objections on the slavery question, they, in the spirit of patriotism and of feeling, preferred the lesser evil to the greater, and ratified the Constitution without their favorite provision in re gard to alavery. Give them a chance to decide between the ratification of these proposed amendments to the Constitution, and the consequences which your policy will inevitably produce.

Why not allow the people to pass on these questions? All we have to do is to submit them to the States. If the people reject them, theirs will be the responsibility, and no harm will have been done by the reference. If they accept them, the country will be safe, and at peace. The political party which shall refuse to allow the people to determine for themselves at the ballot-box the issue between revolution and war on the one side, and obstinate adherence to a party platform on the other, will assume a fearful responsibility. A war upon a political issue, waged by the people of eighteen States, againat the people and domestic institutions of fifteen sister States, is a fearful and revolting thought. The South will be a unit, and desperate, under the belief that your object in waging war is their destruction, and not the preservation of the Union ; that you meditate servile insurrection, and the abolition of slavery in the southern States, by fire and sword, in the name and under pretext of enforcing the laws, and vindicating the anthority of the Government. You know that such is the prevailing, and, I may say unanimous opinion at the South; and that ten million people are preparing for the terrible conflict under that convictio

When there is such an irrepressible discon-"tent pervading ten million people, penetrating the bosom ot every man, woman, and child, and, in their estimation, involving everything that is valuable and dear on earth, is it no time to reflect whether there is not some cause, real or imaginary, for apprehension ? If there be a just cause for it, in God's name, in the name of humanity and civilization, let it be Will we not be guilty, in the sight removed. of Heaven and of posterity, if we do not remove all just cause before proceeding to extremities? If, on the contrary, there be no rea foundation for these apprehensions; if it be all a mistake, and yet they, believing t to be sol-emn reality, are determined to act on that belief is it not equally our duty to remove the mis apprehension ? Hence the obligation to remove the causes of discontent, whether real or imaginary, is alike imperative upon us, if we wish to preserve the peace of the country and the Union of the States.

It matters not, so far as the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union are concerned, whither the apprehensions of the southern people are well founded or not, so long as they believe them, and are determine to act upon that belief. If war comes, it must have an end at some time ; and that termination, I apprehend, will be a final separation Whether the war last one year, seven years, or thirty years, the result must be the samecessation of hostilities when the parties become exhausted, and a treaty of peace recognizing the separate independence of each section. The history of the world does not furnish an instance, where war has raged for a series of years between two classes of States, divided by a geographical line under the same national Government, which has ended in reconciliation and seunion. Extermination, subjugation, or separation, one of the three, must be the result of war between the northern and southern States. Surely, you do and and southern and southern ate or subjugate ten million people, the entire population of one section, as a means of preserving amicable relations between the two sec tions !

I repeat, then my solemn conviction, that war means disunion-final, irrevocable, eterna separation. I see no alternative, therefore, but a fair compromise, founded on the basis of mu tual concessions, alike honorable, just, and benefictal to all parties, or civil war and disunion Is there anything humiliating in a fair comprom ise of conflicting interests, opinions, and theories for the sake of peace, union, and safety ? Read the debates of the Federal convention, which formed our glorious Constitution, and you will



FRIDAY : : : : : : : JUNE 7, 1861. B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several elec. on districts of Bedford county, and others who ntend to act with them in good faith hereafer, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT, at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of elec ting two persons as delegates to the Democrat-

c County Convention, which is to assemble a the Courf House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'lock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and end to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party .-It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

G. H. SPANG, May 10th, 264. Chairman

DEATH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The announcement of this melancholy and eplorable event, has thrown a deep gloom over he land, for the nation mourns an unexpected and irreparable loss. The death of no public nan, since that gloomy epoch that saw Marshfield draped in mourning, has furnished so great hearted man whose untimely end we are about to record. Stephen A. Douglas, the lion-hearted defender of political truth, the steadfast and changeless lover of his country, the master of men's passions and prejudices,-alas! alas! that we must write the sad and solemn words-Stephen A. Douglas is no more !- We have no heart for comment, and feel that the distinguished dead needs no eulogy. His praises are written with the finger of love, indelibly, upon the earts of his countrymen. After life's fitful fever may God rest him in a peaceful and blessed eternity !

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest, when all their country's wishes blest! When spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod, Than Fancy's feet have ever trod. By fairy hands their knell is rung, forms unseen their dirge is sung, here honor comes, a pilgrim grey. To bless the turf that wiaps their clay, And freedom shall a while repair, To dwell a weeping hermit there."

THE DIFFERENCE,

The administrators of the lately deceased Republican" party, and their attorneys and fuglemen, would preserve (?) the Union by any means whatever, whether in consonance with and noble examples, worthy of imitation; in the Constitution, or in violation of that sacred stances where sages and patriots were willin ustrument. They would carry fire and sword to surrender cherished theories and principles among the people of the seceded States, at the of government, believed to be essential to the best form of society, for the sake of peace and cost of billions of money and millions of lives unity. on the part of the North. They would attempt

eeding country.

TThe Inquirer man denies that he ever aid that he "wished to God John Brown was alive now, that he might fulfil his purposes upon the South ;" and that he exclaimed, "We've got 'em now !" when a prominent Democrat lelivered an enthusiastic war-speech. We can prove by as good witnesses as can be found in Bedford county, that he did make use of both he above quoted expressions. That in regard o John Brown was made in presence of Maj. Davis, Wm. Hartley, Esq., and other citizens of his borough. The other was made use of in he hearing of Mr. Nicholas Koons, of Snake Spring tp. We can also prove that this same inquirer scribbler declared on the street, that Goy. Curtin is unfit for the office he holds and hat he ought to be impeached, and, on one ocasion, that Curtin ought to be hung ! Yet, ike a craven underling, he does not attempt to

speak out against the Governor in his paper -Perhaps, however, he may do so, now, as Cur-these and respectable majority of our tin with his customary blindness, has over'ooked the claims of his brothe: -in-law, in selecting successor to the disgusted Purviance. A private face and a public face, nevertheless, ar onvenient things, and we doubt whether in stalking soldiers. Thee must not get tired of his case, the latter will ever look in the same direction as the former, unless it be through the

spectacles of interest. IF We earnestly and sincerely advise all our friends, whether they like to do so, or oot, sustain the Federal Government in all its Constitutional acts. So long as the servants net the rulers) of the people, do not overstep he limits of the Constitution, they are entitled o and should receive our commendation. Let us all sustain the Federal Government, but let is hold those who compose it within the pale of the Constitution, The President has many festly violated the Constitution in several in tances, but let not that deter us from sustamng him in what he does righfully and Constionally. It is our desire to see the Union re-

ored according to the Constitution, for if it be attempted to effect such a restoration outside of and contrary to the Constitution, the essay can end in nothing but destruction and run.

MR. EDITOR :- Have all the subscription ade for the benefit of the Volunteers been paid occasion for the tears and regrets of the patriot and it so, how has the money been disburd? As a subscriber to that fund, and one wh citizen, as that of the noble, generous and true- has paid his quota, I would like to see a statement of the expenditure of said fund, and likeise of the subscription of \$250 made by th ounty.

> IF The above question was asked of the wrong individual when it was addressed to We know nothing about the matter, and are ignorant even of the names of the persons who had, or have the disbursement of the money. We suggest that our friend hunt up the atter and inquire of them.

.... GOOD FOR SORE EYES .- The Inquirer of st week, publishes a marriage notice under the ollowing head : "For Sore, Weak, inflamed Eyes and Eyelids." That wedding must be good for sore eyes."

.... CON. BY OUR IMP .- Why were a cer tain Clerk and a certain jour tailor, a few nights ago, like a well-known and popular dry-goods bedlar ? Because they were both Eely Fish-

.... As our readers will perceive by this is ue, we have "started" a Teachers' Column .-The gentleman who supervises "this department" of our paper, requests us to say that all communications intended therefor, must be directed to Simon Syntax, Esq., care of Editor of

Again and again was the Right of coercion St. Clair Township, June 3, 1861. of a State, or States, attempted to be incorpora ted as one of the powers under the constitution

Thee must excuse me for and upon every such attempt it was defeated. other intrusion. My neighbor, whose com-If this be true, whence do our present statesme nunication appeared in the last Inquirer, must derive the powers they are now wielding ? How wear brass buttons. Neither the spirit of the does the North acquire the authority to say to communication, nor the language is ours .-the South, you are doing wrong and we will whip you for doing so and compel you to do as "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." We could lament that we we think proper ? and what right has the South have what my neighbor names "hickories," but to resist such whipping ? Can any freeman so it is. "Hickory quakers," however, are answer?

not still so plenty as hickory patriots. I mean by these, the men in our quiet community who is it not prefly evident that both parties at by these, the men in our quiet community who fighting outide of the Constitution and Consti-talk so much about war, the Union, Constitu-tion, &c., &c. We would hardly know either tion, &c., &c. We would hardly know either war in which the Right is to be determined by war in which the Right is to be determined by of the last two was in danger, and about to be the Might 3 And is such a war amongst broth- clour were with shell. The Anacostia deliver-saved by these patriots, if they did not make so ers to be cherished by the North, or by the def fourteen rounds, four with shell, at effective much noise about it. I know a great many of South, rather than to fall back upon the old adistance. The battery was thoroughly damaged much noise about it. I know a great many of South, rather than to fall back upon the old distance. The battery was thoroughly damaged them, have seen some of them tried, and I know a Revolutionary doctrine, that to secure the rights while the end of the railway station-house, ad-they have no notion, or desire, to smell powder. Revolutionary doctrine, that to secure the rights while the end of the railway station-house, ad-they might put their names down, but would "ever ments are instituted among men, deriv-afterwards have them taken off. Our people, "ing their just powers from the consent of the the vessels. On board the Freebon one of the and I think I am not very much in error, when I say a large and respectable majority of our "ernment becomes destructive of these ends, it ricocheted from the water and passed through the true, substantial, industrious porsay a large and reversion of the people to alter, or abolish the bulwarks. The man was not hurt. The aur friend Abraham and his advisers at Wash-it, and to institute a new government, aying balt taring on the ocea, was retained as a tro-ngton, about pushing on this fight of brother arises at the standard on the standard of the vessel, but casually on boar,' had his not brother and fither against son. The "zing its powers in such form, as to them shall the vessel, but casually on boar,' had his e portion of our community are nearly all "piness." so long a letter as this, till I ask my friend Da-garated themselves from their sister States and vid, or his correspondent, to make a small calculation about this war; and allow me to name

a few articles to be set down (my friend to fix the amount.) On the credit side there is, 1. Glo-stablish such a government as will guarantee ry; 2 Scaring England and France; 3. Emp-them those inestimable rights. They declare wooden Yankee affair made last summer stole Constitution under the care of its self-con-simprisoned for four days at Bicharond wooden Yankee affair made last summer at stituted protectors. Will the remaining tweneach standing on a corner of that platform; William hiding from the Southern Commission-

FRIEND BENJAMIN

ers under it; the consequent fall of Fort Sumter on that platform and the crushing of the widows and orphans of the land whose hus bands and fathers fell under the same wooden machine. Thee will add to these, my friend, Inquirer) that politics have been dropped in the the hatred and everlasting enmity established ounty, yet it appears that the negro-worship between the sections. Two items more, and I pers are going to hold a County Convention to am done ; the great cost, blame and shame upominate a county ticket. This looks as it paron our Senators from the North who opposed very compromise before the war began ; last, they any thing that you see in that negro-wortyism was dropped, don't it ? It is no use to behough not least, thee will leave a large space shipping sheet. The Inquirer goes so far as the for the Government, State and County, taxes say that the North never violated the Constitupon all of us. Benjamin, don't thee think the ion. This is a downright falsehood. It also blacks have cost a good deal ? Thy paper pleassays that the South never did anything but vios us well-it is a good one. The city mobs ete the Constitution, and that the South have

can't disturb thee. In truth thy FRIEND.

For the Gazette.

SECESSION AND COERCION.

tithe of the Chicago Platform. Ever since the To those who sincerely desire the harmonious Republicans have been uppermost in the North, storation of the Federal Union and the mainthey have been continually violating the Connance of the Constitution and Constitutional stitution and oppressing the South by their ma-Law, no inquiry can be more deeply interestjorities in Congress. If the truth could be known, their leaders have given to runaway ng, none more absorbing, than such as may lead the loyal citizen to a clear ascertainmen negroes thousands upon thousands of dollars to of his duty in the present deplorable condition carry them out of the reach of their masters. of our country.

On the one hand we are told by the South that they have a right to secede from the Union, and to establish for themselves a separate and they say they did, why did they not, throug their State legislatures, instruct their Congress independent Government. On the other th No! they did not want to save the Union !-North aeclares that no such right exists, that They wanted a chance to punish the South to secession is a violation of the Constitution, and that they as conservators of it, have a right to perce the South and by arms compel a return o Constitutional allegiance and duty. In vain have we examined the Constitution

or the rights claimed by the South, and equalin vain for those claimeb by the North .--Can any one point out any Constitutional pro-sit would have stood, if the rights of the South vision authorizing the right of an armed coer-bad been protected as those of the North have ion ?

We remember to have seen in the course of our reading that in May, 1787, when the Con-ther own business, the South would not have set. It was supposed that one of the Confederates vention which framed the Constitution of the supposed from the Union. I don't think we have as was killed or wounded, but he was carried off

[From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.]

AQUIA CREEK -- FURTHER PARTICULARS. By the arrival of the U.S. steamer Resolute, e are put in possession of further details of the attack upon the rebel battery at Aquia creek, by the U. S. steamers Freeborn and Anacostia. The Freeborn approached the shore as near as her draught of water would permit, opening ber fire in 9 feet water, 2,200 yarda distance from the water battery. Keeping bow on with a view not to expose her broadside

to the enemy's fire, the for ward gun (32-ponder) Is it not pretty evident that both parties are not the Freeborn was briskly served till the battery was silenced, when, coming broadside to, both guns were opened with effect. She fired in all eighty rounds, of which forty-"it, and to institute a new government, laying ball falling on the deck, was retained as a tro-"Zing its powers in addition, nathing a safety and hap-kitat knocked off by a ball, whose whistle wapiness." There are now eleven States which have sep-stunately not felt.

The Freeborn, together with the Reliance, adeclare that they can no longer remain in the have proceeded below, blockading the mouth Union, and that to secure their " lives, liberty of the Rappahannock.

and happiness," they have determined to es-FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AF-FAIR AT FAIRFAX-ONLY ONE CONFEDERATE KILLED.

imprisoned for four days at Richmond recent-Chicago, called a *platform*; Abraham's Inaugu-tral built on that platform; Abraham's Inaugu-tral built on that platform; William's irrepres-sibles and inexpressibles piled up on that alleged delinquents? If the latter, by virtue of camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the War-platform; Chase, Blair, Abraham and William swhat Constitutional authority will the attempt. enton Rifles. He heard the tederal troops oming up, and ordered them to halt. They eplied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry mpany. The captain ordered his men to ms, when the dragoons fired a volley and illed the captain instantly.

-The Confederates rushed out in madness any sorder and fired at random. The cavalry charged and having fired three volleys retreaed. The Confederates pursued them some listacne and subsequently returned to camp with wo dragoons as prisoners, with their horses. Williams says he is certain the reports of killed puclished in the Washington papers is greatly exggerated.

At roll-call this morning fifteen of the Conderates did not answer to their names, but heir absence was accounted for by there being a number on picket duty. During the kirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville where there are two thousand South Carolina roops, it being supposed that the Dragoons ere but the advanced guard of the grand army. Extra Billy Smith figured in the fight. The Colonel in command of the Confederates was vounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling here this vening. There are no anticipations of any atack in this quarter to-night-the campaign for the present being cofined to guerrilla warare.

A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS-A ZOUAVE KILLED.

Alexandria, June 1, 9 P. M .- The followg are the particulars in regard to last night's ngs on this side of the Potomac.

aving the intelligence to know their rights and Shortly before midnight a skirmish took place the spirit to maintain them. Oppression has at Arlington Mills, between a company of Zoualways had an end, and the North's appressing aves and Capt. Roth's company E. of the Michigan regiment, and scouting party of nine the South has had an end, and I pray God it may never have a beginning again. I would The Zouaves had just arrived to Virginians. have liked to have seen the Union stand, and elieve the Michiganders, and posted their senit would have stood, if the rights of the South inels, when the Virginians attacked them .--had been protected as those of the North have. The federal troops drove them away, but in been protected. Had the North given the the conflict one Zouave was killed and one South her rights, let stavery alone and minded wounded.

her own business, the South would not have se- It was supposed that one of the Confederates nited States met in Philadelphia, Edmund is M. Lingele bed wave nothing but anarchy. by his comrades in their retreat. The Confed-

what Constitutional authority will it be attempted ? Can any freeman answer ? [For the Gazette.]

never had anything to complain of at the hands

f the North. This is another untruth, if ever

here was one. The South were willing to a-

abide by the Crittenden Compromise. But, no!

the North were determined not to abate one

If they wanted to save the Union as badly as

en to vote for the Crittenden Amendments

Cumberland Valley, May 27th, 1861. I see by the Bedford apple-butter sheet (the

I never understood that wise and good men to cement the broken fragments of the Union ever regarded mutual concessions by such men with blood, knowing that the discordant parts as Washington, Madison, Franklin, and Hamilton, as evidences of weakness, cowardice, o could not thus be held together. They would want of patriotism. On the contrary, this have their President usurp the powers of an auspirit of conciliation and compromise has been tocrat, violate his oath to support the Constituconsidered, and will in all time be regarded as ion, and crush with his fiat, the very groundthe highest evidence which their great deeds work of the fabric of our liberty. They would and immortal services ever furnished of their have their officials commit treason in punishing patriotism, wisdom, foresight, and devotion to their country and their race. Can we not afford to imitate their example in this momentraitors, and set at defiance the Constitution and the laws, whilst engaged in bringing to justice tous crisis? Are we told that we must not do those who offended against them. Such are the our duty to our country lest we injure the pardoctrines of many of the fanatical and bloodty; that no compromise can be effected without violating the party platform upon which we were elected ? Better that all party platthirsty Jacobins that lead the Administration forces at the present time. On the other hand forms be scattered to the winds ; better that all there is a Union party, not lately established, political organizations be broken up; better that every public man and politician in Amerbut coeval with the Union itself, that desires and contends for the restoration of the Union ica be consigned to political martyrdom, than that the Union be destroyed and the country according to the letter and spirit of the Constiplunged into civil war.

It seems that party platforms, pride of opinion, personal consistency, fear of political martyrdom, are the only obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment. Have we nothing else to live for but political position ? Have we no other inducement, no other incentive to our efforts, our toils, and our sacrifices ? Most of us have children, the objects of our tenderest affections and deepest solicitude, whom we hope to leave behind us to enjoy the rewards of our labors in a happy, prosperous, and united country, under Government the wisdom of man ever devised or the son of Heaven ever shune upon. Can we make no concessions, no sacrifices, for the sake of our children, that they may have a country to live in, and a Government to protect them, when party platforms and politicial honors shall avail us nothing at the final reckon-

ing ? In conclusion, I have only to renew the assurance that I am paepared to co-operate cordially with the friends of a fair, just, and honorable compromise, in securing such amend-ment to the Constitution as will expel the slavery agitation from Congress and the arena of Federal politics forever, and restore peace to the country, and preserve our liberties and Union as the most precious legacy we can transmit to our posterity.

UP The above speech, the last great effort of Judge Douglas in the U.S. Senate, is printed from a copy sent us under his own frank . can be relied upon as correct.-Ed.

edford GAZETTE. The receipt of the news of the death of

Judge Douglas, on Monday last, created a sensation of profound sorrow in this community .----The bells of the churches were tolled, and all, men and women, young and old, joined in the general expression of grief for the loss of departed greatness. As we have no room for a lengthy account of Mr. Douglas' disease and death, we would here say that according to the best information we can obtain upon the sub-se ject, he died of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever, at Chicago, on Monday morning last, at nine o'clock, in the 49th year of his

.... After the last Gubernatorial election, the "Republicans" of this borough hung out a that the more he reflected "on the use of force, flag with this inscription : "Only 32,000 for "the more he doubted the practicability, the Curtin !" Did they mean "only 32,000" dot "upstice and the efficacy of it when applied to lars of the public funds ? Judging from recent revelations they must have reterred to money, section, seemed to provide for its own destrucnot votes.

.... MEETING OF THE BEDFORD BAR .- The tution ; a party that holds that the Union withremains of JOHN L. FYAN, Esq., a native of out the Consitution, is worth nothing, and that it we would preserve our liberty, we must not ton, Cedar county, Iowa, were brought to this suffer any violation of that holy bond either by aplace, and interred in the cemetery attached to the private citizen, or the public officer ; a parthe Catholic church, on Saturday last. Mr. Fyan was a young man of fine talents, and genty that is willing at all times to aid the Government in maintaining its integrity, provided the erous impulses. He was admitted to the prac-Government does not exceed its legitimate contice of the Law, in this county, a short time be statutional powers; a party, in short, that is fore his departure for the West. A meeting of ready to fight to the last gasp, for Constitutional the Bedford Bar was held on Saturday evening, liberty, and for any union of States, or commuat the Court House, at which How. JOB MANN nities, that will best subserve the interests of was called to the chair, and O. E. SHANNON. that unspeakable blessing to mankind. Of this Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then read by party we profess to be an humble member, and under its banner, the Stars and Stripes of De-A. King, Esq., and unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise an mocracy, we will fight, and die, if need be, for ondole with the parents and family of the dene restitution of the unity of our torn and

ceased in the sudden and afflictive bereavement they have sustained in the death of a much inv

ed son and brother who has been cut off in the The latest and most audacious ac morning of his days, and at the commencement mmitted in violation of the Constitution, by of a professional career that gave promise of Abraham the First, is his authorizing a subornuch usefulness and destinction.

dinate military officer to suspend the privilege Resolved, That the members of the Bedtord of the Habeas Corpus, (a power residing only in Congress,) and this in spite of the de-eisions of the Supreme Court. He has thus Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning to thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceeding deciding power. If he is right, then the Pres-ident of the United States has greater power over the people than the British Sovereign and be furnished to the parents of the deceased, by the President and be published in the papers o this Borough and of Tipton, Iowa. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, is equal in absolutism to the Czar of Russia. Secretary. Chairman.

Randolph, Esq., one of the Delegates from Virginia, presented for the consideration of the onvention and as a basis for the Constitution, ifteen resolutions, prominent amongst which the sixth embodied the following: "want to do it. He and his clique around him, "Resolved, * * * that the National Leg

islature ought to be empowered to negative "all laws passed by the several States, contravening in the opinion of the National Legisla-"ture, the articles of union, or any treaty subsisting under the authority of the Union ; and to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its

luties under the articles thereof. The last clause of this resolution, "authoriz-

'gainst a delinquent State," being under conderation, James Madison (who is called by nany the Father of the Constitution) observed, people collectively and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingre-

tion. The use of force against a State woold flook more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably Bedford, who died several weeks since at Tip-eusolution of all previous compacts by which it "be considered by the party attacked as a dismight be bound. He hoped that such a sys-"tem would be tramed as might render this "rem would be framed as might render this ecounts of a severe engagement and loss of life at "resource unnecessary, and moved that the Fairtax Court House. The several accounts "clause be postponed. This motion was agreed Fairtax Court House. The several accounts clause be postponed. This motion was agreed "to unanimously." And when a few days af-doubtless greatly exaggerated, if not improbable ter, Mr. Pinckney moved in the Convention, That the National Logislature should have authority to negative all laws which they should "judge to be improper," Mr. Madison remarked; amongst other things, as follows : " Experience "had evinced a constant tendency in the

"States to encroach on the Federal authority ; to violate national treaties; to infringe the "rights and interests of each other; to oppress the weaker party within their respective ju-

"risdictions. A negative was the mildest ex-"pedient that could be devised for preventing these mischiefs. The existence of such a check "would prevent attempts to commit them. only remedy would be an appeal to coercion. "Was such a remedy eligible Was it practicable ? Could the national resources, if exescuted to the utmost, enforce a national decree? "cability of using force against the unconstitu- ded in company to the scene of action. tional proceedings of the States, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government "of Congress

f Mr. Lincoln had wanted to make peace, he erates retired to the woods during the night, ould easily have done it, for the Confederate and in the morning took themselves off in a ommissioners were in Washington long enough hand-car. The federalists endeavored to purfor the purpose of making peace, but he did not ue them, but without success. want to do it. He and his clique around him,

YOUNG AMERICA.

.... Considerable rain has fallen during the

An employee of the mills, named Mortimer, was shot early in the evening by the same couting party.

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARA-BLE. - Reccollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mounin Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that lisease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them that is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them. These Pills deal with disease as it is, and

will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and skepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUN-TAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous .---The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and repectability, have proved, and are proving each lay, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Sold BY ALL MEDICINE PEALERS ET

IF A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government eigan of. France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows :-

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probable do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical acount. Many of the modern inventions in use tere are American, and one American chemist, J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cher-ry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furhish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

last three or four days. Young ducks are in their glory. STIRRING WAR NEWS. ing an exertion of the force of the whole, a A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

> FIGHT AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. SEVERAL KILLED ON BOTH SIDES. A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS. ----On Saturday morning we received a brief ac-

heads rest the consequences.

ount of the commencement of an attack made by government vessels on the southern battery rected at Aquia Creek. This announcement was tollowed throughout the whole day of Satarday with dispatches received in rapid success ion, recording the progress not only of the engagement at Aquia Creek, but also giving acare exceedingly conflicting, and some of them We give them all, however, as they have reached us, leaving the reader to draw his conclusions as to the real result of the engagements, if such they may be styled :

THE BATTLE AT AQUIA CREEK-SE-VERE FIGHT-STEAMERS FREEBORN AND ANACOSTIA REFIRE TO A-WAIT REINFORCEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1 .- The steamer Gipey, from Fort Washington at 10. o'clock this orning, brings information, recieved there, that the engagement at Aquia Creek with the United States chartered steamers Freeborn "Should no such precaution be engrafted, the gand Anacostia was a severe fight, in which a number had been killed on both sides. The steamers, after a short contest, arrived to await the arrival of the steamer Pawnee. The captain of the Gipsey says the Pawnee "against Massachusetts, abetted, perhaps, by stopped at Fort Washington, and awaited the "several of her neighbors? It would not be arrival there of the steamer Baltimore with "possible. * * Any government for the troops; which are supposed to have been the "United States, formed on the supposed practi- New York 71st Regiment, when they proceed-A cartman brought three wounded soldiers in here this forenoon from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House.