Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 18.

Poetry.

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

AIR—*Red, White and Blue.*

Oh well we remember the story,
When Columbia, the child of a day,
Bore her banner all covered with glory,
Wherever the tyrant held sway!
'Neath the stars and the stripes see them gather,
From the mountain, the plain, and the sea,
And their shouts rent the blue vaults of either,
"We die on the field or are free!"
CHORUS—"We die on the field or are free,
We die on the field or are free,"
And their shouts rent the blue vaults of either,
"We die on the field or are free!"

The memory be cherished forever,
Of the martyrs who fell on the field,
Who swore that their heart-strings should sever
Ere to Tyranny's mandates they'd yield,
Oh! sacred the spot where they perished,
And green may their graves ever be,
And age after age shall be cherished
That flag that waved over the free!

The heroes have gone to their slumber,
All silent and peaceful they lie,
While the stars, still increasing in number,
Like a wave seem to mirror the sky—
And high over the land, and on ocean,
In vict'ry it streams far and wide,
Till our hearts seem to burst with emotion,
As we gaze on the banner with pride.

Where'er dash the wild waves of ocean,
Where'er its dark waters divide,
Where the storm bird fortells its commotion,
There floats out our banner in pride—
On mountain top, plain, or in valley,
Wherever a footstep may be,
The hosts of Columbia doth rally,
And shout for the flag of the free!

Oh brethren, SAY, SAY, would ye sever,
The bond once cemented in gore?
Would ye shame that proud banner? Oh never!
Till time and its trials are o'er.
Beneath its broad folds—and NO OTHER—
When discord and madness shall flee,
Let us rally, each man as a brother,
And shout for the Flag of the Free!

The following statement of the pay of Army officers, is from the army register for 1861, and will be interesting to many at the present time.

Total monthly pay—Col. $218 Lieut. Col. $194
Major 175 Capt. 118 50
1st Lt. 108 50 2nd Lt. 103 50
Brevt 2nd Lt. 103 50 Adjut'nt* 28 00
Reg. Quartermaster* 26 00

Moth'ly com'n'tn value Col. $45 Lt. Col. $45
Major 45 Captain 22 50
1st Lieut. 22 50 2nd Lt. 22 50
Brevet 2nd Lt. 22 50 Adjutant . . . .
Reg. Quartermaster . . . .

No. servants allowed	Colonel	2
	Lt. Col.	2
	Major	2
	Captain	1
	1st Lt.	1
	2nd Lt.	1
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	1
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
Monthly commt'n value	Colonel	$24
	Major	24
	Lieut. Col.	24
	Captain	0
	1st Lieut.	0
	2nd Lieut.	0
	Brevet 2nd Lieut.	0
	Adjutant	8
	Reg. Quartermaster	16
No. of horses allowed	Colonel	3
	Lt. Col.	3
	Major	3
	Captain	0
	1st Lt.	0
	2nd Lt.	0
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	0
	Adjutant	1
	Reg. Quar'mr	2
Monthly com'tn value	Colonel	$54
	Lt. Colonel	45
	Major	36
	Captain	36
	1st Lt.	36
	2nd Lt.	36
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	36
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
No. of rations per day	Colonel	6
	Lieut. Col.	5
	Major	4
	Captain	4
	1st Lt.	4
	2nd Lt.	4
	Brevet 2nd Lt.	4
	Adjutant	0
	Reg. Quartermaster	0
Per month	Colonel	$95
	Lieut. Colonel	80
	Major	70
	Captain	60
	1st Lieut.	50
	2nd Lieut.	45
	Brevet 2nd Lieut.	45
	Adjutant	10
	Reg. Quartermaster	10

*In addition to pay, &c., of Lieut.

The officer in command of a company is allowed $10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms and accoutrements; 30 cents allowed for each ration, and $8 per month for each horse.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on re-assembling, at once declare war against the United States! They are jubilant with their triumph over Fort Sumter, and are determined to "go ahead." They will march through Virginia, it is said, to attack the North, seize the Capital, and use it as their own. But they have aroused a *sleeping lion.* The North is a nest of indomitable energies, that will sweep them with the besom of destruction if they venture the hostile foot of armed rebels upon our soil. Even now, in our quiet town, whilst writing this, the inspiriting sound of martial music is calling our patriots together, to stand up for the goverment, and its Star-spangled Banner.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The U. S. Steamer Pocahontas has arrived from Charleston. Her officers report that she did not arrive off Charleston bar until only an hour previous to the evacuation of Sumter.

THE RALLY.

The meeting at Union Park on Saturday was not merely a meeting in a single locality, but a rally of the people of this city and the cities and the country around about, in an immense concourse that spread itself in every direction, almost from river to river, and from one end of the town to the other. Its central point, indeed, was Union Square, where the mighty crowd surged with constant ebb and flow at the foot of the statue of Washington—that bronze, immovable finger pointing ever forward—over which floated the torn flag upon its broken staff which had waved over Sumter till the shot of rebels brought it down. Of all that was said & done we give a detailed account elsewhere; but the spirit that moved the tens of thousands that thronged the streets, the deep and earnest but not long enthusiasm that ran with an electric thrill through the vast multitude, gave to the day a character that has marked no occasion in this country since those other April days of eighty-five years ago. It was the rejoicing over the first great victory. New York, the heart of the Union, beats now with a steady pulse, and knows no other feeling but love of country and devotion to its flag. When it is remembered how very little while ago it is since a deep anxiety prevailed among us how far the spirit of rebellion had seized upon a portion of the people; when treachery was openly avowed in high places, and a plan was maturing to sever New York from the Federal Union and make it an independent City; and when, now that the hour of trial has come, all petty questions of discussion have passed away and are forgotten, and the duty of a faithful and devout allegiance to a common country is alone cherished, we may well regard the demonstration on Saturday as the first great and glorious victory of overwhelming patriotism, for shadowing and assurance of the certain triumphs that awaits us in the impending struggle. And such it must needs be regarded among the traitors of the South, and compel them to some sober reflection, if anything can check the madness that rules the hour in that section. They hoped, undoubtedly, that no sooner was a blow struck at the South than rebellion would rear at the North; that we should be a people divided among ourselves; that treason would be rampant and triumphant; that Secession would carry the Capital, would possess itself of the Government, and aided by the influence and wealth of the North, would crush out every sentiment of loyalty among its people, and overawe them into obedience and silence as it has the opposition in the South. They were mistaken, fatally mistaken, as the event will prove, and as our daily progress shows already. Whatever anxiety there may have been on this point heretofore, there will be none hereafter. There is no reflux to the tide of enthusiasm and devotion which manifested itself on Saturday. Here and there, perhaps, some mean old man, too imbecile to lift himself out of the slough of prejudice and Pro-Slavery error of the past, or some young man, "rotten before he is ripe," whose dull blood cannot, even by the enthusiasm of such an hour as this, be moved to a generous and manly emotion, may mark exceptions to be noted only in the passing with a pitiful contempt. But, saving in these paltry few, who hide themselves in safe obscurity, or venture only to mutter their feeble treasons among congenial cowards, the fire of patriotism, though it may have slumbered, is fanned now to an intense glow in the bosoms of all men. The blow that the traitors of the South hoped would be the signal for distraction and revolution among us has united the whole North as one man, and not merely Americans, of all parties and all classes, but of all nations who have found a welcome and a home upon our shores, in a devotion to the cause of Liberty and Country that nothing now can change, and that temporary disasters if any shall come, will only deepen. The words of Franklin at the breaking out of the first War of Independence, if not remembered, are, at least, the ruling spirit of the hour: "You have doomed our country to destruction. You have begun to fire upon our forts and murder our people. Look upon your hands! They are stained with the blood of your relations!—You and I were long friends; you are now my enemy, and I am yours!" As it is here, so is it everywhere. In the East, in the West, in the North, the Messenger with the burning brand has rushed over mountains and through valleys, and a fierce flame shoots up from every city, and town, and village, and shedding a lurid glare over the Southern sky which may well appal the stoutest hearts among the mad and misguided traitors who are doomed to quick subjection or to swift destruction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Size is clearly not the measure of greatness or pluck. Little Rhode Island, whom all the not an inch journals bemoaned as given over to democracy and secession when Sprague and Arnold were elected to executive offices a few weeks ago, is foremost in the support of the call to arms, now that peace is no longer possible. It was absurd to suppose that the gallant governor or the historian of Rhode Island would ever be faithless to the traditions of a State whose founder gave religious liberty to civil governments, when the contest is one where the very existence of good government is periled; but the position of the peace party, which they represented there, and in the peace conference, and of peace men and compromise men throughout the North, is worth observing.—They were union men before Sumter fell, and are Union men now. For the very reason that they were willing to do all that could be done in honor to strengthen the hands and allay the fears of Union men in the border states, even at the expense of being called submissionists and dough faces; for this same reason, now that treason cannot be conquered in peace, they are first in the field to conquer it by war.

War is the last remedy to save the Union.—Then give it the most intelligent and unflinching support who have faithfully exhausted all the remedies of peace.

From the N. Y. Courier.

Burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

NOTHING LEFT FOR TRAITOR USE.

The steam tug Yankee, Capt. Charles Germain, which was one of the supply fleet that went to Charleston, arrived here yesterday noon. Through the politeness of Russell Sturges, Esq., the owner, and Capt. Germain, our reporter learned the following facts:

The Yankee put into Norfolk in distress and short of coal on the 18th inst, and had soon to leave her moorings on account of the rebels, who where about to seize her. She had kept steam on, expecting them, and went over to the Navy Yard for protection. Here the captain found Comodore McCauley, in charge of the Yard, with about 5ffty Marines. His officers had all resigned, but still hung around acting as spies for the Secessionists, whilst rebels were making every preparation to take both yard and ships.

The rebels had erected batteries in the woods near the yard, as well as along the river, and on Crany Island and Sewall's Point.—The Yankee, after taking on twenty-five tons of coal, prepared to aid the Commodore out of his critical position. The rebels had laid all their plans to seize the yard and war vessels. The Pawnee fortunately came into Norfolk on Saturday, with 800 men, and all Saturday night, with the aid of the Marines under directions of Commodore McCauly, destroying the arms and all property that could not be moved as the only alternative to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. The rebels had the night before broken into the magazine and stolen most of the powder.

The forces above mentioned, after spiking the guns, chipping the fuse &c., so that they never could be used, threw them and all the cannon balls overboard. They then broke the engines of the frigate Merrimac and scuttled her. They blew up the granite dry dock, and simultaneously set fire to the Merrimac, Jamestown, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Columbus, and left them burning. The Pawnee started ahead, and the Yankee immediately followed, towing the Cumberland, Captain Pendergrast, after her. Both frigates moved away with guns pointed toward the city, threatening to level it should the rebels fire from their batteries. So effective was the whole movement, however, that the Navy were awe-stricken.

They stood along the wharves like so many statutes, with muskets on their shoulders, but they did not attempt to fire. Their batteries kept silence, and, although they had seen most of the work of destruction progressed with, they knew better than to even make remonstrance. The forces left nothing behind that would be of any service to the rebels. Several of the houses in Portsmouth, near the Navy Yard, caught fire from the ships and were burning, adding to the consternation of the rebels.

The plan to seize the yard and vessels had evidently been on foot long before the Secession of Virginia, and were it not for this prompt action of the Commodore, aided by the Pawnee and the Yankee, the rebels would have succeeded. It was a providential occurrance that the Yankee put into Norfolk, for the Pawnee would not probably have been able to tow the Cumberland out. The Captain of the Yankee is one of those determined men who would have allowed his vessel to be blown up rather than the rebels should capture her.

On going over the bar, the Cumberland struck the sunken vessel placed there by the rebels to obstruct the channel, and completely tore off her deck. The remainder of the hull, strange to say, stuck to the Cumberland, and was thus towed off into deep water and sunken.

The Pawnee helped to tow her part of the way, going ahead with a hawser. The Keystone State, which had landed Massachusetts troops at Fort McHenry, came to the assistance of the vessels, but not until they had got over the bar.

Captain Germain left the Cumberland anchored in Hampton Roads, and the Pawnee at Old Point Comfort, awaiting orders, he supposes, as well as to act as a blockade of Norfolk. The Merrimac was a first class frigate; the Jamestown and Pennsylvania, old vessels, and the Delaware and Columbus, we are informed, were almost past doing service.

Anderson's Loyalty.

Major Anderson's brother officers express the deepest indignation at the aspersions which have been recklessly cast on their brave commander.

Numerous friends waited on Major Anderson and other Fort Sumter officers during the afternoon, and the appearance of any officer or soldier from Fort Sumter on the street is the signal for a crowd and enthusiastic cheers.

The Fifth Regiment paid their respects to Major Anderson this afternoon, to which he responded from the balcony of the Brevoort House by returning a simple military salute, amidst the cheers and vociferations of thousands.

Both the Major and his command show the care-worn effects of their gallant siege.

The following is a copy of Major Anderson's despatch to the Secretary of War.

SIR: Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same as were offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and our private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major of the First Artillery.

The Baltimore rebels have demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry. The Commander replied that he would not surrender, and if attacked he would shell the city.

Maryland and the Troops for the Capital.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following letter was addressed to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway, which that force shall take in coming to this city, to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would therefore be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defense of its Capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the Capital of that patriotic State, and, also, one of the Capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this Republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament; least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Military Appointments.

The following is a complete list of the military officers of this Commonwealth, as officially announced, viz:

Senior Major General and Commander of the Forces—Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

Major General—Wm. H. Keim, of Reading.

First Brigadier General—Geo. W. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia.

Second Brigadier General—Geo. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county.

Third Brigadier General—Jas. S. Negley, of Allegheny.

Fourth Brigadier General—Edward C. Williams, of Dauphin county.

Major Bartram A. Shaeffer, of Lancaster county, aid to Maj. Gen Keim.

Capt. John M. Westbrook, aid to Brig. Gen. Wynkoop

Capt. John J. Patterson, aid to General Williams.

Surgeons—Jacob C. Ludlow, M. D., of Northampton county; Jacob Dobbins, M. D., of Centre county; Dr. King, of Allegheny; Joshua Owen, M. D., of Delaware.

Samuel B. Thomas, of Delaware county, to be an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

A TRAITOR CAUGHT.—On Monday morning last, Lieut. JENIFER of the U. S. A., who was at Carlisle, escaped from there, and left for the South. He had information of military movements of the Government which were important, and orders were immediately given by Gov. Curtin for his arrest, giving a description of his person. Despatches were sent to different points at once, and shortly after the receipt of the one at Hanover, he made his appearance at Mr. McCausland's Hotel, was recognized at once by the description, and was arrested by the burgess, and several leading citizens of Hanover. He was taken to York in the evening, and we presume will have an an opportunity to clear himself of the charge of treason, if he can—if not have the "traitor's doom."

PATRIOTIC TEARS.—At Willard's, Washington, the other evening, a lady was seated at the piano, singing, General Wool, wearing his button, asked her to sing the Star Spangled Banner. She did it with admirable effect. The General stood beside her with the tears running down his cheeks, and as he turned to dash them from his eyes that never quailed before his country's foes on the field of battle, the parlor rang with the applause the song and the scene so well merited.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Interview with the President.

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issue of peace or war—on one hand, a terrible fratricidal conflict, and on the other, peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?" "Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independance of the Southern States. I say nothing of Secession; recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own—that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted"

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no Government—no resources."

Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing Government, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remark. The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of independance, she was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South. Mr. Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops and mathematically the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it and mathematically they must come across it.

"Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here to hang me, and what can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it, under the circumstances, there "would be no Washington in that—no Jackson in that—no spunk in that!"

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. [And we suspect such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the Government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it." And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland, he said, "Now, sir if you won't hit me' I won't hit you."

As the delegations were leaving, Mr Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman, who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out of the territory, I shall be haggled."

Privateering Threatened.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—President Davis has issued a proclamation to-day inviting all persons who may desire, "by service in private armed vessels on the high seas," to aid the Government of the Southern Confederacy in resisting the Government of the United States, to make application to the Secretary of State of the Confederate States for commission or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the said Confederate States. The commanders of such vessels will be required to give security in sums of from five to ten thousand dollars that they will observe the laws of the Southern Confederacy, and to deliver up their commissions whenever they shall be revoked by its President.

The same proclamation exhorts the people of the Confederate States to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence of the said States.

It is reported 150,000 more troops will be called out to meet the Northern forces man for man.

A Sunday Mass Meeting in Boston.

A REGIMENT FORMED UNDER FLETCHER WEBSTER.—BOSTON, April 21.—A mass meeting of our citizens was held in State street this morning, and addressed by Fletcher, Webster, Charles L. Woodbury, and many other distinguished citizens. The meeting was for the purpose of raising a regiment for Fletcher Webster to command, and was completely successful. The most intense excitement prevails.

The splendid mansion of Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, on the Railroad, 19 miles from Baltimore, was burned by the Baltimore rebels, who were destroying the bridges along the route. The mansion cost $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION!

The following important Resolution passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, without a single dissenting voice, on Tuesday the 16th ult. This is the true way for Patriots to talk! The North is now a unit for the "Stars and Stripes."

RESOLUTION *to maintain inviolate the Constitution and Sovereignty of the United States.*

WHEREAS, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas are in armed and treasonable rebellion against the sovereign authority and Government of the United States, and have constituted and are endeavoring to maintain a treasonable and rebellious government, intended to subvert the Constitution of the United States and to dissolve their allegiance to its authority, and have with force of arms seized upon such unprotected revenues, forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other exclusive property of the National Government as were within their power of seizure, and have coerced legal citizens within their borders to unwilling submission to their usurped authority, and have raised, officered, equipped and assembled large armies and ships and munitions of war with the avowed purpose to wage aggressive warfare against the constituted and lawful authorities of the Union, and against the liberties of the people, and have beseiged, attacked and captured a fort, in the actual and peaceable possession of the United States troops, and have made the garrison prisoners of war, whilst under the protection of the National Flag and the Federal Laws; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated the 15th day of Abril, A. D., 1861, has "appealed to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid the effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured:"

Therefore, Be it unanimously

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby Resolved, That the faith, credit, and resources of the State in both men and money are pledged to any amount and to every extent which the Federal Government may demand to subdue the rebellion; to punish treason; to enforce the laws; to protect the lives, the liberties and property of the people, and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the sovereignty of the nation.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, directed to forward a certified copy of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States.

A Patriot or a Traitor!

Henceforth, says the *Press,* 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 hesitations 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.

It is not worth while to multiply words.—There must be no wavering. A *man must now be decided one way or the other,* in reference to our country. If he is not free to express sympathy for the Government, he is considered to be his enemy, and the cry is—"*Let the traitors be hung!*"

MR. BUCHANAN must be in a most delightful state of feeling according to the following from the Lancaster *Evening Express.* His Southern friends are unwilling to be made entirely responsible for this rebellion:

The Traitors Desperate.—We are creditably informed that Gen. Twiggs intends to visit Lancaster for the purpose of holding Ex-President Buchanan personally responsible for blaming him as a traitor, in the official order summarily dismissing him from the army.—We learn that the Ex-President has received a letter from him to that effect, and that recently he is in the daily receipt of letters from the Secessionists of the South, abounding in abusive and threatening language.

Edward Everett has come out in favor of the Administration, and declares that the Government must be sustained. Throughout New England all party distinctions have been swept away. *The Boston Post, The Boston Courier,* and all the Opposition journals of any note, have pronounced in favor of sustaining the Administration, and putting down the Rebellion.

Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has offered his services to the Secretary of War, either to raise a regiment or to serve as a private soldier in the ranks. Mr. Cameron said to him, "Sir, this is the first instance in history that ever I heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered to serve in the ranks." "Then," said Clay, "let's make a little history." A company of 100 volunteers was speedily raised and put under Clay's command.

IT IS stated that Peter Cooper has offered his entire fortune to the Government, if needed; A. T. Stewart has offered $1,000,000; Wm. B. Astor, $4,000,000 and to loan $10,000,000; and E. A. Stevens, $1,000,000.