WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, - - - - - - - - NOV. 23.

State Central Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Business of importance will be submitted to the committee, and it is hoped that every member will be present upon the occasion.

The Federal Prisoners.

The condition of the Federal prisoners in the Southern prisons, both officers and men, especially those in Richmond, should excite the attention of the country. We are happy to notice that the rebel authorities have recently permitted them to receive clothing and blankets, which will in a measure alleviate their sufferings. They also lack wholesome food, and in fact even a sufficient quantity of the kind that is furnished them. It appears that this privation is a matter of necessity on account of the scarcity of provisions in Richmond, and we notice that it is proposed to send the prisoners to points in the Confederacy where food is plenty, if an exchange is not soon effected. The inquiry here arises, whether our Government has done its full duty to the unfortunate men who have become prisoners by the reverses or the fate of war. Voluntarily they came forward to sustain the Government in the hour of its need, with every assurance that the care, the protection and the sympathy of the country should follow them whatever might be the fortune to which they should be subject. Why then are these men permitted to languish in loathsome prisons and many of them to die from disease, for the want of necessary attention and the lack of proper food? For months, thousands of our fathers and brothers and sons have been in this terrible condition, while hardly a thought has been directed to them, or a worthy effort made to secure their release. It appears from the correspondence between the federal and rebel commissioners that the exchange of prisoners has stopped on account of some punctilio or a difference of opinion as to the number to which each section is entitled in the count. But while the discussion of these issues is being procrastinated from month to month, our men are enduring the sufferings and privations to which we have alluded. We say it is better to yield a point in regard to what we may claim as our rights in the exchange of prisoners, even to concede a greater number to the rebels than that to which they are entitled, rather than the Federal soldiers should be longer held in captivity, under the circumstances they are and have been. An earnest demand of this kind should be made of the Administration. Contrast the scenes which have recently occurred in Washington, and similar exhibitions are daily taking place all over the country, with those that are transpiring in the prisons of Richmond. The munificence of the wedding of the daughter of a Cabinet officer, rivaling the splendor of royal entertainments, in which the high dignitaries of the land took part, where all was joy and hilarity, sounds strange upon the ear, when we turn to the rebel capital, knowing that there are there in confinement brave and gallant men, who have risked life and health to protect our own from the enemy, and to whom a crust of bread would be a luxury. Yes, they would gladly feast upon the crumbs which fall from rich Mr. Chase's table. This revelry at such a time is not right, is not manly, is not Christian

Have the public heart and the public conscience become callous to the scenes of misery and the tales of suffering which are borne to us on almost every breeze and from every section of the land? The slaying of thousands and the wounding of tens of thousands have beee so often told, that the occurrence of such terrible events hardly excites a ripple upon the heart, and grief is rarely felt except in the households where some loved one has become a victim. It is not right to require our captive soldiers to suffer as they have and are suffering. The remedy is with those in authority and to them an appeal should be made for their prompt release which cannot be resisted. It is well to mourn the gallant dead and rear appropriate monuments to their memory, but let us not meanwhile forget the living who have every claim upon our sympathy and who have the right to expect the care and aid of those in authority.

Republican Philosophy.

Mr. Seward, the astute Secretary of State and intellectual leader of the Republican party, puts forth the idea in a recent speech, in fact boldly and unequivocally makes the assertion, that the war is enriching the people of the Northern States. If such be the case and the learned premier of the Administration so states it, it would be the policy of the North to prolong the war indefinitly. So, according to Mr. Seward, and be represents the Republican party, the war is a blessing instead of a curse to the nation. Such are the teachings of a man who has been regarded by his party as a philosopher, sage and statesman. It appears to us exceedingly strange that a public man with a thimbleful of brains, integrity or sagacity, could give expression to such a palpable inconsistency. A war which adds to a nation's domain and increases its commerce or trade, may be regarded as advantageous, but we cannot expect such fruits to result from the contest in which we are now engaged. The war is not waged for these purposes. Instead of a struggle to enlarge its territorial boundaries, it is a struggle to maintain the national authority over territory which has heretofore rendered voluntary allegiance to the Federal Government. We are at a loss to divine by what rule of logic it can be established that a nation is being enriched when a million of its subjects becomes a burden upon its resources instead of adding to its wealth by productive industry, and when its resources are rapidly being exhausted to maintain or assert its national integrity and authority. Before the advent of the present party into power our national indebtedness was a mere trifle, comparatively considered, and direct Federal taxation was unknown. To-day our national indebtedness is not less than fifteen hundred millions of dollars, perhaps two thousand, and direct taxation is almost as universal as the most heavily tax-ridden government of the Old World. This state of affairs has been produced by the war, in fact is one of its results, yet Mr. Seward, the Premier of the Administration, publicly proclaims that the internecine strife in which we are unhappily engaged is enriching the North! Can an intelligent people be deceived by such charlatanism—such transparent humbuggery? If the theory of Mr. Seward is correct it is an argument in favor of the prolongation of the war indefinitely. If the sectional controversy is adding to the wealth and power of the nation, as the Secretary of State asserts it is, the longer it is continued the more it will add to our national resources. We have been taught the old fashioned idea that the wealth of a nation is based upon its productive industry, but Mr. Seward, representing the Republican school of politics, contends that the more men we employ and the more money we expend in war—in that proportion we add to the nation's wealth, power and happiness. The party in power is now practically illustrating this theory, and we presume the delusion will be encouraged and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue as long as there is a dollar in the public treasury to give it vitality.

The Opposing Views of the Secretary of State.

Consistency is no longer a jewel, but inconsistency appears to be at a premium. The Republican press have labored most diligently to convince the people that the Administration is the Government, and that the King (or Government) can do no wrong. However willing Mr. Seward may be to accept and advocate that doctrine now, he expressed himself most decidedly a little more than a year ago, in September, 1862, against identifying the Administration and the Government as one and the same. In a letter to Mr. Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, he thus explains to the English Government the position of political parties in this country:

"In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the constitution, but even *essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing*, AS DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FROM THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF, *and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other.* We might possibly have had quicker success in suppressing the insurrection if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under obligations to save not only the unity or integrity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous popular habit does not tend to this last and most important consummation, if at the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union shall be saved."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Seward, a little more than a year ago, carefully and deliberately expressed. It appears, however, that his views have undergone a marvelous change. The sudden conversion of Saul, of Tarsus, was not more remarkable. The day before the recent election in the State of New York, Mr. Secretary Seward made a public speech at Auburn, his family residence, and to a people who had familiarly known him during his long public career. If there ever was an occasion when a public servant should express himself candidly, that certainly was one most appropriate and fitting. In that speech he said:

"Your opponents commit *the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the Administration from the Government*, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters. Consider this point for a moment. It is only through the Administration that the country can put forth the effort necessary for its rescue. If you discard this Administration of the Government by your votes, you bring no new or better one to its place."

Mark the contrast. At one time Mr. Seward says that any citizen without the thought of disloyalty can regard the existing Administration as distinct and separate from it, and then at another, that it is a fatal error to entertain the idea that the Government can be divided from the Administration, or that the Government can be supported and the Administration discarded. Mr. Seward is the Premier of the Administration. He is its representative. He has the reputation of being a statesman. When the administration of the government has fallen into such hands, is it any wonder that our present national troubles and calamities have overtaken us? Job was not more sorely afflicted than the American people. The supremacy of weak and vain men, of egotism and fanaticism, has been and is yet the curse of the nation.

The Administration, the Slavery Question and the Presidency.

Whither is the Administration drifting on the slavery question? Is the reclamation of the rebellious States or the abolition of slavery therein, as a preparatory purification, to carry the day? What are we to believe? According to President Lincoln's settlement of the Missouri muddle, the abolition faction and their "one idea" are to be set aside, and a conservative policy is to mark the reconstruction of the Union; but, according to the recent speech of the Secretary of State at Auburn, the President's letter on the Missouri difficulty amounts to nothing more than a joke; for Mr. Seward substantially says that slavery will be extinguished in the great work of re-establishing the territorial integrity of the Union.

A new light has fallen upon Mr. Seward. Only a few months ago, in a memorable dispatch to the French Government, on the question of a joint convention of delegates from the loyal States and from the revolted States, he, without qualifications, suggested that the return of the members to both houses of the Federal Congress due from the rebellious States, would result at once in a joint convention, in which all the troubles between the two sections could be satisfactorily adjusted; that this was the only joint conference admissible so far as our government was concerned; and that such conference was not only admissible but desirable in view of the constitutional participation it would give to the insurrectionary States in the reconstruction of the Union. We cannot doubt that Mr. Seward spoke by authority at that time. How, then, are we to account for these later opinions of his delivered at Auburn? Is the "Pope's bull against the comet," after all, to be the supreme and inflexible law of reconstruction? Is every rebellious State to be compelled to make good the emancipation proclamation and purge itself of African slavery at all hazards, before its rehabilitation as a member of the Union?

We are all in the dark upon this subject; but the events which have occurred since the issue of General Fremont's Missouri edict of emancipation are very suggestive. Since that day, with here and there a little hitch, the abolition programme has been put into practice, step by step, until it needs only a practical enforcement of the President's slavery abolishing proclamation to secure a complete success of the abolition faction. Assuming that the Secretary of State has warned us of what it is the present purpose of Mr. Lincoln to do, we may at least exercise the privilege of warning him against following the abolition will-o'-the wisp any further.

Accordingly, we would thus admonish President Lincoln that the same conservative popular elementt which turned the elections in most of the loyal States last year against his administration because of its blundering abolition war policy, have turned this year's elections in his favor, and upon the simple platform of an earnest and overwhelming prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. We would remind him that the great body of the people of the North desire the war to be ended and the revolted States restored to the Union as soon as practicable, with or without a remnant of slavery, as this or that State may present itself for re-admission. We would remind him that in this business the Union is the primary and paramount question, and that Southern slavery is but a secondary issue. We would advise him to cut loose from the disorganizing abolition factions, beginning with his Cabinet, and to cast himself upon the conservative masses of the loyal States, and upon the simple platform of the restoration of the Union, without insisting upon the condition precedent of the rooting out of every vestige of Southern slavery.

Finally, we would impress this warning upon the mind of President Lincoln, that in yielding to the demands of the abolition radicals he places himself in their power only to become their victim when he shall have performed their work, while, in the repudiation of these fanatics and their foolish policy, he becomes their master and secures the inside track and the whip hand against all competitors for the succession. He may, in a word, thus command the policy of the next four years in the important work of rebuilding and consolidating the Union upon a solid and durable basis.—[N. Y. Herald.

The Original Draft.

The original draft of the President's emancipation proclamation, sent to the recent Chicago fair, has not heen sold, and still awaits the highest bid. A Mrs. Toodles down in Maine has offered $2,000. The editor of the Chicago Times goes $1,000 better and has tendered the money, saying:

"Now who will give more? Let us hear and perhaps we will bid again. We want the document and are willing to pay extravagantly for it, since the proceeds are to go to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers."

Wendell Phillips in a speech at Music Hall, New Haven, last week, made a statement which enhances the value of the document. He says that in his interview with Mr. Lincoln, last January, the latter said: "The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation." Before sending it forth, he had declared to the Chicago clergymen that it was but "a Pope's bull against the comet." The paper at Chicago is but the shadow, and, by the rules of proportion, is perhaps worth $3,000. The country has realized the substance at a cost of thousands of lives and millions of treasure.—[Rochter Union.

Indiana and the War—Her Contrast with New York—Puff Extraordinary for Governor Morton.

The New York Times, in an article contrasting the respective performances of New York and Indiana in furnishing soldiers for the war, says:

To what is this vast difference attributable? Certainly not to any difference in patriotism. We will not admit, for a moment, that the masses of the people of New York are inferior to those of Indiana, or any other State, in devotion to the country. There is probably no State which has derived such an immense advantage from the Union as the "Empire State," and no one which has a greater interest in its preservation. Nor can the difference be owing to any difference in the character of the population. That difference is all in favor of New York. Our cities have a far greater proportion of that floating population from which soldiers can be drawn with the least derangement; and, also, vastly more wealth available for bounties in encouragement of enlistments.

The difference is principally due to the fact that Indiana has a Governor of pre-eminent devotion to the cause, and signal executive ability, while New York has not. Governor Morton, from the beginning of the war, has made the military efficiency and honor of his State his prime business. Under the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, in three days he not only raised, armed, equipped, and clothed the six regiments, which was the quota of the State, but tendered twenty regiments in addition. And when these were not acceptud by the Government, he mustered them into the State service, put them in camp, and had them drilled, until the time arrived when the General Government was glad to take them. When the Government had no first-class arms, Governor Morton caused the State to supply them, which always secured the Indiana soldiers the post of honor in the field. Besides, by constant personal visits to the regiments in service, he saw for himself that every want was promptly supplied. Permanent agents were established at all the principal points to devote special attention to the care of the soldiers, and an agent was placed in Washington whose special business it was to collect back pay, pensions, and other claims for discharged volunteers. To keep alive the spirit of volunteering, Governor Morton appointed committees of prominent men in every Congressional District, county and township, assigned the proper quota to each, induced County Boards to make additional appropriations for bounties, and, by personal visitation, whenever there was any slackness, excited the popular heart to the right patriotic pitch. He has carried out the method so energetically that *even the southern part of the State, where copperheadism very largely prevails, has been all the while kept square up to its line of military duty.*

The result of this regular system of stimulating enlistments, and taking the best possible care of the soldiers when enlisted, has been seen from the beginning in the signal promptness and efficiency which have marked all the military history of Indiana from the beginning of the war. The quota of that State, under the first call for 75,000, was six regiments. No less than twenty were tendered in three days. The National Government declining to receive more than six, the remainder were mustered into the State service, put into camp, drilled, and were comptely ready for the field when afterward called for. Before the Secretary of War stopped recruiting last year, Indiana had put no less than sixty-three regiments in the field. When Kirby Smith advanced on Cincinnati, Gov. Morton completed the organization of twenty four regiments, mustered, armed and equipped and sent them into Kentucky—all within the short space of one week. When Morgan invaded the State of Indiana last summer, though all the national troops within the State had just been sent off, in thirty-six hours 62,000 militia were offered; and of these 32,000 were accepted, armed, equipped, and were sent forthwith after the invader. Indiana supplied soldiers enough to escape the first draft and Gov. Morton tendered the President 15,000 additional troops as a bonus. Fifteen new regiments will be ready in a fortnight, which will more than meet the last call of the President. Moreover, several of the old regiments are being brought home and recruited up to their original strength, while large details are to be sent to other regiments in the field which are reduced below the minimum. While many other States have sent most of their regiments into the field at a minimum, Indiana has always made it a point to fill her regiments to the maximum of 1,048. Her regiments now in the service number 119, and in three weeks they will number 134. Such is the record of a State that has the benefit of a whole-souled, clear-sighted, four-handed Executive command.

We have frequently borne willing testimony to the energy exhibited by Gov. Morton in raising troops and organizing regiments to send to the seat of war, and we should be the last to detract from his well earned reputation in that regard. At the same time we cannot permit such an article as the above—which, it is clearly evident, had its origin, or at least its prompting, in Indianapolis rather than the Times office—to pass without a few words of comment.

In the first place, then, the Times assumes that there can be no difference between the people of Indiana and those of New York in regard to their patriotism or their willingness to serve the country in the field, and hence that the only reason why there is a difference in the number of troops furnished lies in the fact that Indiana has a Republican while New York has a Democratic Governor. A few facts will plainly show that *this* is not the cause of the difference. When the war broke out and the seventy-five thousand volunteers were called for, New York like Indiana, had a Republican Governor, in the person of Hon. E. D. Morgan, since elected to the Senate. Not only this, but to facilitate him in the work of organizing troops and giving them efficiency, the position and title of Major General was conferred upon Gov. Morgan, but which, by the way, has *not* been bestowed upon Gov. Seymour, his successor.

The war has been in existence in two years and a half, during twenty months of which time Gov. Morgan was Governor of New York, leaving only ten months under Mr. Seymour's administration. We presume Gov. Morgan's "heart was in the work" of raising troops for the war, and yet what was he about during all the time Indiana was so busy organizing her regiments? He was closed with the double authority of Governor of the State and Major General of the army, and yet there never was a time during his administration when the quota of New York was full. He had *double* the time Gov. Seymour has had in which to raise troops, and yet he failed to accomplish the work so near to his "heart."

The attempt of the New York Times and its proprietors to take from the people of Indiana the credit for the promptness and patriotism due them in filling their various quotas of troops, and to bestow that credit upon Gov. Morton, is to use a very mild word, extremely ungenerous. Without disparaging the patriotism of New York, we undertake to say that the difference between the two States in the matter of volunteering lies altogether in the *people* of the States respectively, and not in their Executives. If not, why is it that the New England States are behind in *their* quotas of troops as well as New York? Surely *their* Governors have their "hearts in the work," and their people are not a whit behind. And yet with their zeal for abolitionism, with all the appeals that have been made to their patriotism through speeches and newspapers, and appeals to their pockets through extravagant bounties offered for soldiers, they are behind Indiana—yes, behind New York. The truth is, the further we get away from that detestable, puritan, abolition influence, the more numerous are the enlistments. Thus, New York has done better than New England, Ohio better than New York, Indiana better than Ohio, and Illinois better than Indiana, and this without regard to their Executives, who, however, were for the first year and three quarters of the war all Republicans, as they still are with the single exception of Gov. Seymour.

The people of Southern Indiana will see how *their* services and efforts are regarded by this eulogist of Gov. Morton, by the sentence we have placed in italics in the extract above. Our readers know how much justice there is in this fling at Southern Indiana. *They* know that this "copperhead" portion of the State was the first to respond to the call for troops when it became evident that there was to be war in earnest. They know that the Districts in which Gov. Morton received the fewest votes and where his influence was smallest, sent the largest number of volunteers to the field, and in the shortest time, of any Districts in the State.

Governor Morton has acted energetically and promptly in our military affairs. He should have due credit therefor, for he is entitled to it. But to the *people*, who loved the Union, who knew its value, and were willing to make great sacrifices to maintain it, is due the chief credit for the glorious part which Indiana has played in this conflict. They have sacrificed much—suffered much—but we appeal to them to sacrifice and to suffer yet a little more in the good work. Let the last call for volunteers be filled without a draft, and we shall stand forth the envy of all our sister commonwealths.

There are some assertions in the extract we have quoted from the New York Times so ridiculously exaggerated that they are scarcely worthy of notice. For instance, the statement that under the first call for troops Gov. Morton raised, armed, equipped, and clothed six regiments in "*three days!*" This, of course, is all fudge. The statement about what His Excellency did during the Morgan raid is equally absurd, but will do nobody any harm, we suppose.—N. A. Ledger.

Joseph E. Johnston,

Who commands in the rebel Department of Georgia and Alabama, is considered by good military critics to be the equal of Lee as a strategist. He gives up East Tennessee to concentrate for the defense of his chosen line, which extends through a region fifty miles each side of a line drawn from Augusta, Ga., to Mobile, and curves northward enough to take in Rome and all the rich growing counties in Alabama. The Boston Transcript, obtaining its information from a gentlemen who has lived many years in the South states that he will be able in this region to subsist a force of one hundred and fifty thousand men. The middle counties of Alabama have produced an abundant crop of corn and twice as much rice as is usually raised, so that while the rations of the rebel army lack variety, there is no danger of starvation. As a military department it is self sustaining, except in facilities for moulding the largest size cannon.

☞ The federal loss in the battle of Gettysburg—killed, wounded and prisoners—according to General Meade's official report, was 23,185.

Patriotic Sentiments Eloquently Expressed—Address of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham to the Students of the University of Michigan, at Windsor, C. W., Nov. 14.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather on Saturday, a large body of students of the University of Michigan came down on the morning train for a formal visit to Mr. Vallandigham. They proceeded to Windsor at 11 o'clock, where the large dining hall of the Hirons House had been set apart for the meeting. The hall was crowded, there being present, in addition to the students, several prominent citizens of Detroit.

Mr. Vallandigham was addressed on behalf of the students by Mr. C. A. Buskirk. This address was eloquent and patrotic. We regret that want of space prevents its publication. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. A. S. McAlister, chairman of the delegation, introduced Hon. C. L. Valandigham, who, thanking the students for the compliment of a visit, addressed them as follows:

I thank you, young gentlemen, for this visit. I thank you, sir, especially, Mr. Buskirk, for the compliments so handsomely expressed on behalf of your fellows. The applause of the young is the highest praise. They speak the language of the coming generation, and anticipate the judgment of posterity. To that judgment, if it be so that my name shall chance to live in the record of these times, I long since appealed, and meantime am content to abide the scrutiny which must precede it. Without further personal allusion, therefore, in reply, allow me to pass to another branch of the subject, and, if it be in my power thus to change a visit of ceremony, into one perhaps not altogether without profit.

You are students. Some of you still pursue your classical and scientific studies; others prepare yourselves for professional pursuits; all of you are eager to rush into the great world and be men. Yet, in a little while, when you have borne its buffetings with lusty sinews, not one of you but will exclaim with a sigh—

"Ah, happy years, who would not be a boy again!"

But in the battle of life there is no retreat, and the brave spirits among you will press forward, and the weak falter and perish; and, just in proportion as you are disciplined every way, you will be ready to meet whatever fortune may betide you. "Redeem the time." There is no injunction more suggestive. So many days and years you have in pawn to the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth; and those only are reckoned redeemed which are spent profitably either to the body or the mind. Youth is not the season for ease or pleasure, but for labor and self denial. Whoever has practiced these hardy virtues when a boy and in early manhood, will, at forty, sound in mind and body, find the lawful and virtuous pleasures of life full of sweetness. Horace was right:

"Multa tulit fecitque puer."

The more ingenious among you, incur another and widely different hazard. You have endured heat and cold; have refrained from lust and wine; have abjured pleasure, or rather have found it in labor and study. Your vigils have "outwatched the bear." But youthful ambition is eager and impatient. It sees nothing but Fame's Proud Temple, and forgets that it shines afar. It see not the long and wearisome leagues of hill and valley, of forest and rock, of thicket and jungle, which lie between the goddess and her worshipers. It counts every moment of delay and difficulty on the way as a moment lost. There is, indeed, a false goddess whose fame is near and easy of access: Hard by is the altar of Mammon. Fraud, Falsehood and Violence are their joint sybils and priests. A tumultuous crowd of idolatrous and abject worshipers throng around. But notoriety is not fame, and her devotees soon perish. Not such let your ambition be; but rather that which Pope, and after him Lord Mansfield, proclaimed "the purstit of noble ends by noble means," and yours, too, that popularity which follows, not that which is run after. But, to obtain this, you must learn early that most difficult of all lessons—*to labor and to wait*. At twenty you think forty an old age. At forty, if you have disciplined your minds and not abused your bodies, you will find yourselves younger but far wiser than you are to day; and the hour of your death will seem more distant and give you less concern. You will feel that there is a lifetime yet before you; and if you are of a strong will and brave spirit, and worthy of a name to live, your past failures and defeats you will regard them as but probations and discipline, and, indeed, as so many assurences of final triumph. Press on, but not in haste. The master of Ravenswood chose a wise motto and not inapt coat of arms—a bull's head, and "I bide my time."

In one other thing be not mistaken. You are about to finish your studies. When you take leave of the University, you but begin them. No man ever attained great and enduring eminence, without study—not always of books. Men of action have not leisure at all times for books; but they are students, nevertheless, of the men and things around them, and books are but the written records of things and men remote or of the past; but they have this advantage that whatever they record, has passed through the alchemy of the great minds by whom they were written; and, moreover, in them, we study men and things divested of the prejudices, the bigotries, and the self-interested influences of that which is present in time or near in space. Especially is this true of history—the most amplifying, liberalizing in its effect upon the mind and soul, of all studies. He who remains a bigot in anything has read history to little purpose. And he who would comprehend the present and discern the future, must give his days and nights to this study. Prophecy uninspired, is but history anticipated. Read history, and learn that the patriot, the hero, the statesman, the orator whom you reverence or admire in the pages of Plutarch and Livy, or of Hume, Gibbon and Macauley, was reviled and persecuted in his own days, and suffered death, it may have been, at the hands of the men of his own generation. Ponder, too, the wisdom of Moses, who, before the pleasures and honors of the King's court, preferred rather the Red Sea and forty years in the wilderness, and death and an unknown grave, that he might become a great law giver, and the founder of a new religion and of a powerful people.

Most of you, young gentlemen, have read the usual course of "ancient classics." It is the fashion of our times to decry this study. But aside from the perennial pleasures through life, which he receives who seeks these precious fountains, their practical value also will not be questioned by him who reflects that our whole language, and especially our scientific nomenclature, is derived largely from the Greek and Latin, and that our entire literature is pervaded by the spirit of these classics, and full of quotations and allusions drawn from them. Cicero's magnificent eulogy upon the studies which Archias taught, is not at all exaggerated when applied to the Grecian and Roman writings which have come down to us. If the modern sculptor study the Apollo, Belvidere and the Dying Gladiator, why shall not the modern student learn the language of the men who chiseled these wonderful creations out from the solid marble? But most valuable as the mere discipline may be, it is not enough that you content yourselves with the usual course now prescribed in school or in college. These writings must be a study, more or less, through life. Let not any say that he has "no time." There is always time and a way, for whatever a strong-willed, dilligent man may choose to undertake. What is most wanted is a judicious economy of time, and a wise division of it in the multiplicity of employment, so that but one thing shall be done at a time.

A majority of you, young gentlemen, are preparing yourselves for professional pursuits. Whoever would become a Christian clergyman, let him preach the evangely of Bethlehem. Let him confine himself to his legitimate duties, and aspire to be the most faithful and exemplary of the men of his calling.

Whoever would practice surgery and medicine, let his ambition be to reach as nearly as possible, or to excel, the acquirements and skill of the great men who in ancient and modern times have been the ornaments of that profession. The *novum organum* of medicine remains to be written, and he who is to write it has not yet appeared. Why should he not be an American? Why not adorn the University of Michigan?

And you, young gentlemen, who prepare for the profession of the law, will have a nobler theatre to act in than any who have gone before you in the United States. Out of the terrible revolution that now convulses every part of our unhappy land, will arise questions of constitutional and statute law, of personal liberty, of private right of property, of life, grandeur—more numerous, more infinite in variety, and more perplexing, than heretofore in any age or country. If just now "amid arms laws are silent," in your day, at least, should free government happily in any form survive among us, arms will again yield to the toga, and laws reign supreme. With diligence, therefore, fixed faith and unalterable purpose, prepare yourselves for the destiny which lies before you; to the end that in the next generation you may be among the number of those who, upon the bench and at the bar, shall restore and bear aloft to higher renown the already illustrious standard of British and American forensic learning and eloquence. Cowardice and servility before executive power were the disgrace of the English bar and bench in the days of the Stuarts; and these, threatening now the honor and the independence of the American judiciary, are among the most alarming portents of the times. But, remember that while along with the great Hampden the name of the honest and fearless Croke, and of his noble wife, will survive in honor, the time-serving and unjust Judges who sat with him, and yielded to political expediency and "military necessity," have perished from history, or are remembered only to be execrated. The blessed memory of Lord Hale is still fragrant; while the name of the bloody Jeffries, who escaped death upon the felon's scaffold only by dying miserably in a felon's cell, is the opprobrium of the English bench. Algernon Sydney died as a convicted traitor; but in a little while his execution was adjudged judicial murder; and posterity, for six generations, has held him in reverence as a patriot. Finch, King James the Second's Attorney General, procured the conviction and death of the pure and virtuous Lord Russell, as a conspirator against the Government: but eight years afterwards, when he would have relieved himself in Parliament from the odium of the act, the indignant clamor of the whole House forced him, in shame and confusion, to resume his seat; and Russell still lives in England and America as a martyr to liberty.

Your courage, your fortitude, your manhood, will also some day be severely tried. But then remember Curran, whose fame brightens just as the memory of the venal placemen and barristers around him rots, with each revolving year, and who, when menaced in court by a file of soldiers clattering their muskets as he addressed the jury in defense of one charged with treason, exclaimed in manly defence: "You may assassinate, but you cannot intimidate me." Read, too, the speeches and admire and imitate the heroic Erskine the greatest of English barristers, who, against the whole power of the executive in time of both foreign war and rebellion, maintained for years the rights and liberties of Englishmen, with undaunted intrepedity. Prepare yourselves, by continued study of the characters and noble emulation of the example of these and other great and good men of the past, for like scenes in your own day. Nerve your hearts now for the struggle. But, remember that ability, however eminent, and intellectual discipline, however exact, are not enough. Without pure morals, correct habits and fixed integrity you cannot endure the trial. Be virtuous Be pious. I use the word in no narrow, sectarian, or theological sense; but in that which Virgil means when he calls Æneas "pius"—a piety which belongs to no one sect, nor clime, nor time, nor country, but which, everywhere and at all times, renders to God and self and man whatever is due, and does it in the very spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

But, young gentlemen, while I have thus addressed you as students preparing yourselves for the ordinary branches and professions of life, I well know that at any time many of you would be, and in times of such tremendous import as just now are upon us in our own country, all of you are profoundly interested in politics. Probably you give to them more of your thoughts than to any of your collegiate or professional studies. I know, too, that many of you, even now, look eagerly forward to the time when you will pass from your professions into political life. That is the goal of your ambitious longings. Your hearts are fixed upon it. It is an honorable, a holy ambition—an ambition not to be extinguished, but to be regulated. He is a false teacher who would tell the ingenuous, virtuous and public spirited youth of the country that the political service of the country is fit only for the vulgar, the impure, the corrupt. As there are hypocrites in the pulpit, empirics in medicine, pettifoggers at the bar, and pretenders everywhere, so there are demagogues in political life. But there is as well a morality as a philosophy, a science in politics, far above the circle of these reptiles. Unhappily the low standard of capacity and morals set up and denounced by those who decline public life, and practically but too often acknowledged by politicians, is another of the evil portents which impend our country. Of the corrupting influences of avarice, at all times, I need not speak. But more debasing and dangerous still, in seasons of great public commotion, is the execrable vice of fear. All these combined make up that most loathsome of all the objects of reproach and scorn—"a scurvy politician." He has borne the same odious character in every country and age. Among the Greeks, he once courted popularity, or place, by pointing out the smugglers of figs, and was cursed as both spy and informer, and thence gave a name to the whole class of demagogues. In Rome, he headed every petty popular tumult, and clamored fiercely for a division of lands and goods. Curran described him in his day, in felicitous phrase, as, "one who, buoyant by putrefaction, rises as he rots." He is the vermin, the insect of politics, and, amid the heats of civil war and convulsion, teems into life thick as gnats in the summer evening air. If any one among you—and I speak to those who would aspire to be leaders among their countrymen—have neither the capacity nor the ambition to be a statesman, let him at least not stoop to become a demagogue. Preach, heal, try causes, work, but scorn to be one of that number, who knows nothing of politics except the passions and personalities which they excite. If not able to argue upon principles, measures, policies, debate not at all. If you cannot soar do not creep. Whoever discusses only men in politics, is always largely a slanderer. Principles, not men, is not, indeed, altogether a sound maxim; though little liable to be abused—since personalities always make up so large and controlling an element in mere partisan politics. Better say, principles and men. It is easy to be a politician or demagogue—sail with the wind; float with the current; look not to the compass, neither lift up your eyes to the heavens where the constellations and the pole star—bright, glorious emblems of God and Truth and the Right—still shine, steadfast, immovable, just as they shone in the beginning of time. *Poeta nascitur.* So it is with the demagogue. But the statesman must be made as well as born. His voyage is through mid ocean and in styrm. He sails under orders. His port is ascertained and prescribed before he sets out, and it is his duty to reach it; and so, like the majestic ocean steamer, he sails on, and

"Against the wind, against the tide,
Still steadies with an upright keel."

Demosthenes, more than two thousand years ago, in his great oration for the crown, well distinguished between these two characters, declaring that while they were alike in nothing they differed chiefly in this: that the statesman boldly and honestly proclaimed his opinion before the event, and thus made himself responsible to fortune, to the times, to his countrymen, to the world; while the sycophant or demagogue was silent till the event had happened, and then governed his speech and his conduct accordingly.

And now allow me to add, that though you may be patriots and yet not statesmen, the great statesman is always a patriot. His love of country is as well a principle as an emotion. Duty enters largely into it; hence it is stable, enduring. It is not sensational—certainly not a mere feely of gratitude; least of all, in the meaning of that word as defined by Dr. Johnson: "A lively sense of favors yet to be received." He loves his country both wisely and well. He never sacrifices her real though more remote interests, to popular clamor; and still less at the demand of those who hold the power. Neither will he corrupt the virtue nor tarnish the honor of his country, to serve her mere sordid interests. Rather will he imitate the example of Aristides, who, reporting to the Athenians that a certain proposition was indeed for their immediate advantage but would bring dishonor upon the State, counseled that they reject it.

I have said nothing about "loyalty." It is a word which belongs, justly, but only to kingly governments. I can comprehend loyalty to a king, and especially to a queen, but, as an American, I choose to adhere to the good and honest old republican word, "patriotism," and to cherish the virtue which it has always been used to express.

Aspire, then, young gentlemen, you who would pursue a public course, to be patriot statesmen. Have faith—absolute, unquestioning, immoveable—that faith which speaks to itself in the silence and calm of the heart's own beating, saying, if not to-day or this time, then to-morrow, or next or some other day, at some other time, in some other way, all will be well. Without this no man ever achieved greatness. Be incorruptible in your integrity; be inexorable in your deliberate, well considered purposes; be appalled by no difficulties. Amplify your minds, but still more, be great in soul. It is this which shall lift you up high above the earth, and assimilate you to that which is divine. Without it, you will but creep with dusty and droiling and wearied wing. Without it, think not to endure that cruel and crushing weight of doing and suffering which he must bear, who faithfully and with heroism, at any time, but most of all in periods of great public convulsion, would act the part of the patriot statesman.

☞ A verdant youth went on a visit to his intended, and for a long time a great snow was falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would all be undone. Well, said she, taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

☞ The conscription employed 75,000 officials. The number of soldiers obtained was 60,000.

War Democrats.

When Mr. Lincoln, in his Springfield letter, requested his opponents, though they might be opposed to his negro soldier policy, to fight for the Union, he said, in effect: "I care not for all you may say against my emancipation policy, my negro soldiers, the suspension of habeas corpus, and the other minor matters of which Democrats complain, if you will but go for the war for the Union in which I am now engaged." Well might Mr. Lincoln thus address his political opponents. If he could persuade them to go for the war, he could well afford to suffer their croakings and complainings respecting those secondary matters which naturally result from the war. So long as his professed opponents are willing to aid the growth of the tree which his party planted, and which he is now watering with the the blood and manuring with the bodies of his fellow-citizens, it is no consequence to him how bitterly they may curse its branches and the baneful fruit they bear.

It is simply ridiculous for Democrats to favor this war and complain of the abuses of power and the atrocities resulting from it. Such abuses and atrocities, to some extent at least, if not to the extent developed by Mr. Lincoln's manner of prosecuting the war, are the inevitable concomitants of such a war as this. Under even a Democratic Administration, they would result from such a war. A Democratic President, if determined to coerce the seceding States, would, most probably have concluded it necessary to coerce those who might have opposed his policy or sharply criticised his administration. Such a war inevitably leads to tyranny. The spirit of force once let loose, the spirit of liberty must succumb, and, indeed, if such a war as this is necessary, it may as well be admitted that the destruction of liberty, North as well as South, is a necessity. If it is proper for Mr. Abraham Lincoln to subjugate the South, it is not proper for the people of the North to censure him for attempting to do so, and those who consider this a righteous war should not complain of the suspension of habeas corpus even in the North.

Though the present policy of the Administration is not consistent with its professions, made on coming into power, and for some time afterward, it is consistent with the theory of the war itself. It is entirely consistent with the doctrine of coercion, and that is the primary principle of the war. If it is proper to compel obedience from the South, it is proper to compel obedience from the North. In fact, such a war could not possibly be carried to a successful issue without the assumption on the part of the President of unconstitutional powers, and, therefore, we say, a Democratic President, though he might have assumed fewer of such powers than Mr Lincoln has, would, had he started in this course of coercion, have rendered himself liable to the same sort of censure which our War Democrats are so inconsistently heaping upon the head of that functionary. The exercise of the coercive principle is the natural parent of all the abuses of which they prate. When that principle was adopted, with the sanction of Democrats, the Administration was furnished with both the excuse and the power to crush all opposition to its policy and practices; and, we repeat, no man can consistently approve the theory and doctrine of this war, and, at the same time, complain of Mr. Lincoln's arbitrary exercise of power.

As to the President's emancipation proclamation, all Democrats admit that it could have amounted to nothing without the war. It is operative only so far as the Federal army penetrates the Southern country, and emancipation would have resulted from the war to that extent if Mr. Lincoln had never issued his "bull against the comet." It is, therefore, very palpable folly to cry out against the proclamation and for the war in the same breath.

The atrocities committed in the South by the Federal soldiers, are another natural consequence of the war, and might readily have been foreseen by any one acquainted with the ungovernable character of a large volunteer army, especially in a civil war. Fewer outrages might perhaps have been reasonably expected, but no President could have prevented them entirely. They inevitably result from such a war. The very principle of coercion upon which the army was called into existence, and sent into the field, begot the desire and furnished a license for outrage; and the atrocious spirit thus originally brought into play has increased in strength as the war has proceeded, and engendered in its course the feelings of hatred so natural to such a contest.

While we believe that little, if any, regret is felt at Washington for the atrocities resulting from the war, and that little, if any, effort would be made by those in authority to prevent them—(if such effort could prevent them)—we, nevertheless, believe that they unavoidably result from the war, and would have been committed, to a lamentable extent, under any Administration prosecuting such a war as this; and, therefore, we maintain that the only consistent policy for Democrats to pursue is to strike at the root of these and all the other minor matters complained of, by striking at the theory of the war itself, the fruitful parent of all these evils. That no possible good can ever result from this war we have ever believed. We can forsee in its consequences nothing but evil, and the longer it shall continue the greater and more numerous must be the evil to ensue from it. If persisted in, it must produce a permanent dismemberment of the country; incalculable destruction of life and property; the overthrow of public liberty, and the entailment upon posterity of hopeless debt and destitution, as well as a legacy of internal disgrace. The evils which have already resulted from it are acknowledged by even such Democrats as favor its further prosecution, and such evils will continue to flow from it, increasing in number and magnitude as it progresses; and what possible good can arise in the end from a war so destructive to life, liberty, happiness and honor in its course? Can a conflagration that is raging in a town and consuming house after house, become a blessing by being permitted to go on until the whole town is laid in ashes? If this war, as our War Democrats confess, is destroying our liberties and producing desolation and national disgrace in its onward course, is its longer continuance desirable? Can it bring us blessings after it shall have overrun and desolated the whole South, and muzzled and manacled the entire North?

That an intelligent Democrat, even at the beginning of this war, could persuade himself to justify it has ever been surprising to us; but, after two year's experience in it, after having witnessed the development of its destructive and tyrannical tendency, and having had so full an opportunity to discover its utter hopelessness for good, the Democrat who favors its further prosecution, in any possible manner, appears to us a madman. Why should such a man continue to call himself a Democrat? Why profess to oppose the abolition party? Practically, he is as much an abolitionist as Mr. Sumner, for his support of the war is all that the Administration needs from him in support of its abolition policy. The truth is, a War Democrat belongs to the Administration party, and ought, in honesty, to join it, as have the Dickinsons, the Bradys, the McKeons and the Forneys. If he favors a "vigorous prosecution of the war," he does all that Mr. Lincoln requires, and is fully entitled to a high seat in the abolition synagogue.—[N. Y. News

The Condition of the Freed Blacks

We have published from time to time accounts taken from correspondence of Republican papers and from reports of commissioners appointed to look after abandoned or captured slaves, of the condition of this class at several locations—Cairo, Helena, Columbus, Corinth and Vicksburg. The correspondence and the reports concur in the general destitution, suffering and misery that prevail among the freed blacks.

We learned yesterday from a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, resident in a neighboring county, that the society to which he is attached recently sent a committee to Vicksburg to ascertain the true number and condition of the contrabands at that place and immediate vicinity.

The committee have returned and report that they found forty thousand, one third of whom were entirely or nearly naked. Four hundred deaths occur on an average daily. The Government issues rations to them only twice a week. Their general situation is most deplorable and distressing. The dead are everywhere; the sick, and dying, and dead are close fellow-neighbors.

If that is the condition of only forty thousand, what will be that of the three and a half millions yet to be liberated? If the war will destroy slavery, it will also liberate from all unearthly toil one-half or two thirds of the slaves themselves, who will perish from neglect and want. That is the way, from present appearances, the slavery question will be solved, by the extinction of the blacks themselves.—[Cin. Enq.

What A. Lincoln Thinks of the Election of Brown and Henderson.—As soon as the election of Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson to the United States Senate for Missouri was accomplished, a dispatch was forwarded to President Lincoln informing him of the fact, to which he returned the following reply:

"*Hon. E. H. E. Jameson:*

"Yours, saying Brown and Henderson are elected Senators, is received. I understand this is one and one. If so, it is knocking heads together to some purpose. A. Lincoln."

This shows that the President knows who's who. He probably means to "dot one and carry."

Democratic Convention in Dearborn County.

Pursuant to notice previously given by Major John Anderegg, chairman of the Central Committee, a convention of the Democracy of Dearbon county was held at the Court House in the city of Lawrenceburg, on Saturday the 14th day of November, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Democracy of said county in the Democratic State Convention, and to transact such other business of importance as might come before the convention. At 1 o'clock, P. M., on motion of Maj. Anderegg, the convention was called to order by the appointment of Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Chairman, and Richard Gregg, Secretary. The object of the convention having been stated by the chairman, on motion of Omar F. Roberts, the following committee was appointed by the chair to report to the convention suitable persons to represent the Democracy of Dearborn county in the Democratic State Convention, to-wit:

O. F. Roberts, chairman; Marcus Levy, Alexander Hunter, Dr. H. J. Bowers, Virgil Dowden and Wm. Green.

The committee through its chairman subsequently made the following report:

Cæsar Creek, Clay and Washington—Alex. Hunter, delegate; Fred. Ginter and J. F. Leucking, contingents.

Sparta and Hogan—Dr. H. J. Bowers, delegate; Amor Bruce and J. D. English, contingents.

Manchester—W. F. Crocker, delegate; Myron Haynes and Smith Platt, contingents.

Lawrenceburg—John Anderegg, delegate; S. L. Jones and O. F. Roberts, contingents.

Jackson—A. J. Alden, delegate; Michael Busald and John Cairns, contingents.

Centre—Marcus Levy, delegate; J. W. Gaff and Wm. Green, contingents

York and Miller—R. D. Slater, Sr., delegate; Virgil Dowden and Ed. Jackson, contingents.

Kelso—Charles Lods, delegate; John C. Stenger, Walter Connelly, contingents.

Logan and Harrison—S. I. Craig, delegate; Jacob B. Hallowell, William Glardon, contingents.

The report, on motion, was unanimously adopted. Judge Holman then offered the following resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment, in view of the unsettled condition of public affairs, the Democratic State Convention ought not to be held as early as the 8th of January next, however desirable on account of patriotic and old Democratic associations connected with that day. And we earnestly urge on the Democratic State Central Committee the necessity of designating a day for such convention not much before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That we are distinctly opposed to any other place than the State Capital for holding the State Convention, and we are not willing to be deterred from so doing by any act of our political opponents.

Resolved, That the delegation from this county, in said convention, shall be governed by the views expressed by the Democracy of Dearborn county in their conventions of 1861, 1862 and 1863, as to the prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of E. A. Conger, it was ordered that all Democrats who may be in attendance at the State Convention be authorized to act as delegates.

Mr. Conger then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the delegates from the several counties of this Congressional district, Hon. Omar F. Roberts for elector for this district, as a gentleman eminently qualified for the position.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the State Sentinel, Ripley County Democrat, Greensburg Fact, Rushville Jacksonian, Brookville Democrat and the Democratic Register.

The convention then adjourned.

WM. S. HOLMAN, Chairman.
R. Gregg, Secretary.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Conscription Act.

An important decision, denying the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, was rendered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, by a majority of the Supreme Court of that State, consisting of Chief Justise Lowrie and Justices Woodward and Thompson. The case arose on the application of three drafted men in Philadelphia, for injunctions to restrain the Provost Marshal's officers from compelling them to enter the military service. The decisions are extremely voluminous, but, divested of their legal phraseology, they simply concur in the opinion that the motions should be granted on the ground that the act of Congress by which they were drafted, is incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States for calling out the militia of the respective States. On this point Chief Justice Lowrie held, that the authority to pass the act cannot be derived from the fact of rebellion, but from the powers expressly granted to Congress by the strict letter of the Constitution, and that the Federal Government has not, and cannot have any power to organize a force that is inconsistent with its provisions. The conscription act, he states, is void inasmuch as it converts the State militia into national forces in a manner not contemplated by the constitution, which only authorizes it under prescribed forms which are not observed by this act. He thinks that under a latitudinarian interpretation of the power of Congress to pass the act in question, it may exercises other powers in a similar manner and compel people to lend money, take their horses for cavalry, and their provisions for the support of the army.

The opinions of Justices Woodward and Thompson are equally emphatic and clear. The former in relation to the $300 exemption clause, says that it is "the first instance in our history of legislation forcing a great public burden on the poor." Judge Woodward, who, it will be remembered, was the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, holds that the great vice of the conscription law is that it is founded on the assumption that Congress may take away, not the States rights of the citizen, but also the security and foundation of his States rights. He infers that the right to "raise armies" granted to Congress was by the ordinary English method of volunteering, and concludes that Congress has no constitutional right to impress or draft into the United States army the militiamen of Pennsylvania.

The dissentient opinions of Justices Strong and Read have not yet been published; and, until they appear, it would be premature to discuss the merits of this important decision, which brings the laws of the second State in the Union into opposition with an act of Congress. The Federal Government will probably carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Pennsylvania decision, it will be seen, is at variance with that of the Judicary of New York, which maintains the constitutionality of the act.—New York Sun.

The Delaware Election.

The organs of the Administration in this city have been devoting as much attention to the Delaware election as if it were to take place in our own State; but their motive has been a transparent one. Knowing that arrangements have been made to carry the State without regard to the wishes of the people, they have been exaggerating the difficulties of the task in order to magnify the glory of their certain victory. We have reason to believe, however, that they will be disappointed, as, if we are correctly informed, it has been resolved to administer a test oath, which no Democrat will consent to take. There is no excuse in the world for the interference of the military authority in that State, and it will be much better for the Democrats to withdraw their candidate altogether, rather than to submit to such usurpations as were practiced in Maryland. By taking part in an election controlled by such means, a color of legality is given it, whereas, if the Democrats will announce that they will not go to the polls at all unless the vote is to be a fair one, it will be impossible for the Administration to pretend that its success was the result of anything but violence and fraud. The State of Delaware is as quiet and orderly as Massachusetts, and there is no more justification for the setting up of tests unknown to the local laws of one State rather than in the other; but in the present condition of the public mind it is idle to protest against such outrages, and for some time to come we must expect that the Washington authorities will do with us as they please. The wrong planned by them for Delaware is much less grevious—though it may be more flagrant—than that perpetrated in Pennsylvania.—[Philadelphia Age.

Relative Cost of White and Negro Soldiers.—We see by an advertisement that the Deputy Quartermaster General in Boston invites proposals for sewed bootees for the colored regiments, which are to be of the extra sizes of nines to fifteens. As these will average about twice as much leather to the pair as is required for the fives to elevens, it follows that the cost of shoeing a negro regiment will be just double that of a white one.—[N. Y. Herald.

☞ Artemus Ward thinks it a bad thing not to have a wife—no gentle heart to get up of a cold winter's morning and build a fire.