

# The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 16.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 21, NO. 42.

## The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
BY H. B. MASSER,  
Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Two Dollars per annum in advance, or half-yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.  
TO CLUBS:  
Three Copies to one address \$5 00  
Five Copies to one address 20 00  
Ten Copies to one address 35 00  
Fifty Copies to one address 150 00  
One Hundred Copies to one address 250 00  
Five dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription to the American.  
Estimates will be sent on application to our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One Square of 12 lines 3 Times, \$1 00  
Every subsequent insertion, 30 Cts.  
One Square, 3 months, 2 50  
Six months, 4 50  
One year, 7 50  
Business Cards or Five lines, per annum, 2 00  
With the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly. 10 00  
Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

JOE PRINTING.  
We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the most stylish, every variety of printing.

H. B. MASSER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.

References in Philadelphia:  
Hon. John B. Tyson, Chas. Gilchrist, Esq.,  
Somers & Somers, Linn Smith & Co.

CHARLES MATTHEWS  
Attorney at Law,  
No. 128 Broadway, New York.

Will carefully attend to Collections and all other matters entrusted to his care.  
March 21, 1858.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,  
REBUILT AND REFINISHED,  
Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot,  
BALTIMORE.

TERMS, \$1 PER DAY  
G. LEISENBERG, Proprietor,  
July 16, 1860—47 Penn Selma Grove, Pa.

WILLIAM E. SOMERS, CHALKLEY SOMERS,  
G. SOMERS & SON,  
Importers and Dealers in  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors  
Trimmings, &c.,  
No. 22 South Fourth Street, between Market and  
Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Merchants others visiting the city will find it to their advantage to give them a call and examine their stock.  
March 10, 1860—

J. P. SHINDEL COBIN,  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law  
SUNBURY, PA.

WILL attend faithfully to the collection of claims and all professional business in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Union and Snyder. Counsel given in the German language.  
Office one door east of the Prothonotary's office.  
Sunbury, May 26, 1860.—ly

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,  
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET  
NEW YORK CITY.

Here accommodations to Merchants and Tourists visiting New York, convenient, comfortable and cheap. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by every Hotelier and Traveller:—A central location, convenient to places of business, as well as of amusement.  
21. Superiorly furnished parlors, containing an extensive view of Broadway.  
22. Large and airy well furnished sitting rooms, with magnificent furniture, commanding an extensive view of Broadway.  
23. Being conducted on the European plan, visitors can live in the best style, with the greatest economy.  
24. It is connected with  
Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,  
where visitors can have their meals, or, if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.  
25. The face served in the saloons. Having the advantage of superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.  
With all these advantages, the cost of living in the International is much below that of any other first class Hotel.  
GILSON & CO., Proprietors,  
August 4, 1860.—ly

PAIDING Prepared Glass, and Shelley's Mosaic  
Price per bottle half brick 25 cents  
Wholesale and Retail, at the Metropolitan  
No. 101 Broadway, New York City.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
Sunbury, March 17, 1860.

A NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SAID-  
BERRY. Also, the best assortment of Iron  
Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the  
Mammoth store of FRILING & GRANT.  
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

CONFECTIONARIES, TOYS &c.  
M. C. GEARHART,  
CONSTANTLY keeps on hand all kinds of  
Confectionaries, Fruits and Toys, which he  
is selling at wholesale and retail. Having the  
necessary machinery for manufacturing  
all kinds of Toys, and keeps up his stock, so that  
purchasers will not be at a loss for a supply of  
almost any article they may desire.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!  
Just received, a large lot of apples, which he is  
selling at wholesale and retail, at low prices.  
Give us a call.  
M. C. GEARHART  
Sunbury, March 5, 1861.—ly

SKELETON SHIRTS—  
At the Mammoth Store will be found a  
very large assortment of Skeleton Shirts  
from seven loops up to thirty.  
Oct. 6, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

Kerosene Lamps.  
A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will  
be found at the Mammoth Store of  
Dec. 15, 1860. FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP! A fresh  
supply of Macaroni and Confectionary at  
FRILING & GRANT'S.  
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

IT is important to the LADIES to know that  
Friling & Grant, have the best and largest  
assortment of Dress Goods in the county.  
Sunbury, June 2, 1860.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS at the  
Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of per-  
fumes, Soaps and Fancy Article. Very cheap.  
FRILING & GRANT.  
Sunbury, May 26, 1860.

PATENT BRITANNIA STOPPERS for  
bar bottles for sale by  
H. B. MASSER,  
Sunbury, June 1, 1860.

BAR Iron, Steel, Nails, Picks, Grub-Hoes and  
Mason Hammer, at low prices.  
BRIGHT & SON,  
Sunbury, June 1, 1860.

## Miscellaneous.

### Waterloo the day after the Battle.

On a surface of two square miles it was ascertained that fifty thousand men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to a litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by the cannon wheels, strewn with a hail of the fragments of helmets and cuirasses, shattered firearms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments, lance caps and Highland bonnets; uniforms of every color, plume and pennon; musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles, but good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of a forgotten field?—each and every ruinous display bore mute testimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of this scene of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living, amid the desolation of the dead. Here the mother, Mother and children, were occupied in that mournful duty; and the occupation of the corpse—friend and foe intermingled, as they were—often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery.—Outside, lance and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the bushes, essaying by the musketry of the inner files. Further on, you trace where the cavalry of France and England had encountered, chasseur and hussar were intermingled, and the heavy Norman horses of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey chargers which had carried Alby's cavalry. Here the Highlander and the brave dragon, with green Erin's badge upon his helmet, was grappling in death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of the ridge, where the ground was cambered with dead, and trodden fetlock deep in mud and gore by the frequent rush of rival armies, the last strewn corpse of the Imperial Guard pointed out the spot where Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column that favored corps, on whom his last chances rested, had been annihilated; and the advance and repulse of the Guard was traceable by a mass of fallen Frenchmen.

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Mrs. Partington's Visit to the Tented Field.

"Did the guard present arms to you, Mrs. Partington?" asked the commissary of her as she entered the marquee.  
"You mean the centry," she said, smiling.  
"I have heard so much about the tainted field that I believe I could procure an attachment into line myself, and secure them as well as an officer. You asked me if the guard presented arms. I don't, but I saw a little of the centry as they were on their knees, and I saw a smile on his face, and asked me if I wouldn't go into a tent and smile. I told him that we could both smile outside, when he politely touched his chapeau and left me." The commissary presented a hard wooden stool upon which she reposed herself. "This is one of the stools of the tent," said 1200. "Oh, that a hard lot a soldier is objected to. I don't wonder a mite at the hardened influence of a soldier's life. What is that for?" said she, as the noise of the cannon saluted her ear. "I hope they hadn't bring on my account."  
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PARADE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.—  
Since the first of June the following regiments of United States troops have passed through Baltimore:—1st Maine 800; 2nd do 840; 3rd do 1066; 4th do 1036; 5th do 1000. 24 Michigan 900; 3d do 1034. 1st Maine 1046. 1st Massachusetts 1050. 1st New Jersey 1010; 2d do 1044; 3d do 996. 24 New Hampshire 1000. 14th New York 780; 15th do 710; 16th do 800; 18th do 1000; 22d do 770; 27th do 800; 28th do 840; 29th do 850; 31st do 825; 37th do 800; 39th do 819. 2d Pennsylvania 1060; 9th do 770; 12th do 770. 2d Rhode Island 1226. 2d Wisconsin 1040. 2d Vermont 900. United States Infantry 1400. Recruits from the War department May 4th. In addition to this total of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and two men going to Washington, the First Rhode Island regiment passed through to Chambersburg, and returned to Washington, and the Thirtieth and Twentieth New York regiments have arrived and are still stationed there.

THE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOUNTY.—It may not be generally known that those of our volunteers who enter the service for three years, will be entitled, at the termination of their term of enlistment, to a bounty of one hundred dollars. In general order number five, issued by the War department May 4th, the fact is distinctly set forth. The order provides that "every volunteer now commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents; and if a cavalry volunteer, the bounty shall be in addition to the bounty for every twenty miles travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance, at the same rate as the place of discharge to his home, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars. Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars."

A WRIT once asked a peasant what part he performed in the great drama of life. "I mind my own business," was the reply.

### A Model Biography.

Perhaps the briefest personal memoir ever written in the history of the world, was written in ten minutes. We submit a few paragraphs, each of which constitute a "chapter."  
"My Birth.—On the 12th day of March, 1765, I emerged from darkness into light of day. I was measured. At the age of thirty I gave up dancing; at forty my endeavor to please the fair sex; at fifty my regard of thinking; and I have now become a true sage, or egotist, which is the same thing.

RESPECTABLE PRINCIPLES.—I have never meddled in any marriage or scandal. I was never recommended a cook or physician, and consequently have never attempted the life of any one.

MY DISLIKES.—I have a dislike to rote and fops, and to intriguing women who make a game of virtue; a disgust of affectation; a pity for made-up men and painted women; an aversion to rats, liquor, metaphysics and rhabarbs; a terror of justice and wild beasts.

ANALYSIS OF MY LIFE.—I await death without fear and without impatience. My life has been a bad melodrama on a ground stage, where I have played the hero, the tyrant, the lover, the nobleman but never the villain.

MY EPITAPH.—Here lies, in hope of response, an old deceased man, with a worn out spirit, an exhausted heart, and a used-up body. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on.

RATHER SHORT.—The Boston Traveler states that most of the shirts made by the ladies of Boston for the volunteers, are from four to six inches too short.

Like a man without a wife,  
Like a ship without a sail,  
The most useless thing in life  
Is a shirt without a—proper length.

Says the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette: A man in Berks co., Pennsylvania has a rose bush in his garden which blossoms with red, white and blue roses. So says a reliable exchange. We can better this, for Mr. Jones, of Cambridge assures us that he has got a lilac bush that is bedded with miniature American flags and patriotic breast-pins, and that a robin comes there every morning and whistles "Yankee Doodle" on it.

A NEW ARM.—A new arm is now being exhibited in New York. The article is a grenade, and is thrown by hand in such a manner as to invariably strike in its point, placed within ten paces, any thing of consequent destruction of the object that it comes in contact with. It is of an oval form, and may be any size, from one pound up to eight. Instead of the charge being ignited by a fuse, as is usual, it is done by an ordinary percussion cap. The nipple on which the cap is placed is hidden from view, and is so arranged that it is perfectly harmless, unless when intended to be thrown. As it is necessary that the grenade should always strike on its point, a vane is affixed at one end, which properly directs its course.

THE MONITOR CAPTAIN.—"I by my time," said a stern man, "the men looked at the women's faces instead of their ankles!" "Ab! my dear aunt," retorted the young lady, "you see the world has improved, and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Sunbury American.)  
CAMP, NEAR DOWNSVILLE, Md.,  
Sunday, June 30, 1861.

Dear Wilcox.—We are again ordered to march. Our destination we are perfectly ignorant, but it is supposed we will go into Virginia, below Martinsburg, where the 11th Regiment will be needed. It seems there is to be a battle at Manassas Gap, and the rebels, if victorious there, will then proceed against Washington city; in the meantime they keep a considerable force on the Virginia side of the Potomac to impede the progress of General Patterson's Division, to make a more sure victory at the Gap. In this I think they are mistaken for Gen. Patterson, under the direction of the brave old Scott, will push his men through to aid the main army, whatever may oppose, and then they (the rebels) will shoot, as the con did to Capt. Scott, "don't say, I'll knock under." Our boys are in good health and in fine spirits—the prospect of a fight makes them quite hilarious, and I have no doubt if they meet the enemy you will hear such an account of them that their friends at home will not be ashamed to listen to. I don't say this for them in the style of a braggadochio, but in truth, for I have known them twice to be ordered to march, when there was every appearance of a fight, when not a cheer, a blanch, and every man seemed eager for the fray.

Our march from Hagerstown, yesterday, we met an officer of the 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, on the side of the road, who had in his possession a military cap with the letters B. R. (Beauregard Rifles) on the front of it. A pair of their Regiment, the day before, were over the river on a scout; they met some rebels, had a brush with them, made them retreat, and brought the cap to their regiment as a trophy. The officer, who held the cap so that we could all see it as we passed, seemed very proud of having it in his possession, and he was delighted if he would rather hold something of more importance for our inspection, for instance, the head of Jeff Davis.

JOE SMITH (Bachman's Jour) is now the proudest man in our company. Yesterday, when ordered to march, he was detached to the front guard or driver. It is rather a tedious piece of work, and on coming into this camp Joe was the only driver left, the rest of them gave out, and he had driven the cattle about one-third of the way by himself. Joe takes his honors quite easy, and says "I don't care, dey had to knock under."

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I am ordered to play the latoo, and get ready for our march to-night at 12 o'clock—such are the orders. When you next hear from me I hope I can inform you that we "have done the State some service."

Yours, fraternally,  
H. D. W.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to an ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom houses and the like, had been seized and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, and on near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition. New ones had been built, and armed forces based on organized and regular troops, all given up to the same hostile purposes. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, which was nearly surrounded by well-protected forces for maintaining the quality in hostility to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of powder, and other munitions of war, had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formal intimation of its domestic effect. It presents the question whether disaffected individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretence, break up their government and then practically put an end to the freest government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the case, I have deemed it my duty to call the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. No one of the States common to slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union.

The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost unanimous for the Union, while in others, as Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced by the course of the secession. The most remarkable, perhaps the most important, a convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of their own men, who were called immediately after the fall of Sumter many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted the ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment against the Government for its course, the result, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day ten or somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was in session at the same time and place, with leading members of the State not members of the State, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed their military preparations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States army at Harper's Ferry, and the navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State the bodies of their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and cooperation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally, they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital, Richmond.

The people of Virginia thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it, and it has the less regret as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States so called, in fact, the Middle States there are those who favor what they call an armed neutrality; that is an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces from passing one way or the Disunion the other, and in this way the Disunion is completed, figuratively speaking, by the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble of the bands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the Disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes the fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and, while many who have favored it are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, this was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point, the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of piracy. Other calls were made for volunteers in some of the insurrectionary districts, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and public necessity, trusting, though now they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical presence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred

### reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the forty-two and thirty men of the garrison was all which could, on that occasion, be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more.—They knew that this Government desired to keep this garrison in the fort; not to assault them, merely to maintain the visible possession of the fort, and that the citizens would be able to understand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution of blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its integrity against its domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretence, break up their government and then practically put an end to the freest government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people or too weak to maintain its own existence?

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This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred

### supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a "State." The new ones only took that designation of State on coming into the Union; while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States.

But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all the original thirteen, in the "Articles of Confederation two years later, that the "Union shall be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it a "political community without political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separated, procured their independence, and they have no other legal status in the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. 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