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JOHN E. McCLANAHAN..... BENJAMIN F. DILL,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55.

HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 24, 1862.

THE General commanding the forces does a to call the attention of the Army to the distinguished conduct of the following named officers of Colonel J. S. Scott's Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry:

Capt. C. W. Kleinpeter, company A; Capt. W. W. Leake, company C; Capt. Jean Rouck Williams, company D; Capt. J. Benjamin, Co. F; Captain Perrault Cannon, company G; Captain John Campbell, company H; Capt. A. Lejeune, com. nay I; Capt. William L. Duffel, company K.

These officers having without authority, abandoned their commands in the face of the enemy, and presented themselves in person at these Headquarters, to prefer charges against their commanding officer, have been promptly ordered under arrest, and sent under guard to Brigadier-General Forney, commanding at Mobile, to be tried at a Court Martial.

The General commanding regrets that in two cases, so strongly in contrast with the many great instances of heroic bravery of the regiment to which they belong, but deems it proper to publish to the Army, not only the disgraceful conduct of such accused officers, but the severity of punishment to visit them with the penalty due to a court martial.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD
GEO. W. WM. BRENT,
A. A. General.

GEO. G. GARNER,
A. A. General.

"EXTRACT."

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, MISS., May 24, 1862.

General Orders No. 51.

II. ALL officers and privates absent from their posts for any cause, without leave, shall be reported by the Chiefs of the Army and be treated as deserters, and when arrested, shall be punished according to the rigor of the law.

The names will also be published in all the newspapers at each.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD
GEO. W. WM. BRENT,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

GEO. G. GARNER,
A. A. General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —

HEADQUARTERS 1st CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, May 16th 1862.

I. ALL soldiers absent from the 1st Army Corps by expiration of furlough, or otherwise, are ordered to report at these Headquarters within five days after date. All such soldiers, without leave, at Memphis or in its vicinity, will report to Capt. J. B. Chandler, at the office of Tilles & Co. in Memphis, within the next seven day, who will furnish them with transports free of cost thereto.

Those failing to comply with this order in the period above prescribed, will be arrested and treated as deserters.

By order of Major General Polk.
GEO. WM. LAMON,
A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS 1st CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, May 16th 1862.

Special Orders No 51.

I. All leaves of absence granted to officers or men of this army corps, except to those actually sick, are hereby revoked and will persons holding them ordered to report to their respective commands more than a month ago.

By order of Major General Polk.
GEO. WM. LAMON,
A. A. General.

NOTICE!

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
HOLLY SPRINGS, May 16th 1862.

THE occupancy of the occupating of New Orleans by the enemy, doubtful to cause the bonds for coupons to be paid in gold at that town in the last previous and thereafter. Therefore, holders of such paper are hereby notified to present the same for payment at the office of the undersigned, where will be paid in such funds as may be duly made payable here when due and payment demanded.

Gold will not be required maturing and payable in New York, but be paid at this office hereafter instead of in Orleans.

By order of the President.
A. J. McDONALD, Sec'y.

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Striped "	Fine Domestics,	Spool Plat,
Brogans,	White Goods,	Sewing Silk,
Negro Blankets,	Shawls,	Blue Knit Cotton
Mattresses,	Calicoes,	Bleached and
Feathers,	French Calicoes,	Brown Cotton
Pillows,	Linen Handkerchiefs,	Knitting Needles
Coverlets,	Silk "	Sewing "
Tickings,	Wool Hose,	Razor Strops,
Wool Hats,	Cotton "	" Drawers
Shirtings,	Corsets,	Table Cloths,
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Striped "	Pillow Cottons,	Towel Crash,
Calico "	Hoop Skirts,	Stair Cloth,

CARPETS!

We have ever on hand a large stock of the above and other seasonable goods. Further supplies arriving.

We will take Confederate Bonds, Treasury Notes, Mississippi Notes, Arkansas War Bonds, Cotton Wool, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Rice, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Socks, Jeans, Linseys, Butter, Eggs, etc., at market value, in payment of accounts or for goods.

CASH paid for WOOL.—Wanted on the 1st.
TAYLOR & MEAVER.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

I.—ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS—ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

1. Volunteers tendering themselves directly to the Confederate government for three years or the war may be accepted, either singly or in companies, battalions or regiments, organized by the election of their officers. When the officers have been elected, vacancies are filled by promotion within the same company, battalion or regiment, except in the lowest grade of company officers, which is filled by election.

2. When troops have been raised by the several States for the Confederate service, all appointments thereto, except staff appointments, are made and commissions issued by the State authorities under their own laws. Such troops must be organized, in all other respects, as herein provided, and are considered as in the Confederate service from the date of their transfer, during the term of their enlistment.

3. A regiment is composed by law of ten companies, neither more nor less, which must all be of one arm. A battalion cannot be accepted as such with less than five companies, and is entitled to but one field officer, unless the number of companies exceeds five.

4. A company must consist, if infantry, of at least sixty-four privates; if cavalry, of at least sixty; if artillery (unless otherwise expressly authorized), of at least seventy, in addition to all officers. Companies now in service, whether for twelve months or for the war, may be filled up under the recruiting regulations; but no company shall contain more than 125, rank and file. The muster rolls of companies stand as the evidence of the rank of their officers until commissions are issued.

5. Officers hold rank from the date of the muster or acceptance of their respective commands into the service of the Confederate States, or, when appointed by the President, from the date of their appointment.

The officers of the regimental staff—assistant quartermaster and commissary, surgeon, assistant surgeon, chaplain, and (warm not already a lieutenant of the regiment) the adjutant, and the officers of the general staff—are always appointed by the President, through this department. The recommendation of the commanding officer is respected in making these appointments.

A battalion is entitled to no adjutant except from among the lieutenants thereof; and only to one assistant quartermaster or commissary, and to one medical officer.

Except staff appointments, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer upon whose staff the vacancy exists, no appointments are now made from civil life.

II.—TERMS OF ENLISTMENT—ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

6. No troops other than twelve months' volunteers, enrolling for two years, will be accepted for less than three years or the war, except for local or special service.

7. All troops will be armed and equipped before being ordered into the field; or their arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper officers.

8. No horses are furnished to cavalry; but forty cents per day is paid for the use and risk of horses, and those killed in battle are paid for.

9. Batteries with equipments complete, including horses, will be furnished in all light artillery companies, in the order of their acceptance, or will be paid for at valuation, if furnished by the companies. Companies may be accepted as heavy artillery, when required to man stationary batteries; but no companies recruiting from other arms of the service will be accepted as light artillery unless specially recommended by superior officers.

10. No troops will be accepted for local service, unless required by the officer commanding the district in question, and then only as prescribed by the act of Congress, receiving pay, subsistence, etc., only while in actual service.

Except under this act, no troops will be accepted with any condition as to where they will serve.

III.—ENLISTMENT AND MUSTER INTO SERVICE—PAY, BOUNTY, ETC.

11. Troops thus organized and inspected are mustered into service by officers designed for that purpose, and are considered as in service and entitled to pay and allowances from the date of their muster; or when previously accepted and placed under orders by authority of this department, from the date of such acceptance, which should then be indicated on the muster rolls by the mustering officer.

Where men have been sworn into service, and accepted upon inspection prior to such organization, their pay and allowances will begin from the date thereof, which should also be noted upon the muster rolls.

After troops have been mustered, the muster rolls should be forwarded at once to the adjutant general, and the mustering officer is authorized to supply proper quartermasters and commissaries for their due supplies, transportation, etc., until they are otherwise provided. No commissions will be issued until the muster rolls are received.

12. Twelve months' men re-enlisting under the regulations for two years or the war may be mustered into service in companies, battalions or regiments, as soon as the organization thereof is agreed upon; and their period of enlistment and the rank of their officers elected will date from such muster. But the reorganization can not take effect, nor pay begin under such muster, until the period prescribed by the regulations.

New volunteers enlisting for three years or the war may be received into such unfinished companies, or may form new companies with re-enlisted men which may be mustered during their furlough, such muster and reorganization to take effect as above provided.

13. Volunteers or recruits enlisting for three years or the war will receive a bounty of fifty dollars, payable as soon as they are sworn into service and accepted upon inspection by a medical officer, together with transportation and subsistence, from the time and place of enlistment, until inspected and mustered.

Persons authorized to receive enlistments may order the men enlisted to rendezvous at an appointed time and may make requisition for their subsistence there, until fully organized; but volunteers enlisted by officers commissioned in advance by the President are not entitled to any allowance until organized into companies.

14. The right to receive recruits for three years or the war, to the number of 125, rank and file has been extended by acts of Congress, to companies now in service for twelve months, as well as to re-enlisted companies, and to all companies now in service for the war.

The regulations in regard to recruiting (General Orders, No. 6), and the regulations in regard to re-enlistment (General Orders, No. 1), and all the blank forms necessary for recruiting and mustering into service, may be obtained from the adjutant-general.

IV.—STORES AND ALLOWANCES.

15. All equipments, transportation, clothing, subsistence, etc., or commutation therefor, are furnished to troops in service by the proper officers, in conformity with regulations, and no person, not expressly commissioned for the purpose, can be authorized to make any purchase or contracts whatsoever for the government.

16. Contributions of clothing, or other stores for soldiers, hospitals, etc., will be transmitted free of charge, if delivered properly addressed to any officer of the quartermaster's department. Agents of States in charge of such articles will be allowed free transportation from their homes to the place of their destination and back.

Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

V.—FURLOUGHS, DISCHARGES, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

17. Applications for furlough must be addressed to commanding officers.

No discharge will be granted except in case of physical disability, certified by a medical officer, unless a substitute be furnished for the war, in conformity with the regulations.

No resignation will be considered unless forwarded by commanding officers, nor accepted unless for satisfactory reasons stated.

18. All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the adjutant general, and all communications from subordinates must be duly forwarded through their commanding officer, or they will not be considered.

NOTE.—All communications from camps should contain, in addition to the specification of the regiment, the name of the post office to which answer should be addressed.

☞ The Federals at Memphis claim that they have already received applications to ship four thousand bales of cotton.

Repeated Document from Mr. Rost.

The Northern papers are publishing the following article, which they state is a letter from Mr. Rost, one of the Confederate Commissioners, to the Secretary of the State Department. They claim it to have been taken from one of the steamers captured by the Federal Navy. We find it in the Louisville *Journal* of the 13th:

CONVENTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
MADRID, March 2, 1862.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, etc., etc.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, as the news of our reverses was being received. After waiting some time in the expectation of learning its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I applied for and obtained an interview with Mr. Calderon Collantes, the Spanish secretary of foreign affairs, whose reception was kind and friendly. I told him at the outset that my government had been anxious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me in August last instructions to proceed to this court, which the arrest and detention of Messrs. Mason and Slidell had prevented me from obeying sooner. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be attained without too great a delay.

After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival, and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American envoys had been, he asked me whether I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses and expressed great surprise that fifteen thousand Confederates should have surrendered without greater resistance, regretting the effect that such a disaster was calculated to have upon the *morale* of our troops. I told him that I had no authentic information, but had no doubt the number of prisoners was grossly exaggerated, as from what I had seen in various American papers, the real number must be under six thousand; that the enemy was vastly superior in numbers and the resistance of General Buckner all that could be desired. I unfolded before him a map of the United States, and pointed out the localities of Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, showed him the distance from these points to New Orleans and Texas, along the line of the Mississippi river, which the invading army intended to follow. I stated that throughout this distance there were no roads upon which the transport of the material of an army could be effected, while we had nearly three thousand leagues of railway which could be used for purposes of defense, and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besides, the Northern troops could stand neither the heat of our summer nor the maladies incident to the climate."

I concluded by saying, that, even without these natural obstacles, I used not tell a Spanish soldier that a brave and unitedpeople, fighting for their nationality and independence, could not be subjugated; the armies of Napoleon gained many important victories in Spain, and for years occupied its capital and fortresses; but when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might and drove the imperial legions beyond the Pyrenees; and it would be with us, if need be. He was well pleased with the admission, and said he had no doubt of our ultimate success, provided our people could stand the privations which a protracted contest would bring upon them. He went on to say, that on the question of right he had no doubt it is clearly with the South, as much as it had been with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with Don Carlos; but the question with which foreign governments had to deal was a question of fact, not of right. We asked to be recognized as a government *de facto*. We must show, as Spain and the Queen's party had shown, not only that we had the right to establish, and had established, a government, but that we had the power to maintain it against all the efforts of our opponents; and as thus far it could not be said we had made that proof, further time must elapse before the Queen's government could recognize ours.

Continuing the conversation, he asked me what had been the result of the interview of Messrs. Mason and Slidell and M. Thouvenel. I said these interviews had led to no result; that the Emperor Napoleon considered the disruption of the Union and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France, and was, of late, inclined to hope that it might be reconstructed; and further, that he would, under no circumstances, incur the enmity of the North by taking the lead in recognizing us; while the present administration in England was to a great extent composed of abolitionists, and wanted the support of the abolition party for its maintenance in power, deadling itself at the same time with the vain hope that if the civil war was protracted, and the culture of cotton diminished, or in part, the monopoly of that staple would pass from the Confederate States to India, as a compensation for the present sufferings of the British manufacturing population. But Spain was differently situated; her interest was that North America should be possessed by two great powers, who would balance each other; her counsels were not tainted with Puritan fanaticism, and surely she had no interest that the monopoly of the cotton supply should pass from us to England. Spain was our natural ally and friend, and her paramount interest was that we should become an independent power. When we were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas and social habits would form between us a more cordial friendship and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he would not conceal the fact that Mr. Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was ever hostile to Spain; that while the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplied them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Cuba, but invariably from those of the South, and that if the Confederate States became hereafter a strong government their first attempt at conquest would be upon that island.

I answered that the representations of Mr. Seward were disingenuous and untrue. Formerly the North as well as the South wanted Cuba. The North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce; the South wanted it to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would, for the time, have equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body. With the reconstruction of the Union the motives of the South would necessarily revive, but it does not now, and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established. The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a slave power. The two together with Brazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor which alone can make intertropical America and the regions adjoining it available to the use of man, and to a great extent of the rich products of that labor. Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. This time at which our recognition should take place was, of course, exclusively within the discretion of her Majesty's government, but could I be assured that, when that time arrived, our recognition would not be made dependent upon the action of other powers? At the time of the insurrection of the Spanish colonies the United States had recognized their independence long before any other power, and there is no doubt that the moral and material influence derived from that recognition greatly aided them in achieving their independence. Could I assure my government that her Majesty's government would follow this example in their own good time, without regard to the course of other nations? To this question he would not make a positive answer, but simply said, "Spain, as you are aware, is slow—slower, perhaps, than other nations in coming to a decision in matters of importance; but, after she does, she carries that decision through, without regard to consequences." He left me under the impression that this government would not be the first to recognise us.

I then observed that the threat of Mr. Seward that our recognition by foreign powers would be considered a *casus belli*, had been falsified by a subsequent declaration of Mr. Lincoln that he could not carry on two wars at a time, and that if her majesty's government had been accessible to such fears, it would not have recognized St. Domingo to the crown, and taken lead in the Mexican expedition; that those measures had created in the North a deep feeling of hostility against Spain, and that while the recognition of our government would not involve this country in war, no delay would diminish the intensity of that feeling. He said they had no fear from that quarter, and were fully prepared for any emergency, as they had done no act which was not in strict conformity with the law of nations. After he had explained to me the circumstances which led to the annexation of St. Domingo, and the object of the Mexican expedition, I handed him a printed list, sent to me by Mr. Helm, of the vessels which had entered the ports of Cuba after breaking the blockade, and of those which left Cuba and entered Southern ports, and stated to him the blockade was surely paralyzed, both from the number of vessels which had violated it and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by cruisers, and not by ships of war permanently stationed at the mouths of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness, but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone, and as England and France agreed in opinion that this blockade could not be considered ineffective, Spain would not differ from them.

Before leaving I handed to Mr. Collantes a copy of the communication to Earl Russell and his answer, which had been published in parliamentary papers, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful. He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information through Southern sources. He was astonished that our government had not provided means for transmitting that information, and requested me, when I received any that was important, to impart it to him. This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance in a long and cordial interview. I infer from it that this government will act separately from England and France. Owing to the enormous preparations made by the North to subjugate us, I believe that nothing is now to be expected from any of them until the Northern government is ready to treat with us as an independent power. If it be so, and the war is to last many years, as the President intimates in his inaugural, it will be for him to determine whether it is consistent with our dignity to keep longer abroad commissioners whom he knows are under no circumstances to be received or listened to.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. A. ROST.

☞ **Pittsburg Journal on the Campaign Before Richmond—Call for Reinforcements for McClellan.**

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* contains a long article calling loudly for reinforcements to be sent immediately to McClellan. We copy the material portions:

* * * The chief art of war, said once its greatest master, Napoleon, consists in having two men to the enemy's one at the right time and *at the decisive point*. This art the rebel generals, it is right to acknowledge, have thus far understood far better than our own. 'Twas thus Bull Run was won, and 'twas thus that the later battles of Shiloh and Fair Oaks were almost gained. Well, there is no doubt that Richmond is the decisive point. The rebels well understand it. A glorious victory for them there secures their independence, by procuring the intervention of foreign powers.

Nay, we would not be surprised if the disastrous defeat of McClellan before Richmond would not only endanger his whole army, but Washington itself; for by the peculiar system adopted by the war manage ment, we appear to have positively no reserves. This is desperate gambling, and 'tis not war. Secretary Stanton has rejected the enrollment of any more troops, although he could have 200,000 additional, if he would accept them. What we have are scattered all over the continent, almost; so that at the decisive point the probabilities are that the enemy far outnumber us. McClellan's army, not too strong at first, has been decimated by disease and battle, and yet Burnside and McDowell are obstinately, and apparently perversely kept aloof from all participation, either actual or strategic, in the capture of Richmond.

Let any one imagine for one moment the deplorable and appalling consequences of a crushing defeat before Richmond, and then let him ask, why should there be *any risk whatever* in making the assault upon that city? Why not make sure and doubly sure, and "take a bond of fate" by doubling McClellan's army. For we have not the men, whose fault is it? The nation have pressed them upon the government by the hundred thousand, and yet they have been again and again rejected, upon the plea that already too many men have been enrolled. This we *never* believed, and can't now. If, while under the influence of his late scare, Secretary Stanton had accepted full fifty thousand volunteers, he might with them have garrisoned Washington City, Baltimore, and all the other positions which are not in special danger; he might have guarded the bridges, prisoners and railroads, and thus have been in a condition to send every available fighting man down to Richmond. But just look at it. Larger or smaller bodies of troops lying idle at Pensacola, Key West, in Kansas, New Orleans and the West; off Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, North Carolina, etc., and hardest of all, a splendid and well-disciplined army at Fredericksburg, within two days' march of Richmond! Were Richmond ours, all these things would be added unto us. 'Tis thus the Confederates argue. If we defeat McClellan at Richmond, cut up his splendid army, or drive it into the bay, all the places now in her capturedor taken by the foe must be ours. Let us temporarily surrender minor points that we may have the one decisive success which dominates all the lesser ones.

Now, unless the government is positively and from many sources assured that the rebels at Richmond are decidedly outnumbered by its own troops, it would not only be an act of rashness and madness to allow McClellan to attack with his present diminished forces, but it would be an act of the most criminal and inexcusable weakness, arguing imbecility in those directing our war movements. We cannot expect to win an important victory there unless we have done everything, and exhausted every resource in order to deserve and ensure it, and if the people find that a few of their servants are blind, and ignorant, and headstrong, they must stop in and command a different policy.

A few blunderers, disgraced and degraded for all time, caused by their folly and defects of their ignorance, would be a small consolation, if through them our whole cause, and the cause of human liberty, is irretrievably lost. The battle of Richmond is evidently to be, not only the struggle in which the fate of *this* country for countless generations hangs, but it is to be one of the few decisive battles in which the whole world is interested, and by which its welfare is affected. There is no reason whatever that we should risk anything there. We should and could have at that "decisive point two men to the enemy's one." It is better to over than under estimate the enemy's numbers and power of resistance. That they fight well and desperately, 'tis folly to deny; and McClellan's weakness only stirs their pride, excites their hopes, and encourages to continued perseverance.

Double our army, and hope dies within them and panic ensues. Garrison Baltimore, Washington, etc., with volunteers; bring East, say twenty-five thousand of Halleck's best drilled troops; let Burnside and McDowell hasten to the Peninsula with every fighting man they can scrape together, and then the capture of the rebel capital is a matter of absolute certainty—there is no room to peradventure upon it. *Festina lente* is the motto of the rebellion are sacrificing everything in order to secure one victory which embraces everything, why should we not be as wise in time? If there is doubt as to the enemy's strength, give McClellan the benefit of that doubt. If their army is found not so large as thought—well; but if much larger—better, for then it will not be too late to call up our reserves, and end the war by one glorious *coup de guerre*.

From Fredericksburg, Va.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A gentleman from Fredericksburg direct states that when the bridge across the Rappahannock was swept away by the flood, the other day, the secessionists of both sexes assembled on the bank and manifested their delight by cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Yet no one was arrested. The Union citizens complain bitterly that the protection given rebel property is denied to them, and that avowed rebels are treated with so much tenderness as to make the lot of the poor Unionist peculiarly hard. When General Doubleday went out, he took for his headquarters the house of a rebel who had three sons in the rebel army; but Gen. McDowell instantly ordered Gen. Doubleday out and placed a guard to protect the house.

JIM LANE'S MANIFESTO.

The Abolition Policy of the War.

Let the People of the South Read.

On Wednesday evening Gen. Jim Lane appeared before an immense audience, at Cooper Institute. We give the main portions of his speech, which is characteristic throughout:

If there is anything that to me now is more disgraceful than all others to manhood, womanhood and childhood, it is Northern reverence for the institution of slavery. (Applause.) I do not forget the place and the people to whom I speak. The city of New York, that to this government is a power behind the throne more powerful than the throne itself, and if here I could, by giving up my life, inculcate a fair and candid spirit concerning the institution of slavery, God knows how willingly I would die. Had the people of New York a year ago declared to the government, or to the President, "We instruct you to issue a proclamation to the slave States, saying: 'You must within thirty days lay down your arms, or I will free all your slaves,'" that proclamation would have been issued, and the war ended a year ago.

Why has this war been so long kept up? That it might preserve the institution of slavery that inaugurated it. It commenced in the fall of 1855 on the plains of Kansas. Every slave State, save Maryland and Delaware, had an army on the plains of Kansas, that liberty might be killed. How did we save Kansas?

A handful of men, weak and feeble, with a few Sharpe's rifles, did it. We said to slavery, "You have brought this trouble upon us and you shall cease to exist in Kansas;" we also said to those who, shackles were stricken off, "Take Sharpe's rifles and fight with us." A man made like us, and with hands like ours, said, "Here, General, we want to fight for freedom," and we give him the gun, knowing he would fight as well as we. [Applause.]

I have three children, and I suppose most of you have children, if not, you expect to have. This war has been a dreadful calamity upon us, and I don't want my children to suffer from such awar. It is upon it as cowardly to entail upon our children an inheritance war such as this. It's upon us now, and in a few days it will be closed so far as operations of armies go. [Applause.] If we permit a vestige of slavery to remain within the boundaries of the Union, we insure a civil war upon our children. Go with me to the State of Delaware. There are 1200 slaves in Delaware; is she any nearer being a free State than if she had 100,000? Look at her Bayard and Saulsbury! I have nothing to say about them, except that they would sink a thousand Unions like this rather than peril their institution and their political party.

In Western Virginia the people voted ten to one in favor of emancipation. They framed a constitution, and yet they dare not embody a resolution in favor of emancipation, however gradual. Why? They are afraid.

How about North Carolina? I am not a believer in special Providence, but I do believe it would have been well if after Shady had put his hand to that order the earth had opened, and he been sent—down. [Laughter.] Look at it in all its deformity. A President appoints a governor—a President who has recently declared that no slave, once within the lines, shall be sent back to slavery, and this governor declares that he is compelled by the laws of slavery to issue an order so repulsive to every sentiment of humanity.

Find me a Democrat in Washington who was born such, and he is one who dicates Stanly's order is all right; a Democrat in New York does the same thing. There is a class of Democrats who love Democracy a great deal better than they do the Union. I suppose there is no man who would deny that slavery is in direct conflict with the civilization of the age. Emancipation is now a necessity. You may as well come square to it, because the slaves have snuffed freedom, and they are worthless after that as slaves. It may have occurred to you, while I am speaking, to say: "What will you do with 'em?" It is upon us, the emancipation of every slave is upon us, and we must not blink. What will you do with 'em?"

We have in Kansas 17,000 families. Four thousand slaves have recently *emigrated* from Arkansas and Missouri into Kansas, and yet we get along. [Applause.]

I have aided 2,000 slaves to emigrate this year, [laughter,] and it has not been a very good year for negroes either. [Laughter.] When they first come into camp they look down, but after awhile they look and act like men. It's a truth that all the reliable information I received in Missouri I received from slaves.

I have said that so soon as we can do it, these two races should be separated, for the good of both—not now, not till we educate them and prepare them for self government. I am not quite as anxious as you to get the negroes out of South Carolina. I would like to see South Carolina forever dedicated to that race. [Applause.] I'll guarantee there would be no more secession in South Carolina if that was so. [Renewed laughter.] Educate them where they are. "But," says you, "How about cotton?" New York is the great metropolis of the country, and I believe there are measures now before the Congress of the nation, which will make New York the metropolis of the world, and we hope the Pacific railroad bill will be passed, thus connecting the East and the West, and effecting that result. You won't get cotton? If you want to increase it, break down the monopoly now held by slaveholders! Do you say now break it down? Why, if those men don't want to stay and work with free labor, let them come away, and make room for Northern men, who know how to make money out of free labor. [Applause.] The slave will increase the product quadruple when made free. As a slave he has no incentive to work—give him his pay and he works as other men work. But, says one, I don't know about arming the slaves. I should not have said so, perhaps, in conservative New York, but the time is coming, when that, too, will be a necessity.

The army of the rebellion will be scattered in a few weeks, but they will exist in guerrilla bands. In Missouri there has been no organized army for three months, yet that State has and is suffering more than ever from guerrillas. How long and how much did it take to destroy the handful of Seminoles secreted in the glades of Florida? Years, and millions of dollars.

Is not the guerrilla system branded by all nations as murderous? Well, it will exist, and how will you meet it?

I propose to meet it by setting the slaves of those men free, and setting them to hunt them out. [Applause.]

When we get the guerrillas cleared out by the use of the slaves, I would like to see every traitor who has to die, die by the hand of his own slave. Let the slave whom he has oppressed do the job. A traitor to the best government on the earth would find fault with the hand that strikes him dead. He ought to be thankful that he's permitted to die. [Laughter.] The tories of the revolution lived a life of hell, and how much worse will be the condition of those who are permitted to live after their traitorous doings. A No than traitor. The miserable slave of slavery, it's a vocation. Oh, I wish that I was forgiven for the crime of having once in my heart reverenced the institution of slavery. [Applause.] The devotee of slavery is a human fiend. There is no crime he will not commit for slavery. Why, a thousand of these fellows would march over into Kansas, and if they killed an unarmed pioneer, or a defenseless woman, or a little child, they claimed a great victory. [Laughter.] How would you like to see South Carolina come into the Union with the same *status* as she had before? Who would like to see South Carolina come into the Union as she went out of it?

I have a vote to cast on that subject in behalf of Kansas and when he who speaks to you casts a vote in favor of that he will never again face the gallant people of Kansas. [Applause.] And first, then we will emancipate the slaves—the saves of rebels if you say so, for you can commence where you please, for I know it will result in the freeing of every slave in every State. I tried that in Missouri. [Laughter.] I said to my officers and men, "the slaves of traitors are confiscated." I issued no proclamation. [Laughter.]

I got to a certain point in Missouri one day, with the Kansas brigade. That night the negroes all came into camp, and the next day we all came away together. I had no time to discuss legality with the masters. I believe Congress will pass that law, and all you have to do is to petition the President—brave, honest old Abe Lincoln—[great applause]—and he'll do that thing; and, in the opinion of the speaker, he is right anxious to do it. [Applause.] I believe, and always shall, that the reason he modified the proclamation of gallant Fremont—[tremendous applause]—and that of Hunter—[applause]—was that he wants to do it himself. He wants to write the slaves all free in his own homely style. [Applause.] You've got an institution in this city—what do you call it? [A voice—"*Herald*," "*Herald*!"] No, *that* ain't what I mean; a place where they sell stocks; and when the President believes that he can emancipate the slaves without seriously affecting the price of United States stocks, he'll do it. Why, the longer we carry on this war, apparently, the more money we've got. I have always believed that a hand stronger than ours is protecting this country, and I will not believe that He will permit this rebellion to close without establishing on every foot of this continent freedom—freedom where He can be worshipped and worshipped intelligently. [Applause.] We have our work to do, and no one has a greater responsibility than the people of New York. Cast aside your fear, your reverence for slavery. Write upon your banner, "Emancipate," and emancipation follows. That done, what will restrict our power? We will then have peace, permanent peace. All my efforts are pledged, all my energies shall be exhausted to secure the emancipation, either immediate or gradual, of every slave. We want freedom for all, for the white race and the black race. [Applause.]

A British View of Federal Tyranny.

From the London Times, May 26.]

What is passing in New Orleans may teach us what the apprehensions of these desperate men are, and what is the nature of the fate they dread. The proclamation of Gen. Butler realizes all that has ever been told of tyranny by victor over vanquished. The state of slavery endured by a negro in New Orleans, cannot be more absolute than that now suffered by the whites of that city. They are compelled, under pain of "severe punishment," to treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and respect, which is treating the New Orleanists much as Gessler treated the Swiss. They are compelled to open their shops and places of amusement whether they wish to do so or not, and while the shops and theaters are thus open, any little liberties which may be taken by Gen. Butler's garrison, or any of their friends, must not be resented on pain of death. All assemblages are forbidden, State property, as well as Confederate property, must be surrendered, and everything proposed to be published by a newspaper must first be authorized by a Federal censor. Even this proclamation appears to be exceeded by the practice under it, for it seems that the mayor and aldermen of the city had already been committed to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to President Lincoln.

It this be a sample of the energetic measures by which the North holds in subjection what it has already conquered of the South, we can well understand the conspiracies in Kentucky, and burning of cotton, the recruiting of two armies of the confederation, and the unbroken resolve which seems still to reign throughout the Southern States to hold on to their independence to the last. Such severity does not bode well for European interests. The President's proclamation which opens the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort and Port Royal would have been more welcome here if it were not accompanied by acts of tyranny likely to drive the planters to despair, and to produce the destruction of all the cotton in stock. The conditions imposed by that proclamation must be measured and squared by the rules of international law, with which we hope they will be found to conform. But, as matters are now proceeding it would seem that neither New Orleans, Beaufort nor Port Royal is likely to be for some time to come of any great use to the world as a cotton port. Gen. Butler with his oaths of allegiance, his forced adoration of the Federal flag, his confiscations, his compulsory opening of shops and theaters, his imprisonments, his punishments and his threats of death, is not the man to make a commercial port prosperous and to tempt down cotton bales from the interior; and New Orleans, with its rival issues of paper money, none of which is of course now a legal tender, is not a tempting port to which to consign merchandise.

How the Richest Man in New York City Spends His Time.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* sketches the richest man in New York in this manner:

Mr. Astor's office is in Prince street, near Broadway, where he may be found daily between the hours of "nine and three." He is a large, stout-built man, with coarse features, stiff rough, sandy-colored hair, and a cast of countenance of a very ordinary type. He dresses plainly but neatly, has a somewhat careworn look, and appears to be fifty or sixty years of age. His private office is of moderate size and of plain furniture. On a table are a few books, and on opening that one which appears most thumbed, you perceive that it is a volume of maps of city property, carefully and elegantly executed, and, as a whole, embracing the localities of an enormous estate, estimated at over $25,000,000. Mr. Astor resides in Lafayette place, in one of a row of dwellings which twenty-five years ago were the grandest in the city, though now they are distanced by the palaces of the Fifth avenue. Near by is the magnificent library founded by his father, to which he has added a fund nearly equal to the original endowment. Here he spends a small part of his time, the remainder being occupied by his duties in the Prince street office, where, Sundays excepted, he does a full day's work every day in the week. Thus the whole routine of life of the richest man in America, is a walk to and from home of a half a mile and close attention to business.

The care of Mr. Astor's estate is a vast burden. He has several hundred tenants of all grades, from the $300