THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

As Phæbus o'er the teeming Earth The glory of his presence flings, To hail the New Year's happy birth, The Carrier Boy his greeting sings:

Good friends and patrons, once again, As custom rules, I take my pen, And send you all my best regards ; May fortune deal you winning cards In all the games of life, and bless With health, wealth, and contentedness, We mourn what Sixty-Two hath done-Farewell, Old Year ! thy race is ended; A New Year's reign bath just begun, God grant that Sixty-Three be mended! 'The year has passed 'midst war's alarms, With trumpets' clang and shock of arms; Our peaceful fields are stained with blood. From patriot veins poured like a flood.

Above there hangs a stormy sky, Around war's lurid lightnings fly, Our Ship of State hath felt a shock : It may be wave-it may be rock-Secession pirates crowd the sea. False lights are raised along the shore, Our ship hath suffered grievously, Say, shall it live? Aye, evermore ! Shall the efforts of rebels and traitors be

feared. Who would make our great Nation a seof and a hiss?

Shall the Union of States which our fathers upreared

From its glorious height plunge in ruin's abyzo?

Forbid it, ye powers Supernal, who wait To cut short the life of a man or a nation. Doom us not in our youth to so dreadful a fate.

Spare, spare us at least this last degradationl [foe,

Let us fall, if we must, by the hand of a And not by the stroke of a treacherous friend;

If foreign invaders should e'er hey us low, Their sprites to the shades in troops should attend.

Our republic of States as a Union creates What we all may be proud of, a magnifi-[pain] cent nation

But broken in twain, with what feelings of Would Americans look on their own degradation---



-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue .--VOL. VIII. OREGON CITY, OREGON, JANUARY 10, 1863.

EMANCIPATION.

massacre of servile insurrection. LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN. The Conditions of Lasting Peace.

21833

To the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secre-

ised to reduce to writing. What are the reasonable hopes of peace? South, availing herself of the term of grace offered in the President's proclamation, may, to save her favorite institution, return to her allegiance. Let us not deceive ourselves. There are no conditions, no guarantics-no, not if we proffer her a blank sheet on which to set them down, with unrestricted pen, in her own hand-under tranquility to the land, has the right, in tutionally enacted?

less complete, by force of arms. Are we likely to obtain peace by con-

In search of an answer, let us look close- it sacrifices and the hopes it blights. ly at a few statistical facts.

olor only

ands, male and female, each one of which funcied injuries to other years are added The trath of the preamble suggested has confronted death. Not with the rank and counts against a Northern laborer on larm the recollections of the terrible realities en- become, in my judgment, incontrovertible, file is the blame. The leaders! There or in workshop. Then, of that portion of acted on a hundred bloody battle fields. It will receive the assent of an overwhelm- has been the secret of failure. population whence soldiers and outdoor from which the smoke has scarcely passed ing majority of the people of the loyal With all the advantages of a just cause labor, rs and mechanics must chiefly be tay away?

ken the Northern States have four mil None-the remotest!

tions and the Southern States three mil-

gades we may avert the indiscriminate closed, will never, while it pursues that of free blacks; and hence an idea, that colpolicy, see this war permanently closed- onization should be the concomitant of Or is there an insuperable difficulty of not even by accepting a shameful disrup- emancipation. Of general emancipation the hearts of our rulers be opened to the there is no need whatever that it should

2 20to 12000

caste in the way? In a contest likely to tion of our country. eventuate in securing to another race than Bat if emancipation is to avail us as a be. Those who take up such an idea fortary of the Treasury-Sir: In briefest terms I state the propositions which, as the are we determined to shut out that race subject of our recent conversation, I prom- from all share in its own liberation? Are not partial; extending not to the slaves of springs out of the dread that these may inwe so enamored of the Moloch. War, that rebels only, but to every slave on this con-fect with a desire for freedom the slaves we will suffer none but our sons to pass tinent. Even if it were practicable, which around them, thus rendering them insubor-Not that within the next fifty days the through the fire? Terrible penalty to pay, it is not, with slavery non-existent in the dinate. But when all are free there will with life and death at stake, for a national Northern States and abolished in those he no slaves to incite, nor any chains to be prejudice against the Southern Pariah. which persist in rebellion, to maintain it is broken by resort to insurrection As to the duty of our rulers in the prem- the narrow border strip, it is precisely there | It is no business of ours either to decide, ises, I cannot see according to what prin- where negro fugitives can the most readily for the liberated negro, where he shall ciple of ethics a Government, charged with escape, that its maintenance would the dwell, or to furnish his traveling expenses. Freemen, black or white, should select

the lives of millions, the putting down of most certainly lead to war. a gigantic rebellion and the restoring of Can this great peace measure be consti- their own dwelling place and pay their own

which she will consent to reasion, except the hour of its atmost need, to scorn a A proclamation or (the more appropri- As to the fears of competition in labor, in one contingency-conquest, more or yast element of strength placed within its ate form) an Act of General Emancipa- sought to be excited in the minds of the reach and at its disposal; nor why, if it re- tion, should, in its preamble, set forth in Northern working man, they have foundafuses to avail itself of such an element, it substance that the claims to service or la- tion only in case emancipation he refused, should not be held responsible for the lives bor of which it deprives certain persons for such refusal would flood the North with having been proved by recent events to be fugitives. If, on the contrary, eman-We have tried the experiment of a Fed- of a character endangering the supremacy cipation be carried out, the strong local at-By the census of 1860, the number of eral Union, with a free-labor system in one of the law, jeopardizing the integrity of tachments of the negro will induce him, white males between the ages of eighteen portion of it and a slave system in another, the Union, and incompatible with the per- with rarest exceptions, to remain as a hired and forty five is, in the loyal States, about for eighty years; and no one familiar with manent peace of the country, are taken by laborer where he works as a slave. Thus 4,000,000; and in the disloyal States, our affairs for a quarter of a century past the Government, with just compensation humane masters will not lack sufficient about 1,300,000; a little upward of three is ignorant that the result has been an in- made. Under circumstances far less ur- working hands, of which colonization would to one. The disproportion seems over- crease-embittered year by year in ever- gent than these, the law or custom of civil- deprive them. And if, notwithstanding whelmingly great. But this calculation, accelerated ratio-of dissensions, of sec- ized nations, based on considerations of the probable rise of Southern staples, profas a basis of military strength, is wholly tional jealousies, of national heartburnings. public utility, authorizes such taking of pri- its, at first, should be less, the security of failacious; for it includes persons of one When, eighteen months since, these culmi- vate property for public use. We cur- the planter will be greater. He will no nated in war, it was but the issue which selves are familiar with its operation - longer lie down at night uncertain whether Out of the above four millions the North our ablest statesman, looking sorrowfully When a conflagration in a city threatens the moraing's news may not be that his has to provide soldiers, and (with incon- into the future, had long since forefold, to spread far, houses in the line of its pro- slaves have risen against him. siderable exceptions, not usually extending But if, while yet at peace and with all gress may legally be seized and destroyed This is the proper view of the question. to field labor) laborers also. But of the the influence of revolutionary reminiscences by the authorities in order to arrest it; and But all edicts, all proclamations how wise hree millions and a half of slaves owned pleading the cause of Union, this diversity the owners are not held to have been and righteous souver, are but idle announce-

o estimated as laborers. Allow three character and alienation of feeling, proved under an equitable appraisement. But it to enforce them, hundred thousand of these as employed in stronger to divide than all past memories is not the existence of part of a city that is Courage we have. Raw levies behave lomestic services and other occupations and present interests to unite, what chance now endangered; it is the integrity of one like reterans. The skeletons of regiments followed by women among as, and we have is there that its baneful power for evil among the first powers in the world that is reduced to one-tenth their original number, eventeen hundred thousand plantation should cease now, when to thoughts of menaced with destruction.

A suspension of hostilities we can pur- Let us confess that such a preamble, as enthusiasm which made irresistible the

chase; a few years respite probably, in preface to Act or proclamation, could not charge of Cromwell's Ironsides. We Supposing the negroes are loyal to their which to return to our money-getting, be- have commanded the assent of more than need the invincible impulse of a sentiment. matters, it follows that the true propertion fore the storm bursts forth anew with a small fraction of our people, only two We want, above all, feaders who know and of strength available in this war-that is gathered force; but if we look beyond short years ago-two years, as we reckon feel what they are fighting for. This is a of soldiers to fight and laborers to support selfishiness and the present; if our children time; a generation, if we calculate by the war in which mercenaries avail not. There the nation while fighting -may fairly enough are in our thoughts; if we are suffering stirring events and far-reaching upheavals must be a higher motive than the pay of a States, nor in any manner serve the United to taken at three in the South to four in and expending now, that they, in a land that have been crowded into the eventful Swiss-a holier duty urging on, than the the North. Under this supposition of a of prosperity, may live and die in peace, months. In such days as these abuses ri- professional pride or the blind obedience of South united, without regard to color, in then we must act so that the result shall pen rapidly. Their consequences mature, a soldier. By parliamentary usage a proan effort for recognition, shall we obtain endure. We must not be content to put Their ultimate tendencies become apparent posed measure is intrusted, for fostering peace by subdoing her? If history teach off the evil day. The root of the evil- We are reminded of their transitory char- care, to its friends. So should this war [shall wave, truth, we shall not. Never, since the the prognant cause of the war-that must acter. We are reminded that, although be. Its conduct should be confided to

Then awear that the Star-Spaugled Banner world began, did nine millions of people be eradicated. Till rebellion be crushed, or their land band together, resolutely inspired by the Bener band together, resolutely inspired by the Bener band together. The sacks were not overhanded. one idea of achieving their independence, recently proposed, as the best solution of temporary use, and for this, under God's national sins that we pass by, with scarce-yet ful to obtain it. It is not a century our difficulties, the recognition of slavery economy, may have been suffered to con-

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above rates of advertising. Job Painting executed with neatness and

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

No. 39.

but peace, on a foundation of rock, for ourselves and for our children after us. May conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit except at one cost! God give them to see, ere it be too late, that the price of enduring peace is general emancipation!

I am, sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT DALE OWEN, NEW YORK, November 10, 1862.

Work of the .. Alabama."

Capture of the Vanderbilt steamer, Ariel, en route from New York to Aspinwall.

At about 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 7th Dec., a " bark in sight" was reported to Capt. Jones. The Captain immediately left the dinner table for the deck. The vessel was just coming out of the sun glare, close to Cape Maze, when Captain Jones made her out to be English built, and saw she was a propeller. He immediately ordered all steam to be put on. The propeller hoisted the American flag and and gave chase. The Aricl, a slow craft, was going only about 8 knots an hour, and the Alabama, under steam alone, at 11 knots. When she gave chase she was only about four miles off. She soon got close to the Ariel, when she hoisted the Confederate flag, and fired a blank shot. The Ariel paid no attention, but kept on, when she fired two shells simultaneously one a steel-pointed one, which explodes immediately on striking an object, and the other a common fuse shell. Fortunately the steel-pointed shell passed over the versel, but the round one struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, catting away nearly the size of the shell. The 140 marines and officers on board the Ariel at this tims were drawn up for resistance, which Capt. Jones insisted upon making; buy Com. Sartori and Maj. Garland, seeing the futility of defense, ordered the men to be disarmed and sent below. The Ariel then hove to and hauled down her flag.

Soon Lieut. Low, a young officer, came on board and called for the ship's papers, manifests, etc., which were given him-assuring the passengers, who were very much frightened, that not a hair of their heads should be despoiled, and not a dollar of their property touched. Finding there were 140 marines on board, he communicated with Capt. Semmes, who ordered that they and all officers should be paroled " not to serve against the Confederate States during the war," which, of course, had to be agreed to. The money on board the ship was then demanded, and \$8,000 in Trensury Notes, belonging to Wells Fargo & Co., and \$1,500 in coin, belonging to other parties, was taken. Being partment sacks for the U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, all came safe to hand. The sails of the Ariel were cut away and thrown overboard, and that was all the injury done to the vessel. At dark a valve of the Ariel was taken out and carried to the Alabama, thus disabling her. The Alabama then left her and cruised about for other vessels. Next morning she restored the valve and kept company as before, only the Alabama would occasionally dart off at the sight of a sail, and finding her not American, would return to the charge of her game , which she had plenty of time to do, going, as she did, two knots to the Ariel one, On the 8th Monday, stood for Jamaica, chasing vessels occasionally as before, and so up to Tuesday night, at 101 o'clock, when a light was made near Kingston. All this time, Capt. Semmes seemed at a loss to know what to do with the Ariel with her 800 souls, as if he had won an elephant in a raffle. He finally let go his hold on her and she proceeded on her voy-Capt. Jones bonded the vessel and cargo to the Confederate Government-the vessel for \$125,000, cargo \$123,000, freight 12,000, payable thirty days after the independence of the Confederate States. per The Washington Republican says: The removal of Gen. McClellan occasions little surprise, being regarded as the natural sequence of the Northern elections .-"Imbecility" (we use John Van Buren's word) in the conduct of the war having been the great point made by the democracy, their partial success on that issue could be construed in no other way than as an indication of a popular wish that there should be a change in the command of our principal army. To this wish the President has promptly and patriotically responded, and the democratic party may be assured that they are now to have that " more vigorous" prosecution of the war for which they have clamored. Whether they will relish it, or not, after they get it, is another matter.

in the rebel States, about two millions may of labor systems, producing variance of wronged if they are paid for such losses ments now, if we lack courage and conduct attest the desperate valor with which they

States. The public sentiment of Europe over our enemies, we have suffered them will admit its truth.

made a grave

It is not South, it is not North, Contending in the present strife, But Freedom battling for its life, For all that gives existence worth, FREEDOM and UNION, what can give A guerdon, if these be lost? Dismembered, broken, who would live On anarchy's wild ocean tossed?

Proud Freedom, from her mountain hight. Has hitherto looked coldly down While Union battled for her right, But let Robellion wear her crown ; Let the standard of freedom at once be unfurled,

As broad as the race, as wide as the world: Unbind the fettered race, and see When Slavery dies, our land is FREE. Eternal Justice then would bless Our efforts with complete success ; "For Freedom's battle once begun, Though baffled off, is ever won."

UNITED, FREE, supremely great, Americans could look elate. On Freedom's Temple reared sublime, The grandest work of modern time, A beacon-light to guide the race Of every country, climo, and place, An upward path, till all shall be Blest with the boon of LIBERTY.

May those who wear the marks of war, Gained fighting for the Nation's laws, Be held in honor for each scar, As martyrs in a holy cause.

Stars gently light each patriot's grave, Who died to save his native land, Our Country's Banner sofily wave Above the sacred hero band.

Peace to our soldiers, those who sleep Lulled by the requiem of fame, They rest in honor, those who weep In loving hearts embalm each name.

"Ah, never shall the land forget How gushed the life-blood of her brave," And thousands more are ready yet To die if needs their land to save.

But we must part-time's onward flight, Gives warning I must close my song ; A heavy heart makes song not light, For those who feel their Country's wrong. Farewell! and may the bow of peace Soon span the land from shore to shore, War's clouds depart, its thunders cease, Heaven's blessings rest on us once more.

EPISCOPAL CRUBCH, SOUTH .- The Epishave been giving themselves a good deal mitted to assist in civilized warfare under Are we to resent them? It is a renewal 19th of Nov. - Richmond Enq.

defied Great Britain. But let us suppose the negroes of the is among us, the necessary result of con-South loyal to the Union instead of to their flicting labor systems. Such an idea might well as scourge and destroyer, by sternly caped our notice. In war we have now masters, how stands the matter then?

but to a Confederary divided against itself, civilization, which we dare not openly out emancipation. It has done more. It has so many thousands of officers suddenly apthat we are opposed; the masters on our rage, how imperfectly seever we obey its made emancipation a bounden political pointed there should not be some hundreds ide; the laborers, exceeding them in num- humane behests. her, on the other,

able, directly and indirectly, for military not to be thought of or entertained; but holders? MITHERS?

to two.

approach the above results.

in a war like this, would leave out of view endless quarrels and a second rebellion.

On the other hand, however, it is to be istence. Imagine Southern sympathizers stitution is a revolutionary act; but such Eighteen months have passed. Eight the practical effects of emancipation? admitted that African loyalty in this war in power among us, offering compromises, acts cost a nation more than a few hundred hundred millions have been spent. We will little avail us, if we have not good Suppose the South, exhausted by military sense and good feeling enough properly to reverses, and desiring a few years armisgovern the negroes who may enter our tice to recrait, decides to accept it under lines. To render their aid available, in the guise of peace and reconstruction?- tion without compensation to be unconsti- sult? Is it strange if sometimes the heart the first place we must treat them humano- What next? Thousands of slaves, their tutional, is of itself sufficient justification sinks and resolution fails at the thought ly; a duty we have yet to learn, and see- excited hopes of emancipation crushed, flee. of the President's policy, corresponding to that, from sheer administrative infirmity, ondly, both for their sakes and our own, ing across the border. A fugitive slave the above suggestions, in this matter. Doubtless, they are most efficient as labor- rendition. Popular opinion in the North with many. Wise and just acts, when But let the past go! Its fatal faults ers, as domestics in camp, as teamsters, or opposed to the law and refusing the de- they involve sacrifices, frequently are. A (difficult, perhaps, to avoid, under an efemployed on intrenchments and fortifica- mand. Renewed war the certain couse- wrong long tolerated commonly entails a fort so sudden and so vast,) can never be tions, or it ambulance corps, or as sappers quence.

and miners; or, as fast as Southern planta-Or take, even, the alternative of recogtions fall into our possession, as field hands. nition-recognition of an independent Con-But if all these posts become overfilled, federacy, still slaveholding. Are we, then better do away with the necessity for fur- -becoming the sole exception among the ther dratt in the North by putting mus- nations of the earth-to make ourselves aikets in the hands of the able-bodied men, ders and abettors of the slave system of a colored differently from ourselves, than to foreign nation, by agreeing to return to delude their ignorance into the opinion that her negro refugees seeking liberty and an among the privileges of freedom is food asylum among us? National self respect imperatively forbids this. Public sentiwithout work.

Have we philanthropy and discretion ment would compel the rejection, as a base enough wisely to administer such a change humiliation, of any proposed treaty stipuof system? Possibly not. Administrative lation, providing for rendition of ranaway enpacity in public offairs is not our strong slaves. Yet the South would regard such point. We would do well to bear in mind, rejection in no other light than as a standhowever, that, without such capacity, not ing menace-a threat to deprive her of this war only, but our entire governmental what she regards as her most valuable property. Coterminous as for hundredsexperiment, will prove a failure at last. Do other objections hold against the possibly thousands-of miles our boundaplan? Does humaity forbid us to accept ries would be, must not the South, in comthe aid of an enslaved race? In so far as mon prudence, maintain all along that endhumanity can ever enjoin war at all, she less border line an armed slave police?enjoins the employment, by us, of the Afri- Are we to consent to this? And if we do, can in this; first, because his employment shall we escape border raids after fleeing fugitives? No sane man will expect it .-may shorten, by years, the fratricidal strug-Are we to suffer these? We are disgraced, peace.

gle; and then because, if he is not perof trouble lately over the church affairs of us, and if, without his aid, we fail to effect of hostilities. State elections may go as they will .-lians have completed the organization of a he may be overtaken by the temptation to Their results can never change the fact that Such a measure does not involve ex-

ince one-third of the number successfully in all the States. Such an idea has a basis tinue, yet all abuses have but a limited We utterly fail in holding to a strict acof truth, namely, that a state of war life. The Right only is eternal.

even be carried out, and lead to peace, but laying bare the imminent dangers of slave beheld its effects, flagrant and terrible. In that case it is not to a united people, for that progressive spirit of Christian ry, has created the constitutionality of It was not to be expected that among There are a thousand reasons-geograph right.

Suppose the services of these laborers ical, commercial, political, international- Can we, in declaring emancipation, le- weeds spring up. The biame rests with transferred to us, what will then be the why we should not consent to a separation gally avoid the payment, say \$200,000,000, him who leaves them there to choke the proportion, on either side, of forces avail- into two Confederacies; it is a contingency in the shape of compensation to loyal slave- erop and cumber the ground.

if we look merely to the conditions of last-As about five and three-foarths to one ing peace, the chance of maintaining it and labor from his shaves, when not forfeit- lenting! Office has its ereoluments; let it and a third; in other words, nearly as nine would be far better if the independence of ed by treason, is legal. On humanitarian have its responsibilities also. Let us de

mpossible in practice. But in so far as return to her allegiance, retaining her slave tution adverse to such denial, and nequiese War needs harsh rules. Actions are not the transfer is possible, and shall occur, we system. For in the former case the cause ed in by the nation throughout more than to be measured in war by the standard of

stances, is there in the advice that we see us a single nation again; while, in the should be regarded as private property .- penalty of death. There is mercy in should put down the rebellion first and latter, a constantly active source of irrita- If it be private property, then, except by Courtsmartial-drumhead Courtsmartial. settle the negro question alterward? What tion still existing, three years of breathing violating the fifth article of the amend- A dozen officers shot, whenever the gravishall we say of their statesmanship who, time would not elapse without bringing ments to the Constitution it cannot be ta- ty of the offense demands it, may be the endless quarrels and a second rebellion. Conceive reunion with slavery still in ex-

Supreme Court might declare emancipa- diers' graves. And for all this what re-Such compensation will be unpopular vain?

hours of peril even to life?

against false pretences of loyalty. It seems needed all this to pave the way for that expedient that he who shall have proved emancipation which is the only harbinger that he is the legal owner of certain slaves, of peace.

Union, should receive a certificate of in- Nor, if some clouds yet rest upon it, is it debtedness by the Government, not trans- without bright promise. Signs of nascent ferable, to be paid at some fixed time sub- activity, energy and a resolution to hold sequent to the termination of the war pay- accountable for the issue the leaders of our ent, being made contingent on the fact armies, are daily apparent. Better than that the climant shall not, meanwhile, have all, the initiative in a true line of policy lapsed from his loyalty.

would feel himself to be, by his own act, before us; steep and rugged indeed, but the citizen of a free State; one of us, de- no longer doubtfal nor obscure. A lamp tached forever from the Southern league, has been lit to guide our steps; a lamp A Government stockholder, he would be- that may burn more brightly before a new come pecuniarily interested in the support year dawns upon us. The noble prayer of of the Government and the restoration of Ajax has been vouchanfed in our case. At

Even if the Legislatures of the border States should not initiate such policy, the follow faithfully and perseveringly that loyal men of these States will accept it.

communion of their own, and will save the northerners the trouble. The first General way. In accepting the liberated slave as the settlement of the emancination operation of the reaction of the settlement of the emancination operation the settlement of the emancination operation of the settlement of the emancination operation the settlement of the emancination operation operation is one the settlement of the emancination operation the settlement of the emancination operation operation operation operation operation operation operation of the settlement of the emancination operation the settlement of the emancination operation ope northerners the trouble. The first General Council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on the 12th of Nov.-Richmond Enq.

countability our public men. The result

to outdo us in earnestness. We lack the

duty, as well as a strictly constitutional of incompetents. Such things must be .-No one is to blume if, in field or garden,

Accountability-that should be the Not if a slaveholder's right to service watchword-accountability, stern, unrethe South were to be recognized with her grounds the legality of that right has been mand, as Napoleon demanded, success from Such a wholesale transfer is, of course, negroes emancipated, than if she were to denied. But a construction of the Consti- our leaders. The rule may work harshiy, of dissension being uprooted, the tendency two generations, is held by most men to be peace. The sentinel, worn by extreme fa-How much wisdom, under these circum- would be to reunite, and a few years might reason sufficient why the right in question tigue, who sleeps at his post, incars the

The risk that a future decision of the More than a hundred thousand rest in sol-

Yet even on other grounds we ought not It needed the grievous incapacity we have in this case to begrudge the money. Who witnessed, the stinging reverses we have deserves better of their country than those suffered, the invasion of free States we brave men who, in the border States, have have lived to see commenced; it needed the clung to their loyalty through all the dark hecatombs of dead piled up unavailingly on battle field after battle field-the desolate Precautious naturally suggest themselves hearths, the broken hearted survivors-it

and also that he has ever been loyal to the The Fature! that is still ours to improve. psed from his loyalty. Every such claimant, once recognized, has had its effect. The path of safety is last we have light to fight by.

We shall reach a quiet haven if we but guiding light.

There is, at this moment, in the hearts

REUEL OUTRAGE .- Rev. Mr. Owen, a fugitive from the rebel power in Mississippi, in a recent speech related the following outrage as having come to his knowledges

"A Union man in Mississippi, named Newman was seized by a party of rebel cavalry. They debated how they would dispose of him. Some were in favor of hanging, and some advocated shooting; but finally they procured scalding water and scalded him to death. They then hung up the corpse and put a label on its breast, stating that whoever should take it down and bury it, would be served in the same way. The men who sided in his (Mr. Owen's) escape, did, however, come by night and cut down and bury the corpse."

ser Lord Palmerston, on the 29th Oct., entered his 79th year.