

## EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

### A Bombshell in the Rebel Camp.

The Richmond Whig of September 30th contains the following:—

In the Rebel Senate on the 29th September, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:—

“Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the City of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares ‘that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated parts of a state, whereof the people shall be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free,’ is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and *therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.*”

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one, to be regulated by circumstances. But it was proper that the legislative department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the “black flag,” and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, said that he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the “black flag.” If that flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago the war would have been ended ere now.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, moved that the pending resolution, together with the resolution submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a select committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This was agreed to.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of President Lincoln's Proclamation, says:—“It ordains servile insurrection in the Confederate States, and is not misunderstood, either North or South. It is a dash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States. It speaks of the cruelty in the Administration, and says Butler is a saint, when compared with his master. Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The friends of the new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the hostilities. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making great preparations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. If we do not, we shall be lost. But we will do it.”