly realized the resemblance between the copperhead sauke and the peace politician, and reprised them by one common appellation

We shall not waste time in arguing with the Copportion is. Mon who are capable of justifying the robels and espensing their cause. when the blood of some member of almost every Northern County reldens Southern soil, and the bones of Northern soldiers, are worn as ornaments by Southern women, are not likely to be convinced by argument, or to be previous to any thing short of a bayoner

thrust But one suggestion we will make Hi Ma-Vallan ligham, or any of his fellow copperheals, will visit any large camp of troops, either in the last or in the West or in the South, and will, in presence of the soldiers, express the seminents they have uttere lat New irk, New York, pil elsewhere; and if, without the protection of the generals and provest-marshalls, whom they so heartily abuse, they succeed, after delivering their speech, in making their escape alive, and without a cost of far and feathers, we agree that Copperheads may fairly be tolera-Our soldiers are auxious to have the challenge accepted.

# AN OLD FARMER'S SPEECH.

The Natural Eloquence of Patriotism.

[In the Illinois Senate lately the following speech was delivered. There have been more pretentions and labored efforts during the prosent war, but none that had in them more of ; true natural elequence and fervent patriotism; above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.) We should like to have seen and heard the old man; and we republish it that its stirring cloquence may be read by the traitors who disgrace the Legislature of Pennsylvania The sion that wrought up the galleries, and even political and social equality, an inferior and | voice of a patriot like that of the Illinois Senator could be raised with similar effect in our own Legislature. Who has courage to speak the truth ? - Harrisburg Telegraph. ]

TORS LASHED AND DEFIED TO THEIR TEETH. A great sensation was caused by a speech delivered by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers of the State, a man who pays over \$3,000 per annum in taxes towards the suppation, to be watched over, and cared for, as lery were crowded with spectators. objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship. rose to object to triding resolutions which Resolved, That, in the language of the were being introduced by the Democrats to Democracy of Bedford county, we detest and | kill time, and stave off a vote upon the appro-

Mr. Speaker-I can sit in my seat no longer

filled our land with cripples, dissolved our white men and that it can be sustained by I say that there are traitors and secession.

gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the war and the Administration, prove it. I can sit here no longer and not tell these

traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I stand upon my own bottom I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these trai-[Tremendous applause from the calleries 7 I am an old man of sixty five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I made a little something for myself and family. I pay \$3,000 a year in taxes. I am willing to pay \$6,000, aye \$12 000. [great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to bounce half dozen inches in the air, ] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous cheering and applause, which the Speaker could not

Mr. Specker, you must please excuse me I could not sit longer in my seat, and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volum. teers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me Yes these villains and tranors and so ched fists on the desk with a blow that male the house ring again | are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the held Resolved. That it is the sense of this Con- this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one and all [Cacers ] Let them come on, right of them here. I am sixty live years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr Fank stood near the lobby railing, his disk being one of the row immediately in front &f it growd, as he proceeded, collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last an nouncement was received with cheering, and I saw many an eye flash, and many a counte-

pance grow rich ant with the light of deliance ] These men sneered at Colone Mack, a day r two ago. He is a little man, but I am a large man. Lam ready to meet any of them. in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready to them now, and at any time. [Cheers from the

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this flor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them They deserve them -They deserve hanging, I say. [Ratising his oice and violently striking | The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitor sustaces. Traitors should be hong. It would be the salvation of the country to many them. For that rea on I would rejoice at it (Tremen lous cheering )

Mr Specker, I beg par I in of the gentlemen in the Senate who are not traitors, but true, loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for spassionists at heart They are here, in this Senute I see them oke, and some cand grin at a true Union form. But I dely them I stand here ready for them. and dire them to come on. (Great cheering.) What man wish the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer? Thive stool acting enough I will seantif ho more: -(Cheers.) I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors, and secossionists. Hell itself enald not spew out a more traiterous crew than some of the men | who disgrees this Legislature, this State and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. Thave voted against their measures. I will do so to the en l. I will denotine them as long as Gol gives the breath. And I am really to most the tradors themselves, here or any where, and half to make level. (Promonge Loneers, and

A said Lipaid three thousand dothers a vegetaxes I do not say it to bragot it. It is my daty : yes Mr. Speaker, my privileg But some of the traifors here, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bil's and claims through the Legislature, t saisse money out of the pockers of the people, are tasking about high taxes. They are hyporties, as well astraitors. Theard's me of them taiking about high taxes in this way who do not pay uve dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well us trutors (Cheers)

The reason that they protent to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the react of the soldiers. They wint also to embaris the G vernment and stop the war. They want to mil the secession ists to compact our boxs in the held. They cure about a ca? They are presy me men any how. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to unless they can man t e to plan ler the Government. (Cheers ] This is an excuse of trutors. Here the Speaker called for order in the

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my ountry in this her hour of danger. I feel for her to an the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. This is the reason I speak as I do cannot help it. I am bound totel these men to their tooth what they are and what the people, the true loy direople, tank of them, -Tremendous carrying. The Speaker rapped upon the desk in unison with the approase, provently to stop up but really to add to us volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek.

deries.

and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal oid gentleman 1 Mr. Speaker, I have said my say. I am no This is the only speech I have ever speaker made And I do not know that it deserves to bealted a speech. I could not sit still any caused more by domestic considerations flian work out their selfish schemes to destroy the forcible curollment families would have been Union. They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon [Tumultuous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down after he had given the desk a parting which, which sounded loud

I never witnessed so much excitement in my life in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a tervor and pasunmbers on the floor, to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surround the square, and the peo. ple came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes be had an audience that packed THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE SEASON -THE TRAI- the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the Republican members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. . The Democrats said noth ing, but evidently felt the castigution they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and regites and uneasy glances,

# WAR NEWS.

There is a perfect dearth of news from our armies this week. The unauthorized rumors of the capture of Vicksburg, and the more plausible one of the capture of the Queenof the West, being the only reports that are broached. The indications, are, however that the coming week will be a prolific with important events,

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

"The State has a right to the life and services of every one of its citizens in time of danger," is a sentiment which every nation has enforced from the earliest ages. History is filled with evidences of the universal application and enforcement of this principle. In our own country there has never been any doubt upon the binding force of this doctrine. The Constitution of the United States, in Clause 15 of Section 8, Article I, gives to Congress the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" by Clause 9 of same Section and Article, "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the mili tia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." This authority has been the This authority has been hitherto exercised by the passage of laws regulating the dis ipine of the militia, according to the circumstances and the necessities of the counry when they were enacted. These laws have been found to be defective in the present emergency, and the attention of Congress has been called to the necessity of perfecting a better system. The result of the labors of the Military Committee, of the Senate with the amendments, now appears in the bill passed by that body, which awaits the action

the House of Representatives. The old militia laws were imperfect in leav. ing to the States the settlement of minor detills, and practically they have given to the State Governments the option of obeying or disabilitying a call of the President for troops. The late call for three hundred thousand men has been partially executed. In this State a draft has been made, and several regiments are in service. We do not remember of having heard of the enrollment of any considerable buly of drafted militia in other States, and do the whether there are any such regiments actually in service except those Pennsylvania. The State of New York has never responded, and it may be doubtful who ther the present Governor of that State intends to obey the Acts of Congress and the Prescient's cill. Bit even if he should do so, the State militra laws seem to control his action; and the same difficulty exists in other States There is no adequate means of enforcing the militia laws again-tthose who re fuse to do dufy or desert after they are mustered It was time for Congress to establish some general regulations about the matter, and the experience which we have had upon the subject suggests many modifications and rules which are absolutely necessary, so as to make the law as little of a burthen as possi-The new law, if passed, will therefore he a great improvement upon the conflicting vera clions hitherto in force.

The bill passed by the Senate declares that it is the Aght of the State to have the servitos of every abled-bodied male citizen between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, and of every mide person of foreign birth who has declared his attention to become a citizen of the United States, or has exercised the right of suffrage, which in some States and Territories is allowed to foreigners who have never been myuralized. The old militia law exempted a large number of persons from ser-The Vice President of the United States, all officers in licitland executive of the Govcrimient of the United States, members of Congress and officers of Congress, Custom House officers and clerks, Postmasters and derks, stage drivers, terrymen, inspectors of expects, pilots, marines in the sea service, were exempted. The number of these in the United States must be very large; but besi le that extensive class there were added all who might be exempted by the laws of the States. The latter were liberal. In Pennsylvania, for instance, there were added to the exempt list ministers and preachers of the gospel, professors of colleges, school direstris, Judges of the Courts of the Commonwealth, persons honorably discharge I from the army and navy of the United States in. consequence of the performance of any military duty, commissioned officers who had peacefully served in the militia five years, and non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who had served for seven years. In aldition to all those which might be ablebodied, there came in the large class of those physically incapable of service who were properly speaking not exempt, but unfit for duty.

The new bill cuts down this army of exe npts very seriously. The Vice President of the United States and Judges of United States Cours, heads of the Executive Departments of the Government and the Governors of the Sates, are all that are exempted upon account of their holding office. Members of Congress are no longer relieved from duty, nor the officers of Congress, nor the vast assoubly of Custom House and Post Office officers in labeleks, stage drivers, ferrymen, pibits and marriners; unless persons in these classes can place themselves within some other class to whom exemption is extended, they must fight it called upon.

The State cannot help its favorites as formerly; and the exhoneration of clergymen and collegente professors, school directors, and ex militia officers and privates, is no longer allowel The real exemptions upon personal grounds

extend to these who are physically or mentally in apable, and who would be an incumbe once rather their an advantage to the army. In determining who shall be relieved from day upon account of their social relations and laties, attention has been paid to those cases of har Iship which a rigid enforcement of an indiscriminating conscription would ocension. It is due to the people of the States adhering to the Union to say, that there is fear of service or dislike to it. In the case of deprived, in many cases, of their protectors; and those who relied upon them for support would have been reduced to want and suffering. An attempt has been made to take care of these interests in the plan of exemption .-Thus, the only son of a widow, or infirm parent, or parents who depend upon him for support, is exempted from the militia service. If there are two or wore sons in such a family, the parent or parents may choose which of them shall be exempted. The only brother of a child under twelve years old, who has no father nor mother to support him or her, is to be exempted; so, also, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, and depending upon him for support, shall be relieved from the necessity of service. Two of a family, which already has two of its members in the army, shall also be exempted. These are the whole of the exemptions. There is, however, a proviso, which is a practical exemption of thieves and other felons. It is provided that any person, convicted of the crime of felony, shall not be permitted to serve This is a reversal of the old idea that jailbirds were proper to be soldiers, and will put an end to the practice of pardoning a convict out of the penitentiary to send him to the army, and make the army an honorable ser-

The law provides for two classes of militia men, and may in effect exempt, the second class altogether from service. The first class includes all the able bodied male citizens, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, who are between twenty and thirty five years of age. To these are added all the old bachelors and widowers between thirty five and forty-five