Debates in Congress—Mr. Long's Rejoinder to General Garfield.

Mr. Chairman: I desire but a very few minutes to reply to my colleague, who has seen proper to call in question very seriously what I have said this afternoon. I stated, sir, very distinctly, when I commenced, that I spoke for myself, and that I alone would be responsible for what I said. I am well aware of all that I did say. I have said it deliberately; I have said it because my conscience told me it was right, and my judgment approved it. I have said it; because, when I walked down with my colleague to the front of that desk, to take the oath required of me in becoming a member of this House, I held up my hand, as he raised his, before Heaven, and took upon myself a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and so help me God, fearless of all the charges that can be made against me by that gentleman or any other, or by all the minions of power in the land, I never will violate that oath, or shrink from the responsibility which I then assumed.

I have never, sir, belonged to a party which took that oath with a mental reservation. I never took the oath with a determination not to obey a part of the laws of the land. I remember the district of country from which my colleague hails, the conventions that have been held there, and the forcible resistance to the enforcement of the law that has been made there. I remember when the party now in power undertook to set aside a solemn act of Congress and appealed to the Supreme Court of our State to override the Constitution of the United States. Sir, I have never been guilty of that crime. I have never, I repeat, belonged to a party that take this oath with a mental reservation. It seems to me that, if my colleague had desired to stand right before this House and before the country, before he assumed the responsibility of charging me individually with being disloyal, he should have remembered the authorities that I brought before the House; and when he had branded me as disloyal, he would have recollected that the leaders of his own party and the organs of his own party, from the New York Tribune down to the Columbus Journal of the State in which he and I live, have advocated the doctrines that I have promulgated here to day, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, hailing from our State too, advocates this identical doctrine.

Then, sir, if that be treason, all these men are traitors. I preferred to get my authority from the party to which my colleague belongs when I put myself before the House and country as I have done to-day. I then say, "If that be treason, make the most of it—make the most of it." I have brought here the authorities. In my judgment they are correct and sound. I have not, perhaps, had the opportunities of some other gentlemen on this floor; but my earliest inspirations were those of love and admiration for my country, and for the distinguished statesmen who have adorned the pages of her history. I have not been an unconcerned spectator of what has taken place. When I read the eloquent appeals of Clay and Webster, when I read the eloquent oration of John Quincy Adams, when I read the report which I have produced to-day of Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren and William H. Harrison, when I referred, as I have, to what the Secretary of State said three days before the Sunday when the proclamation for seventy five thousand men was issued, and to what Edward Everett said before coercion had commenced, when I referred to what was said by a Senator from Ohio [B. B. Wade] and the present occupant of the Presidential chair, when I referred to all these, I knew that they were all leaders of the party to which gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber belong. Then, sir, if I am a traitor, equally so are they! All that I ask is that I may be credited with honesty and sincerity of convictions, and for independence in declaring them in this house and before the country. I am willing to abide the consequences and take the responsibility.

Now, sir, as to the charge in respect to Knights of the Golden Circle. I have no knowledge of any such thing. So help me God I never had, and with God's help I never will have—never! I am a member of no political secret organization. I have never been a member of any except one, which was known as the Miami Tribe in the county where I live. I defy the world to point to a single instance in my life where I have ever had any connection with or any knowledge of any other secret political organization. So much for the gentleman's charge against me on that score.

Mr. Garfield: Mr. Chairman, I did not charge the gentleman as belonging to the Knights of the Golden Circle. If I were so understood I here distinctly disavow any such intention. I think I did not say so. I only said that such an organization existed; and I regarded it as under the protection and direction of the Democratic party.

Mr. Long: Such an organization may exist, for aught I know, but I have no knowledge of it, and no communication with it. I do not know that any such organization exists; I trust in God that it has no existence. I carry no banner; I sound no key note; I speak for no party. I know that I utter sentiments which those on this side of the House disappove; but I say what I believe to be true, and what my judgment dictates to be right. I have said it because it meets the approval of my own judgment. I stand upon it. I believe there is no power under the Constitution to coerce sovereign States in the Union. Following the lead of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] I am opposed to coercing them out of the Union. I referred to authorities sustaining me in that position, and if the gentleman [Mr. Garfield] were so quick in his response to the doctrine, I ask him why he did not rise in his place and make the same denunciation against the leader of his own party [Mr. Stevens] when he made his speech at an early day of the session in reference to the position of the Southern States?

Mr Garfield: Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr Long: Yes, sir.

Mr. Garfield: If the gentleman will refer to the speech on confiscation which I had the honor to deliver, he will see that I dissented from the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania in very pointed and precise terms.

Mr. Long: That is all very true. I have read the gentleman's speech. I think I also heard him say upon another occasion that he would leap over the barriers of the Constitution to put down this rebellion. I think I heard that escape from his lips during this session.

Mr. Garfield: I said what I did say upon that occasion [with great circumspection and care, and all I ask is that the gentleman will fairly quote me, as I presume he intended to do. In reply to the gentleman from the central district of Ohio [Mr. Cox], who is not now in his seat, when he asked me if I would break the Constitution, I answered that I would not break the Constitution at all unless it should become necessary to overleap its barriers to save the Union. I did not say then, as I do say now, that on such an occasion I would overleap the barriers of the Constitution, but I would leap into the arms of a willing people who made the Constitution.

Mr. Long: Then I give my colleague credit for honesty and frankness. The difference between him and me to-day is, that while he would violate that oath which he took before that desk the first day of the session, and would overleap the barriers of the Constitution which he has sworn to support, I choose rather to stand on this floor and be denounced as a traitor for keeping my obligation to my country, to my own conscience, and to my God. That is the difference between my colleague and myself on that point.

I know my colleague replied in his speech to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens], but he did not reply in the tone, the manner, in the style, nor with the force with which he has replied to me to-day. He made a regular, common, plain, set speech, dissenting from the views of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but he nowhere, in any part of his speech, as I recollect it, denounced him once as a traitor, or disloyal, or faithless to his Government.

Mr. Garfield: In the remarks the gentleman has just made, he has mistaken me again. Though I have no personal pride for what I did say, I wish the gentleman not to understand that I made a set speech. I will say to him that I had not one note other than what I took while the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Finck, was speaking, who preceded me. It was not a set speech, but made for a particular and specific purpose at the time.

Mr. Long: I accord to the gentleman the full benefit of his explanation. I supposed it was a set speech; but I am perfectly willing that he should put himself right before the House. He certainly was sincere in what he said then, and he is certainly sincere to-day when he says he would leap over the barriers of the Constitution. There must be sincerity on the part of my colleague when he puts himself in that position. Upon that point I have done.

I choose rather to consult my own conscience and judgment than to follow his lead in the ranks of a party that is always ready to take the oath to support the Constitution with a mental reservation. I have never so taken it, and, so help me God, I never will. I will support the Constitution despite the threats which may be brought from any quarter, and with the fixed purpose and full determination to stand upon the principles which I have avowed here to day if I stand solitary and alone, even if it were necessary to brave bayonets and prisons and all the tyranny which may be imposed by the whole power and force of the Administration. I have deliberately uttered my sentiments in that speech, and I will not retract one syllable of it.

I am willing to trust to time. I am willing to await arbitrement. If I am mistaken, so much the better for me, the gentleman, and the country. Would to God I was mistaken. Would to God I could cherish other convictions than those I have uttered. My earliest aspirations have been for the glory of my country. I have admired its institutions, I have gloried in its statesmen; they have been the pride of my heart. I would make any sacrifice to restore the Union as it was before that unhappy day for this people when the gentleman's party came into power and destroyed the fairest prospects of liberty that Heaven in its mercy ever vouchsafed to man. I would do it, sir, to restore the Government; but I cannot see restoration by the power of the bayonet. Looking at the history of such struggles in the Old World, and in South America and elsewhere, I can see nothing but ruin, destruction and the final overthrow of free government in a continuance of our present policy. I have raised my voice, feeble and humble as it is, against it, because I believe that its countinuance will destroy liberty, both North and South.

I think, however, my colleague was not entirely honest in the construction he put upon what I said; but he may have misunderstood me. I uttered no sentiment looking to a separation that should be a division from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head of the Ohio river. I uttered no such sentiment. I gave utterance to no such expression. What I did say—and what I said is written out and can be read—was, that when the Government was formed we were not owners of the mouth of the Mississippi, and that we did not own the territory west of the Mississippi river. I did not say that we did not own the Ohio river and the State in which the gentleman and I live; but that we owned no territory west of the Mississippi, and that Florida was held against us. I did then say that if, by the chastisement of Heaven, we should be curtailed to our old territorial dimensions, we could still exist as a free people, and have our republican form of government again. I supposed the gentleman was familiar enough with the history of his country; I supposed that even he, although he has spent part of his time in the army and left it for a seat upon this floor, knew that the northwestern territory extended beyond the Ohio river, was held by Virginia, and formed part of the original territory when the Constitution was adopted. I thought, therefore, that the gentleman did me intentional injustice in the position he ascribed to me. He may not have done so; but if not, he must certainly be very ignorant of the history of his country and of the amount of territory we possessed when the Government was formed.

Mr. Chairman, I have detained the House much longer than I intended when I rose. I should have been loth to make any response to my colleague if he had not indulged in a personal attack upon me. I should have been reluctant to detain the House at this late hour if he had not seen proper to do what has not been done before on any occasion since the commencement of the session, to get up and denounce me as unfaithful to the Government. Sir, I hurl back the charge. I say that the men who are destroying this Government, destroying these fair prospects of liberty, are the men now in power. They were the authors and originators of all our present difficulties. They first uttered the sentiment that this Government could not exist as our fathers made it; that there was an "irrepressible conflict," which would result either in the overthrow of the institutions of the States on the one side, or the overthrow of the Government of the United States on the other. They inaugurated the conflict which has produced this unfortunate state of things. I have simply recognized the work of their own hands. It ill becomes a man upon that side of the House to assail me. That duty ill becomes a man belonging to a party that has always taken the oath to support the Constitution with a mental reservation, and has declared before the country and before God that the institutions which our fathers established, and the Government which they founded, could not exist as they made it in the beginning, with all its compromises. I believe that the Fathers of the Republic were as good as we are. I believe that they were as good Christians and as true patriots. They looked at the institution of slavery not in the light in which these gentlemen look at it now. When they came to the communion table to partake of the sacrament they did not push men away because they had slaves. God prospered them in the Revolution and in the formation of the Government. It was a good Government, good enough for me, good enough for my children, and I am willing to make any sacrifices to restore it.

But, sir, we heard these gentlemen of the Republican party in this Hall the other night applauding to the echo the sentiments of a man—George Thompson—who has gloried over the tearing to pieces of our Constitution, the man who originated this separation of the States and this destruction of our civil and political liberties. Such a party I must discard, who thanked God that the hour of compromise was passed, and that we were freed from the shackles of the Constitution. I will plant myself, even if it be single and alone, in opposition to a party which plots the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of liberty, and which applauds George Thompson and his sentiments. I would rather live in the State in which the gentleman and I live, with liberty, with a free Government, under the Constitution of our fathers, with my rights, political, social, and civil, than live in a great empire under an overshadowing despotism. Give me liberty, even if confined to an island of Greece or a canton of Switzerland, rather than an empire and a despotism, as we have here to-day.

REBEL PLANS OF INVASION.

Johnston and Longstreet to Invade Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio—The Defences of Atlanta—Confederate Operations Commencing in the West—What Hardee is Expected to Do—The Rebels Encouraged by Mr. Lincoln's War Policy.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

BALTIMORE, April 14

WHAT THE REBLES EXPECT.

I am able at length to present to you the full development of the rebel plans for the spring and summer campaign, both in the East and at the West, which plans will be executed simultaneously and in concert, if possible.

No one at Richmond professes to have divined what the plans of General Grant are for the spring and summer campaigns. The fact that he lies still and "makes no sign" causes them considerable annoyance. They are consoled, however, by the conviction that, whatever may be his plans, they will be rendered abortive by the interference of the President. On two points, however, they are tolerably clear. They feel certain that Gen. Grant will concentrate all the force in his power on two objects: First, the capture of Richmond, and second, a movement on Atlanta. They think it may be possible that General Meade's army may be augmented to one hundred and fifty thousand men, and that twenty-five thousand troops in General Butler's department, but not under General Butler, will cooperate in the movement on Richmond, as that city may be threatened with fully one hundred and seventy-five thousand troops. They think also that General Sherman's forces at Chattanooga may possibly be raised to one hundred and fifty thousand troops by the addition of the Union troops in East Tennessee. But they do not intend to wait to be attacked, either in Virginia or in the West, by armies of that magnitude.

PLAN FOR THE CONFEDERATE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

The manner in which our army was defeated at Dalton, in its recent attempt to drive the rebels from that point, proves the ease with which a comparatively small body of troops can hold the line defending Atlanta against a large hostile force. When our army advanced against Dalton it was confidently expected that the place would be carried, and the rebels driven from it. But the very reverse took place; and the attack, well planned and brilliantly executed as it was, only revealed the great strength of the enemy's position. It was then only that it was called a reconnoissance, as all of our defeats have been called, from Big Bethel, Bull Run and Belmont, down to Mine Run.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENSIVE LINES COVERING ATLANTA.

But the strong position at Dalton, and the rebel fortifications there, are among the smallest obstacles that will be encountered by our army in its advance toward Atlanta. The examination of a good map of the country will show the existence of two rivers of considerable size between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The first is the North branch of the Coosa river, which extends from Rome to Elijah, a distance of sixty miles. The second is the Etowah river, which extends from Rome to Dahlonega, a distance of seventy miles. Both of these rivers cover Atlanta, and both form admirable defensive lines against an army advancing from Chattanooga. Both, too, have been fortified to some extent by Gen. Johnston during the last winter, and it is quite evident that that able strategist intends to make use of the advantages which they afford him, to the utmost. The Union army, advancing from Chattanooga toward Atlanta, must cross both of these streams at some point. If Mine Run, an insignificant branch of the Rapidan, proved an insurmountable barrier to the advance of Meade's whole army in December last, what obstacles will two such streams of these prove to be? If a second attempt to carry the strong position at Dalton should prove successful, then comes the Coosa river. And the works on the Coosa carried, and that stream passed, then comes the still more formidable Etowah, with its high and wooded banks.

NECESSITY OF THE ATTACK ON DALTON.

The practicability of turning both of these streams has, of course, been considered both by Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. But to turn them would require a long and circuitous march through the untrodden defiles and across the trackless mountains of Northern Georgia—an operation quite as hazardous to an army as an attempt to cross two rivers in the direct line of its march. Doubtless it was the conviction of the impracticability of turning these two rivers that led to the recent attack on Dalton, which was, beyond all doubt, the first step of an army toward Atlanta.

PROJECTED MARCH OF GEN. JOHNSTON INTO TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

It is the intention of the rebel leaders, therefore, to leave the defensive line covering Atlanta to be held by a comparatively small body of troops, while, with the main body of the Confederate army in the West, Gen. Johnston will strike at once for Tennessee, and move rapidly into the heart of Kentucky. Forty thousand troops will be left at Dalton, probably under Lieut. Gen Hardee, to hold that point, or to retire behind the Coosa river, as circumstances may render most advisable. With the remainder of his army, Gen. Johnston will march northward.

LONGSTREET TO JOIN JOHNSTON, AND INDIANA AND OHIO TO BE INVADED.

If the plans of the rebel leaders are carried out, he will be joined at some point in Kentucky by the whole force under Gen. Longstreet, which has recently been mobilized for that purpose. It is arranged that the whole force under General Johnston's orders will then amount to 60,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, and about 200 pieces of artillery. The infantry are to be in light marching order, and the column is to be encumbered by baggage trains. Indeed the only wagons used will be those for the conveyance of ammunition. The junction with Longstreet having been effected, the whole army will move rapidly forward, and cross the Ohio river either above Cincinnati, or below Louisville. The invasion of the North will then have commenced. It is not intended to attack either Louisville or Cincinnati at first, but to strike at once for the interior of Ohio or Indiana.

SHERMAN'S ARMY EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

The rebel leaders do not expect to do all this without opposition, or to have things all their own way. They do not count on meeting any armed resistance either in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio. But they expect that when their intention of invading the North has become plainly developed, the Union army at Chattanooga will abandon its contemplated move on Atlanta, face about, and pursue Gen. Johnston, or endeavor to flank him and prevent him from crossing the Ohio river. But Gen. Johnston counts on getting such a good start, and on moving with such rapidity, that he will have effected a junction with Longstreet before the Union army can begin to move from Chattanooga northward. And it is the boast of the officers in Gen Johnston's army, that when once they are joined by Longstreet they do not care how soon, or on what field, they meet the Union army. Gen. Johnston himself, however, will strain every nerve to get his whole army across the Ohio river, and to find and fortify some good position there before General Sherman's army comes up to him.

HARDEE'S CORPS TO DELAY SHERMAN'S PURSUIT.

He depends somewhat, also, on the action of the 40,000 rebel troops that are to be left at Dalton, to retard the progress of the Union army northward. The part assigned to those troops is to watch closely the movements of the Union army, to follow them when and wherever they move; to hang on their rear, to annoy their flanks and by every possible method to retard the progress of their march.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM GEORGIA TO OHIO.

In this way Gen. Johnston expects to be able to transfer the seat of war from Georgia to the north side of the Ohio river, and to keep it there during the whole summer and fall, thus relieving the South of the burden of supporting two vast hostile armies, and throwing that burden on the north, and acting in this respect on the same principles and carrying out the same plan that Gen. Lee will pursue in the East. It is expected by the rebel leaders that two decisive battles will be fought on northern soil this summer, and they depend on Gen. Johnston to fight the one at the West. In order that he may be victorious in this conflict they will endeavor to make the number of his troops reach 120 000 men; and it will not be safe for us to count on his having less than that, after those that he leaves originally at Dalton shall have joined him.

THE WEALTH OF THE NORTH TO BE LAID UNDER CONTRIBUTION.

The vast political and strategic advantages which the Confederates expect to gain from a campaign carried on in northern soil must not keep out of sight the economic advantages which they have in view, and which with them will be the first consideration in point of time. The large army with which General Johnston moves will be subsisted entirely on the country through which it passes, after once Tennessee is left behind. The vast agricultural and meat-producing resources of Kentucky are as yet almost entirely untouched. It will be the first object of General Johnston to gather up as much of the grain, flour, and provisions, in that State, as possible, and to send it, under strong escort, back into Georgia, accompanied by all the horses, cattle, and hogs that can be made available in this way. It cannot be doubted that in this manner a vast amount of the agricultural productions, and a large number of the animals seized in Kentucky, will find their way into Georgia. The same course will be pursued in Ohio and Indiana; although the bulk of what is obtained in this manner in these two States will probably be retained until the rebel army marches back to Georgia.

THE CONFEDERATES EXPECT A PENINSULA CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.

In regard to operations in the East, the Confederate military leaders are convinced that Gen. Grant has no intention of making a campaign against Richmond overland, and that he will not do so in any event. The more apparent preparations that are made for an overland campaign—the more we fortify Culpepper and repair the railroads between that point and Washington, the more satisfied will the rebel leaders be that it is all done to blind them to our real intentions. What they expect and look for from Gen. Grant is, the adoption of General McClellan's plans, and a Peninsula campaign against Richmond commenced just where McClellan left off, namely, Harrison's Landing, with the James river as a base. Of the preparations which they have made to defend Richmond against another Peninsula campaign, I must defer speaking at present. It is enough now to say that they consider them ample to secure the safety of their capital. If, against his better judgment, Gen. Grant should be compelled to make an overland campaign against Richmond, they would only laugh at what they would consider his stupidity, and would depend, for the defeat of his army, upon the same strategy and tactics by the use of which they have defeated successively McDowell, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade.

PLAN FOR GENERAL LEE'S INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the instant, however, that Grant's real intentions toward Richmond are developed, Gen. Lee will put the heads of his columns in motion for Pennsylvania. His route will be up the Shenandoah Valley, but he will make such strong demonstrations toward Washington that *that* will appear to be his objective point. He will move with fully ninety thousand troops, namely, seventy thousand infantry, fifteen thousand cavalry, and two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and his troops will be all veterans. He will go to Pennsylvania this time, to stay there, and to remove the theater of war and the presence of the two hostile armies from Virginia to the former State. His first object will be, therefore, to break up Gen Grant's campaign against Richmond, and to cause the army of the latter to follow him into Pennsylvania. If he can effect this object in no other way, he will attack Washington, and that, too, from the North. That, the rebel leaders are confident, will bring Gen. Grant's army home again, even if they should be under the very walls of Richmond; for the rebel leaders are firm believers in the axiom that Gen. Lee defends Richmond best when he threatens Washington. If, however, Gen. Grant should not return, if he remains in front of Richmond, whether he takes that city or not, General Lee will be very likely to take Washington; and the rebels could very well afford to lose their capital for the sake of getting possession of ours. But Gen. Lee counts on drawing Gen. Grant's army after him into Pennsylvania, and on defeating him there, and thus being free to carry out the great objects for which these two invasions of the North will have been undertaken.

WHAT ENCOURAGES THE REBELS TO FORM THESE PLANS OF INVASION.

The thing which gives the rebel leaders more confidence than anything else in their ability to carry out their plans successfully is the conviction which they entertain of the fact that Mr Lincoln's policy of scattering the available military forces of the North in a multitude of detached and distant expeditions, will be continued this year. They are not ignorant of the fact that the North will have seven hundred thousand troops. But they look at the large numbers of these that are and will be engaged in wild-goose Red River expeditions; in Burnside expeditions; in carrying on the siege of Charleston; in roaming over Arkansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory; in carrying elections and fighting Copperheads in the Northern States; in "pegging away" at Mobile and in Florida; in guarding the long line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; on garrison duty at Washington, Baltimore, a dozen points on the peninsula and in North Carolina, at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville, Cairo and a dozen other points; and they figure up that all these scattered detachments will absorb fully one half of the entire Northern army.

DRUID.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of "Negro Equality"—Gen. Butler Orders Negroes to Eat at the First Table—A Picture of Negro Servants in the Days of Clay and Webster—The Burnside Expedition—The Quixotic Features of the Proposed Movement upon Richmond—Forty Thousand Troops Retained to Guard Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The progress of the social equality of niggers with white people is making fearful headway in this part of the world. The flat has gone forth from the White House that all who expect to find favor in the eyes of his Majesty Abraham the First must be ready on all occasions to bow down and worship this idol of the Republican party. Gen. Butler (who feels that his head is in some danger since the appointment of Gen. Smith to command the troops in his department) has just taken a step in this direction that will no doubt restore him to full favor with our would be monarch. The daily line of steamboats which run between this city, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe have always had, among their rules, one which forbade the presence of colored people at the same table with the passengers. This rule was enforced on a recent occasion. But when the boat arrived at Fortress Monroe, the friends of the colored person who had been refused a seat at the table complained to Gen. Butler of the "indignity" thus offered to one of "our colored fellow citizens." The Hero of Big Bethel at once issued an order that in future negroes should be allowed to sit and eat at the same table with the passengers on board of these boats, and that no distinction whatever should be made in the treatment of any person on account of his color. Henceforth, therefore, the ladies and gentlemen who travel on these steam boats will have the exquisite pleasure of sitting at the table side by side with filthy, greasy negroes.

The cases that are often referred to in this connection, of Southern families traveling with their negroes, are very different. Previous to 1860, and particularly before 1860, nothing used to be more common than to see Southern families traveling in the North, attended by from two to four negro servants. The latter were always neat in their persons, quick and industrious in their habits, obliging and respectful in their manners. Like the servants so often spoken of in the Bible, "they loved their master and their mistress;" and, between them and the children they had seen born and brought up under their master's roof, an attachment existed, the nature and strength of which can never be understood by those who have not seen life at the South for themselves. Death alone had power to weaken the bonds of affection and regard which existed between the members of a well regulated Southern household. Thus it was that, in spite of all the blandishments of Northern Abolitionists, not one servant out of a hundred, who accompanied their masters in a journey to the North, could be induced to run away.

And no trouble or annoyance was ever experienced in traveling with them. Whether in the railroad car, the steamboat, or the stage coach, their respectful manners, neat appearance, and obliging disposition made them favorites with all. They knew their place, and were happy in their appropriate sphere.

But all that was in a past age—the golden age of the republic. This generation, perhaps the generation after, will never see those happy days again. We have got to go through the revolution. When it is all over, however,—when the usurper has been hurled from power and the Constitution and the Union restored as they were—then all these things will come back again.

Military matters remain in about the same state as at the date of my last letter. The regiments that have been home on furlough, or that have been fighting "the copperheads" in the northern States, have continued to return every day for the last month, and are being dispatched home daily in various directions. Burnside's corps at Annapolis is growing to colossal proportions, and it is now said that it will be landed at Beaufort, in North Carolina, and will march thence to attack Goldsborough, a point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as a co operative movement in the anticipated attack upon Richmond. If this has really been determined on, it requires no prophet to foretell that such a movement can only result in defeat. This railroad is the one over which all the blockade goods received at Wilmington are transported to Richmond. Its importance—the vital necessity of its safety—to the Confederates, is such that a body of rebel troops, considered fully adequate to its defence, has been constantly maintained upon it for many months past. If Burnside's movement toward this railroad is made therefore, as it appears to be made, under the impression that it is inadequately defended, the butcher of Fredericksburg will meet with as signal a defeat in North Carolina as he did in December, 1862.

The idea that such a movement can be a co operative part of an attack on Richmond proves that the attack by three armies, moving upon the rebel capital by three different routes, has not been planned by General Grant, or by any other soldier, but by Lincoln and Stanton.

The effect of the terrible rain-storm of last Saturday has been even more disastrous than intimated in my last letter. All communication with the Army of the Potomac has been suspended, and must remain so, so far as any good can be accomplished, for many days yet. Suppose the "movement on Richmond in three columns" had been commenced, and this army had got as far as Mine Run or the Wilderness, when thus overtaken by such a storm; what then? And such a storm is quite as likely to happen any time before the end of May. Are the disasters of Chancellorville, the Wilderness, and Mine Run to be repeated? It looks very much as if they would be, unless this Quixotic "movement in three columns" is abandoned.

Besides eight smaller redouts and earthworks, there are thirty four principal forts around this city, forming a perfect network of fortification. Of the guns mounted on these works it might be improper to speak, further than to say that they are as numerous as the space will allow, and of the largest calibre, the longest range, and the most effective description known in modern warfare. The artillerists, most of whom have been in the works ever since their construction in 1861, are kept in daily practice, and, I suppose, are as well drilled as any in the world. They number about 15,000 men. Even that is twice as many as is necessary to work the guns effectually. But in addition to these there have been, ever since Pope's retreat in the fall of 1862, about thirty regiments of infantry, numbering in the aggregate 25,000 men, who have been retained in and near these forts, and between them and the city, "for the protection of the capital," as it is said, but really for the protection of the great ex-Rail Splitter. There is no more use for them here than at Philadelphia and New York. Gen. Grant understands this, and wishes them to be ordered to take the field. To this Lincoln demurs, and so strongly that as yet Gen. Grant has not insisted upon it.

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☞ The Catholics of New York City number about 250,600. There are annually 12,000 baptisms, and from 6,000 to 8,000 children make, each year, their first communion. The city contains 30 Catholic churches, attached to which are 67 priests.

Hors—A church in DeRuyter, N. Y., has recently decided by solemn vote that the raising of hops is "detrimental to the welfare of man, and prejudicial to the cause of Christ."

The Stock Gambling Mania—The New York Curb-Stone Exchange—The "Ladies' Board."

New York Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

Any time after 8 o'clock in the morning, and before 4 or 5 in the evening, the sight seer in New York, when wandering down Wall street, from Broadway, will hear a confused sound strangely in contrast with the rattling on the pavements. Drawing nearer the roar of confused voices breaks upon the ear like a Teutonic debate in a lager beer saloon. As you open William street bedlam bursts upon your vision in the shape of a curbstone stock jobbing board. The street is blockaded, and policemen thread their way through the crowd of excited gamblers, vainly striving to keep open a passage for honest business men. Such a din of voices, such wild gesticulations, such frenzied eyes, and such excited faces, meet you nowhere else outside the walls of the craziest ward in an insane retreat. The seething of that crowd is like the boiling of a huge cauldron, and, in the center of that wild mass, the noise and clamor and confusion are deafening.

In the center stands the man whose physical frame is the strongest and whose lungs are the most sonorous—that's no place for feeble men. He bawls out something—you can not tell what—shaking his memorandum book over his head, and behind you a sharp, quick cry pierces the ear—"taken," and feeling something at work at your back, you turn to catch a pickpocket, when the man with a sharp voice removes his memoranda, having been using your shoulders as a table on which to note his purchase; for between the huge man who bawled out at the center and the man of sharp reply, a stock operation has been performed, and thousands of dollars bargained to change hands. Imagine one hundred men crying out all manner of stocks, in all manner of amounts, at all manner of rates for sale, and another hundred bawling in as loud voice for their bids for as great variety, and every one accompanying this jargon with the wildest gestures, and the rattling of memoranda books to gain attention, and add to this a mental and physical excitement that finds its counterpart only in the haggard features of the frequenters of a gambling hell, and you have a picture of the daily scenes near the corner of Wall and William street, New York.

And the saddest part of all is that the greater portion of that crowd of reckless and desperate stock gamblers are young men; many of them not yet turned twenty, and yet commenced a career that will as surely end in shipwreck as an attempt to breast the Atlantic on a raft. Men rush in and out of that crowd breathless with the fever, and dot down on their neighbor's back, with hand trembling with their excitement, their purchases or sales, and while in the outer part of the circle the "bulls" and "bears" manufacture news to inflate or depress stocks, if by dint of lying they may catch an unwary victim.

Talk about visiting the criminal court, the brothels, the prisons, the dance houses and the gambling hells to see the desperation of New York! We say that that curb stone stock exchange shows a picture of recklessness and crime before which every other picture pales, and as we looked on that fierce swaying mass, and listened to that wild tumultuous jangle, the moral of the play, of the "Gamester" was hung in living letters over the scene: "The gambler's destiny is written on the gates of hell!

New York Correspondence Boston Courier.

It can scarcely be said now that there is any regular stock board. From early morning until dark, William street is crowded with haggard, anxious looking men, crying to each other with hoarse voices, and trying to attract attention to "calls" by frantic gesticulation. They allow themselves no time to eat, although they by no means neglect the stimulus of drink. Nor have they time for sleep. For as soon as they have hastily made up the accounts of the day, they rush for the coal-hole on the Fifth avenue, where they clash again together till late at night. The small hours again are taken for adjusting their books, and then, with pale cheeks, red noses and swollen eyes, they are ready for the street upon the morrow. What must be the result of such a life as this? Will not the insane asylums answer the fearful question?

Nor is this all of the infernal madness. It manifests itself in another way, melancholy, indeed, if it is amusing. The other evening I attended the "ladies board." I do not say that this board has been regularly organized as yet, but it does exist in an embryo shape.

I went to see what Monsieur Crapaud would call "Les avenuedles an cinquieme" at their great hotel. What fashionable absurdities there were among them! Hawthorn's description of the fat Englishwoman fails to entertain me now. Piled upon a sofa was what seemed a quarter of beef, covered with variegated horse blankets, laces, blue and scarlet streamers, and all the dry goods that a variety store could furnish. There she sat, to be admired and recognized as Mrs. Shoddy at once. Then the thi shoddies stood around with their big yellow flounces, like stalks supporting sun flowers. Also her branch of the family were in full dress as far up as their waists, and then the eye glancing rapidly upwards over an undulating desert dressed with the economy of Eve, reached extensive flower gardens, which were balanced and carried with the same ease that a German woman displays in managing a bundle of wash clothes. They were all talking stocks. A parcel of young brokers live in the house, and every evening they are sent over to the "coal hole" to execute the commissions of the ladies. I did not ask any of their husbands what they thought of this arrangement. A lady took me in tow, and we sailed down the drawing room looking and listening to what was being done and said.

"Jenny," said a very pretty woman to another, "you'd better buy some Mich'g'n Southern. It's sure to go up to 140."

"Now, Lizzy," replied her friend, "it's no use for you to be bulling the market. I don't believe any such a thing."

"Oh, you horrid bear, you," retorted Lizzy, "you've been selling short, you know you have!"

So we passed along, hearing conversation of this sort from women who held stock lists in their hands, and eagerly inquired if their brokers had returned from the coal hole, and what they have done. The faces of Mrs A. and Mrs B. were dimpled with smiles, while Mrs. C and Mrs D looked in such a way that if I had been a stock upon the market myself, I would not have liked to belong to either of them!

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Business solicited and satisfaction guaranteed,

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elihue Line, late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN M. VOORHIS, Administrator.

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MEDICAL.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam,

To convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for Infants.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

For sale by W. I. Haskit & Co., Browning & Sloan, Stewart & Morgan, Tomlinson & Cox, J. F Sensour and Egner & Wocher. mar7-dlyeod&wly

MEDICAL.

TO THE LADIE OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD

DR. JNO. L. LYONS

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

FOR FEMALES, FOR FEMALES,

Suffering from Irregularity or Obstruction of the Menses from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS SURE TO CURE!

It is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her effort to obtain for it some other outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS! IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR; IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND THAT I GUARANTEE BEAR IN MIND THAT I GUARANTEE

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses from whatever cause, though care should be taken that my directions are carefully adhered to.

BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST!

BUY THE SAFEST! BUY THE SAFEST!

BUY THE SUREST! BUY THE SUREST!

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS! WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS!

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM

By strengthening and invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

ONE BOTTLE CURES ONE BOTTLE CURES

In almost every case.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

But cut this out and send it to your Druggist, and if he has not got it make him buy it for you, or it may be obtained of the General Agent for the United States,

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.

For sale by all responsible Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

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LIFE OR DEATH!

SOLDIER

Don't go Back to the War.

FOR many have died from Diarrhœa and Dysentery in your regiment. Now take warning and do not return without supplying your knapsacks with a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture—remember how many were saved last year by taking it after being discharged and sent from the hospitals as incurable. One dose will immediately relieve the most severe case of Diarrhœa or Dysentary. It is acknowledged by the faculty to be the only medicine known to cure Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentary. Now don't neglect it, for on your return a change of diet and water, &c., will most certainly bring on Diarrhœa, and a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture will cure you and several