



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

VOL. 34, NO. 17.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named persons, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, inst., at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Nicholas Lyons, surviving Executor of the last will &c., of Lawrence Harman, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, Esq., executors of the last will &c., of George Geller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Johnson, Adm'r of the estate of Michael Huff, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, Adm'r de bonis non of the estate of John Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Adm'r de bonis non, with the will annexed of Joseph Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last will &c., of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee to sell the real estate of Wm. Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Williams, Guardian of Martha Jane Young and Stillman A. Fisher, minor children of Pamela Fisher.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Crisman, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Clair, Executor of the last will &c., of John Clair, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Griffith, Adm'r of the estate of Elizabeth Griffith, late of St. Clair Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Wentling, Executor of the last will &c., of Wm. H. Wentling, late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

The account of John Luman, Adm'r of the estate of Zachens Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Register's Office, Bedford, April 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following named persons, have filed their Bonds and Petitions, for Tavern License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Bedford County, the same will be presented to said Court, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April inst.

Mrs. Sarah Miller, Bedford Borough.
Joseph Alsip, " "
John Hafer, " "
A. G. Allen, " Tp.
John Todd, " "
Geo. W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.
J. S. Beckwith, Bloody Run Bor.
John A. Gump, Cumb. Valley Tp.
Jacob Snider, Harrison " "
Martin Fichtner, " "
Henry Corley, Juniata " "
Joseph Fuller, " "
F. Hildebrand, Londonderry " "
Jonathan Fichtner, Liberty " "
Jacob Rahm, " "
Mrs. C. Tricker, Monroe " "
Samuel Mixell, Rainsburg Bor.
A. J. Pennell, St. Clair " "
Peter Amick, " "
Nathan Davis, " "
D. Sleek, " "
Daniel L. Deibung, Snake Spring " "
Geo. M. Colvin, Schellsburg Bor.
J. S. Robinson, " "
Wm. C. Seively, " "
Bernard O'Neil, Southampton " "
D. A. T. Black, East Providence " "
George Magraw, " "
Geo. Stoekey, Napier " "
Henry Fluok, M. Woodberry " "
Wm. Pearson, " "
J. L. Prince, South Woodberry " "
T. E. Reighart, Union " "
Michael Weyant, " "
James Barefoot, St. Clair " "
W. F. Smith, Rainsburg Bor.
S. H. TATE, Clerk.
CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, April 5.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

DRAWN for April term, 29th day, 1861.

J. W. Crisman, Foreman; D. M. Bear, S. R. Bottomfield, J. G. Briggie; Abraham Bennett, John Olney, Jacob Coplan, Emanuel Diehl, John David, Adam Diehl, P. R. Hillegas, Rudolph Hoover, G. W. Holler, John Johnson, Jacob Kifer, H. C. Lashley, Cyrus S. Over, Lewis Piper, T. C. Reighart, Joseph S. Riddle, Christian Snowberger, James Taylor, John Wolf, Philip Zimmers, Jr.

LIST of Petit Jurors, drawn for April term, 30th day, 1861.

Jacob Anderson, Jacob S. Brown, D. A. T. Black, J. S. Brumbach, Jonathan Bower, James Burns of Thos., Christian Batzoll, J. M. Barkhimer, Joshua Diehl, John Dilz, C. Evans, Geo. Elliott, G. Elder, Wm. Farney, John Gates, Wm. Grove, G. W. Horn, Charles Hillegas, Oliver Horton, G. W. Householder, Isaac Isler, A. J. Kegg, Job Lysinger, Wm. Lamborn, Haratio Menz, Joseph Mulden, Wm. Masten, James Miller, J. A. Osborne, Wm. Ott, John Riley, Jr., W. M. Shuck, David Steel, Michael Smouse, Thos. Spicer, Adam Weavering, Solomon Williams, Jacob Zimmers Jr., of George.

TAKE notice that I have left my wife, and warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH NICODEMUS.
Key Ridge, April 5, 1861.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Napier Township, on the estate of James Williams, late of said township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. ALLISON.
April 5, 1861.

Poetry.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

WHAT HENRY CLAY SAID ABOUT ALLEGIANCE.—According to the report in the Benton Abridgement of Debates, Henry Clay thus spoke in 1850 respecting a South Carolinian, now infamously notorious:

"Mr. President—said nothing with respect to the character of Rhett, for I might as well name him. But if he pronounced a sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common Government, whatever he has been, if he follows up the declaration by corresponding overt acts, he will be a Traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor." [Great applause in the galleries, with difficulty suppressed by the Chair.]

Mr. Clay resumed—I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I have made that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under the banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State.

Texas Then and Now.

Many of the secession journals of Texas, just now being received by mail in this vicinity, are filled with glowing and displayed head-lines in regard to the vote for a Disunion Convention in that State. We copy the following as a fair sample: "Texas Aspires to Liberty and Independence." "Secession is the only Path of Safety." "Northern Elections specimens of Northern Gratitude." &c. How different the feeling that pervaded the people of the "Lone Star State," when, helpless and harassed, she sought succor at the hands of the Union, and found in that Union friends who were willing to peril their life-blood for her relief. Oppressed by millions upon millions of debt, crippled by hordes of political vagabonds who preyed upon her vitals, foes without and foes within, she then was rejoiced to lean upon the stalwart arm that was extended to her, and finally received her to its embrace, with all her accumulated difficulties. Like the serpent which turned to wound its benefactor, Texas may yet learn that ingratitude brings its own punishment.

Parson Brownlow of *The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig* continues to pour hot shot into the Southern traitors. In a late paper he says:

We frequently receive as many as a half-dozen letters in a day from the different Principalities in the Southern Confederacy, threatening us with death in its most horrible forms. These revolting States are swarming with desperadoes and assassins; who would be altogether happy in bathing their hands in the blood of Union men. A more ferocious and unrelenting barbarism cannot be found on God's green earth than that now dominant in this "Southern Confederacy." Private worth, public virtue, age and experience—none of these can soften or restrain the multiplying and relentless brutality which is engendered by the mob spirit of this "new form of civilization" talk about raising a Union editor upon a rail! Why, the Prince of Peace, if he were on earth again, could not traverse the dominions of these Yancys, Rhett, Davises, Sidells, and Wigfalls, and live, without repudiating his Sermon on the Mount and proclaiming this Southern Confederacy to be God dained, Christ bogotten, and Heaven approved.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the *Galtysburg Sentinel*.

Small politicians on the corners of the streets, failing to understand the crisis, say it is due to Lincoln's election; and the Republicans are held responsible for it. If this were true, they would not be relieved from the duty of supporting the Government in its hour of peril. They are, however, and protected them in its days of strength. It is entitled, in the moment of danger, to the services of every citizen. Its existence is threatened by a band of Revolutionists, because they lost an election. That is all. They are aided by thousands of sympathizers outside their limits, who take pleasure in paralyzing the Government, and rendering it an easy prey to its malignant and unscrupulous foes. Every patriot will help to maintain its authority, as precedent step. He that will not, and give "aid and comfort to its enemies," is a Traitor, and should be punished as such.

But it is not true that the Republicans have done this. In 1852 a similar movement was attempted, but Jackson arrested it, as this would have been criminal had a man, instead of a nation, been cowardly Buchanan, seen at the head of the Government. In 1850, a similar movement was attempted, but put down by the moral power of the Government actively exerted, aided by the patriot spirit of the South. In 1856, such a movement was attempted, but the election resulted as the Revolutionists desired, and they had the chance to place the Government for four years, and better prepare their plans. In 1857, it was threatened by Alabama and Georgia, but Buchanan "cooled in," and endorsed the Lecompton Constitution, and the Rebels again triumphed. In 1861, it was attempted, because Breckinridge was not elected. A nervous old man at Washington kept the machinery of government quiet, while they placed guns in it, and made it impossible to run it. Thus it was, when Lincoln found it.

From the *Leicester Union*.

The new Administration has exhausted concession while quietly preparing for action. Being assured by its military advisers that the relief of Sumter must be very difficult and costly, it has offered peacefully to withdraw all the garrison but two or three men, and thus leave the Fort until these troubles shall be over—at once relieving Charleston and the garrison of all fear, or pretense of fear, that they will be in any manner annoyed or imperiled, by that Fort. But no—the reply was that Fort Sumter must be surrendered and made to the besiegers, or it would be taken by force. And thus no honorable course was left open to the Government, but to attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards.

The design was, it is understood, to send in an unarmed merchant vessel, laden with supplies, and see whether the Rebels would fire on it; if they did, then a fleet of armed ships, lying off the bar, was to repel force by force, and attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards. But the storm of Tuesday probably dispersed and delayed the fleet, and before it had reached Charleston, the attack on the Fort was commenced all of a sudden, and the Rebels were able to land their troops, and capture the garrison, and thus to attempt to relieve its heroic garrison at all hazards.

From the *Somerset Herald*.

With the heaviest heart we ever penned a line for our readers, we write the words, war has begun. The evil so long hanging over us has at last fallen, and civil war has been inaugurated in the harbor of Charleston. The miserable tale of the attack, bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter and the surrender of Major Anderson to the confederated traitors, will be found at length in our columns. We had clung to the hope, even against the conviction of our judgment, that the insidious might be avoided, but apparently madness ruled the councils of the rebels, and unprovokedly without the shadow of an excuse for the bloody treason, they have precipitated themselves into a conflict with the Government.

There is but a single line of duty left for all good citizens to pursue, and that is to rally as one man on the side of the Government.

There is no room left now for discussion as to the policy to be pursued. Party divisions and party lines must be swept into nothingness, and the momentous issue, Let the past dead bury its dead.

We have now to determine—while Christendom stands agape—the vital question of whether we have a government or not. Whether the insidious might be avoided, but apparently madness ruled the councils of the rebels, and unprovokedly without the shadow of an excuse for the bloody treason, they have precipitated themselves into a conflict with the Government.

From the *N. Y. World*.

The giant is aroused. The millions of the loyal, Union-loving North have stretched and snuggled asunder, as one man, the flimsy wiles that held bound their patriotism under the pretense of being fraternal bonds. Have we a country to be saved, and shall we save it asks Mr. Lincoln, and before the words of his proclamation have been read, the patriot's fire kindles in every heart, and from cities, towns and villages, the country over, the lightning bolts to bear their clear and quick response. The North has been long suffering and tolerant even to its traitors, but when Sumter was attacked, and the flag which has never known dishonor was struck, there was an end to patience and tolerance and peace.

The stab at his heart has but aroused the giant. It will be fatal only to the puny arms which dealt the traitorous blow.

From the *N. Y. Tribune*.

Democrat as well as Republican, Conservative and Radical, instinctively feel that the guns fired at Sumter were aimed at the heart of the American Republic. Not even in the lowest grogery of our city would it be safe to propose cheers for Beauregard and Gov. Pickens. The tories of the Revolution were relatively ten times as numerous here as are the open sympathizers with the Palmetto rebels. The manifestations at the Stock Exchange on Saturday were symptomatic of the feeling everywhere. It is hard to lose Sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united people. Henceforth, the loyal States are a unit in uncompromising hostility to treason, wherever plotted, however justified. Sumter is temporarily lost, but the country is saved. Live the Republic!

From the *Cleveland, Ohio, Herald*.

We can hardly credit the senses when contemplating the change that has come over our countrymen within a brief week's space. For months, under a Democratic Administration, was the question hourly, anxiously, asked—Have we a Government? That question, under a Republican Administration, of one short month, is answered in the affirmative, and men of all parties thank God, and take courage.—Faces brighten on every hand, and without regard to political affinities, congratulations are exchanged, and mouth answers to mouth that the glorious stars and stripes are not to be trampled in the dust, but the Union which they typify is to be sustained.

From the *Chambersburg Repository*.

Who then is to yield? The Government cannot; the people of the North, with a unanimity never before witnessed, sustain the Government, saying by their actions (always preferable to words) that there was no cause for the warlike rebellion; that the Federal Government has done no wrong and dare not surrender. Therefore, there is but one course left: if those who began the fray persist in its continuance, force must be met with force. The honest masses of the North see and appreciate the state of the case, and are hastening to the support of the Government—declaring that to foes from abroad or foes at home it shall never yield.

From the *Hollidaysburg Whig*.

Our town was filled with excitement yesterday morning in consequence of the war news. Men could be seen at every corner discussing the all important crisis of the Government. A general feeling prevailed that the "Stars and Stripes" should be protected at all hazards. The military of our town were on the alert all day, ready and willing to go in defence of the Country. Company meetings of the "Rifles" and "Fencibles" were called for the same evening in order to get additional recruits, as both companies have tendered their services to the Governor. The war and Union spirit animates every man who loves his country, and a determined spirit is manifested to sustain the administration in our trying difficulties.

From the *Huntingdon Journal*.

As will be seen by the telegraphic news, Fort Sumter has been bombarded and captured by the traitor secessionists of the cotton States. The war has actually begun, and the blood of American freemen has been spilled in defence of their flag.—The responsibility rests with the South and their allies of the North.

From the *Hartford Daily Courant*.

It is sweet to die for one's country; and never had mortal a better cause than that which now summons all who feel themselves to be men, to rally around the flag of our fathers. Men of Connecticut! To Arms! You must be counted for or against the Government; which shall it be?—Descendants of those who marched under the banner of Washington, which shall it be? Are we proud of our Putnam, our Knowlton, our Hall and our Wooster; and shall we blanch in this hour of trial? Sons of the old Charter Oak State, on which side do you enlist?

From the *Philadelphia American*.

For months they have paraded their forces and prepared their armaments, and now they have assaulted and captured a post held by the United States, shedding the blood of its defenders to the extent of their ability. This unprecedented outrage has aroused a measure of public indignation few now living have ever felt or seen, and urgent appeals ought not to be made and belated will not be needed to prepare the great body of the people for the stern duty before them. If we of this Keystone of the Union are firm and united in this crisis of the nation's existence, it will take very little time to restore the integrity of the government, and to give equal peace and prosperity to the south and the north.

From the *Pala. Eve. Jour.*

The bitterest political enmities of Republicanism are bound by every consideration of patriotism, by the love they bear the mothers, wives, and children of their country, by all the time-hallowed memories of the past, by all the sweet influences which cluster around our national songs, by the veneration felt for Washington, and the respect due the names of Jackson, Clay, Webster, Benton, and the other patriots of a recently-passed day—by all the demands which the suffering millions of other climes have on the inheritors of Freedom—by all these considerations and many more—we repeat it that the men who are most determinedly opposed to the Republican Administration are bound, as above stated, to stand by the United States Government in the present crisis of affairs.

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accommodate those who may pretend a decent neutrality. Neutrality in such an emergency is disloyalty. The Government must be maintained, and those that withhold from it their cordial support, must be ranked among its enemies.

From the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

We are for the Union and the maintenance of the laws. If these can be secured only by the military arm, which is the power underlying all Governments, let it be so, and the consequences fall upon the heads of those who have evoked that punishment which for so long a time they have so richly merited.

From the *Huntingdon Globe*, (Douglas.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST BE DEFENDED.—The time for action, and resolute action, by the Government and by all to whom the honor of their country is dear, has arrived.—Our flag must be defended by brave and patriotic hearts, or be dishonored. Rebellion South, and treason North, must be met and conquered. The issue is not whether the Democratic party or the Republican party shall triumph in the next campaign, but it is simply whether this Republic or its enemies shall be overthrown.—We shall know no party but the party in favor of defending the flag of our country. We were for peace as long as it was possible to hope for peace; but now that war has been forced upon our Government by the Southern disunionists, we are for dealing with the rebels as they deserve. There is no middle ground in the issue before us—every man, high or low, must take his position for or against the Government, as a patriot or traitor. The Government would be false to its trust if it failed to meet its enemies resolutely and fearlessly.—We call upon men of all parties to throw old party jealousies to the wind, and unite in one solid column for the defence of our Government and the honor of our country.

From the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, (Douglas.)

The long threatening cloud of civil war has burst at last—the first fratricidal blow has been struck—the consequences and end of which, Omnipotence alone can foretell. Full particulars of the calamitous event will be found in another column. We have no room for extended comment, and no heart to do so, if we had. The picture is one which no good citizen can look upon, save with feelings of dread and horror. Civil war once commenced in nations, has seldom ceased, until it has brought forth terrible fruits of calamity and bloodshed, and there is only too much reason to fear that the unnatural strife inaugurated at Charleston will not prove an exception.

But the die has been cast—intercourse war, actual and bona fide, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. In this emergency, whatever may be our convictions as to the necessity for an appeal to arms or the causes which produced it, we conceive there is but one right course for every loyal citizen to pursue, and that is to rally around the starry ensign that has so long brav'd the battle and the breeze, and uphold and support the Government in the maintenance of its rightful authority.

From the *New York Herald*, (Breckinridge.)

On one point, so far as we have been able to ascertain, perfect unanimity exists among our moneyed men, the Government must be sustained. Every one deplors the terrible calamity which has befallen the Republic. But there is no desire among the merchants or capitalists of New York to shrink the issue, or to evade the responsibilities of the contest. Upon New York will devolve the chief burden of providing ways and means for the war; our financial community accept the duty, and will perform it. This view we find to be universal among moneyed men, including many whose sympathies have heretofore been with the South. If the Government prove true to the country, it need not feel any uneasiness about money. In the opinion of our leading bankers, a hundred millions, over and above the receipts of the Government from customs and land sales, if necessary to defray the expenses of the war for a year from this date, could be readily borrowed in wall street, at a rate of interest certainly not exceeding that which France and England paid for the money which they borrowed for the Russian war. If, for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, and settling this controversy of ours forever, a further sum be requisite, it will be forthcoming.—Wall street, so far as we can judge, is ready to sustain the Government heartily and liberally.

From the *Philadelphia Press*, (Douglas.)

Henceforth each man, high and low, must take his position as a patriot or a traitor—as a foe or a friend of his country, as a supporter of the flag of the stars and stripes or of the rebel banner. All doubts and hesitation must be thrown to the winds, and with the history of the past spread before us, we must choose between maintaining the noble fabric that was reared by our wise and brave ancestors, under which we have enjoyed so much liberty and happiness, and openly joining the rash, reckless, despotic, cruel and villainous band of conspirators, who have formed a deep laid and desperate plot for its destruction. The contest which is impending will doubtless be attended with many horrors, but all the facts show that it has been forced upon us as a last resort, and war is not the worst of evils. Since the startling events of the last five months have been succeeded by a brutal bombardment of a fort erected at a vast expense for the defense of Charleston harbor, which would have been peacefully evacuated if the rebels had not insisted upon the utter humiliation of the Government, and since the Secretary of war of the Southern Confederacy has threatened to capture Washington, and even to invade the Northern States, while a formal declaration of hostilities is about to be made by the Confederate Congress, we should be wanting in

every element of manhood, be perpetually disgraced in the eyes of the world; and lose all self-respect, if we did not arouse to determined action to reassert the outraged dignity of the nation.

From the *Rochester Union*, (Democrat.)

For our own part, we deem it our duty to support the Government in respect to all measures which fall within the sphere of its constitutional discretion; since it seems to us that no other course on the part of a journalist is reconcilable with the allegiance which we all owe to the Government of our country, irrespective of the persons or the party by whom it is for the time administered. Moreover, we fully believe that a decided policy, whether war or of capitulation, offers the shortest road to peace upon some well defined basis. And while we may not approve of the measures of the Administration, we must express our preference for a positive policy of some kind or other; nor shall we be ungrateful of the fact that its policy is taken with reverence to much fuller and more perfect information than we can possibly possess.

From the *Boston Herald*, (Douglas Dem.)

It now behooves every man to lay aside his party bias and rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to protect the stars and stripes, and to maintain the integrity of the nation. No more concession to traitors, but award to them a traitor's doom. It is time to stop talking about compromises until those who are in open rebellion desire peace, and will lay down their arms and consent to obey the laws of the land. The issue is now to be met, the good people of New England, whose fathers fought for and established American Liberty, will defend that liberty to the last, and will respond to any call which may be made upon her for men and money. It is of no use now to fling at the Government. Let us give up small prejudices and go in, heart and hand, to put down treason and traitors—come from what quarter they may. Those who afford comfort and aid to the enemy by croaking or by sympathy, are as guilty as those who are in open arms against the constituted authorities of the land.

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From the *N. Y. Leader*, (Douglas Dem.)

In this hour of trial it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain the General Government in vindicating our flag and asserting the permanence of the Union. Mr. Lincoln is not the President of our choice; but, as constitutional President of the United States, he is entitled to our allegiance, and shall have our support in the present struggle—the fate of Mexico being ever present before us as an exemplar of the ruin inevitably following the peaceful toleration or ineffectual success of national disintegration.

From the *Valley Spirit*, (Breckinridge.)

Let us stand up for the Government now in power and not be found giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy in time of war. Had this war occurred under a democratic administration, as it might readily have done had it not been for the wise policy pursued by Mr. Buchanan, we would have expected the Republicans to sustain the government. They can ask and expect nothing more and nothing less of us. If we are divided among ourselves, and strayed against the government, it will only create bad blood in the community and have the effect of prolonging the war and adding to all its horrors. We want a short war, now that it has begun, and hope that negotiations for peace, on a basis satisfactory to all sections, may be speedily commenced and definitively decided.

It is the motto of all true patriots—my country, may it always be right, but right or wrong, my country.

From the *Ebensburg Sentinel*, (Breckinridge.)

We entertain no doubt that the pacific policy inaugurated by Mr. Buchanan, and apparently followed for several weeks by Mr. Lincoln, tending as it did, to keep Virginia and the other Border States in the Union, and bring about the adoption of such amendments to the Constitution as would probably have ultimately brought back the seceding States, should not have been so hastily abandoned. But Mr. Lincoln in determining to send provisions to Fort Sumter, peaceably if possible, otherwise by force, was acting strictly within the letter and spirit of Constitution, and the laws of our Country, and probably from a stern sense of imperative duty. He was merely taking the first step in the effort to execute the laws in States which he is bound to regard as still members of the Union. This was not coercion, this was not an attempted invasion of a sovereign State, but an effort to execute the laws, and no law abiding citizen, after carefully investigating the case can condemn him for doing so. He is the executive, not the law making power, and it is his duty, acting with proper discretion, to execute those laws, whatever the duty be a painful or pleasant one.