



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands—The Union of States none can sever; The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands; And the FLAG OF OUR UNION Forever!

Mr. Lincoln's Scheme of Emancipating the Slaves and Ending Rebellion.

On the 6th of March the President sent a message to Congress, which has acquired the name of his Emancipation Message. The object of that message was to ask the Congress to declare to the States by joint Resolution, that if any of them should choose to adopt what he calls "a gradual abolition of slavery" the State so choosing should receive from Congress pecuniary aid to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system. The message itself is given in another column, and should be carefully read.

A newspaper in one of the Border States has pronounced it a very shrewd move on the part of Mr. Lincoln; as it holds out to the abolitionist, the notion of ending slavery, but yet compels him if he adopts the plan, to treat slaves as property; while it also tenders to the South the grateful incident of compensation, as the attendant of abolition.

As some of the President's Cabinet have a well established reputation for an ardent manipulation in creating what is called "a balance of power," he has doubtless received able advice, and the Message may be justly entitled to all praise it has received for its shrewdness. And if shrewdness be a sufficient ground of action, it may be readily supposed that neither the President nor Congress will ever lack authority to do whatever they may consider grateful to the majority of the day. We have only to observe that in a State paper, shrewdness is a very low merit—particularly, if the measure proposed is illegal, impracticable, unwise and revolutionary. First as to legality. There is not the slightest warrant in the Constitution for the exercise of this power, to-wit—the appropriation of money from the National Treasury to compensate persons for property not taken for public use but simply abandoned and destroyed. This does not admit of argument and if any man thinks it warranted, let him point as to the power. Next as to practicability. The President tells us that "the rebellion will end" if the more Southern Slave States shall find that the more Northern will not join their Confederacy. But we give his language:

"The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will eventually be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, 'the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with them.'"

"To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States initiating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall by such initiation make it certain to the more Southern that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation because in my judgment gradual, and not sudden emancipation is better for all."

That is, so soon as the Rebellion leaders, in the more Southern States see that the more Northern Slave States are not going to join their Confederacy but will accept "the pecuniary aid" and sell out their slaves, and so remain in the Union, this will substantially end the rebellion. Now if Congress shall pass the Resolution he asks them to pass—the States are then to consider. They must either call extra sessions of their Legislatures or wait until next winter. If the Legislature shall think well of it, they will perhaps deem such "a change of system" proper for a convention of their people. All this may readily consume a year's time, meanwhile the war is to go on, as he tells us it will. If at the end of one year the rebellion shall still not be ended—not having the aid of this enticement, and the war shall be maintained at its present cost, the ways and means to carry out the contract with the States, will be an object of grave consideration—and of grave hesitation.

The project to be worth any thing "as one of the most effective measures of self-preservation," as the President says it will, must be extended to all the States. And the President further tells us, that it must be "gradual and not sudden emancipation to all." The slaves number four millions—and if they be paid for at the rate of \$400 dollars each they will cost the nation sixteen hundred millions of dollars; the interest of which will be one hundred millions annually in addition to the interest of our war debt and the new expenses of the future. These four millions of slaves increase at the rate of three per cent. per annum, or 120,000 annually. If we keep down the increase and manumit besides 180,000—making 300,000 in all—it will take twenty years to manumit the principal number of four millions—and to their

cost of sixteen hundred millions must be added the cost of annual increase for half the time, which will take 480 millions more,—making in all, twenty-one hundred millions of emancipation debt or in other words 125 millions of annual interest, to be added to the interest of the war debt; and looking to these results we cannot regard the proposal as a "measure of self-preservation."

The financial view has not escaped the President's attention, though we doubt whether he can matter through. For he says:

"In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress with the Treasury reports before him can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State. Certainly the Member of Congress will see that, and if he could see the war suddenly end and the expenses of it magically stop, so that he could vote the supplies to the cause of emancipation, he might readily solve the question of time. But as the President says the member of Congress may be at a loss to know how he can apply the war expenses to the other cause,—and make the same money serve both ends.

Towards the close of the Message there is an ambiguous giving out which we may not rightly understand but if we do understand it aright it is revolutionary. Here is the language:

"If however, resistance continues the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the reasons which may follow such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle which must and will come.

This is a covert threat that we may resort to Trumbullism and say that if Congress had not the power itself, that Congress can give the power to the army. Is it a re-iteration of that wild declaration of John Quincy Adams that martial law can proclaim emancipation? If these are the things "which may seem indispensable or which may obviously promise great efficiency" they will be simply revolutionary and worthy to be classed with the pronouncements of the South American generals which Mr. Adams quoted to us, as exemplifications of the laws of nations.

The Message we have thus examined is an unfortunate step as it tends to favor the fallacy that slavery is to be suddenly ended. Even if military power shall proclaim an emancipation of the slaves the act will be negatory for the States will again reduce them to slavery if they remain within the States, and that they must remain is very clear, for the Northern States give unmistakable signs that they will repel the fugitives. The President has a plain duty before him—to suppress insurrection and maintain the laws—and this is to be done by military force over coming resistance and not by overturning law nor by usurping power. Most especially he must not thus indirectly declare to Europe that he desires of maintaining the Union by the lawful means at his command, but has to resort to bargain and enticement.

President's Message Respecting Emancipation.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system." If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the State and people, immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient measures of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with them. To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States, tolerating slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern; that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because in my judgment gradual, and not sudden, emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase at fair valuation all slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the

part of the General Government sets up no claim or right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say that the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this, not hastily, but deliberately.

War has been, and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the reasons which may follow. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the great struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it is esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary condition tendered would not be of more value to the State and private persons concerned, than are the institutions and property in it in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would sooner lead to important results. In full view of great responsibility to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

News of the Week.

Gen. Butler has returned to Boston, from Ship Island.

Parson Brownlow's visit to Indianapolis netted him \$300 exactly.

Fifty boxes of hospital stores were forwarded from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, on receipt of the news of the battle.

A despatch from Washington states that Commodore Wilkes, of Mason and Stidell fame will command the Monitor.

The Ohio Legislature has reduced the pay of members and clerks to \$3 per day—a good movement.

COMMODORE FOOTE gave the rebels about two thousand pills before their late evacuation. They were hard to start.

Gen. Burnside is at Newbern, N. C., expecting an attack from a large force of the enemy, for which he was prepared.

The public debt now accumulates at the rate of \$3,000,000 per day. It amounts, in the aggregate, to \$1,200,000,000.

The receipts at Boston and other ports, during March last, were three times as large as during March 1861, while at New York they were more than doubled.

A letter to the New York World from Old Point, says that Com. TATELL has been assigned to the command of the Merrimack.

There are very few rebels along the Rappahannock—not more than 5,000. It seems that all have concentrated at Yorktown.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes, that the total number of the rebel regiments in arms, is 368, and the combined forces of the Confederate States amount to 265,934.

Wheeling, Virginia, has given a majority of 684 votes for the new Constitution, and a majority of 588 for gradual emancipation. The interior counties as far as heard from, give the same ratio.

Port Royal advices of the 7th state that Savannah was to be attacked last Monday. Our pickets were within eight miles of the city. Other important events were about transpiring.

In a private letter, Gen. McClellan says he finds the works of Yorktown ten times stronger than he anticipated, but expresses confidence in his eventual success.

There is a report of Beauregard's death at the battle of Pittsburg. General Banks received the news through rebel sources. It needs confirmation—in the meanwhile, let us hope that it is so. It would be a heavy blow to rebellion.

The revised edition of the U. S. Army Register for 1862, just issued, states the regular army at 39,273, and the volunteer army at 505,525. The regulars may be increased, under existing laws, to 54,803, and the volunteers indefinitely.

News from Salt Lake City, to March 14th, says that Brigham Young is elected Governor of the State of Deseret; Hiram C. Kimball, Lieutenant Governor; and Bernheisel, Representative. The Assembly is this month to elect U. S. Senators, of whom ex-delegate Hooper is expected to be one.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field arrived direct from London, at Washington, Monday morning, and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. Field brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New York and payable entirely in bonds of our Government.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.—As near as we can make out from the various dispatches, the results of the conquest of Island No. 10, are 6,000 prisoners captured by the land forces, including three Generals, and 500, including 17 officers, surrendered to the naval forces, 70 cannon, several field batteries, a large quantity of small arms, nine steamboats, exclusive of the Hollins ram and the Pelican battery, which have also been taken, and large quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, camp equipage, &c. It is the most serious loss the rebels have yet sustained in the material of war.

To the People of Champagne. We republish, for the benefit of those who may not have seen the first number of the Union, our "Salutatory," for which we ask a careful reading. Our friends in various Townships will oblige by procuring and forwarding lists of subscribers at once.

SALUTATORY. The Publisher of the URBANA UNION issues this first number, without pecuniary announcement, as a Newspaper for the people of Champagne county. The present number is distributed, without charge to those who may receive it: the future numbers will be sent only to those who shall have ordered it as subscribers. For some weeks the back numbers could be had by those subscribers, without pecuniary announcement, as a Newspaper for the people of Champagne county. The present number is distributed, without charge to those who may receive it: the future numbers will be sent only to those who shall have ordered it as subscribers.

The price is placed at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance. At this rate the proprietor cannot afford to employ collecting agents, and at this rate—less than two cents a week—it is cheaper to buy than to borrow.

The paper is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with any party, because it will not be fettered. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State or County; and in the expression of opinions it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the Laws without regard to platforms or party dogmas. Fidelity in office will, always, be commended and supported; peculation and abuse will be steadily opposed; and economy in public affairs insisted on. The paper does not rely upon professions but upon practice, and its course will be best known by a reference to its future columns. Such a reference will show that it will not be the mere repeater of telegrams from Washington, lugged by a special agent to suit a purpose; nor will it be found seeking to maintain itself by perquisites drawn from the County Treasury.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

FIELD OF BATTLE, PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., April 8, VIA CINCINNATI, April 11.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing, fought here on Sunday and Monday, was the result of an attempt on the part of Johnston and Beauregard to attack and defeat our forces in detail. They knew they had numbered Grant's troops, and they hoped to drive them into the river, or compel them to surrender, before Buell's re-enforcements arrived.

Accordingly, on Friday and Saturday they marched out from Corinth sixty thousand strong, in three main divisions, commanded by Sidney Johnston, Beauregard and Braxton Bragg.

Friday night an advance party had a skirmish with our pickets, and took Major Grant's detail, the Seventy-second Ohio, two lieutenants of the Seventieth Ohio, and seven private prisoners. A brigade was sent out to support the pickets. After a little engagement they drove the rebels back to the battery they already had in position, and took sixteen prisoners. On Saturday there was another alarm, and some picket fighting.

Gen. Grant announced to some, at least, of his Generals of Divisions, that there was great probability of a rebel attack, but still there seems to have been little general expectation of, or preparation for it.

On Saturday night the following was the disposition of our forces:

On our extreme left, on the bank of Lick Creek, perhaps two miles from Pittsburg Landing, Stuart's Brigade of Sherman's Division. On our extreme right, say five miles from Pittsburg Landing, and near Snake Creek, other three brigades of Sherman's Division, viz: McDowell's, Hildebrand's and Durland's. Between these two extreme points lay the following Divisions, viz: next to Stuart's Brigade, Prentiss' Division; then McClellan's Division and between these two and the Landing, Hurlbert's Division and Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's. Then, 9 miles below, on Camp Landing, lay Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division. There was no breastwork or defence of any kind any of our camp.

Early Sunday morning, while the soldiers were preparing breakfast the rebels surprised and attacked Prentiss' Division in heavy force. Troops held their camps but a short time, and speedily commenced falling back, resisting as they retired. The main positions of the 23d Missouri and 12th and 14th Iowa were surrounded and taken prisoners, with General Prentiss himself.

Meantime the rebel center and left had come up on our center and right, composed of McClellan's Division, and three brigades of Sherman's, and the fight had become general along our whole front line of say four miles.

The rebels easily succeeded in getting in on both flanks of what was left of Prentiss' Division, and before nine o'clock the shattered fragments of his regiments were falling back in utter disorder.

This left the right flank of Stuart's brigade, forming the extreme left of our line, unprotected, and the rebels came rapidly down on that. Simultaneously Breckinridge's troops, which had come up by the Farmington road from Corinth, appeared on the opposite bank of Lick Creek, and commenced shelling their front. This attack, which they did in partial disorder. They took a position on the next ridge, held this with very sharp fighting for three-quarters of an hour, then fell still further back and toward Hurlbert, who, now that Prentiss' division was gone, formed their only protection on their right flank, then fell back to the rear of McArthur's brigade, and finally, badly shattered, took position to reorganize the regiments on the bluff above the Landing.

About the same time McClellan's Division, which had been driven from its camps and compelled to fall gradually back, having lost Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries, got back to the position of W. H. L. Wallace's Division.

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Gen. Lew. Wallace had been ordered about twelve o'clock to leave Camp Landing and hurry up to this battle. He had to make twelve miles march, and did not arrive in time for any part of the action on Sunday.

By ten o'clock, Hurlbert and W. H. L. Wallace were fiercely engaged. The rebel attack, of course concentrated upon them, and the enemy from superior numbers, was enabled to relieve their troops and continually send up their fresh regiments to engage our weary and thinned ranks.

From ten to nearly four, however, they held up against the tide of rebel success, sometimes gaining but often losing, till about four Hurlbert gave way for a final stand near the Landing. W. H. L. Wallace about the same time was mortally wounded, and his division, now flanked on both sides, also gave way.

The last stand was made within half a mile of the Landing. Twenty-two guns, including some long thirty-two and Parrott (twenty-pounders were arranged in the form of a crescent, to defend the Landing. The troops were rallied and a firm resistance offered to the advancing rebels.

The gunboats Tylor and Lexington also now took part in the action, and poured in a furious cannonade. The rebels were checked and for that evening the Landing was saved. By 5 o'clock Nelson's Division of Buell's forces had begun crossing the river, and before dusk the Thirty-sixth Indiana, from his advance brigade, had got into action along with Grant's rallied forces.

After dark, Lew. Wallace's division arrived and took position for action on the extreme right. Sherman, McClellan and Hurlbert reorganized their shattered divisions as well as possible, and took position to Lew. Wallace's left. Nelson's, Tom Crittenden's and McClellan's divisions crossed and took position, Nelson on the extreme left, Crittenden on his right, and McClellan closing up the line between these and Grant's old forces.

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The gunboats Tylor and Lexington also now took part in the action, and poured in a furious cannonade. The rebels were checked and for that evening the Landing was saved. By 5 o'clock Nelson's Division of Buell's forces had begun crossing the river, and before dusk the Thirty-sixth Indiana, from his advance brigade, had got into action along with Grant's rallied forces.

After dark, Lew. Wallace's division arrived and took position for action on the extreme right. Sherman, McClellan and Hurlbert reorganized their shattered divisions as well as possible, and took position to Lew. Wallace's left. Nelson's, Tom Crittenden's and McClellan's divisions crossed and took position, Nelson on the extreme left, Crittenden on his right, and McClellan closing up the line between these and Grant's old forces.

Throughout the night, the gunboats kept up a heavy cannonading, compelling the rebels to retire from the ground they had gained through the day, as far as beyond Hurlbert's

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

FIELD OF BATTLE, PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., April 8, VIA CINCINNATI, April 11.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing, fought here on Sunday and Monday, was the result of an attempt on the part of Johnston and Beauregard to attack and defeat our forces in detail. They knew they had numbered Grant's troops, and they hoped to drive them into the river, or compel them to surrender, before Buell's re-enforcements arrived.

Accordingly, on Friday and Saturday they marched out from Corinth sixty thousand strong, in three main divisions, commanded by Sidney Johnston, Beauregard and Braxton Bragg.

Friday night an advance party had a skirmish with our pickets, and took Major Grant's detail, the Seventy-second Ohio, two lieutenants of the Seventieth Ohio, and seven private prisoners. A brigade was sent out to support the pickets. After a little engagement they drove the rebels back to the battery they already had in position, and took sixteen prisoners. On Saturday there was another alarm, and some picket fighting.

Gen. Grant announced to some, at least, of his Generals of Divisions, that there was great probability of a rebel attack, but still there seems to have been little general expectation of, or preparation for it.

On Saturday night the following was the disposition of our forces:

On our extreme left, on the bank of Lick Creek, perhaps two miles from Pittsburg Landing, Stuart's Brigade of Sherman's Division. On our extreme right, say five miles from Pittsburg Landing, and near Snake Creek, other three brigades of Sherman's Division, viz: McDowell's, Hilde