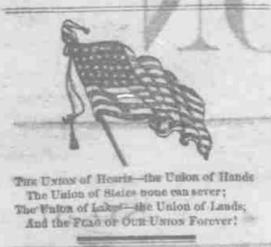


URBANA UNION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1863.

THE UNION OF STATES—THE UNION OF HANDS



The Union of States—the Union of Hands. The Union of Labor—the Union of Wealth.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

It is now five weeks since the removal of McClellan and the appointment of a commander who was to fight no longer...

The superserviceable Halleck, in that Sybilian letter of October 23rd, said that three weeks have elapsed, and yet he has not moved.

At least a rumor comes that the Administration have agreed to meddle no more. But watch well the weather-vane on the White House.

The Baill Court of Inquiry has gone to Nashville to be near the witnesses who could not be spared from the army.

General Rosecrans has stationed a brigade at Hallettsville, where its force could be conveniently calculated, overpowered and taken.

A new incident has occurred in New York. A writ of habeas corpus was issued to General Banks, requiring the production of a soldier who was alleged to be improperly detained in the army.

The President then gives a brief synopsis of the General Post Office, which shows good management in that Department with a great improvement in its revenues compared with its expenses.

The President's Message.

It has been usual with country papers to publish the President's Message, while it has been nearly as usual for their subscribers to pass it by unread.

There are points in the Message which no careful reader of history, and no lover of law and order, can assent to as true; and there are arguments in support of these points entirely fallacious, and yet one cannot rise from a perusal of the Message without a strong sense of Mr. Lincoln's general desire to promote the public welfare and to ensure peace; and with one exception, with a general sense of his honesty.

We shall first notice what we have to commend, and then separately notice the subjects of Finance and Slavery. His financial notions are very naturally crude, perhaps taken from the Treasury Report, not yet before the public.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed with all nations; although excess of complaint growing out of the blockade, have occurred on the part of nations whose cupidity leads them into systematic attempts at "running" it.

If that mode should be adopted, and it should be found, as an average result, that the claims of our citizens against any foreign government equalled their claims against the United States, we beg to suggest a plan by which we can play quits and save the Treasury.

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It is moderate, but were sure to bring augmented prices in everything, as we have now seen. There was so general an acquiescence in this decision at the time that no one has any right now to cast severe blame on the course taken.

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self. To prove this position he shows that our population has a progressive increase at the rate of thirty-five per cent. in each ten years, and that in the year 1900 there will be one hundred millions of population.

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They Broke It First.

In times of peace when the hum of cheerful industry fills the land, we have but little need of a Constitution—then "Jupiter may visit the Ethiopians"—but when fierce passions rise—when rebellion rears its head, the Constitution before engaged in settling petty quarrels rises into surprising grandeur as the supreme law of the land armed with the powers of a mighty nation and commands the peace, then Jupiter remounts his throne armed with thunderbolts.

Plain as this proposition is, we hear some sensible law-abiding men talk of laying the Constitution aside until the rebellion is suppressed. They forget that the Constitution and laws are our only authority for this war, and our only sanction for shedding blood, without which it becomes lawless murder, deserving the execration of mankind.

If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to-day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent, and has run faster than the interest upon the debt.

There are other points in the Message from which we dissent, but an argument upon them would occupy more space than we can spare to it.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, has told us what we are fighting for; see his annual report—the end of it: The slaves are all to be set free.

"Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will be transferred to us."

"As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar, and other products, will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories! and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use."

"No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of the people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence."

Thus we have it: the negroes are to be protected in the possession of the land, and in the products of the land, and our armies are to watch them! they are to be organized into governments, and they are to carry on a free trade with the North! our armies are to be supported there by food raised there under the eyes of detachments of troops! the armies will become picket guards to a negro camp, and see to the raising of cotton, rice and sugar! This is putting down rebellion! and while the negroes need protection to keep them in possession, the war is not ended. Our volunteers are enlisted for three years or during the war.

We have got a policy! All hail, Great Bombardier! The nation is awake to thy brilliant rising, and in the language of your prophetic master, you "cannot escape history" if you would.

There are three classes who disapproved of the removal of General McClellan, viz: the rebels in the South, peace Democrats in the North and the anti-Americans in England. The foreign news published this morning tells what such friends as the London Times say about the matter.—Cox. Gaz.

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