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## LAST WORDS.

inued until forbid.

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sertions required, or their advertisements will be con-

She said: "why should we start and shrink? Why fall your tears in showers, Heaven's land lies nearer than we think, Unto this world of ours. So very near that I can hear Its rivers softly flowing; An I feel its blessed atmosphere Upon my forehead blowing. When April danced upon the lea With violets on her bosom,

I said, I shall not live to see The May-time violets blossom. But God's own kind and loving way 'Tis time alone discloses: I thought ere May to pass away, But here I clasp June's roses.

"So gently ebbs my life away, I marvel you can sorrow. The eyes that oped on earth to-day Shall ope in Heaven to-morrow. For at the going of the night I heard a spirit warning,

Look, yonder breaks she rosy light

Of your last earthly morning. "Your love has given my life its charm, Throughout all my being flowing. But stronger, tenderer is the arm,

To whose kind care I'm going. To bear me over Jordan's tide, God sends his strong evangel." She ce sed. Our home hath lost its pride; But Heaven bath gained an angel

A COPAT SPERCH

We devote a considerable part of our outside to the republication of the following extracts from an able and eloquent speech delivered before the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, at its late session, by the Hon. Mr. Hanna of In-

Let us sir, for a little while consider this ha of treason we hear so much angry talk about, and see if we do not find the same fatal estoppels in the way of the movements of the Radical party that we have found in the question of the responsibility

was a safer and surer foundation for a retended that the relations the States should offense.' sustain to each other, and that all should Jefferson Davis. The history of the country. And Butler-Butler, the Haynen-half the country. The cotton States had pro-ler in dismay.

man can successfully deny it. Let us turn over a few pages and see how it is.

I nold in my hand the address published by the famous Convention held at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 15th day of January 1815. Massachusetts. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont were all represented in that Convention. Among the names of those who representd Massachusetts, I see the name of one Samuel Sumner, who most likely at the same time transmitted his name and his treason to Charles Sumner, the present Senator of that State. [Laughter and applause. But that was doubtless before the Summer family had resolved to "make treasen odious." If you will indulge me sir, I will read a single extract from that address:

"Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found to proceed, not merely from the blindres of prejudice, pride of opinion violence of party spirit, or the confusion of the times: but they may be traced to implacable combinations of individuals, or o States, to monopolize power and office, and to trample without remorse upon the rights and interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear that these causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement will be preferable to an allegiance by constraint, among nominal friends but real enemies, inflamed by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting, by intestine divisions, contempt and aggressions from abroad."

Here, sr, the right of a State to secede from the Federal Union was promulgated in New England as much as fifty years ago. Now do you not think these people down there had better be saying mass for the liberation of the poor souls of their seditious fathers from the cruel jaws of purgatory, instead of spending so much breath in prayers that the weary spirit of Jefferson Davis may be sent there in the midst of such mongrel and contaminating society? But this evidence does not stop here.

All of these States which for the past six years have talked so much of their loyalty that the very word has become hateful in the ears of men who really do love their country, all of them, sir, for years have stood in open violation of the Constitution and in defiance of the laws of Congress! I undertake to say that the fugitive slave law was as binding as one of the clauses of

The whole of New England, sir, has nullifled that portion of the Constitution. Let the canting Senator from Massachusetts tell as how; and upon what hypothesis, nullification and rebellion are any less criminal in New England than in the Southern States, with whom they have been at war. Lethim answer, we want the reasons; we want to hear the explanation. If he denies the fact, I challenge his examination and reconciliation of the statutes of the State he represents. On page 74, sec. 60, he will find the following law to-day:

"No person, while holding any office of of the war. I think we will find them to honor, or trust, or emolument, under the be more numerous, and even more formi- laws of this State, shall, in any capacity, take cognizance of any case issue any war-.In the great convention in which the rant or other process or grant any certifi-Constitution of the United States had its cate, under or by virtue of an act of Conorigin, there were but two great distinctive, gress, approved the 12th day of February. antagonistic ideas: One looking to the 1793, entitled, "An act respecting fugitives establishment of a consolidated and central- from justice, and persons escaping from the ized Government, with all essential legis- service of their masters;" or under or by Pennsylvania, a station he filled with mark- for the benefit of one or both, be separated. rals" of the modern Northern school-gave ed letter, to take off his hat in silent sympalative powers deposited with the Federal virtue of an act of Congress, approved the Congress; the other preserving the full 18th day of September, 1850, entitled, 'An lieved in the right of secession as a Consti- rivers run as clear—the cotton will be as their work, and began his own. The pages identity of the States, giving up nothing to act respecting fugitives from justice, and tutional right. I have in my hand the book white and the wheat fields as golden of history will burn and blister as they rethe national Government except that which persons escaping from the service of their he wrote, and will just read one or two when we acknowledge the Southern Con- cord in after years, the deeds of these three sometimes talk in very flowery language was absolutely necessary for the common masters; or shall in any capacity serve extracts from it. Here are his own words: federacy. We are not in favor of retaking "Generals." welfare, with no grant of Federal power such warrant or other process. Any jusover the domestic institutions of the several tice of the peace who offends against the ment of a State for the purpose of destroy- now in the possession of the seceders. We States, This was the great issue. The provisions of this section, directly or indiwisest of our fathers thought confidence rectly acting in such cases, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$1 000, and be imprison- subdue it. Yet it is not to be understood cultivate amicable relations with it." publican government than power. They in- ed in jail not exceeding one year for each

bear toward the national confederacy, full of exasperation and nullification? A adopted another or retained the same form change one sentence, or line, or one word should be so delicately and so sensitively fine of one thousand dollars-a penalty of of Government, or if they should, with the of it. It is all written in the great book established that the bond should be the one year's imprisonment, imposed for the express intention of seceding, expunge the of time, and can not be blotted out. There strongest cable of the Union. For and performance of a duty which Daniel Web- representative system from their code, and it is; let them read it and make the most against this theory, sir, two great political ster said was a sworn duty. The compul- thereby incapacitate themselves from con- of it. And now shall they say to us that new eruption of the leprous and cankerous at obedience, so long as Charles Sumner will be governed." body of Federalism. Its sedition, its con- lives to spread the toils of their patent mis-

wore the cap or stepped upon the drop.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is still another view that may be taken of this question, fied that they can do better out of the emergency, to secede from the Federal less. We must ever resist the right of any troversy now. All that matter has been defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from and the results must be conclusive. But, whenever a considerable portion of our sir, there is a very grave quest on arising Union shall resolve deliberately to go out, out of these results that we ought to con- we shall resist all coercive measures designsider. We cannot escape it; it has been ed to keep it in." States, and of the utter political extinction | erful party paper, and the Radical organ of and disastrous. When I speak to this ques- the South: tion, I desire to address myself to the ear of "They know very well that if they are sure above its savage rapacity, and no office line." above the offices of cruelty and death. Away with it, with its hates, its persecutions, its rancor, and its miseries-away It employed this language: with it forever, sir. Then a new dayspring midst of increased confidence and happi- that impossible."

right of a State to withdraw its allegiance ever said. Mark the position: existed inside of the spirit of the Constitu- is based." in letters, eminent in legal learning, and ing remarkable paragraph:

of the Union could thus be called forth to ment formed of all the seceding States, and that its interposition would be justifiable, Now, Mr. Chairman, this the record if the people of a State should determine The Radicals may read it over and over and

try bears me out in the statement, and no | devil and less than half human, begotten of | posed to withdraw upon the idea of a peacethe Prince of Evil and spewed from the able secession-and to show you something cancerous and rotten womb of Crime in of the condition of the public mind at that the revolting lap of Civilization! Now I time, even at the North, I call your attendon't want to hang anybody; I have no tion to what some of the Republican organs taste that way, but Sumner and his friends said about it. The New York Tribune not ought not to go begging for that pleasure, only contended for the right of secession, for they have some of the choicest subjects but even went so far as to advocate its just now down in that country that ever policy. Under date of November 9, 1860, that paper said:

"If the cotton States shall become satisand I think it is the view upon which the Union than in it, we insist on letting them whole case ought to turn. As for the right, go in peace. The right to secede may be the duty and the power of a State, in any a revolutionary one; but it exists neverthe-Union of States, there ought to be no con- State to remain in the Union and nullify or ubmitted to the arbitrament of the sword, the Union sequite another matter: and

thrust upon us in the late developments of That seems to be pretty strong and unthe times, and this government must dis- mistakeable language, sir. But the New pose of it. The radical party is in favor York Tribune did not stand alone in these of the disfranchisement of eleven great views. The Indianapolis Journal, a- powof millions of American citizens. The Presi- the State in which I reside, fully coincided dent and entire conservative element of the with the tribune. In its issue of Novemcountry are against it; against it because it ber 13, 1860, while discussing the threatenwould be unjust, vindictive, despotic, cruel ing aspect of affairs, thus addresses itself to

Christian civilization. The mob that fol- determined to leave the Union, no republilows at the heels of bigotry and intolerance can will care to have them stay. A Union is no part of my audience. Let them take preserved only by intimidation and force their course, and I will take mine. As I is a mockery, and it is better broken than would spear the wolf that delights to sweet- whole. If South Carolina and her associen his tooth with human blood, so I would ates in folly really want to leave the Union, hunt from the land the worse than wild they can go without a word of objection beast of that fanaticism which has no plea- from any man north of Mason and Dixon's

> The Chicago Tribune, on the 1st day of December, 1860, said about the same thing.

"No man knows what public policy may from on high shall visit us-then the last demand of the incoming Administration; then the windows of heaven shall once if peaceable secession is possible, the retirter of peace, shedding from his white wings needless and bitter controversy may be the ambrosial dews of hope and joy upon brought to an end. If the Union is to be our famished and fruitless earth, shall de- dissolved, a bloodless separation is, by all scend to us again, and dwell with us in the means, to be coveted. Do not let us make

And, sir, the New York Tribune, seem-The question of the right or wrong of ing to feel that it had not said quite enough State secession had been discussed by the on this question on the 9th of November, his million had been exterminated. The moment fifty sore distressed, and plead-American people for years and years. I reinforced its position on the 16th. Here National arsenals and magazines had been ing voices ejaculated, "Oh, Heaven help us

from the general government was asserted "If the cotton States unitedly and earnin New England almost three quarters of estly wish to withdraw peacefully from the in the hands of this one man. a century ago. The people honestly differ- Union, we think they should and would be ed on that question, as they have differed allowed to do so. Any attempt to force began his campaign against Richmond. He most distinguished men of the country, both principles enunciated in the immortal Deed that this right was absolute, and that it fundamental ideas on which human liberty

tion. As far back as 1825, William Rawle, The Cincinnati Commercial, also a very of Pennsylvania, published a treatise called able and widely circulated Republican "A View of the Constitution of the United newspaper, cast itself into the same chan- of honorable warfare, would have given called gentlemen, but those who debased States." His name is intimately connected nel. In March, 1861, at a later and more with the growth of jurisprudence in that mature date, more than a month after the great and powerful Commonwealth. Judge seven cotton States had passed their ordi- strong in its discipline; that it was com- A man may be the possessor of millions and Rawle, it is well known, was distinguished nances of secession, it published the follow-

universally held in the greatest reverence "War for the subjugation of the seced- by what they believed to be the noblest fied by the poor English letter-carrier, who for the purity of his conduct. He was ap- ers would be nawise and deplorable. If and holiest motives. He did not like the touchingly told him he was accustomed pointed by President Washington United there are two nations here who have been aspect of the case; but he called to him States district attorney for the district of living in an unnatural union, they should, Sherman and Sheridan-two other "Geneed distinction. But with all this, he be- The sun will shine as brightly and the them their instructions, sent them off about thy. "If a faction should subvert the Govern- by force the property of the United States ing its republican form, the paternal power would recognize the existence of a Govern-

There is a law, sir, and I ask if it is not to withdraw from the Union, whether they torture it all they can never flames soon reduced to ashes all their patriotism that every hair on their heads is what I conceive to be the origin of the lion of the Southern States, it is true, did sentation, although certainly the wisest and humiliation, more suffering and more blood? Lee's army as possible, not caring how since been the party of the people and the ment. Now, New England says, in doing Union, it must be preserved, and therefore and fanatics or radicalism and puritan inparty of the Constitution, while the other this, they can commit a crime which can the guarantee must be so construed. It sanity may say so-but the stately and plum- the lives of 200,000 men to kill 20,000 of short lived schemes, of experiments of thousand victims sacrificed upon a thousand abolish the principle of representation, be- stroke of retribution, not another drop of This is the key to the Richmond camdisposition and the wisdom of the people. on the North Anna, defeated at Cold To rule or ruin the Government has been while they themselves made a mockery of do it. The popular mind, of course, was doubt about what the verdict will be. I men with reckless and impotent fury aremorseless crusade they are now waging ed criminals they nourish in their midst; so men of the country read it, and many of Indiana. The voice of a virtuous and honagainst the leaders and representative men long as Banks is tolerated and Butler runs them settled down to a conviction of its est people will be heard there this fall, and of the late insurgent States, comes with at large. Yes, sir, Banks, that man who, truth. Parties were built up upon it, and it will be the voice of thunder. It will born on the very soil of the same New army in the open jaws of death, and in the highest and most responsible offices. It was Babylon was the only worshipper at England States whose pulpits are now so presence of whose notorious infamy the a question, sir, about which the whole pop- the shrine of the dumb and powerless Valley. Was this generalship. prolific of anathemas against secessionists, pale ghosts that flit along the Stygian plar mind was unsettled-popular in some gods of crime, whose countenance was and whose men and women daily suppli- shore and read over the record of their districts of the country, and unpopular in changed, whose thoughts so troubled him

GRANT NOT A GREAT GENERAL.

"Druid," the Washington correspondent of the New York News, is the first Northern writer we have seen who-places a proper estimate upon the character and this moment, are two ladies from Martinscapacity of "General" Grant. Speaking of the efforts in Congress to heap more honors upon Grant

Ulysses Grant is not a great general, and all the fulsome flattery that has been bestowed upon him by Stevens and others cannot make a great soldier out of him. It were an easy task to show that General Grant has no brilliant military talents; that and cattle driven off, their only brother he has no military talents at all; that he is not a great soldier in any sense of the word; that the American people are disgracing less. Any one who, seeing a young lady themselves by the sickening flatteries which have been heaped upon a man who owes his present elevation entirely to the fact of his having pandered to that horrible taste for the blood of the Southern people, which to our disgrace, prevailed in the North dur- the facts from a gentleman residing in the ing the late war.

A great general is one who accomplishes his purposes with small but admirable drilled armies; who accomplishes great military results by strategy more than by fightof his soldiers (i. c., upon movement) more than upon their arms; who never fights a gains the military ends which he has in view by the exercise of his own brains and Gen. Grant. Yet modern history affords with the vicissitudes of the war. half a dozen illustrious examples of such generals. They were, indeed, great soldiers. than Grant in all his boasted victories.

days of our prosperity shall be restored - but the drift of opinion seems to be, that but a series of horrible and useless butche- ed to their praying. But there was one ries? Placed after three years of warfare set of "seven up" who nailed a card table more be opened and the long exiled minis- ing States will be assisted to go, that this had nearly exhausted the powers of endur- to the floor and stuck to their game through as any secessionists have filled to repletion with all sorts of arms and in our extremity!" and one voice rang out nalia of war of a rich country was placed and said, "Remember, boys, I played the

Such was the situation when Gen. Grant upon other public questions. Some of the them to remain would be contrary to the knew exactly the position of the Confederates, and the straits to which they were it. An advertisement of a wax work exhibiin the northern and southern States, believ- claration of Independence; contrary to the reduced. He knew that their last armies tion said that no lady or gentleman would were in the field, and that their resources be admitted in a state of intoxication. And of every kind were exhausted. If he was another exhibition of the fighting of one huna soldier, he ought to have known that a dred rats said none but gentlemen would be campaign, conducted by the ordinary rules admitted. Coleridge and George IV were him the victory. But he knew also, that themselves by drunkness were not gentlesmall as the Confederate army was, it was men. Wealth cannot purchase the name. manded by real Generals, and that the men be a weak, mean, despicable, miserable of whom it was composed were actuated screw. The highest nobility may be typi-

Sheridan, entering the lovely Shenandoah Valley, swept through it like a demon, burning dwelling houses and barns, consuming in the flames, grain, hay and provisions, driving innocent families of women order "that the young men of our town and children out of their homes, to perish of cold and starvation, while the crackling

Sherman, marching through Georgia and spangled banner floating from it!" South Carolina, marked his progress by a broad belt of desolation, and by horrors, which have not been paralleled in modern parties were established. Alexander Ham- sion of a State officer by pains and penalties curring according to the mode now pre- it means nothing-that it must all be for- warfare. As for Grant himself, he set out ilton was the leader of one element, and to violate a solemn oath to support the scribed in the choice of public officers of gotten-that they are not responsible for on his overland campaign to Richmond, de-Thomas Jefferson of the other. And here Constitution of the United States! A por- the United States! A por- the United States. The principle of repre- it-and still as many of the soldiers of that's all the name I've got-jist John. Democratic party as distinguished from put aside the Constitution, and set at best, is not essential to the being of a re- Sumner and Stevens, and But- many of his own men he got killed, calcuthe Federal party. The former has ever naught the powers of the Federal govern- public, but to continue a member of the ler, may say so-all the dwarfed bigots lating that he could command eight men to are you?" "I ain't old at all, I'm young." every one of Lee's, and that if it cost him has been merely a party of opposition, of only be expiated by the hecatombs of a depends upon the state itself to retain or ed giants of the land say no. Not another Lee's men, he could well afford to do so. mountebanks, aggressions and usurpations. smoking altars! How many victims does cause it depends on itself whether it will blood. Humanity is against it, civilization is paign. There was no strategy about it. England can legally marry himself," ob-Strict construction of the Constitution has she bring to the same altars, to be offered continue a member of the Union. To deny against it; the very stones that have been There was no generalship exhibited in always been the cardinal principle of the up by the same priests, in atonement for this right would be inconsistent with the stained on a thousand battlefields cry out the whole campaign. He was defeated measure of economy, but that even in the Democratic faith, whilst the opposition have the same crimes? How many does she principle on which all our political systems in mutiny against it. The President's veto in every battle that he fought on the asserted a fealty and a higher law. The bring sir? We want to hear no more lec- are founded, which is that the people have power was brought into requisition that route. He was defeated at the Wilderradical party of the present day is but a tures from that quarter about Constitution- in all cases the right to determine how they these questions might be referred to the ness, defeated at Spotsylvania, defeated There is the whole theory, sir, clothed I am willing to leave them there and abide Harbor. It was a campaign of mere spiracy and its treason are inherited crimes. chief; no more of turpitude and gibbets, in words as strong and concise as words can the judgment. There is but one little butchery. Again and again he hurled his their settled purpose. The wicked and civilization, by their adulations of the crest- influenced by it everywhere. The young think I may safely say what it will be in gainst Lee's lines. The rivers on the route ran red with blood; the bones of \$0,000 needlessly slain men strewed the way, and his track was lighted at night poor grace from them. Nullification was for speculation and gain, dashed his own their representative men were called to the not much longer be said that Belshazzar of with the glare of the lurid flames of hundreds of happy homes in the Shenandoah

cate to Almighty God for the sweet privi- crimes by the glare of hell, would hide others. At such a time, and with such sur- that the joints of his limbs were loosed, the national debt. His plan is to convert have God do to you? I am his daughter." lege of washing their hands in the blood of away their faces in horror and dismay. The convalescent replied, "Accept me tor and keep them in circulation till worn out. His son-in-law."

The Philadelphia Gazette relates the fol

THE FLOWERS COLLETT

Among the strangers in Philadelphia at burg, West Virginia. Yesterday they were purchasing a seed drill, a mowing machine and other agricultural implements, whose cost in the aggregate was about eight hundred dollars. Their home was very close to the theatre of the late war. Between the two contending armies their houses and their barns were burned, their horses conscripted into the Confederate army, and themselves left utterly destitute and homesuch as we saw yesterday, had been told that she had personally plowed and planted many acres of land, would have laughed to scorn the parties informing him. Such,

vicinity. The smoking ruins of the farm upon which these young people resided, had scarcely cooled when the neighbors clubbed together, built them a log house, and extenporized a sort of barn. Horses were loaned ing; who depends for success upon the legs to them, and the girls with their own hamls plowed the ground, and seeded it with corn. The crop grew apace, and with their own battle when it can be avoided; and who hands they harvested it. They sold it to good advantage. They had owned fortyseven negro slaves. Some of these went not by sacrificing the lives of his troops. into the Union army, others deserted the Not one of these characteristics belong to locality. The girls were left alone to battle

PRESENCE OF MIND AT SEA .- On a re-Compared with them and their achieve- cent passage of the steamer Ajax between ments, into what a pigmy does Grant sink! the Sandwich Islands and California, a How insignificant do all his boasted achieve- terrible and prolonged storm tore all light ments appear beside those of Napoleon, rigging to shreds, upset all furniture that Frederick the Great, Marlborough, Prince could be upset, and spilled passengers Eugene, Washington and General Lee! The around and knocked them hither and first named and the last of these truly illus- thither with perfect looseness. For fortytrious generals were greater even in defeat eight hours no table could be set, and everybody had to eat as best they might Trace Grant's career, from the first chap- under the circumstances. Most of the ter to the last, and what does it present party went hungry through, and attendance of the South, in command of the North- thick and thin. One night the storm sudern armies, Gen. Grant found himself in | denly culminated in a climax of unparalpossession, not only of absolute power, but | leled fury; the vessel went down on her of military means that were almost limitless. | beam ends, and everything let go with a A million of men were under arms; half a crash; passengers, tables, cards, bottlesmillion more had been drafted, and were everything-came clattering to the floor in ready to be sent to him as soon as half of a chaos of disorder and confusion. In a munitions of war. All the vast parapher- clear and sharp above the plaintice churus. tray for low!"

> Take the words "lady" and "gentleman" and see how differing are men's opinions of whenever he saw the cheek of the maid servant to turn pale at the sight of a black seal-

SPREAD EAGLEISM .- Down East they when patriotism is the theme. The Houston (Me.) Times says the people of that town are agitated upon the question of a new town hall, and that in the heat of debate one gentleman urged the measure in may have a suitable place to assemble, and be so imbued with the spirit of liberty and will be a liberty pole, with the star-

A young schoolmistress asked a little white-headed boy, "Bud, how old are you?" "My name ain't Bud, it is John." "Well, what is the rest of your name?" "Why, You need'nt put pap's name down, he ain't comin' to school." "Well how old

Mr. Quibble, reading that "it has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of served that that might be very well as a hardest of times he should prefer to marry

The New York News learns that W. B. Nash, whose affidavit has been published by the New York Evening Post to convict Gen. Wade Hampton of false statements in his letter on the burning of Columbia, is "a freedman." His testimony will be rated, however, all the higher by the Radicals for that.

A convalescent soldier in Paris, while stretching himself, exclaimed, "Oh. God," A young and very pretty Sister of Charity G. Hosaphat has a plan for paying off ran up and inquired, "what would you