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Poetry.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Though many and hells are the stars that appear,
In that flag by our country unfurled;
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world;
Their lightness ennobled as those in the sky,
By a good that our Fathers have done;
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
To their motto of "MANY IS ONE."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly hung,
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung,
As they clung to the promise of God;
By the legend trod at the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won;
Oh! perish the hand or the heart that would mar,
Our motto of "MANY IS ONE."

Not the smoke of the contest—the cannon's deep roar,
How oft its hells gathered renown!
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the cross and the lion went down;
And though few were their lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were striking below,
Had God for their bulwark and truth for their power,
And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled,
To the waves where the balmy B-spirits lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old;
They conquer'd—and dying, besought to our care,
Not this boundless domain alone—
But that banner, whose levelness follows the air,
And their motto of "MANY IS ONE."

We are "Many in One," while there glitters a star,
To the line of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail and their dragons afar,
When they gaze on that motto of love.
It shall gleam o'er the sea, and the bolts of the storm,
Over battle, and tempest, and wreck;
And flame where our guns with their thunder grow,
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppress'd of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Whichever its folds shall be spread,
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky,
When its stars shall all float o'er his head.
And those stars shall increase till the fulness of time,
Its millions of eyes shall run—
Till the world shall have a cleansed mission sub-line,
And the nations of earth shall be one.

Though the old A-Ieghney may tower to heaven,
And the Father of Waters divide,
The links of our destiny cannot be riven,
While the truth of these words shall abide.
Then old! let them glow on each helmet and brand,
Though our blood like our rivers shall run;
Divide, as we may, in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one.

Then up with our flag, let it stream on the air,
Though our fathers are cold in their graves;
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves.
Up, up with that banner, where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that naught shall fall,
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

—not sought in the sordid, groveling dust, can the reader call to the mind's eye some dear friend more loved than others. Yes, some sweet remembrance now flits across the mind and paints the loved image in cherished colors there. Ah! how the memory-maps of joyous pastimes—so many fond recollections pass on like the gorgeous scenery of some well designed panorama—ere they pass. Have you any fond relic of memory? Look upon it for a moment, and lo! what myriads of incidents spring up as if by the magic touch of the mistletoe wand—fresh and full of vigor of by gone days.—The rich and influential—the mighty great have friends; yes, sordid, servile, selfish friends; but care not for such friendship—for the bleak winds of adversity will destroy it as the solar fire licks up the morning dew. Reader, seek not the friendship bought by the evil genius, Mammon; rather buy it by kindness and affection. Your unknown and humble writer is happy to say he has a friend—a friend in whose heart he is full of trust—as unworthy as he is he can say with gratitude: I have a friend! May you count many, many in whom you can rely—many with whom you may live—many from whom the "golden knot" may not be severed.

Genuine friendship is imperishable. It breathes over. It does not die with the fall breath of grief. For the last time, forth from the nostrils, it leatheth the lonely one beside the fresh tomb and drops a tear for the departed treasure; it dreameth the pensive footstep at evening's quiet hour for the grassy mound years after, and still the heavy sigh for the long lost, sponds its grief, upon the careless breeze; it planteth flowers on the bosom of the dead and nourishes them with affection's tears.—May we still be blest with friends, and may we not "out-live them," but may we add daily to the living spiritual, holy monument; and may we inscribe on its upper pinnacle this imperishable motto—
"Sacred to Friendship."

For the Inquirer
Is the North Going Mad?
The "Mobile Register" asks the above question, and gives its comments accordingly. It seems to be very much alarmed at the enthusiastic response given to aid and support the government. It has heard that the North is aroused, in consequence of the stars and stripes being assailed at Fort Sumter, and a determined purpose to put down all combinations of conspiracies. The very fact, that the southern press should be so excited, and so full of comfort, are now that up against the rebellious South are enough to make it ask the above question.

Did the "Register" expect that the government would not be sustained? Did it expect that the President's proclamation would be treated with disdain and contempt in the North like it is in the South; if so, it has been greatly mistaken. The patriotic response on the part of the North—the profusion of money and soldiers—is enough to cause the Register to ask—Is the North going mad?

To change the inquiry, we may apply it with more force to the secessionists. The South is not going mad, but is already gone mad. But her cause is righteous—the crusade of conspiracy, revolution and despotism. She has stooped herself in robbery and plunderings, of the public property, and treasures and endeavored by every means and stratagems to beguile and corrupt the purest patriotism in her wicked ends. She has aimed at destroying the Union for some years, but could never find a pretext to put into operation her designs, until Mr. Lincoln's elevation to the chair of state. Her leaders have betrayed their constituents in spitting upon them a fearful retribution.—In their minds they have developed their distorted minds, in laying a conspiracy on every thing tending to give information of their plans to the North. Patriots are no longer safe—their lives are in danger—and their property about being confiscated. Every thing done to preserve and protect the Union, in the North, is denounced as being illegal and unconstitutional by these secessionists. Her ferocity has lately increased to such an extent, which knows no bounds.

But with all this ferocity manifested on the part of the south, she must remember, that the Northern lion has been aroused and is arming himself for the conflict. The south is about to realize the fact, that the north is not going mad, but a determined purpose is shown to uphold, protect and sustain the rights of the Government. The north has given her verdict, that revolution and anarchy must cease—this must be stopped at all hazards.

The question now resolves itself into this—have we a government, or have we no government. We have a government, let us uphold, protect and sustain our government. Let traitors be dealt with the utmost severity. UNION.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—On the occasion of the presentation, on Friday last of a sword to Major Anderson, by the citizens of Taunton, he spoke of the conduct of the chivalry at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter in the following terms:
"It is one of most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery in total disregard of every feeling of humanity."

GOV. CURTINS MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 30, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time.—With an equal and ardent rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:
"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends and countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving fidelity."

Our is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact in which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be observed; and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State.

It is the duty of the National Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at every hazard.

It could scarcely have been anticipated at that time, that we should so soon be called upon for the practical application of these truths in connection with their support and defense by the strong arm of military power.

The unexampled promptness and enthusiasm with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President, and the entire unanimity with which our people demand that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Government with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. The slaughter of Northern troops in the city of Baltimore, for the pretended offense of marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peacefully over soil, admittedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capital against an armed and rebellious invasion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when dispatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advises the General Government had military possession of the route to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly retarded and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself immediately threatened.—This cannot be submitted to. Whether Maryland must profess to be loyal to the Union, or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtedly are loyal and their national seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceful passage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must be fully assured of this, and have the uninterrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained peaceably if possible, but by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most careful in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guaranteed right of the South. On the contrary all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of the State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be inflicted upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most magnificent structure of Government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of Governmental power, have mistaken the forbearance of the General Government; they have excepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have insolently looked to a united South, and a divided North, to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our

national arsenals, arms, the investment and bombardment of our fort, the plundering of our mints, has incited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must be met by force of arms, and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to re-possess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and courage of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart; and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if used, to wrest as from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this Government and its beneficent institutions.

Entertaining these views and anticipating that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed, three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend the patriotism and devotion of the men who, at a moment's warning, and without any preparation, obeyed the order. Three of the regiments, under similar circumstances, by direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States Army, were transported to Cockeysville near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by directions of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; and five regiments are now in camp in this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at Philadelphia.

The regiments at this place are still supplied by the Commissary Department of the State.—The supply of provisions abundant and under the instruction of competent officers, they are rapidly improving in military knowledge and skill. I have made arrangements to clothe all our regiments with the utmost dispatch consistent with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appropriate uniforms, blankets and other clothing.

Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no kindly injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militia of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions attempted under the call of the National Government, as I understand, to reach Washington, and were assailed by armed men in the city of Baltimore; many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed.—The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore; some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment, and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government.

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylvania will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experienced officers.

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was promptly taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, on account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctly appropriated, but I could not receive nor make engagements for a complete re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may in your discretion, deem necessary for these extraordinary requirements.

It is impossible to predict the length to which "the madness that rules the hour" in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States seriously affected, which should be protected. To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force.

I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States; as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I cannot too much impress this upon you.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many parts of the Commonwealth, Grand Jurors, and Courts and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations of moneys from their funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an Act legalizing and authorizing such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present derangement of trade and commerce, and the withdrawal of so much industry from its ordinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be depreciated, and a large portion of our citizens deprived of the ordinary means of meeting engagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnanimous people, yet I feel it my duty to recommend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to discharge your duty in a spirit of patriotic courage, comprehensive wisdom and firm resolution.

Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And I feel that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion and in providing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self-sacrifice, kindred to those which animated the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle-field, in defence of our nation's flag.

THE APPORTIONMENT ACT.

We present below the Act apportioning the State into Congressional Districts as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:
AN ACT to divide the State into Congressional Districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-three districts, as follows:

1. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
2. First, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia.
3. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia.
5. Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county, and that part of Montgomery county embracing Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Merion, White Marsh, Springfield, Montgomery, Germantown, Hatfield, Towanocin, Franconia, and Lower Merion.
6. Delaware county, Chester county, and Upper and Lower Merion, and the Borough of Ballyporett, in the county of Montgomery.
7. Berks county and the balance of Montgomery county.
8. Lancaster county.
9. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
10. Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton counties.
11. Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties.
12. Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and balance of Northumberland county, not included in the Thirtieth District.
13. Dauphin and York counties, and Lower Merion township, in Northumberland county, not included in the Twelfth District.
14. Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland counties.
15. Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams counties.
16. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
17. Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties.
18. Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield counties.
19. Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties.
20. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
21. Allegheny county, south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.
22. Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.
23. Lawrence, Schuylkill, Washington and Green counties.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Eighty-six years ago, Massachusetts had glorious precedence in offering the first sacrifice of human life for the cause of the American Revolution, on the plains of Lexington. In the streets of Baltimore, on Friday, the same noble state once again laid down the lives of two or three of her children—the earliest sacrifice in a war to maintain what the patriot since won.

The coincidence of time is remarkable, that the 19th of April should stand in the calendars of history as the first day of spilled blood in that earlier and grand contest, waged against a great nation by young colonies struggling to be free, and in this later contest, whose greatness the awful future hides, between a great and free nation and its rebel states struggling to be slave.

The coincidence of precedence is still more remarkable. To Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, whose toiling joints have helped to people the continent upon which her territory is a dot; to the state which nurtured an Adams and an Otis, and an Ames, and other men who would not "lay down their arms and disperse" to Massachusetts children, which drew with the blood of her children a red line over the 19th day of April, 1775, now has fallen the same fortune of scoring with the blood of their children the 19th day of April, 1861. Aspicious be the omen!

VIRGINIA THE BATTLE FIELD.—Virginia is likely to be made the battle field in this contest; for Maryland is not able to resist the progress of the hosts from the North for a single day. No state more richly deserves to be made the battle field, for her perfidious, sneaking course throughout the whole contest. Her Unionism was sheer hypocrisy, as we often said it was weeks ago. With her professed devotion to the constitution, her conservatism, her mediation, and her ultimate aims, she managed to gain much time for the secessionists, and now she casts aside her mask and appearing in her true character—as an agent traitor to South Carolina or Alabama. Give her war, and plenty of it, until she begs for quarter, and promises to be submissive. The cotton States can be starved into submission, but Virginia needs a sound thrashing.

EXACTLY THE WOMAN.—A waggish fellow was riding with one of the fair sex, "all of a summer's day," and accidentally "men's arms, upward things, are always in the way"—dropped around her waist. No objection being made, the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it. But of a sudden—whether of a late recognition of the impropriety of the thing, or the sight of another beam coming, never was clearly evident—the lady started with voluble energy, and with flashing eye exclaimed, "Mr. —, I can support myself!" "Optimist" was the instant reply, "you are just the girl I've been looking for these five years—will you marry me?"

A number of volunteers in Canada, have offered their services to the United States to assist in putting down the Southern Rebellion. They, of course, will not be accepted. The Union can be saved without the aid of British mercenaries.