

How Amos Kendall Would Treat the Southern Insurrectionists

Hon. Amos Kendal, the old friend of Andrew Jackson, in a letter published recently, gives some ideas of what is to be done with South Carolina. The Constitution prescribes that the President must collect the Federal revenues and must defend the forts and other property of the United States. These duties must be performed, any ordinances of secession to the contrary notwithstanding – though it is not necessary for the President to be the aggressor in any act of violence. If a state chooses to withdraw her representation in Congress let them go. If the Federal judicial officers within a State resign, and none can be found to supply their places, it cannot be helped. If the postmasters within a State resign, and none can be found to supply their places, or if they refuse to pay over their quarterly revenues, let the Post offices be discontinued. *But let not a ship enter her ports without paying the lawful duties to the United States, nor leave them without a clearance from the Federal authorities.* Let the white people of South Carolina, about equal to one third of the city of New York, enjoy for a while, the luxury of a direct tax to support an independent Government, with all the paraphernalia of an army and a navy. It may be that a short experience would satisfy her people that the Union is not such an “accursed” thing as has been represented, and they may deem it best, for themselves to resume their relations with the Federal government.”

Frightful Oppression in Mississippi

The secessionists of South Carolina and Mississippi are particularly anxious to keep the world from knowing some things that are going on in those states. Yesterday, a gentleman, formerly a member of the Kentucky Legislature, state that he was just starting for Mississippi to consider to relieve his brother in that state. The brother had written him that a tax was imposed upon every slave owner in that State of twelve dollars for each negro” that, unless the tax should be paid within a very few days, the negro property was to be confiscated to the public use; that his own negro tax \$1,500, which he had no manner whatever of paying; and that hundreds of slave proprietors were hurrying their slaves out of the State to escape the intolerable oppression. He moreover wrote that this was known to be only the beginning of a terrible system of taxation, and added the expressing of his perfect conviction that the people would not stand it; that whining thirty days they would rise up in their wrath and their strength and crush oppression and oppressors alike beneath their feet.

In South Carolina, as we all know, a tax of sixteen dollars per head for slaves was very recently levied on all slave owners, and there and in Mississippi, a stampede of slave owners with their slaves has been going on. What Alabama and Florida have done or are contemplating in regard to slave taxation, we are not informed, but unquestionably they will find themselves forced to the odious and desperate experiments resorted to by South Carolina and Mississippi. And now we ask our Kentucky friend, in view of these things, to reflect well upon their condition, their prospects, and their duties to themselves and their families. If States in the far South find themselves driven, even in the very first stage of preparations for the maintenance of their independence, to levy a negro tax of twelve and sixteen dollars per head, what monstrous taxes and what frequent taxes Kentucky in a state of secession, would be compelled to levy on her people for the sake of that long and horrible border warfare, which every man of even the commonest sagacity knows would be the inevitable? When is the Kentuckian not blinded by passion who will not carefully appeal to all around him to take solemn warning from the fantastic tricks now played before high heaven in the South – Louisville Journal.

WAR NEWS

Washington, June 4 – The speakership of the next house will probably be given to Grow, of PA, or Blair, of MO.

The State Department will be draped in mourning tomorrow in memory of Senator Douglas.

Trustworthy Intelligence has been received to the effect that the enemy is in motion and that an attack on our lines within the next twenty-four hours is looked for.

Col. Felly is not dead as reported. He was severely wounded.

Cairo, June 4 – Col. Taylor's Company B, Light Artillery, arrived this morning. Col. McArthur's and Col. Cook's regiment arrived this P.M. by steamers.

Two guns were mounted at Bird's Point today.

The man Pulley, arrested at Carbondale as traitor, was sent to Springfield this p.m. two more of the same clique are expected here tonight. All quiet.

Louisville, May 4 – 1,500 muskets from the Government came across the Ohio River today and were distributed here.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 1st learned that 2,500 troops have left Pensacola for Richmond.

Chambersburg, PA – June 4 – A person from Sharpsburg, MD, states that the rebels have sent over 500 sick back to Winchester, the disease being small pox and diarrhea. The general belief is that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by the succession troops, the evidence going the loading of cars.

Alexandria (VA), June 4 – Affairs quiet except that a picker was shot at on Hampton Creek. Laborers are constantly working on the fortification at Alexandria, supervised by Leut. Sayder, late of Sumter. If the grand army moves forward formidable opposition is expected at Manassas Junction. It is indispensable to rebels to hold this point as their only connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond except a difficult one in Staunton, VA.

Thirty men from Berkley county arrived at Williams port to avoid impressments in the rebel army.

The excitement against Virginians is in mass. The people are arming in expectation of border warfare.

The Confederate pickers are station all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkley County was shot as a spy Saturday.

Fort Monroe, Baltimore, June 3 – the stream tug Yankee left for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce. Heavy firing from Sewell's Point was heard as she passed.

Louisville, June 4 – Union flags are constantly raising amid great enthusiasm, all flying at half mast today in consequence of the demise of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Crittenden consented to run for Congress in the Lexington District, by acclamation at Lagrange yesterday.

Mr. Douglas

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield, Massachusetts Republican writes as follows:

Mr. Douglas is very cross and crabbed now a days. Ever since he delivered his speech he has been out of sorts with everybody. He is understood to have gone clear over to the secessionists. He is again on the best of terms with Jeff Davis. This fact alone shows that Douglas is an errant coward. The very man who betrayed and ruined him last spring, he now forgives, licking the hand that smote him. It is only when his selfishness comes in conflict with his political cowardice that he acts as if possessed of courage. This was the case when he faced the Lecomptonian. His seat in the Senate was then in danger. But the Little Giant – would not be the name Little Doughface be more appropriate? – Cannot carry Douglas democrats in the House with him. McCleanand, his file leader, his right hand man, through all his career, came out on Monday in the House very strongly against secession. In the portions of his speech, he was bitter upon the disunionists. Cox, of Ohio, another Douglas man, followed in a speech of a similar character, full of the sentiment of “coercion,” which really means the execution of the laws.

Three Year Volunteers

The compensation of volunteers for the war is not generally or correctly understood. Those who serve only three months will be paid eleven dollars per month and board. We are not aware that the Government provides them with uniforms, tents or camp equipage. They must look to the States to which they belong for those things. But it is different as regards the “three years” volunteers, as they are called. They will be provided with all that is furnished to the soldiers and officer of the regular army. The condition of enlistment is “for three years, unless sooner discharged,” which means until the end of the war, it that should be less than three years. If the rebellion is over in your year, the “three year men” will then be permitted to return home with an honorable discharge. It is not at all likely that the volunteers will be needed longer than till the first of next May, such is the time Gen. Scott has set for the rebellion to be put down. The regulars will be able to finish up what remains of the mutiny after the volunteers have swept through the rebel country.

There will be paid to each of the volunteers who serve until the end of the war, a bounty of one hundred dollars in fold; and in addition thereto. Congress will doubtless bestow a land warrant for 160 acres. The regular pay of eleven dollars per month and board is in addition to the bounty money.

The volunteers for the war will be allowed \$2.50 per months or \$30 per year for clothing and a full outfit of camp equipage besides.

The three months militia who refuse to enlist for the war, will get no bounty or land – nothing but their pay for \$11 per month and board.

Volunteers who are hesitating about enlisting for three years should bear these things in mind; 1st that the war will be over, in all probability, and they will get their discharge within one year of their enlistment. 2nd When their service is ended, they will receive a bounty of \$100 in gold, in addition to boarding, clothing. 3rd That Congress will bestow upon each man a homestead of a quarter section of land.

Chicago Tribune.