

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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For the Argus.

Our Country and Her Soldiers.

Our country hath heroes, the gallant and true, unrecognized now, war opens our view, In the battle's wild shock, when the field runs with blood, See them stand like a rock, as our forefathers As Sumter's flag sinks, hear a wail of despair, While hosts mutter grudgingly, 'Would God we'd been there!' Most peaceful in peace, most warlike in war, As the tocsin rings out, see them haste from afar. Say not, the Republic is broken forever, Foreign tyrants have failed, shall home deserts discover? The foundation was laid in war's hellish fire, Conquered with blood, yes, the blood of our sires, America, temple of freedom, to thee The nations have looked, as the land of the free! The star-spangled banner our fathers unfurled, Undimmed, shall shine on as the hope of the world, A nation of freedom have risen in might, Our prayers have gone with them, may God speed the fight! While rebellion runs riot, o'er fields red with blood, May they stand like a rock, as our forefathers stood. OREGON CITY, Nov. 6, 1861.

THE FIGHT AT LEXINGTON.—The Chicago Post, in an account of this battle, gives the number engaged to be 2,200 on the Federal side, and 17,000 on the rebel side.—The Federals lost 40 killed and 180 wounded, while the rebels lost 200 killed and 700 wounded. It was a clear victory for the rebels. Col. Mulligan was wounded and had his loose clothing riddled with buckshot. He personally led the charges with his brave Irishmen and Illinois boys, and wept like a child at being compelled to surrender from want of water. When the battle commenced he was short of ammunition, excepting powder. He cast cannon balls in the Lexington foundry, and fired hot shot part of the time.—Gen. Price said it was the luckiest set of men he ever encountered, and refused to take the sword of so brave a man as Col. Mulligan.

The Washington Republican has been told by Mr. Haley, a resident of Charleston, S. C., now in the former city, that among the soldiers now at Ft. Sumter is James Cahal, an Irishman, who a few weeks ago had the bravery to say that when the Union fleet bore in sight he intended to spike the guns of the fort. For this expression Capt. Blair (son of the editor of the Mercury) ordered him to be tied across a gun and whipped—to receive one hundred and twenty-five lashes, well laid on. The soldiers in the fort rebelled against the infliction of this punishment, and so alarming was the mutiny that Blair sent to Ft. Monroe for soldiers to quell it. They came, and the man was whipped.—This incident shows the state of feeling among the soldiers at Ft. Sumter. They are mostly foreigners and Northern men, who, having no work, were obliged to go into the army and live.

LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.—The official report of the battle near Springfield, Missouri, shows the loss of the Federal troops to have been 1,235, as follows: Killed, 223; wounded, 721; missing, 291. Nearly all of the missing were captured by the rebels, but were afterward released, with the exception of the officers. The rebel loss was near 1,800, of which the killed alone amounted to over 600. The Federal artillery was admirably managed by Captains Dubois and Totten, and made terrible havoc in the crowded ranks of the rebels.

AN EPIGRAMIC PRAYER.—A gentleman writing from Logansport, Indiana, Sept. 26, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says: As a specimen of 'patriotic prayer,' we send you a portion of one made to-day in one of our churches, in the presence of a large congregation, by a gentleman of reputed creditable attainments, both literary and moral: "Oh, Lord, had the East done as well as the Hoosier State in furnishing men to put down this rebellion, we would not be under the necessity of calling on Thee!"

A MODEL SPEECH.—Fremont's speech at Cairo was a model. He said: "My friends, I have much to do and little time to spare, and therefore cannot address you tonight as I could wish. I will be very busy, and the interest you manifest will strengthen my hands. I shall be glad to see you after my work is done."

Kentucky has furnished the United States Government 11,000 men, all told, including 7,000 men now in Camp Robinson, well armed and equipped and ready for service.

The illness of ex-President Buchanan is said to have been caused by sheer exhaustion. He daily receives letters by the bundle, full of bitter denunciation.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Catholic clergy of Chicago have advised all unemployed men in their congregations to enlist in Gen. Fremont's army.

Why don't the Peace men go and talk peace in the secession States, where the seceders who make the war live?

A country paper says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please everybody."

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

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Treasons and their Rights.

The St. Louis Democrat ridicules the claim of traitors to what they call their "rights," and upholds the policy of treating them in the most rigorous manner. It says: "Traitors against the free government of this country are, emphatically, traitors in the criminal and infamous sense of the term. There is the richest justice in treating them as such. They are the wanton and dastardly assailants of society, striking poisonous fangs into its very life. They may have rights, but not those of citizens. Certainly not one of them can claim the right of a citizen. Should the viper claim the right to be still cherished and warmed at the breast he is stinging? He has scarcely any right except to be dashed to destruction."

Yet, there are traitors, smooth-tongued, smiling, self-complacent traitors to their country (passive as well as active), who appear to expect, forsooth! that their country owes them protection! They talk of their "rights." If they have rights, these are such as the wild beast of the forest has, who lies in wait or prowls for the lives and blood of men. They have a right not to be exterminated with unnecessary cruelties. Beyond this, we can conceive of no rights that a traitor has. But he is wont to expatiate upon his right of free speech, of a free press, of habeas corpus, and of protection in person and property. In all these, he demands that the "Star-Spangled Banner" shall secure him, in order that he may safely and in comfort drag it down.

For many of these wretches we are sorry. It is lamentable that they should have been so reared, or subjected to such associations, or carried with so weak and distorted minds as to be unable to comprehend the real nature of this rebellion, and the harm involved in the war, or even to perceive that they retain no more rights under the Government than an ingrate slave under the roof he is setting on flames.

Another traitor's press-stepper.—The Louisville Courier has been stopped by the action of the Government, and its editors and proprietors arrested. The paper is an advocate of treason and the most outrageous secession doctrines, and has in various ways communicated important intelligence to the enemy, thus placing itself clearly under liability to indictment for treason, and its suppression is an act of necessity. There can be no question that if it had not been suppressed in this way, its publication would in a short time have been stopped by the action of the citizens of Louisville. Its treason was fact becoming a stomach in their nostrils, and their indignation would have been irrepressible.

Merrill's experience.—Thomas Merrill Meagher, writing to a friend in Boston, says: "Within a fortnight, our three regiments—one of them being a regiment of flying artillery—will be complete. I purpose being in Boston in the course of ten days or a fortnight, and will deliver an address on the National Cause, the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish Brigade. The glorious three in glorious unity must win! No retreat next time. 'Stand or fall—victory or death—but no retreat—no retreat.' That's the marching and rallying cry the next night we have. Heaven! isn't it glorious to have such a country, and such a cause, and such a flag to battle for? The Irishman who is not with us in this contest—with us heart and soul—let him never utter another syllable about the liberty of Ireland."

WAR SCENE.—A Washington correspondent of the Oregonian, of a late date, says: "Soldiers are anxiously awaiting the action of the slow-moving Treasury Department. Some of the holders of the scrip will be compelled to wait 4, 5, 6, and even eight months before they get their bonds. The blanks for the bonds are here. They are for \$1,000; \$500; \$100; and \$50. The two largest blanks draw 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The two smaller bonds will draw the same interest, payable semi-annually. This will make them equal to ready money."

NEW TAX.—The San Francisco Pacific says ministers of the Gospel owe it to their God and their Country to denounce the damnable treason of the South. It concludes an article as follows: "A tender footed loyalty will not do for times like these. Those who are not for the Government, and for the way to suppress this mighty rebellion and treason, are against the Government first, last, and always."

Gen. Butler was screened in Washington lately and made a speech. He gave the whole credit of the capture of the forts at Hatteras to the navy department and officers, and was quite severe on those who have accused the department of remissions. He asserted that it had worked as rapidly as it could, and had to contend with formidable difficulties.

A pound and a quarter of eggs are required for a pound of paper.

Sensible Talk About Martial Law.

The Grafton (Va.) Virginian says: A great deal of printer's ink is wasted in the vain attempt to ascertain what law of Congress Gen. Fremont's proclamation is based upon. All this is needless labor—all the learned dissertations on the subject may be saved simply by remembering that martial law is never based upon any other law whatever, but is a suspension, for the time, of all other laws, and the substitution of the will of the commander in lieu thereof. The rules laid down by Gen. Fremont, therefore, are not to err on the late confiscation act of Congress, but they are laws of his own making. Strictly accorded to military usage in times of war, he decries to be the law, whatever in his discretion he deems the public safety and the success of his arms to demand. These laws are to be administered by military tribunals according to the usages of civilized nations. This is all there is of it.

Some over-sensitive people on the subject of Slavery, are somewhat horrified because the slaves of the active rebels of Missouri are to be declared free. We are free to confess that we can see no insuperable objection to slave property being confiscated and sold the same as any other property, but we believe the Government has never made itself a trader in slaves.—And if it has thus far been its policy not to engage in that trade, and if it be the policy of the Administration not to commence that business now, we have no objection to make.

Nevertheless, in dealing with this rebel law, it becomes absolutely necessary that the property of rebels shall be confiscated; not for profit to the Government, but as a punishment, a penalty laid out to them for the crime of treason, and not for vengeance upon them, but to deter them from the commission of the highest crime known to civilized society. And in making such confiscations, this property is to be met, as it respects its owners, on the same principles as other property. It must be taken from them; and as to the fundamental object of the measure, we do not see any real difference whether the slaves be sold or emancipated.

If, however, there be any real difference—if to free the negroes of rebels in arms strikes any keener terror into his heart than to sell them, then we say by all means free them, for the object is to strike such a terror into rebel slave-holders, that they will cease their rebellion and save their property. It should be borne in mind that Gen. Fremont's object is not to free any man's slaves or to take any of his property, but to put down rebellion; and that every man in Missouri has the power to save his property by simply ceasing to be a traitor. We say, therefore, let the proclamation be carried out to the letter, and very few will be the slaves that will be emancipated under it. A very little of that sort of medicine will cure the disease.

POPULATION OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The progress made by the United States during the past decade is best illustrated by the statistics of the less accessible of their possessions bordering on the Pacific. By the new census, the total population of Washington Territory is 11,578 souls—a numerical increase for the last ten years of 10,399. In 1850, the population on the lands now comprised within the boundaries of this Territory was only 1,201; consequently the increase has been at the rate of 864.75 per centum—more than any other State or Territory in the Union, with the exception of Minnesota. If the progressive movement should continue to the same degree for the next ten years, the year 1870 will find this flourishing and thriving State of nearly 100,000 inhabitants. Since this census was taken, the influx of miners to the mineral region east of the Cascades has swelled the population to 18,000, estimating recession from this source at less than 7,000, which is far below the real number, as ascertained by persons in the mines. Thus, where at the time of the discovery of gold in California there was hardly a cabin except such as the wandering trapper occasionally erected to serve his temporary purposes, there may now be found the large and constantly increasing population of what will shortly be ranked among the most enterprising of the Western States.—Compilers of statistics should come to the Pacific if they wish to see how the country grows.

A CENTRE SHOT.—The Quartermaster-General of the Department of Missouri has issued orders forbidding all officers, agents and employees in his department, and all contractors with it, "to purchase from or deal with any person or persons not known, or satisfactorily proven to them, to be loyal to the United States."

THE GRAND ARMY.—An estimate of the army on the Potomac puts the force under McClellan at about 250,000 men, and 300 pieces of artillery.

Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson.

Daniel S. Dickinson made a speech at Illaca, N. Y., Sept. 7, which sent the traitors who clamor for "peace," and call themselves democrats, howling to their dens. We have not room for the whole speech, but give a few extracts to show the views entertained by a leading Breckinridge democrat, of the white-livered cur in the North who are playing into the hands of Jeff Davis, by opposing the Government in its effort to save itself from destruction by a vigorous prosecution of the war:

MR. DICKINSON DEFINES HIS OWN POSITION.—With the very first booming of the gun that fired upon Sumter, I declared in a moment that I was in the field against the rebellion. [Cheers.] The first news told me that there would be a meeting in New-York. I flew there as on the wings of the wind, to declare my principles, that I might summon my friends to imitate my example. [Amens.] I believed then that I had the lying, devilish, disunion serpent by the neck; and now I know I have. [Laughter and cheers.] When I see such an assemblage as this, it tells me more, it speaks to the heart more eloquently than all the tongues of preachers and speakers; than all the lessons the press can give—it tells me that the popular heart is sound to the core. [Cheers.] I see before me and all around me trembling old age leaning upon his staff—stout manhood, with strong muscles in his arm—youth, ready to bare his bosom in battle—woman, with her gentle and anxious face, pleading for her country—maiden trembling, fearing that some great calamity awaits their happy land—and little children, with their curious, inquiring eyes, wishing to know why this vast concourse is here, and why that old man with white hair talks so earnestly on a subject in which they intuitively feel danger, but do not fully comprehend.—Ah! my fair-haired boy, it is that this Government may be saved to you; that its blessings of liberty may not be wrested from you; that your little eyeballs may not be blasted, nor sealed, nor your hearts wrong with this accursed destroyer, disunion—that no evil shall come to blot these fair and fertile fields. I have the monster disunion, as the infant Hercules had the serpent, by the throat. Let it hiss on—let it struggle, with its convulsed folds! I have it. Let it writhe in death-like convulsions, if it can, from my grasp. I grasp it in the name of the people—in the name of liberty, and hope, and law—in the name of humanity; and I will strangle it forever before I release it. [Great cheering.]

THE CHARACTER AND FATE OF "OUR BRETHREN."

These institutions, established in such ill-considered haste, with a progress that has not outstripped the world, and wrong from its unwilling abolition, are now threatened. These institutions are now measured with destruction. Is it by a foreign foe? No. It has stood the thunder storm and defied the world in arms, and now it is to be destroyed, if destroyed it must be, by the insidious worm of ambition that is gnawing at its heart. Those who have been reared under this Government, who have been pampered at its treasury, upon whose backs have been wreathed the choicest laurels, are tearing its heart, corroding its very vitals. And we are told that they are brighten, and that there must not be any contention with them! Yes, they are our brethren. But shall we stand tamely by and see them bathe their hands in the blood of our venerated mother? No. She must be defended at all hazards from these murderous parasites. And the crime is the greater and more heinous because they are brethren. If they were remorseless savages, or prowling Arabs, they might have a better apology to offer.—But they are attempting to overthrow her who gave them existence, and nursed them on the lap of indulgence, and dandled them on the knee, and who nursed them and fostered them, and placed arms in their hands to defend her, with which they attempt to destroy her. Yes, they are our brethren. But they are not the first being who have rebelled. [Cheers.] There was rebellion even in heaven—blind, headless, langly, dark ambition caused Satan to rebel there, for just about the same cause as this rebellion. [Cheers.] And the end of this rebellion will be the same. [Cries of "Gods!"] Those who instituted it will be hurled down to darkness and chains forever by an indignant and outraged people.

HIS VIEWS ON THE "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS."

What about the liberty of the press?—It is like a good many other liberties we enjoy, but has no right to commit treason and destroy the Government by a press, than he has by any other mode. The right and the liberty of the press is one of our greatest and most sacred blessings, to be guarded with watchful vigilance. But what does that mean? In time of peace, to discuss all measures of Government freely. But the one who has a press has no more right to overthrow a Government by treasonable means in war, than one has by writing treason without a press. There is no claim about printed treason which gives it impunity. It will do well enough to hang up a parrot in a cage, to say, "Liberty of the press!" "Liberty of the press!" and we have a parrot crying it now who needs caging, and some others who ought to be caged. Suppose I was to write to Mr. A, or B, and say—these Rebels are, after all, right; I hope they will succeed; I am glad they are fighting our armies; and I hope they will be successful; I hope the Administration will be overthrown, and I devise means and plans to aid rebellion. That would be treason in a private letter. I would be liable to be imprisoned, because it would be affording aid and comfort. And if in a private letter, how much more in an infernal secession press, which sows its dragon teeth broadcast to poison the mind of the country and urge on the rebellion. How much more should they be arrested! I approve of every strong act of the President. I would approve of more if he would do them. Individual right is a great right, and a great blessing; and we have a right to come and go where we please, and enjoy our liberty as we please; but if instead of going about our lawful business, our social and domestic enjoyments, we go strolling from house to house, from camp to camp, to spy upon the enemy, we are liable to be imprisoned, and deserve to be. The right to enjoy fire as an element of domestic

people on that issue of propositions of peace—their own people, I mean—few and far between, for there were some people who were about as far behind the times as the President of that Convention, who supposed these men were so near honesty that if honesty had the small-pox they might possibly be exposed. And here they were mistaken. They undertook to take the fence position of a rooster in a windy day, trying to keep the balance, and doubling on which side to fall off, if either.

These men now come with these break-down resolutions; they are half and half.—They are mermaid propositions, half woman and half fish [cheers and laughter], and all besides. [Laughter.] But the voice of the people of New-York is like that of the French, "Too late! Too late!" [Cheers.] The hand-writing was against the wall where they were sitting, like Belsazzar at his impious banquet, when his knees smote together, and he was pale and trembling. They must fall for their ungodly and abused reign, like that of the Babylonian king, is divided and finished. A more corrupt and rotten regency than any that has ever existed, a combination which lives and breathes and has its being in the lobbies of legislation and office brokerage, which fosters at every pore, which is spotted and leprous in every feature and lineament, has been brought to the judgment of the people finally. It will be cursed by every American in the Union whom know, and a whip be put in every honest hand, to lash the catfolds naked through the land.

The day of party hacks is over. They have had their strut, and their time has come. Justice has been drowsy and nodding upon her seat; but she has finally waked up, and they have been tried and condemned, and are now ready for execution, and away with them. [Cheers.]—They have no principle, and never had.—They are like the Vermont preacher I tell about. He had agreed to preach to many Sundays for so many bushels of rye; when he preached his first sermon, he told them he would change and preach any other doctrine that would suit them, if that did not, for his rye! [Laughter.] Now, these men claim to be raising the Democratic party of New-York. There is no doctrine, from that of an Abolitionist, so black that he would make Wendell Phillips turn pale by the side of it, and no Pro-Slavery so rank that it would take the brass out of South Carolina, but they would resolve in a moment, to hold their power. [Cries of "That is so."] In their resolutions they pretend to go for the salvation of the Union, but they go a few steps forward, then a few steps backward, then a few steps sideways, and show their action to be grandstanding and insincere, and give aid and comfort to the enemy by making up quarrelsome issues with the Administration, and charge upon it the origin of the war.

THE REAL CAUSE OF OUR TROUBLES.—"Like Rome as the school-boys say in their orations the democratic party originated in the efforts of a 'wolf-suckled founder'—it gained the popular confidence, and lapped the policy of this Government, and great blessings flowed from its administration under a Jefferson, a Jackson, and others. But, in an evil day, the Democratic party, like the individual who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves, who plundered it and left it half dead [laughter]; to that you may trace more than to any one cause the demoralization of the party and downfall of the country. The Democratic party did sit like Rome upon her seven hills.—But as with Rome, so with the Democratic party; both were brought to the block of the executioner. But yesterday the name of the Democratic party might have stood against the world, now there are few so poor to do her reverence, because of her execrated and knavish leaders.

What about the liberty of the press?—It is like a good many other liberties we enjoy, but has no right to commit treason and destroy the Government by a press, than he has by any other mode. The right and the liberty of the press is one of our greatest and most sacred blessings, to be guarded with watchful vigilance. But what does that mean? In time of peace, to discuss all measures of Government freely. But the one who has a press has no more right to overthrow a Government by treasonable means in war, than one has by writing treason without a press. There is no claim about printed treason which gives it impunity. It will do well enough to hang up a parrot in a cage, to say, "Liberty of the press!" "Liberty of the press!" and we have a parrot crying it now who needs caging, and some others who ought to be caged. Suppose I was to write to Mr. A, or B, and say—these Rebels are, after all, right; I hope they will succeed; I am glad they are fighting our armies; and I hope they will be successful; I hope the Administration will be overthrown, and I devise means and plans to aid rebellion. That would be treason in a private letter. I would be liable to be imprisoned, because it would be affording aid and comfort. And if in a private letter, how much more in an infernal secession press, which sows its dragon teeth broadcast to poison the mind of the country and urge on the rebellion. How much more should they be arrested! I approve of every strong act of the President. I would approve of more if he would do them. Individual right is a great right, and a great blessing; and we have a right to come and go where we please, and enjoy our liberty as we please; but if instead of going about our lawful business, our social and domestic enjoyments, we go strolling from house to house, from camp to camp, to spy upon the enemy, we are liable to be imprisoned, and deserve to be. The right to enjoy fire as an element of domestic

comfort to discharge the thousand offices, is a sacred right too, and an Administration that would interfere with that right would be tyrannical indeed. But suppose one takes his torch in the dark hour of midnight and plies it to every dwelling he can ignite, how long will he be allowed to enjoy that sacred right of fire? He will be arraigned and imprisoned and deprived of this liberty, which a lawful citizen might enjoy. And when you come to examine, you will find that the President has done no more than his duty in laying his hand upon these papers individually. The Day Book is one of them. It has had its day, like every dog, and gone to its account.—The Journal of Commerce, which undertook to skim along under cover with disguised treason, has been obliged by public opinion to change editors and tack ship; and the treasonable Daily News exists yet as a daily nuisance, but its day is not far off. The war power is a dangerous power, but it exists from necessity, and its exercise shows the terrible dangers of war, and that it cannot be abolished with safety to national existence. These questions are coming to be understood.

HABEAS CORPUS RIGHTLY SUSPENDED.

Mr. Lincoln has been much complained of that he has suspended the habeas corpus, and has interfered with private right, and has curtailed the liberty of the press, and has done various other things of which they complain. Now, as his opponent, I sustain him most in the very acts they condemn. [Cheers.] His acts that I approve of most are his suspending the habeas corpus; and I have said and I repeat, if he had suspended the traitors related to it, in some cases, I would have been glad of it. I uphold him in arresting the voice of a traitorous press which was attempting to foster and encourage and stimulate treason. [Cheers.] I agree to his arresting and consigning to prison those villains who are acting as spies and attempting to destroy our Government. [Cheers, and cries of "Good, good!"] I sustain him fully and cheerfully in it. He has ample authority for it. It is a war power; nothing more or less. A wicked, treasonable rebellion fosters a terrible war on the Government, and then whines itself, and gets others to whimper for it, that they are arrested, that their treason is blocked. Mr. Lincoln would have deserved impeachment if he had not exercised these powers.—They were exercised by Gen. Jackson, and they have been exercised by every military commander who has had treachery and treason to deal with in the history of the world. What, pray, is the habeas corpus? It is a civil writ, and nothing more. It takes a man before a judge to see if he is unlawfully imprisoned; if he is unlawfully imprisoned, he is set at liberty—if lawfully, he is sent back to prison. That is a civil writ, and a civil remedy. But there is a power that is called a war power, that does not rise up out of the Constitution. When a Government is erected, it is presupposed that that Government has all the powers of self-preservation; like an individual, it has the right of self defense. The Government is not obliged to lie down and die because it cannot find a clause in the Constitution to authorize it to preserve existence. It is the first instinct of a Government, as of an individual, to seek self-preservation. When a man is assaulted, does he inquire what particular statute and section authorize him to protect himself? No; he uses every means that God and nature have put into his hands for defense. And when a Government is assailed, it defends itself; and if it does not defend itself it deserves to be overthrown. Now, the war power of government is as old as civilization. Smith, an early British writer, on martial law, speaks thus of the power of war:

"Martial law is the law of war, that depends on the just but arbitrary power and pleasure of the King. For, though he doth not make any laws but by common consent in Parliament, yet, in time of war, by reason of the necessity of it, to guard against dangers that often arise, he useth absolute power; so that his word is law."

Now, when treason is stalking abroad, when corruption is on every hand, when spies peer from every window, and lurk in every fence corner, what was Mr. Lincoln to do? Was he to pore through all the musty volumes and invite District Attorneys to the same work to enable him to arrest and keep a spy, or to stop the dissemination of treason through a guilty press? No. If Mr. Lincoln had acted with greater vigor, I would have commended him more. But I may say, what is becoming from a fair and generous opponent, that when I criticize his shortcomings I find in the condition of affairs great apology for him—he came in when corruption was seething, when treason was feculent, and all the departments teeming with rascality, when he did not know whom to trust;—when naval, military, civic, and other officers were committing robbery and perjury, and he knew not whom to confide in. But wherever he has laid his hand upon this wickedness he is entitled to the thanks of the whole people. And when the historian comes to write, and the history to be written, it will stand out like a page of fire, and he will be commended most where he has taken those rebels by the throat with the strong hand of a government power.—[Cheers.] Every military commander has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in emergencies, of which he is judge. He tells the one who comes to take the traitor and set him at liberty, Stand off—unless your tongue is considerably longer than my bayonet, you don't get this man.

THE ONLY WAY TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

We propose to meet the rebels, and put them down by the power and dignity of the Government, for I see no other way. I will illustrate our position by a story, not a new one, but new to you. A Revolutionary soldier was walking with his esopon toon, when he was attacked and bitten by a ferocious dog. He ran the dog through with the sharp end of the instrument, and