THE MEMPHIS UNION APPEAL.

SAMUEL SAWYER, MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862. Editor and Proprietor

UNION APPEAL

WILL be published Every morning, (Monday excepted), by

SAMUEL SAWYER,

At the "Appeal" building, on Union Street, between Main and Front Streets.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$5 00

Single copies can be procured at the office, enveloped, at five cents each. The Trade and Newsboys supplied on liberal terms.

Daily Rates of Advertising.

For one square, of ten lines or less, one insertion... 1 00

For each additional insertion of same..... 50

Local notices 20 cents per line.

SQUARES.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 50	15 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 75	22 50	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	43 75	52 50	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	58 50	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 00	75 00	125 00

ATTENTION COMPANY!

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS for PROVOST DUTY in the City of Nashville.

$100 BOUNTY!

160 ACRES OF LAND!

First Month paid in advance.

REMEMBER 25, FRONT ROW.

Capt. W. P. HOUGH,
1st Lieut. C. H. WALBRIDGE,
2d Lieut. M. S. B. TRUAX,
Recruiting Officers.

je29-tf

ATTENTION FARMERS AND PICKET GUARDS!

LEFT my stabe, and probably the city, on Sunday morning June 29, a SORREL MARE, seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, pony-built, round rump, heavy neck, in very good order, left hind foot white, with collar marks three inches long on both shoulders; black saddle with a blue bridle, broken bit with long branches and steel curb chain, webb reins. I hired her out at 8 o'clock A.M., to a young man about twenty-two years old, five feet nine inches tall, sparly built smooth face, yellowish complexion, black hair and wearing grey cassimere pants and black coat. Any one who will return the Mare or give such information that I can find her, will be liberally rewarded.

PAUL SCHUSTER,
Arabian Stable, Union street, between Second and Third streets. jy1-tf

ATTENTION ALL!

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens, Mens, Boys and Youths, Officers and Soldiers.

OUR stock is complete, and of the best goods the market affords and must please all.

CALL AND SEE.

LYTLE & LOCKWOOD,
jy9-1m 315 Main street.

MEMPHIS GUARDS,

FOR

HOME SERVICE!

SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT.

(INFANTRY.)

NOW, fellow-citizens, here is your chance to

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY,

And stay at home nearly all the while "with the wife and little ones." The rations that one man receives will support a small family if properly managed.

ONE MONTH'S PAY IN ADVANCE!

$100 BOUNTY

AND

160 ACRES OF LAND

WHEN MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE!

☞ Headquarters and Office in the Irving Block, on Second Street.

A. CLARK DENSON,
Captain Commanding.

☞ The artillery company for Nashville is about completed. jy9-tf

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,

AT THE

NEW HIDE AND LEATHER STORE,

SECOND STREET,

Between Court and Madison.

SADDLERS, SHOEMAKERS and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call at the above place and examine our

Fine Harness,		**French Calf Skins**	
Bridle		**St. Louis**	" "
Uppar and		**Topping**	" "
Sole Leather,		**Lining**	"

ALSO, an assortment of army cavelry boots, fine calf boots, Belmoral shoes, etc., etc.

All of which we offer for sale at low prices.

jy9-1m J. H. MENDELAR

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK and FIXTURES of a retail Drug Store, on one of the best locations in the city. Apply at this office.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Late Great War Meeting in New York City.

Whereas, at a meeting of the citizens of New York, convened on the 20th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the Government in the prosecution of the war then opened by the rebels, with all the means in our power; and whereas, nothing has since occurred to change our opinions, or our determination then expressed, but every thing to confirm them; and whereas, after a series of successes to the Federal arms, interrupted only by a few temporary reverses, the casualties of war have reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and whereas, the occupation of the places repossessed by our army requires an additional force, and the President has called for three hundred thousand men, and for these reasons another meeting of citizens has been called, and is now assembled, it is thereupon

Resolved, That we reaffirm all the resolutions of the meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring that every event that has since occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this rebellion, and the duty of all loyal citizens to suppress it with a strong hand and at all hazards.

Resolved, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the disloyal; that we seek not to enforce any claims or to establish any privileges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and now are, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of soil where it ever bore sway, with not a line interpolated or a line eraced.

Resolved, That we are for the Union of the States, the integrity of the country and the maintenance of this Government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure.

Resolved, That while we recognize, and will sedulously maintain the rights of each State under the Constitution, we abhor and repudiate the doctrine—fatal to National unity, and so prolific of treason in the army and navy, and among the people—that allegiance is due to the State, and not to the United States; holding it as a cardinal maxim, that to the United States, as a collective Government, is due the primary allegiance of all our people; and that any State or Confederation of States, which attempts to divert it, by force or otherwise, is guilty of the greatest crimes against humanity and our National Union,

Resolved, That we urge upon the Government the exercise of its utmost skill and vigor, in the prosecution of this war, unity of design, comprehensiveness of plan, a uniform policy and the stringent use of all the means within its reach, consistent with the usages of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis—those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally fer one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking and usually enjoying a non-interference with their own, and that such is and should continue to be its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of and firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalelled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid, and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of the President of the United States, and of the measures recommended and sanctioned by him for the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, and the welfare of the country; that we sanction as wise and expedient the call for three hundred thousand more troops, and earnestly exhort our countrymen to rally to the standard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in peace and security, and be every where respected and honored.

Resolved, That a general armament is required by every consideration of policy and safety, and the Government should lose no time in filling up our armies and putting the whole sea coast in a state of complete defense.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the City of New York to offer a bounty of twenty-five dollars to every resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field.

Patriotic Speeches in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, July 18.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, Rufus P. Ranney and Samuel Galloway, will address the people upon the subject of putting down the rebellion, as follows: At Lancaster, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 23d inst.; at Circleville, at 8 P. M., on Thursday, 24th; at Chillicothe, at 8 P. M., on Friday, 25th; at Xenia, at 4 P. M., on Saturday, 26th. The several military committees will make all necessary military preparation.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

SPEAKING of the war, a poet truly says:

"Oh Keeper of the Sacred Key,
And the great Seal of Destiny,
Whose eye is the blue canopy,
Look upon the world once more, and tell us what the end will be."

REBEL CRITICISMS.

REBEL PLAN.

FAILURE.

McCLELLAN CRITICISED.

INDEFINITENESS OF RESULTS.

The Confederate Plan.

The general estimation of the battle of Richmond, expressed in a spirit of candor, would be that it was a most excellent plan, indifferently executed in the field. The work of the closet was good. The design was comprehensive and sagacious; the calculations upon which it was based were nicely arranged; but its execution, unfortunately, was full of flaws, which, to some degree, have marred the results of our victory, or reduced them below public expectation.

Situation of the Armies—Error of McClellan.

Reviewing the situation of the two armies at the commencement of the action, the advantage was entirely our own, the fact being that the plan of McClellan was as defective as our own was excellent. He had divided his army on the two sides of the Chickahominy, and operating against us with the design of half circumvallating Richmond—which was exceedingly foolish, considering the size and situation of this city—he had spread out his forces to an extent that impaired the faculty of concentration, and had made a weak and dangerous extension of his lines.

The Attack—Rebel Expectations.

It will be observed that the attack was made on our side by a rear and flank movement at the same time, intended to crush the enemy successfully along the whole extent of his lines, from Mechanicsville to his batteries on the south side of the Chickahominy, and on that side of the river to fall upon him with the whole weight of our forces, with the expectation of putting him to a general rout.

Bad Manner.

A remarkable feature of all the battles which attended the general line of movement we have described is, that at no time were more than twenty thousand Confederates actually engaged with the enemy. After the first demonstrations in force on the enemy's extreme right, he retired from Mechanicsville and we pursued. When, by this retiring movement, he had concentrated, as he supposed, sufficient troops to contest a decisive field with us, we fell upon him with one division at a time. The consequence of imperfect attacks was, that the enemy was never crushed, though he was always defeated. It is not unreasonable to suppose, in view of what was accomplished by piece-meal, that if, at any critical time, several divisions had been thrown upon the enemy, he would have been routed, demoralization would have ensued, and the result of our victory been fully and summarily accomplished.

Where the Rebels were Baffled—McClellan slips out of the Net—Rebel Loss.

By the desperate valor of our troops, and the conspicuous exertion of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, whose division was in the extreme advance, and was engaged successively at Ellison's Mills, Cold Harbor, and Frazer's farm, each of these fields was signalized by the success of our arms. But, with the remarkable and hard fought field at Frazer's farm, our congratulations must stop. The brilliant chain of victories is broken here. After all that had been achieved, and all that had been expended in the toil and blood of three days' fighting, we had failed to cut off the enemy's retreat to the river, and to accomplish the most important condition for the completion of our victory. The whole army of McClellan had passed along our right wing, and had been permitted, as it were, to slip through our fingers. There is nothing in the subsequent operations of our forces to repair the effects of this fatal blunder. At Malvern Hill the result to us was deplorable in the amount of our loss and negative as to any advantage gained over the enemy.

How Richmond was Saved for the Time.

The Northern newspapers claim that the movements of McClellan from the Chickahominy river was purely strategetic. Up to the first decisive stage in the series of engagements—Cold Harbor—there were certain plain strategetic designs in his backward movement. His retirement from Mechanicsville was probably voluntary, and intended to concentrate his troops lower down, where he might fight with the advantages of numbers and his own selection of position. At Ellyson's mills he had a strong position, which was contested with desperate obstinacy, and taken by desperate valor. Continuing his retreat, however, he fixed the decisive field at Cold Harbor, where he had massed his troops and brought into action his trusted regiments of old United States regulars. He was attacked by General Hill's division in advance, and at this critical juncture is to be found the most doubtful predicament in which the fortunes of the long and elaborate contest around Richmond ever stood. Had McClellan won the day here, his right wing would have been in advance upon Richmond, and his strategy would have been brilliantly successful. The turning point of the battle was when Ewell's division appeared among the trees back of the fork of the roads and the houses which constitute the locality of Cold Harbor. The rest of Jackson's army, and a part, we believe, of Gen. Longstreet's division, appeared on the field some time after this, and the battle was gained.

North of the Chickahominy.

Having been pushed from his strongholds north of the Chickahominy the enemy made a strong attempt to retrieve his disasters by renewing a concentration of his troops at Frazier's farm. Here, however, the result was less doubtful than at Cold Harbor, for here it was that Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, commanding his own division and that of Longstreet, achieved the most remarkable victory over the enemy that had yet been won, capturing all the artillery that he had engaged, and breaking the last hope of a change of fortune which had attended him on his retreat. In the field at Frazier's we detect the same error that seems to have imperilled our fortunes in every stage of the contest, and to have detracted from all the results gained by us, to-wit: The plan of attacking the enemy in imperfect force, and putting him off by defeating him with one or two divisions when he might have been crushed by a fearless and decisive concentration of many divisions. At Frazier's farm two divisions were thrown against the whole Yankee army; and, indeed, the error might have been fatal had the commander on the spot been less energetic, the troops in his litte band less devoted, or had the darkness of night not obscured their numbers.

Where the Rebels Think Strategy Ended—Where the Forced Retreat Began.

From the time of the two principle battles—that at Cold Harbor and that at Frazier's farm—all pretensions of the enemy's retreat to strategy must cease. His retreat was now unmistakeable, it was no longer a falling back to concentrate troops for action; it is, in fact, impossible to disguise that it was the retreat of an enemy who was discomfitted and whipped, although not routed. He had abandoned the railroads; he had given up the strongholds which he had provided to secure him in case of a check; he had destroyed from eight to ten million dollars worth of stores; he had deserted his hospitals, his sick and wounded, and he had left in our hands thousands of prisoners and innumerable stragglers.

Rebel Mistakes.

Regarding all that had been accomplished in these battles; the displays of the valor and devotion of our troops; the expenditures of blood; and the helpless and fugitive condition to which the enemy had at least been reduced, history will record it as a burning shame that an enemy in this condition was permitted to secure his retreat. The result of the fight at Malvern Hill was to secure to the enemy full protection for a retreat, which should have been made a route long before he ever reached there. The enemy had made no effort for a victory there; it was a stand, not a battle; if he had been let alone, he would have gone away the next day of his own accord; the two wings of our army were in position to cut off his retreat to the rear; and yet nothing was done but to make an attack, in which we sustained a great loss, in which the enemy was not driven, and by which, in fact, he effected exactly what he desired—a cover for his retreat.

McClellan's Success Due to Rebel Blunders—Strength of His Present Position.

All that has been said of the "masterly retreat" of McClellan, and his displays of generalship, sounds very well; but the compliments we believe are little deserved, and can scarcely serve as excuses to be made to public disappointment over the result of the battle at Richmond, when we come to examine the circumstances in which they have been displayed. His "masterly retreat" consists in our own blunders. He was permitted to get through our fingers when everybody thought we had only to close the hand to crush him. He has secured a strong position on James river, where he hopes to establish a new base of operations. But the position he now holds was notorious in the military history of the country; it was twice occupied by the British when they invaded Virginia, and was pointed out as a commanding position for a power that was strong on water long anterior to the date of McClellan's generalship.

The Shadow that Attends the Light—Effects in the North and in Europe.

We repeat that we are not inclined to diminish the actual value of results, because they have fallen below expectation; and it has been unwillingly that we have referred to that part of the history of the battle of Richmond which casts a dark shadow over the track of our victories. The result of the conflict is sufficiently fortunate to excite joy, and grave enough to engage the most serious speculations as to the future. In the North, and in Europe its moral effects must be immense. It is absolutely certain that Richmond cannot be taken this year, or by this army of McClellan. The mouth of the Yankee government is shut from any more promises of a speedy termination of the war; the powers of Europe see that the Southern Confederacy is not yet crushed, or likely to be by its insolent foe; and we have again challenged the confidence of the world in the elasticity of our fortunes and the invincible destiny of our independence.

Indefiniteness of Results.

The results of the battle of Richmond are worthy of congratulation, although attended with unavailing regrets that the valor of our troops, and the talents of some of our generals in the field were not rewarded with greater prizes. Although the painful facts exist that McClellan has secured a position where he can receive reinforcements, and where he cannot well be attacked, there are yet abundant reasons for congratulating the country and the army on the events which have gone so far as to secure the safety of our Capital, and to illuminate the fortunes of the Confederacy.

Letter from Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks in Answer to a Resolution of Inquiry of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is the letter of Msj. Gen. N. P. Banks to Mr. Gooch, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16th, offered by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed government transportation in Gen. Banks' retreat from Strasburg, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to walk; and which letter Mr. Gooch asked the unanimous consent of the House to read last Monday, when the question was taken on the preamble to this resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Voorhees and others of the opposition:

WINCHESTER, Va., June 19, 1862.

Hon. D. W. Gooch:

SIR: In answer to your resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to say that there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution enclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to use or occupy government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburg. If any instance has occurred, it was, with one exception, not only without authority, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees, &c., were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the government trains in order—nothing further.

The rear guard of infantry and artillery halted in the rear of Martinsburg from two o'clock till evening. When at considerable distance on our march we overtook a small party on foot.

My attention was attracted by a little girl, about eight years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked how far she had traveled. "From Winchester," they said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoniers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defense the greater part of the distance, answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible that she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty to be lost or won on that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS,
Msj. Gen. Com'g.

IT IS seriously questionable whether an officer should be promoted to the command of a Brigade for mere bravery. Other qualities are necessary to fit an officer to command three or four thousand soldiers. Too many brigadiers, whose recommendation is merely that of personal courage, have already been appointed.

RATHER HARD ON UNCLE SAM.

THE TIMES ON "THE FOURTH."

PITCHING INTO THE EAGLE!

The Times Imagines a Speech—The Times Prints it.

A PETTY EXHIBITION OF SPITE.

From the London Times, July 4.]

OLD STYLE.

"The Fourth of July" has a sound quite different to Englishmen and Americans. To us it is like any other day; to them it is a festival solemnly set aside for gratifying to something more than satisty a national vanity the most inordinate and the most exacting that the world has ever seen. On that day, in every town and township in the United States, chosen orators address applauding audiences on two subjects—the one the praise of their own country, the other the depreciation of ours. "Fourth of July" in American parlance, like "Marathon" in Athenian, has become an adjective, used to denote whatever is overwrought, extravagant and bombastic. These annual rhetorical Saturnalia have had a most material and pernicious influence on American character. They have even gone some way toward vitiating and barbarizing the language in which they are expressed. Their tendency has uniformly been to elevate the opinion which the people entertain of their own merits, to teach them to depreciate every one else, and to familiarize them with the langusge and intoxicate them with the glory of successful war, and successful they are told war must be when waged by a nation of prowess so invincible. Metaphors abound. Astronomy contributes her stars to spangle the national banner, and her solar system to typify the smooth and admirable working of the great confederacy. History gives back the mighty memories of Sparta and Athens, of Rome and of Carthage. Eternity describes the duration and infinity the extent of the future dominion of America. The points of the compass, the torrid and frigid zones, the ecliptic and the equator, are called in to convey the idea of magnitude. The "effete despotism" of the Old World, their creeds, their taxes, their aristocracies, their churches, their kings, their feudal laws and Old World observances, are overwhelmed under a storm of ridicule and contempt. But England is peculiarly the mark for invective and vituperation. The battles of the war of independence are all fought over again. The thirce told tales of that stern period are repeated once more. George the tyrant, the cruel executioners, Howe and Clinton, Arnold the traitor and Andre the spy, the surrender of Saratoga, the Capitulation of Yorktown, are called once more into life. The cruelty and tyranny of the British government, its German mercenaries, their ravages, their devastation, its employment of savages against the rebellious colonists, it proscriptions, its confiscations, its theratened executions for treason, are displayed in the most vivid colors. The whole thing is a tradition which has come down uninterrupted from the days of the Revolutionary War, and which, while to Americans it seems the most natural thing in the world, jars very strangely on the ears of those whose resentments have had ample time to cool in the course of eighty years.

New Style.

Well, now, let us suppose that on this present Fourth of July, some man of moderation and good sense, with something to lose and with some spirit of fairness and candor, could be induced, in defiance of the prejudice that would naturally attach itself to such a character, to undertake a Fourth of July oration, and let us consider how he would express himself. We will drop eagles, thunderbolts, waterspouts and hurricanes, the North and the South, the East and the West, time, space, eternity and infinity, and the other condiments of a regular Fourth of July oration, and proceed at once to the substance of what such a person might be supposed to have to say.

"Fellow-citizens," he might naturally observe, "this is no time for extravagant and exaggerated panegyric. Let us keep our eloquence for better times, and endeavor if we can, to learn something from our present position. We have had our own way in this matter of the war, and are not, as far as I can see, very much the better for it. The English told us all along that we had better save our blood and our money and make a friendly parting with the South, since it was clear there was no chance of our dwelling together under the same Government any more. Of course we felt the greatest contempt and hatred for whatever England said, and knew that it must be done with a wish to ruin us. But, for all I can see, England was not very far wrong.

We have always been going to conquer the South in thirty days. We have not done it yet, and for my own part, I don't see that we are much nearer doing it than when we first began. Here have we been for eighty years triumphing over poor old England because she, at the distance of 3,000 miles, was not able to conquer her colonies with France to help them; and here are we, after a year and a half of war, not yet able to take Richmond, 130 miles south of Washington itself. Then we have always been at England for hiring Hessians and other Germans to conquer us. But what does the South say, and say truly? It says that all the Germans that fought for King George were mere lambs and chickens compared to the gentry who fight under the blessed leadership of Blenker and Sigel and Heintzelman. They do fight, that's certain, but then there is nothing that they will not steal. Since we find ourselves obliged to employ such means to coerce the South, we need not be surprised that poor old King George, who lived in days before people understood anything about the rights of men, should have taken the same course. Then, as for military violence, why what were all the arms the English brought into the field compared with those who are under the orders of our Generals? I don't believe Howe or Clinton had ever at any time 30,000 men under their orders. Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown had only 7,000 men, while McClellen and Davis, Halleck and Beauregard, are carrying on the work of distruction with half a million of men on each side.

Comparative Style.

"We have been in the habit of asking, 'What right had the English to call us rebels, and to shed one drop of blood in seeking to retain us against our will?' They ought to have known that all men are free and equal, and have a right to consult their own wishes in the choice of a government and in search of happiness. That's very true; but are not the South free and equal too? Have not they as much right as we to consult their own feeling in the choice of a government and the search after happiness? The wisest people in England, during the War of Independence, considered that success was even more to be dreaded than failure, for, while failure would diminish the empire, success would destroy the liberties of the nation. Does not the same danger hang over us? If we lose the South, we lose a large population and a vast territory; but population increases fast in new countries, and, as for territory, we shall still have more than we know what to do with. If, however, we conquer the South, we must govern them by the sword; and how shall we contrive to set up a military power and a strong Executive, able to keep the South in slavery, and yet unable to encroach upon the liberties of the North? The man has got on the horse to kill the stag, but when he killed him, are we quite sure he will get off again? It was very wrong of the English to make war on a nation speaking their own language and of their own kindred and lineage, but the relationship was remote; and, though England and America both belonged to the same crown—the could not be said to be the same country.

The Most Lame and Impotent Conclusion.

But here we must suppose the patience of the audience to be entirely exhausted, and the orator compelled to make a precipitate retreat even if he be fortunate enough to escape equestrian exercise on a rail in what Sydney Smith calls "the plumacian robe," in which the sovereign people of America are wont to dress those whom they do not delight to honor. This premature impatience of the audience is the more to be regretted as our orator has by no means exhausted his subject. He has yet to speak of the policy of defraying the whole expenses of the war by debt; of the enormous issues of paper money, levying a heavy tax on all creditors for the sake of a small immediate advantage to the State; of the proposal to arm the blacks and let loose on a kindred and Christian population all the horrors of a servile and savage insurrection; of Gen. Butler's proclamation at New Orleans, and his treatment of a sex which America overwhelms with the most exaggerated homage. But we are glad that our orator did not proceed so far, for the treatment of such topics in the manner we have indicated would surely have brought down upon him the very heaviest penalty in the code of Judge Lynch, the last and most revered of American functionaries.

But we are doing our best to exterminate our fellow countrymen, with the same language, the same tradition, the same laws, the same history. How many of us have sons fighting on both sides, or daughters married, one to a Southerner and the other to a Northerner! Every volley of artillery sweeps away the very life and soul of the country. We are shedding our own blood and mangling our own flesh. We have been in the habit of despising England for her heavy debt and the vast taxation her people have to bear. But that debt was mainly incurred in a cause for which she had no reason to blush—in fighting for her own liberties and those of Europe against two great conquerors, Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon. That debt took a hundred and forty years to accumulate, while we have incurred at least a quarter of it in a year and a half. But in what cause? Not to maintain liberty, not to preserve the balance of power, but to put down those very principles of freedom to which we owe our existence as a separate State, and to cause our children to pass through the fire to the Moloch of overgrown pride and distempered ambition. Look how England has treated us! She is starving her operatives, crippling her trade, reducing her revenues, rather than break a blockade which would melt away before her breath and vanish at her touch, while we have been never weary of loading her with insults. We took from her the right of search, which she only wanted for the protection of negroes, for the sake of whom many of us profess we are carrying on the present civil war. We kept back the maps which showed that she was in the right in the dispute about the Canadian frontier; we bullied her out of her rights on the Columbia river; we dismissed her embassador for enlisting our people, though we are willing to take hers wherever we can find them.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The dry goods trade is very much unsettled and the market has assumed a very queer phase within the past two days, resulting in an almost total suspension of business. The rapid rise in gold and sterling exchange has caused nearly all importers to withdraw their stocks from the market, or to offer them only at such prices as place them beyond the reach of jobbers.

Thus, for the first time in the history of the trade, the very merchants that are usually drumming for business, virtually refuse to sell. There seems to be a unanimous disposition among the importers to await the final action of Congress upon the Tariff bill, and some definite settlement of the value of gold and exchange, before again transacting any business. The domestic commission houses have again marked up cotton and wolen goods, and a very considerable portion of the stock is held out of the market, as holders generally look for a still further appreciation in the value of goods. The jobbers are doing but a slight business, partly owing to their unwillingness to sell to any extent at present: and their principal occupation now is the daily marking up of their stock, to keep pace with the rapid advance.—*New York Express.*

The Tariff Bill.

The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes, now requires only the President's signature to become a law.

Among the modified clauses of the most importance are the following:

Sugar, above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; above No. 15, not stove-dried and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; on all stove-dried or refined sugar, and all other sugar above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound.

The additional duties on spirituous liquors, cordials, etc., remain as originally reported, excepting that spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, first proof, 50 cents per gallon.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, not exceeding in value $50 per tun, $2 per tun; exceeding in value that amount, $3 per tun; while other iron is $5 per tun, according to width and thickness. On boiler or other plate-iron, $5 per tun; anvils, $1 per 100 pounds; sheet-iron, $3, $4, and $5 per tun.

Zinc, spelter and tentonegal, in sheets, half of 1 per cent. per pound; the same, unmanufactured, in blocks or pipe, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

On cork-wood, unmanufactured, 30, in lieu of the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On corks, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and lagger tin, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Delaines, not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 2 cents per square yard.

Liverpool and other thread of cotton, 10 per cent. ad valorem.