



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 37 PARK ROW NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

On account of the absence of the editor, viz: the D—l, on account of an unusual press of business, have not been able to prepare the usual amount of Editorial matter, and consequently have been driven to that convenient implement, the shears—not by any means that we have sheared, nor can it be said that in our case there is a "great cry and little wool" as a former D—l said when he sheared the swine. We have cut and fleeced from our exchanges whatever we in our grim Majesty thought would be interesting to our numerous readers and if the ollapodrida we have prepared proves acceptable, thanks are due to us, if not, you must hope for a better treat next time, for even a D—l may improve.

The news from the seat of war is of the most startling character, and should command the earnest attention of every one. Our own State is invaded, and Rebels are within our borders. The President has called for one hundred thousand, six Months Militia, and Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling upon all able bodied men, within the ages of eighteen and sixty, to organize at once for the defense of the state. The State has been divided into two Military districts, Gen. Couch commanding the eastern, with his head quarters at Chambersburg, and Gen. Brooks the Western district, having his head quarters at Pittsburg. Our own homes and firesides are threatened.—There is no time for hesitation, and however much we may deprecate the course of the administration, we must protect our homes. We have given thousands upon thousands of our citizens to crush out this wicked Rebellion, and mourning is heard for the slain at nearly every fireside. Our money, too, has been given without stint, yet the Rebellion is not crushed, and we are called upon to defend ourselves. The war, instead of being aggressive on our part, has become defensive. Where are the thousands we have sent to battle? Where are our armies? Is Washington to be guarded that our state may be desolated? Truly this is mastery strategy—we have this consolation at least remaining. It is the government is incapable of protecting us after having nearly depleted the state of its citizens, enough yet remains to repel and chastise the insolent foe. Every Pennsylvanian will do his duty.

The old Democratic party is still a power in the land whose strong arms and enduring principles are competent to rescue the country, and perpetuate its strong constitutional government for generations to come. The Democratic party was founded especially for the maintenance of the Constitution; and its vigorous hands, not yet palsied by age, will be found equal to the task assigned it by its ancient founders. Its mission is now to save the country and maintain the great principles of civil and religious liberty which sustained the men of the Revolution in their heroic contest with the power of the British crown. The statesmen of the Democratic party, amid the darkness and gloom that now veil our national prosperity, look hopefully forward to years of glory and greatness yet to be enjoyed by our country beneath the folds of the old flag of "Stars and Stripes," now trailing in the dust, through the treason of the South and the faithlessness of the Administration at Washington.

A Cloud in the East.

A most striking illustration was yesterday given of the uses of that marvelous instrument, the electric telegraph. On Friday there arrived in the harbor of San Francisco a vessel from Japan bringing date from that remote empire down to the middle of May. The news which this vessel brought was of the highest importance pointing immediately to a war between the naval powers of Christendom and the Japanese government. On Saturday the telegraph had delivered this news in New-York, and yesterday saw the wires at work flashing the official notifications of the foreign consuls here to their governments over the telegraph lines all the way to Cape Race, where the dispatches would be put on board Saturday's steamer for Europe, and so in about six weeks time authentic intelligence of the condition of things in Britain will reach the foreign offices of Great Britain and France.

Whether the governments of these countries will look with pleasure on the warlike aspect which matters have for some time been assuming between the Japanese of high degree and the foreign residents may be doubted. But, be this as it may, it will be necessary for France and England to act together in the premises; and when we consider the high temper, the varied resources and the mechanical skill of the Japanese nation it is evident that the cloud gathering over that country is infinitely likely to be followed by a war much more trying and formidable than the allied campaign against the "Central Flower Kingdom."

WAR NEWS.

Latest by Telegraph.
The Rebels have made another Raid into our state and yesterday occupied Chambersburg.

The President has issued a call for one hundred thousand six months men. Gov. Curtin has issued a Proclamation calling for fifty thousand Militia. It is reported that the Rebels burned Greencastle yesterday. New York is sending troops for the defence of Pa. to the amount of twenty thousand. The *PhiPa Age* states that on the 15th inst., Gen Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 Rebels but after a desperate fight, cut his way through, and united with our forces at Harpers Ferry. Our forces at Martinsburg have fallen back to Harpers Ferry.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15—8 o'clock P. M.—Lieutenant Palmer has just returned. He had to fight his way out two miles this side of Greencastle. He reports that the enemy were advancing in three columns—one moving towards Waynesboro and Gettysburg—one direct to Chambersburg, and one towards Mercersburg and Core Mountains. It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.

A large fire is seen in the direction of Greencastle. Lieut. Palmer reports the columns at Greencastle to be about 5,000 strong, principally consisting of cavalry supported by infantry and artillery.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to-night.

Alarm at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 15—Midnight.—The rebels occupied Hagerstown, Maryland, at noon to-day, and from there advanced in force on Chambersburg. On receipt this evening of the information that the enemy were approaching Chambersburg, the Governor ordered the bells rung, and the people assembled en masse at the Court House to devise means for the defense of the city. It is evident that something must be done immediately, or the State Capital will be invaded. Governor Curtin and General Couch are laboring diligently in devising means of defence, and organizing the militia.

Without casting reflection upon any military man, it appeared to him this has been a brainless war. ("That's so," and laughter.) The means of the country have been wasted in isolated places. Contractors have carried on the war. The blood of our men the groans of the wounded, the tears of the orphan and the wails of the widow have been coined in to money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged military plans which have not accomplished anything. Expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the platter on the coast, while there are places that could be struck, to rapidly terminate the rebellion.

The above is taken from a long speech made by General O. B. WILCOX, on his return from a years imprisonment in North Carolina. He has since served with distinction in the field, and has lately been appointed the successor of HASCALL in the command of the military district of Indiana and Michigan. Unless General WILCOX has very much changed, his sympathies must be with the Democratic party, whose opposition to the Administration is based upon the very shortcomings he so clearly points out in the above. The experience of the past year in the field must have confirmed his impression that this is indeed a brainless war.

Summary of Events for May.

- May 1. Occupation of Chancellorville, Va.
- Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.
- 2-3. Battle of Chancellorsville.
- 2. Storming of Mary's Hill and capture of Fredericksburg Heights.
- Col. Grierson arrived at Baton Rouge.
- 2. The Rebels retreat from the Nansmond.
- Capture of Col. Straight's forces near Rome Ga.
- 4. Gen. Sedgwick retreats across the Rappahannock.
- Skirmishing near Chancellorville.
- Gen. Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock.
- 6. Battle of Clinton, Miss.
- Capture of Alexandria, La.
- 9-10. Bombardment of Port Hudson.
- 12. Battle of Raymond, Miss.
- 14. Battle of Mississippi Springs.
- Capture of Jackson, Miss.
- 15. Battle of Carrsville, Va.
- Warrenton, Mississippi, destroyed.
- 16. Battle of Champ on Hill, Miss.
- 17. Battle of Black River Bridge, Miss.
- 18. Capture of Haines Bluff.
- 20. Battle of Austria, Miss.
- 24. Battle of Gun Swamp, N. C.

Letter from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.
The following letter from Hon. C. R. Buckalew, in answer to an invitation to address the Democratic meeting on Monday evening last:

BLOOMSBURG, June 1, 1863.

H. N. Dittman Esq:

Chairman Dem. City, Executive Comm.
Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend your meeting of this evening called with reference to the arrest, military trial and exile of Vallandigham, was delayed in reaching me. I have only time before the closing of the mail to write a few lines in reply. I approve, most heartily, the object of your meeting, and I hope it may be successful and exert a wide influence upon public opinion. Now that public events present to the people the question of liberty as well as of Union, there ought to be no doubts, and no hesitation among them as to the course to pursue. They must uphold liberty and put down its foes, and that too, without regard to the poor pitiful pretexes by which the latter seek to defend or excuse their usurpations.
I am, respectfully, yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

Major General Fremont.

The friends of unconditional abolition, as we learn from the report of the self appointed New York committee to ascertain the views of the President on the subject of a negro army, have seen the President, and have received from him the assurance that he is ready to give Gen Fremont a Department, if ten thousand blacks could be raised to follow that distinguished leader. The President stated that "the policy of the Government, so far as he controlled it, was fixed." It was that "the Government should avail itself of any means to obtain the aid of emancipated slaves in the South in the present war." This, as we understand it, is the means of inducing them to join the army, must be pressed into the service and that their military task, if they refuse to volunteer, must be made compulsory.

The President then exhibited to the committee, a map showing the relative extent of slave population and whites in different regions of the South, including that of Vicksburg, saying, "My opinion is that the colored population will have to take these places and will have to hold them." The President further stated that he has explained the matter to various officers of high rank, but always found that "on these occasions he had run afoul of somebody's dignity." "I would like anybody who can," said Mr. Lincoln, "to undertake the matter. I believe General Fremont peculiarly adapted to this special work I would like to have him do it."

There is a great deal more in this declaration of the President than at first sight might strike the reader. In the first place, the president confesses that he has talked the matter over with several officers of high rank; but that he always "run afoul of their dignity"; that they thought it incompatible with the honor of a soldier to do that sort of work.—But Mr. Lincoln thinks General Fremont peculiarly adapted to this special work, and he would like him to do it." And as it is particularly the region about Vicksburg to which the President alludes, we are bound to infer, that as soon as General Grant has succeeded in reducing that place it is intended to embody it in a new Department, and to give the command of that Department to General Fremont. The Negro General would, no doubt, in a short time, Africanize it, and make the people as happy and prosperous as he made the adopted citizens of Missouri, who looked upon him as another Wallenstein that was to command them with or without consent of the Emperor, during the Thirty years' war. With a large proportion of the adopted citizens on the upper Mississippi devoted to him, and the negro cohorts on the lower Mississippi immediately under his control, General Fremont will be the next Presidential Candidate with or without the consent of the politicians of the Empire State. General Fremont, to be sure, has not yet won a battle; but he occupies "positions" which are invulnerable, and the President thinks him particularly qualified for the special work which the "dignity" of other officers of high rank refuses to undertake. In the mean time, we are anxious to hear from General Grant.—*The Age.*

The kind of Petitions Circulated in the North a few Years ago.

In 1850, and subsequently, the following petition was generally circulated in the Northern States:
To the Senate and House of the United States:
The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of _____, respectfully submit to Congress that, in the nature of things, antagonistic institutions can never unite.

That an experience of more than three score years having demonstrated that there can be no real Union between the North and the South; we therefore believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, at its present session to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union, as the exigencies of the case require, leaving the South to depend on her own resources, and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her existing slave system, and the North to organize an Independent Government, in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

Accompanying this document was the following:
N. B.—The person to whom this document is transmitted is earnestly requested to circulate it for the signatures of men and women, and see that it is speedily sent to either Senators Wade, Wilson, Hale, Seward, and Fessenden, or to any other suitable Representative in Congress.

Those same Senators who were to take charge of this disunion paper—Wade, Willson, Hale and Fessenden—are still members of the Senate, and now palmed off as "unconditional Union," while the fifth of them Seward—is now the Premier of the present administration; and all "loyal" men are called on to render them their undivided support in the cause of the Union and the Constitution.—*Louisville Demo rat.*

The following is an extract from a speech made by M. B. Lowry, a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, at a Loyal League meeting in Philadelphia a few evenings since. This war is for the African and his race.—The six hundred colored men who have recently fallen have elevated the race. For all I know, the Napoleon of this war may be done up in a black package. (Laughter) We have no evidence of his being done up in a white one as yet. When this war was no larger than my hand, I said that if any negro would bring me his disloyal master's head I would give him one hundred and sixty acres of his disloyal master's plantation. (Laughter and applause.) The man who talks of elevating the negro would not have to elevate him much to make him equal to himself. To think that an audience of white men could cheer and countenance the utterance of such sentiments! We commend this extract to the Democrats who were tempted to join this so-called Loyal League. To this completion would they have come at last.

Arming the Negroes.

The whole question of the arming of the negroes to fight our battles against the rebellious South demands a searching ventilation, which it has never yet received before the conscience and heart of the people. The possible influence of this step on social order on this continent, and upon each of the two races involved in the issue, has never been fully looked in the face, nor have we ever ventured thoroughly to ask ourselves what effect upon the international aspects of our position may be rationally expected from the spectacle which no distant future may reveal of a vast and internecine war of races upon southern soil, a war recalling that horrible conflict between Carthage and her mercenaries, who lives in history by the dreadful name of the "inexplicable war." It is surely inconceivable that the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century should remain permanently indifferent to such a spectacle; and a practical statesmanship would have insisted that these remote contingencies of so important a step should be fully and dispassionately weighed before the country was so hopelessly committed as to make "returning tedious as go o'er."

But this has not been done, and all that we can do is to appeal to the good sense, the humanity and the honor of the nation against the fate which our own commanders, under our own flag, seem hastening to inflict upon the wretched victims of a policy which they have had no share in framing. The execration of the world has been feared for us heretofore by those who saw in the armed negro the instrument of a barbarous and exterminating vengeance upon men, of our own race, color and religion. What shall we not look forward to of loathing and contempt if we are to be made to appear in the odious light of hurling the ignorant slaves of the South upon certain death, simply to spare ourselves the worst risks of battle, and to rid ourselves of a costly incumbrance? These men never asked us to free them; they never asked us to put them into the field. We went to their homes, broke up the system under which they were living, and then compelled them, partly by starvation and partly by force, to enlist under our flag. And having so arrayed them, we proceed upon the first adequate occasion to deal with them in a fashion which makes the quaint speech of the old Cincinnati negro a piece of grim and bloody prophecy.

The New-York Times publishes an elaborate account of the assault made by General Banks upon Port Hudson, on the 27th of May, which it is impossible to read without a shudder of pity and indignation—pity for the helpless creatures hurled upon certain death in that wild onslaught, and indignation against the officers whose ignorance or whose recklessness brought on this "murder, grim and great." When the attack was ordered, we are told, it was determined that the black regiments should occupy the forefront of the battle. They were new troops, who had never seen a shot fired in anger, but the post of honor and of danger was given them on the right of our line. With the bayonets of their white friends behind them, the batteries of their white foes before, they were to be driven into the settlement of the important question, "will negroes fight?" The cynical calmness with which this reason for so extraordinary a disposition of our forces is given might amuse if it did not disgust. The consequences of the experiment we will allow the chronicler of the Times himself to recite:

Nobly, indeed, have they acquitted themselves and proudly may every colored man hereafter hold up his head, and point to the record of those who fell on that bloody field. Gen. Dwight, at least, must have had the idea not only that they were men, but something more than men, from the terrific test to which he put their valor. Before any impression had been made upon the earth works of the enemy, and a full force of batteries belched a forth their 62 pounders, these devoted devils were rushed forward to encounter grape, canister, shell, and musketry, with no artillery but two small howitzers—that seem'd mere pop-guns to their adverse rifles—and no reserve whatever.

Their forces consisted of the First Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers), and Lieutenant Colonel Bassett, and the Third Louisiana Native Guards, Colonel Nelson, (with white field officers), the whole under the charge of the latter officer. On going into action they were 1,080 strong, and formed into four lines, Lieutenant Colonel Bassett, First Louisiana, forming the first line, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Finnigan the second. When ordered to charge up to the works, they did so with the skill and nerve of old veterans, (black people, be it remembered, who had never been in action before,) but the fire from the rebel guns was so terrible upon the unprotected masses, that the first few shots mowed them down like grass, and so continued.

Col. Bassett being driven back, Col. Finnigan took his place, and his men being similarly cut to pieces, Col. Bassett returned and re-commenced; and thus these brave people, on from no nine until 3 1/2 p. m., under the most hideous circumstances that men ever had to withstand, and that very few white ones would have had nerve enough to encounter, even if ordered to. During this time they rallied, and were ordered to make six distinct charges, losing 27 killed, and had 155 wounded and 116 missing—the majority, if not all, of these being, in all probability, now lying dead on the gory field, and without the rites of a sepulcher; for when, by a flag of truce, our forces in other directions were permitted to reclaim their dead, the benefit, through some neglect, was not extended to these black regiments.

It is scarcely possible to comment upon such a picture as this. Shall we complete it by the same correspondent's assertion that not an "ambulance nor a stretcher" was provided for the wounded who fell on this fearful Aceldama; that no surgeons wasted their time on these "heroic" black "cattle," driven dumb and desperate upon their death, with "pop-guns" for their artillery, and for their sole "reserve" black night and the very weariness of slaughter? What words of ours, what words of any man could make more sharp and clear the cruel relief in which these fatal facts stand out against the pallid background of fanatical cant and professional philanthropy? Who that has ever pleaded

against the launching of the untutored negro into a career which for him must end either in triumphant barbarism or in sheer extermination could have ventured to anticipate that those who proclaimed themselves his special friends would thus deal with him? It is not now the policy of negro enlistments for the immediate issue of our own race, that is the immediate issue of this question as it comes to us from Louisiana. The simplest humanity revolts when the lives of hundreds of unoffending human beings, whatever be their color or their station, are thus ruthlessly sacrificed to vindicate a point of fanatical policy and fortify a partisan "reason of state."

Letter from the Army.

Co. B. 12 Regt., P. R. V. C.

MR. EDITOR:

Again the 3rd Brigade Penna. Res. is on the move; not seeming to find the conduct of the New Troops satisfactory at the front, while the old war dogs were in the city, we had to change places with them.

General Heintzleman has entrusted our Brigade with the important post of defending some of the fortifications of the National Capitol. The fears of a Rebel Cavalry raid, and the daring exploits of a handful of Mosby's guerrillas, have so shaken the nerves of the Officials in Washington, that Monday, a week ago, we were hurried over to Upton's Hill, where we are camped. The 34th and 35th, new regiments of Massachusetts troops were sent to Washington to do the guard and provost duty, while as it always has been, Pennsylvania's sons are sent to do the fighting.

Our camp is pleasantly situated between Upton's and Miner's Hills and in close proximity to some of the forts that constitute the fortifications of the City.

As yet we have not been attacked, and I guess we will not be, but the boys would like no better fun than to have a set too with the Rebel Cavalry.

Since we have been here we have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits and strengthening the defenses of the city.

Day before yesterday the magazine at Fort Lyons near Alexandria, blew up with a tremendous explosion. Ten men were killed and fifteen wounded. The explosion was caused by a workman while filling shells, he happening to strike his foot against the conical end of a percussion shell. The Company guarding the fort, (belonging to the 3rd Regt. N. Y. heavy artillery) was almost annihilated, and such a scene of death and destruction is seldom witnessed. The fort was not much injured however and workmen are now repairing it.

The citizens of Washington seem to be very much pleased with the conduct of the Reserve while they were stationed there.—They are getting up a petition to have us brought back into the city again. They say that our Brigade behaved the best of any troops that were ever there. As to that, I do not know; but I am sure none ever made as much noise when they were leaving.—Cheers for Hooker, Grant, Burnside, Pleasanton and McClellan were continually heard along the line and in many cases were echoed back by citizens from the balconies of the houses, and sidewalks. As we passed Willards Hotel a rousing cheer was given for "Little Mac," and echoed and re-echoed by soldiers and citizens, until Washington rang with the noise. Said a citizen as we passed, "you are the first who ever passed through the City that cheered for McClellan. The Reserve still thinks McClellan is the man, and there is not a man in it, but would rejoice to see him in command again. The abolitionists of the North headed by the thing who controls that party, (Horace Greeley) were all the time howling about him until he was removed, and even now they are not satisfied. General Hooker is a good man, but the army of the Potomac have not the confidence in him that they have in McClellan, as the conduct of the Eleventh Army Corps at Chancellorsville proved.

This section of Virginia is now almost a desert, no fences and no timber to build any with; the total productions are Negroes and weeds, of which there are plenty. The weather is very hot, and straw berries, cherries, peas, beans, and all kinds of vegetables are plenty in the market. The Boys are all well and seem to be enjoying themselves.

M. J.

Stand by the Laws.

We conjure our Democratic friends throughout the country, by everything which they hold dear, to submit to, stand by and uphold the laws of the land. Let us keep strictly within the limits of the law. If we do this, the enemies of our liberty must always assail us at a disadvantage, and must play the part of law breakers and wrong-doers. Be not the aggressor, but stand on the defensive and fall back on your rights as a citizen of the United States and of Pennsylvania. Of course, we do not mean to say that you shall suffer any one grossly to insult you or to deprive you of any privilege which you possess under the Federal and State Constitution, and the laws made in conformity thereto. Insist upon all those privileges; Nay, fight for them, if it becomes necessary. But be temperate, be cool; adding only to moderation and a quiet deportment firmness and resolution. Be not rash, but "be sure you're right, then go ahead." Do nothing until you have given it a second thought. Act with caution and deliberation, but act with a will that cannot be overborne. Democrats, remember the law. It is the rock upon which we have builded.—Unconstitutional laws must be tested according to law, and when decided unconstitutional by the proper authority, they are null and void. Let us remain behind the impregnable fortress of the law, and we shall be able to hold our position.—*Bedford Gazette.*

The Blood of the Martyr's is the Seed of the Church

The outrage committed on the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, so far from aiding the Administration, has not only served to fill the whole nation with horror and disgust at its lawless acts, but it has also furnished a theme to the European press, for deprecating our institutions, our Government and our national character. Our readers will find a few choice extracts of that sort in our issue of to-day, which may serve as specimens of the views which British journalists take of that flagrant act of injustice and tyranny. It is certainly not by such acts and by curbing the abolition fanatics of England, that the Administration will recommend its cause either to the people or to the governing classes of England, or any other civilized nation in the world. They tarnish our national fame, and cause our institutions and laws to be held up in *terrorem* to all nations aspiring to liberty.

But the arrest, trial by court martial, condemnation and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, followed and preceded as they were by a series of other unconstitutional acts, have at last roused our own people to a sense of the degradation to which they have so long patiently submitted, and they have produced the determination to resent them. This, of course, will be done by lawful means, through the ballot box; but it will be done with a will and effectually. As "the greater pain swallows up the less," so will the suppression of free speech, of the free press and of the trial by jury, on which three pillars rests the whole edifice of our free institutions, throw every other issue into the background, and strengthen the ranks of the combatants for freedom by every law-abiding, conservative element in the country. The Administration will find that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and that every act of injustice, usurpation and tyranny of which it is guilty, only increases the number of its opponents.—Men will not cease to speak and to write because their speeches and their writings displease the Administration; but if the Administration undertakes to persecute them, it will assuredly add weight and consequence to every word they have spoken and to every line they have written.

It is the lawless outrage which was committed on free speech, in the person of Mr. Vallandigham, which has caused his nomination by acclamation for Governor of Ohio.—The people of that State wanted to administer a rebuke to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and they did it amidst the plaudits of countless multitudes, not only in that State, but in every other State of the Union. But the rebuke will not stop here; it will be far greater—it will be overwhelming in October next, when Mr. Vallandigham will be triumphantly elected; and it will be crushing and final when, in 1864, the people will administer the last rebuke to Mr. Lincoln by the election of his Democratic successor. Then will the Jacobins who prompted Mr. Lincoln to acts of violence and oppression be able to realize the amount of their guilt, and, if they have any occasion left, exclaim, "The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to scourge us!"

The issue between the Conservative Democrats and the destructive Jacobins is made up. The Administration made it.—*Age.*

The Exile.

This is a new term in American history. Heretofore we have boasted of being the only Government on earth where oppressed of all nations could find a welcome, a peaceful and a happy home. Every object of a tyrant's wrath from one end of the globe to the other, on reaching this blessed "Land of Liberty," was then himself a freeman. Our shores were made welcome to all; and thousands and tens of thousands fully enjoyed the opportunity thus given, and quietly and happily sat down in peace to enjoy the glorious change.

The Irish exiles—the Polish exiles—the Hungarian exiles, and the exiles from a thousand oppressors, political and religious, were objects of our peculiar regard—they feasted at public banquets, added spice and enthusiasm to our aspiring orators, and still more significant and of a much higher note in history, these "exiles" had the warmest and deepest sympathy of our people, whose their oppressors had their indignant curses and our country became the asylum of the oppressed of all the world.

Little did any of us suppose that we should have lived to see the day when a free-born American citizen, holding the reins of constitutional power, would set before our eyes that so long stamper of the tyrants of Europe with infamy. But the end is not yet. When free discussion ends, then thinking commences in its greatest earnestness.—*Martyr's Crisis.*

YOUNG MEN OF THE TIME.—The young men of these times who stand up manfully for the Constitution of our country, will have much to congratulate themselves upon in years to come. They have not read their country's history in vain. They have not been misled by demagogues and political fanatics. They have not been seduced by mere feeling without principle. They will be the men of the coming times, while those who have plotted against and fought against their country will only accept them upon terms of long and clearly manifested repentance. To live in the quiet enjoyment of the blessings which they contended for will be more than they can expect.

Antiquity of Abolitionism.

The first Abolitionist that "we read of" appeared to mother Eve, in the garden. He preached "emancipation," and incurred dis regard to the Constitution and disobedience to the laws. She listened to his teachings—embraced his "higher law" doctrines,—ate the forbidden fruit, and that "first disobedience brought death into the world, and all our woe."—*Danville Intelligence.*