American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

American Presbyterian 7th Regiment, J. P. Davis, Meth. Richard Falkner, C. P. Clarke, Prot. E. - Butler, Genesce Evangelist. - Miller, ---- Halteman, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861. MISSOURI. 1st Regiment, W. A. Pile, THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND WISCONSIN. 2d Regiment, J. A. Richmond. GENESEE EVANGELIST, Prot. E

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into every family in the congregation, will be facilitated in their good work by the above rates.

Religious Antelligence.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Good News from the Hill Country of New Jersey.—The First Presbyterian Church of Frankford, located at Branchville, (Rev. G. W. Lloyd's,) ford, located at Branchville, (Rev. G. W. Lloyd's,) hands and gave them his parting benediction, and consecrated them to Jesus Christ, and the great consecrated the gr

Rev. Joseph E. Tinker was ordained and in stalled by the Presbytery of Cleveland pastor of the church in Willoughby, O., on the 26th of June. This is the first pastor which has ever been settled over the church, though it has been in existence for more than twenty years. Mr. Tinker is a graduate of Auburn Seminary, and son of Reuben Tinker, a name remembered with love and honor in the Sandwich Islands, and in the Churches of Western New York.

Rev. D. H. Bassett has been constrained in consequence of ill health to discontinue his connexion with the church at Connersville, Ind. Rev. F. W. Graves, late of Chicago, has accepted a unanimous call to the First Street church, New York-and has already entered upon his duties.

Rev. Anthony McGill, late of Triangle, New York, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Barton, Canada West. His post-office address is Hamilton, C. W. Rev. Ezra Jones has accepted the call of the church in Canoga, Seneca county, N. Y., and commenced his labors with them.

Rev. Mr. Spaulding, who was present, stated the ac- triotic, and every way admirable document. It pretion of the Assembly on the state of the country as sents the administration in a bold and unequivocal unanimous. The Home Missionary Society was also the subject of earnest discussion in the Assembly, and the friendly spirit manifested by all parties was most grateful to the delegate. Mr. S. said the New England element largely prevailed in the Assembly, and in convert to a greatest the country as sense the administration. In a bold and unequivocal, and yet noble and humane, attitude before the country is and will help to strengthen the impression that Providence, in giving us Abraham Lincoln and his associates in this emergency, has well prepared us for the dread conflict through which we are passing. and in answer to a question whether he thought them to be carned Presbyterians, the delegate thought

discover the evidences of friendly feeling exhibited is not called to any ordinary subjection of legislation. by the various Congregationalist bodies towards our Church, since it was settled that our Home Missionary policy should become independent. But the extraordinary fatuity, or the profound Yankee ingenuity, which discerns evidence of luke-warm Presbyte-live in the profound to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post

Church in Cincinnati, died last Sabbath week.

THE ARMY.

The Good Work in the Camps.—A stranger presented a request for prayer, in behalf of the good work going on among the regiments of soldiers in their different camps. He had witnessed the cheering sight of a prayer meeting of several hundreds on the grounds of the Catholic College at Georgetown, District of Columbia, which for the first time had ever been consecrated by acts of simple apostolic worship. At the close of a service with the Scotch Highlanders, one young man, deeply moved, followed way of life. His early days had been recalled. His pipus home, his godly father, who had instilled the gospel truths in the good old-fashioned style of his fathers on Scotland's hills, were all brought before him as the man of God spoke of Jesus. The young man could not think of going on in his godless life, and with deep emotion asked the aid of Christians, that he might be a useful man, a follower of Jesus.

Chaplains.

HAINE.

2d Regiment, 4th "5th "	J. F. Mines, Benj. A. Chase, John R. Adams,	Prot. I Methodis Con
	EW HAMPSHIRE.	Con
2d Regiment,	Henry E. Parker,	COL
	VERMONT.	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
1st Regiment,	Levi Stone,	Con
24 "	C. B. Smith,	
	Massachusetts.	
1st Regiment,	W. H. Cudworth,	Unknow
2d ""	A. H. Quint,	Con
7th "	Robert Carver,	
8th "	Gilbert Haven,	Me
11th "	Watson,	Ur
	CONNECTICUT.	
- Regiment;	George N. Webber,	Cor
24 "	Hiram Eddy,	64
3d "	James M. Willey,	Prot.
4th #	E. K. Walker,	Ur
Wesleyan Guard,	R. G. Williams,	Cor
	NEW YORK.	te tropical set and godennia
Ontario Regiment,	- ~ ** **	v. Prot.
Oswego "	Dr. Gallagher,	***
Excelsior Brigade,	C. H. A. Bulkley,	Cor
(1	Joseph H. Twichell,	V I
Mozart Regiment,	W. H. Gilder,	Me
Fire Zouaves,	George W. Dodge,	Prot.
Union Regiment,	D. D. Buck,	Me
46	W. H. Boole,	"
5th "	Dr. Gordon Winslow	
8th **	Smith,	Uı

T. W. Conway, J. S. Inskip, T. G. Carver. Henry Fowler. John E. Robie, T. De Walden M. Platt. A. J. Axdell, S. W. Waldron, Jr., Father Mooney NEW JERSEY. 1st Regiment, George R. Darrow, R. Proudfit,

30th

31st

5th Regiment,

Scott Legion,

Regiment,

Keystone Regiment,

PENNSYLVANIA. J. Geo. Butler James McCarter, Wm. Fulton, J. J. Marks, D. D., A. M. Stewart, Unk. G. G. Ferguson, OHIO

S. L. Yourtee,

Granville Moody,

MINNESOTA. 1st Regiment, E. D. Neill,

True Bishops.-Bishops Clarke and McIlvaine have been in Washington looking after the regiments of their respective States. The camp of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment is named Camp Clark, in honor of the patriotic Bishop.

The Chaplain of the Second (Vt.) Regiment, Rev. Mr. Smith, from Brandon, Vt., came into the Fulton Street prayer-meeting on the day on which the regiment passed through the city. He stated that when he entered on his duties while in the encampment at Burlington, he found, on going into the hospital to visit the sick, a man in great distress. His countenance indicated it. He inquired of him if he was in pain. He said he was not. But seeing that in his countenance which could not be mistaken, he pushed his inquiries, and the man disclosed to him the fact that he was in great distress about his soul. He said, also, that at a late prayer-meeting held in the regiment, the Colonel did not hesitate to acknowledge that he was deeply interested on the subject of religion, and was earnest to know what he should do

Enlisted as Missionaries.—One thing I must say, he added, which is a further explanation of this spiritual influence. Soon after my joining this regiment, two young men came to me and said that they were brothers, and all the sons of the family. They had enlisted in the army as missionaries on purpose to do good. They had talked over the matter and had settled its that there is no such field of usefulness before a pious young man as the army. So to do good we are here, said they, and we will aid you

in any way in our power.

You should have seen the parting between the father and those two only sons, as he lifted up his especial manner. Within the past two months fiftytwo members have been added to the church by profession, and nearly seventy hopeful conversions in
all have taken place. The greater part of those who
have not yet been received into the church are young
people, ranging in age from 12 to 16 years.—Evanence that the Lord will fight our battles.

A Sabbath School in Camp.—Rev. B. W. Chid-law writes from Camp Chase, Ohio, of the 23d Regiment, as follows: "Last Sabbath morning a Sabbath School was established, held in the grove. W. H. Knowlden was chosen Superintendent. Eight classes, of from ten to fifteen, formed, selecting from their number a teacher. Their lesson was the first chapter of Mark This is truly a good and hopeful beginning.

News of the Struggle.

July 4.—The special session of Congress met at noon: 39 Senators and 157 Representatives were present at the opening. Galusha A. Grow, of Penusylvania, was chosen Speaker of the House, and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Clerk. The border Slave States, including Eastern Tennessee and West-Rev. E. Wood, recently dismissed from the Congregational church in Hopkinton, New York, has accepted a call to the church at Evans' Mills, Jefferson county. N. Y. The Massachusetts Association.—The Delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly (N. S.) made a written report, giving his reasons for not attending. body will, however, promptly overrule their unp

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Represer t somewhat doubtful.

[We give the above as we find it. We are glad to casion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention

THE SEIZURES OF THE REBELS. rianism in the steps we are now taking, puzzles us office Department. Within these States all the forts, more than we can describe.]

This heather the faith been seized and were held in open hostility to this Go-Rev. W. S. Kennedy.—This brother, the faith-ful and beloved pastor of the Third Presbyterian Jefferson, on or 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 had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government, in and near these States, were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, which was nearly surrounded by well projected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and out-numbering 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. Highlanders, one young man, deeply moved, followed them had been seized for the same object. The Navy the speaker to the gate, and anxiously inquired the was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small

> Simultaneously, and in connexion 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 formula for instituting a combined Government for these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organiza-tion in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign

> THE POLICY DECLARED IN THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an at-tempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful easures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest, on time, discussion and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the nails, at the Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave re peated pledges against any disturbance to any of the cople or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such case, everything was forborne, without which it was pelieved possible to keep the Government on foot.

NON-BEINFORCEMENT OF SUMTER EXPLAINED. On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's firs full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February and received at the War Department on the 4th o March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that ort within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command; and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scorr, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in this opinion On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and Navy, and at the end of four days, came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before.

He also stated at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then within the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the

It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would Pres. (O.S.) not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, emboden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recogni-Thos. P. Hunt, Pres. (O.S.) adversaries, and go in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet

upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear Bapt. indication of policy, and would better enable the counmeth.

Meth.

Me go by land, but must take the longer and slower route

ceived just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention-had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce For: Pickens before a crisis would be reached In such a conjuncture the Government had a few days

before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Government of the Southern Confederacy, that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition

It is thus seen that the assault upon, and the reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence the part of their 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 few brave and hungry 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 assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment. And they assailed and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus forceit to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the Inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding ircumstances, 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 har-bor years before, for their own protection, and still

THE ISSUE FORCED UPON THE COUNTRY. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or 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 territorial integrity

Goult that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is, against its own 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, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It

ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for it ervation. The call was made, and the response the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sauguine expectations.

Yet none of the States commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the 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 tion, 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 for the Union, while in others, as Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and

THE COURSE OF VIRGINIA. The course taken in Virginia was 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 bedy the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union—whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the

same time and place, with leading members of the State, not members of either, 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 Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy Yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops with their warlike appointments from the so-called Seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alli-ance and co-operation 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 at Rich-

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders—and thus Government has no choice left but to deal with it nity without a political superior?" Tested by this, no where it finds it, and it has the less regret, as the loyal one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty, citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognise and Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution

THE ARMED NEUTRALITY POLICY. In the Border States, so called, -in fact the Middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality—that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the Dis-union the other, over their soil. This would be Dis-union completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be 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 At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of Secession, except only what proceeds from the exter-

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 recognises no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union—and while very 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

nal blockade

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, all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their pure pose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers, to serve three years, uncalls were made for volunteers, to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, 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 a public necessity

-trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ra-It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the Constitutional competency of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT HAS THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding General in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writs of habeas corpus—or, in other words, to arrest and detain without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this matter was acted on.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted and failing of execution in nearly one-third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even bad it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should The whole of the laws which were required to be it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should—to a very limited extent—be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself selfish or unjust object. The principle is one of disntegration of the cases way of setting their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle is one of disntegrations and the cases way of setting their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object.

that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it?

But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the privilege—the writ of habeas corpus—should not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of re

by sea. The first return news from the order was re- bellion or invasion, the public safety does require it. It which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that calling itself "The People." The news itself was that the officers commanding the the public safety does require the qualified suspension Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be

Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executhe present Administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be at Fort Sumfer was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assem-bling of which might be prevented, as was intended in his case by the Rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legisla-

> tirely to the better judgment of Congress. FOREIGN SYMPATHY MANIFESTED. The forbearance of this Government had been so exaordinary and so long continued, as to lead some fo reign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was proba-While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

The Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that was give the legal means for making this contest a short sid decisive one that you place at the control of the Government for the work, the cour good old one, signed by Washington, they omit, "We, the people," and substitute, "We; the proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twentythird part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less um per head than was the debt of our own R-volution

when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now fo preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them. A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and

to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will tave their Government, if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South tically put an end to free government upon the earth.

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?

they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in and reverence for the lise. ther civilized and patriotic people. cordingly, they commenced, by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious so phism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete estruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully and peace fully withdraw from the Union, without the consent of

> astice, is too thin to merit any sotice. With rebellion thus sugar object, they have been lrugging the public mind of their section for more than hirty years, until at length they have brought many thirty years, until at length 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 pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably ring the day before.
>
> Will have no different understanding of the powers and This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its the duties of the Federal Government relatively to the thing the day before.

> lared to be free and independent States.
>
> But even then the object was plainly not to declare heir 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, abun dantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the articles of confederation, two years later, that "the Union shall be erpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name outside of the in this case be a cure—not that compromises are not 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, or, 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 commuand even Texas gave up the character on coming into Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made 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 them- have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and elves separated, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it

created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union.
Of course it is not forgotten that all the new State framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union evertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights

eserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such only as are known in the world at the time, as Goernmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as government, as a merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State Rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and lo-

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole, to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left, exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has spplied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are also bound by that defining without question. What is now combated is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution—is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or

cult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extor

but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself selfish or unjust object. The principle is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceder.

THE UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a ma jority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except per-haps, South Carolina, in favor of Disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called Seceded States. As the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one o them, it is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps where the bayonets were all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered a demonstration of popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are not at once for the Union, and against coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

THE CHARACTER OF OUR VOLUNTEERS. tion upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted en-It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free in stitutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the Of this I have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot, was never before known, without a soldier in it, but who had taken his

place there of his own free will.

But more than this. There are many single regiment whose members, one and another, possess full practical know ledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else whether useful or elegant, is known in the world, and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the case of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But it is so much better the reason, why the Government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes t abandon such a Government, would do well to consider i necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new better he is likely to get in its stead; Whether the substitute will give, or be intended; to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AND FOUR HUNDRED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national Constitution in the preamble of which unlike our good old one, signed by Washington,

> THE CONTEST ONE OF THE PEOPLE. This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artifi-cial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfette and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Governmen for whose existence we content

NOT AN ENLISTED SOLDIER OR SAILOR A DESERTER. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of noie that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common realities or common resignity. mon soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who re mained true, despite the example of their treacherous

But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers, an common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, the have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of thos whose commands an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plan people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the Government, which was made by Wasnory and government of their common country, as any their civilized and patriotic people.

They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and soble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced, by an insidious debauching a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world, that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors o bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitu tionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets—that there can be no successful appeal except fully withdraw from the Union, without the consent of to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, cannot take by an election, neither can they take by war; THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE REBELLION

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid 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 that that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them even having been a State of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, except Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. ndependence, was never designated a State.

The new ones only took the designation of States on of Government. But if a State may lawfully go out of coming into the Union, while that name was first the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Readopted for the o'd ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were de-lared to be free and independent States.

Soling out it is all indispensable to use every means the end of maintaining the guarantee. When an end lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory.

NO COMPROMISES TO BE MADE.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could survive a marked precedent.

That those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as low. In full view of his great responsibility he has st far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and th And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts. July 4, 1861.

NOTICES.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Order of Exercises for Commencement Week: Sunday, July 14.—Afternoon.—Third Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class, by Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., President of the College. Evening.—Address before the Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Walter Clark, D. D., of Buffalo. Monday, July 15.—Entrance Examination at 9, A. M. and 2, P. M. Prize Declamation at T_2 , P. M. Tuesday, July 16.—Afternoon.—Inaugural Address, by Ellicott Evans, A. M., Maynard Professor of Law. Evening.—Address and Poem before the Literary So-

cieties. Address, by George Sumner, Esq., Bosto Mass. Poem, by R. J. De Cordova, New York. Wednesday, July 17 .- Annual Meeting of the Society of Alumni. Oration, by Hon. Thomas Treadwell Davis Syracuse. Poem, by James Ausburn Towner, New York. Evening.—Meeting of Alumni and Friends of Thursday, July 18 .- Commencement.

The Stated Meeting of the Presbytery of Cayuga, according to adjournment, will be held aurora, Tuesday, the 23d inst., at two o'clock, P. M. CHAS. HAWLEY, Stated Clerk. Auburn, July 4, 1861.

A Meeting of the Third Presbytery Philadelphia will be held in the Presbyterian Hous Monday, the 15th of July, at twelve o'clock, M. 20 to 28 IV

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