mildile governed by an exclusive domination legation, the presistent allegation of the South, that from the foundation of the Government for their special, often exclusive, benefit, and to the injury and oppression of the South. Let that was not the case, by Presidenta possessing the confidence of the Seuth. For a still longer period the controlling influences of the Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government have centred in the same quarter. Of all the offices in the gift of the central power in every department, far more than her proportionate share has always been enjoyed by the South. She is at this noment revolting against a Government not only admitted to be the mildest and most beneficient ever organized this side Utopia, but one of which she has berself from the first almost monopolize d the administration. [Applause.]

ABSURD EXCUSES FOR THE REBELLION-THE FISHERY BOUNTIES.

Mr. Everett showed how ridioulous was the seriously from the non-fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave law; and pertinently asked whether if slaves did escape across the Border States. the latter should not be held equally responsible with the States that ultimately received them or passed them into Canada? On the bounties, he said:

measure? Presidents of all parties-though there has not been much seriety of party in that office -have approved the appropriations. laboring population so much the chemper; and she had her common share in the protection which the navy afforded her coasts, and in the glory which it shed on the flag of the country. But since, unfortunately, the deep sea fisheries do not exist in the Gulf of Mexico, nor, as in the "age of Pyrrha," on the top of the Blue Ridge, it has been discovered of of the Constitution; a largess bestowed by the and not shared by the other, one of the hun-dred ways, in a word, in which the rapacious North is fattening upon the oppressed and pillaged South. [Laughter.] You will naturally wish to know the amount of this tyrannical and oppressive bounty. It is stated by a Senater from Alabama (Mr. Clay) who has warred against it with perseverance and zeal, and succeeded, in the last Congress, in carry ing a bill through the Senate for its repeal, to have amounted, on the average, to an annual sum of \$20,000! Such is the portentous of the acts of oppression, for which, although repealed in one branch of Congress, the Union is to be broken up and the country to be Inquisition; our fathers revolted because they were taxed by a Parliment in which they were

But that was because it was laid by a Parliament in which the colonies were not represented, and which yet claimed the right to bind them in all cases. The fishing bounty is bestowed controlled by the South. Then how unreasonwhich may accrue from the expenditure made object, with the local benefit from the same source, in some other place for some other object. More money was expended by the United tom. [Apploase.] States in removing the Indians from Georgia: eight or ten times as much was expended for the same object in Florida, as has been paid post office in the Seceding States, and enable duly; reared by a tax laid upon a manu,

South would be at the mercy of any second or third rate power in the world.

THE TARIFF NO CAUSE FOR SECESSION.

other portion. In a Confederacy the people the States of the Union, Louisiana has derived sed in poverty and sank in idleness have suddenof one section are not well pleased to be even the greatest benefit from this policy, in fact ly risen to wealth and respectability. Our debts she owes sugar culture to it, and has for that of the other. In point of fact this is the at- reason given it their steady support. In all our lands trebled in value. We cannot ex-Congress, few votes were surer for the policy it has been wielded by the people of the North than that of Louisiania. If the duty on an it cannot now be seen." Yes, and when haparticle imported is considered as added to its price in our market (which, however, is far

KING COTTON A CHILD OF THE TARIFF!

As to its being an unconstitutional policy, it is perfectly well known that the protection of manufactures was a leading and avowed object for the formation of the Constitution. The second law passed by Congress after its formation was a revenue law. Its preamble is as "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported." That act was reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Madison, who is entitled as much as any one to be called the father of the Constitution. While it was pending before the House, and in the first assertion that South Carolina, or any of the week of the first session of the first Congress, States below the Border States, had suffered two memorials were presented, praying for protective duties: and it is a matter of some coriosity to inquire from what part of the country this first call came for that policy now put forward as one of the acts of Northern oppression, which justify the South in flying to arms. The first of these petitions was from point of the alleged grievance of the fishing | Baltimore. It implored the new Government to lay a protecting duty on all articles import-All administrations have concurred in the ed from abroad, which can be manufactured at home, the second was from the shipwrights of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for such a general regulation of trade and the establish-If the North had a local interest in these boun-ties, the South got the principle food of her the particular distresses of the petitioners, in common with those of their fellow ship wrights throughout the Union! [Laughter and applause.1

But the history of the great Southern staple s most curious and instructive. His Majesty, "King Cotton," on his throne, does not seen to be aware of the influences which surrounded his cradle. The culture of cotton, on any late years that these bounties are a violation considerable seale, is we ll-known to be of recent date in America. The household manucommon treasury on one section of the country, facture of cotton was coeval with the settlement of the country. A century before the piano forte or the harp was seen on this continent the music of the spinning wheel was heard at every fire-side in the town and coun r/ The raw materials were wool, flix and cotton, the last imported from the West Indies. The Colonial system of Great British before the Revolution forbade the establishment of any other than household manufactures. Soon after the Revolution, cotton-mills were erected in Rhade Island and Massachusetts, and the infant manufacture was encouraged by grievance which in Georgia stands at the head | State duties on the imported fabric. The raw material was still derived exclusively from the

Thus, in the infancy of the collon manufacdesolate by war. Switzerland revolted be- tures of the North, at the moment when cause an Austrian tyrant invaded the sanctity they were deprived of the protection extended of her firesides, and compelled her fathers to to them before the Constitution by State laws, shoot apples from the heads of her sons; the and while they were struggling against En-Low Countries revolted against the fires of the glish competition under the rapidly improving machinery of Arkwright, which it was highly penal to export to foreign countries, a heavy not represented; the Cotton States revolt be- burden was laid upon them by this protecting cause a paltry subvention is paid to the hardy duty, to enable the planters of South Carolifisherman who form the perve and muscle of the na and Georgia to explore the tropics. for a pariety of cotton seed adapted to their climate But it is not, we shall be told, the amount For seven years at least, and probably more, of the bounty, but the principle, as our fath- this duty was in every sense of the word a ers revolted against a three penny tax on tea. proteoting duty. There was not a pound of cotton spun-no, not for candlewicks to light the humble industry of the cottages of the North, which did not pay this tribute to the Southern planter. [Cheers.] The growth of by a Government which has been from the first the native article, as we have seen, had not in in 1794 reached a point to be known to Chief able to expect or to wish, that, in a country so Justice Jay as one of actual or probable exwast as ours, no public expenditure should be port. As late as 1796, the manufacturers of all the thousand causes of mutual irritation shall be proposed by the immediate benefit for one part or Brandwine in Dalaware positional Congress. made for the immediate benefit for one part or Brandywine, in Delaware, petitioned Congress one interest that cannot be identically repeated for the repeal of this duty on imported cotton, in every other. A literal policy, or rather the and the petition was rejected on the report of necessity of the case, demands, that what the a committee, consisting of a majority from the public good, upon the whole, requires, shoul i, Southern States, on the ground "that to repeal under constitutional limitations, be done where the duty on raw cotton imported would be to it is required, off setting the local benefit damp the growth of raw cotton in our own Radiele and plumule, roof and in one place, and for one place, and for one branch, blossom and boll, the culture of the outton plant in the United States was in its infancy the foster child of the protective sys-

KING COTTON A DEBTOR TO THE TARIFF.

When, therefore, the pedigree of King Cotfor fishing bounties in seventy years. For ton is traced, he is found to be the lineal child the last year to pay for the expense of the of the Tariff; called into being by a spee fice our fellow-citizens there to enjoy the comforts furing industry of the North, to create the of a newspaper and letter mail to the same culture of the raw material in the South .ey are enjoyed in the other States, The Northern manufacturers of America were as a three and a half million of dollars were paid slightly protected in 1789, because they were from the common Treasury. The post office too feeble to stand alone. Reared into magnibounty paid to the Seceding States exceeded tude under the restrictive system and the war seventeen fold the annual average amount of the of 1812, they were upheld in 1816 because fishing bounty paid to the North. In four years that excess would equal the sum total of the amount paid since 1792 in bounties to the deep-sea fishery!

As to the alleged grievances of the navigation laws and the protection of American shipbuilding, Mr. Everett showed that they were decidedly for the benefit of the whole country alike, and above all the real cause of the growth of our navy without which the fishing bounty paid to the North. In four they were too important to be sacrificed, and when as yet there were none of them."

But it was not enough to create the culture of cotron at the South by taxing the manufactures of the North with a duty on the raw Mr. Everett declined to enter into a gener- material; the extension of that culture, and said.

The manufacturing system as a great Northern interest is the child of the restrictive policy of 1807,-1812, and of the war. That pols
for the North, and to the temporary prostraicy was pursued against the earnest opposition
of the North, and to the temporary prostratien of their conjunctor, navigation and fisheries. Their capital was driven in this way into
manufactures, and on the return of peace, the al defence of the protective principle, but the prosperity which it has conferred upon

But perhaps this Government, however in the square yard duty on cotton fabrics, in ing, and its inhabitants emigrating for want of wisdly planted by the square the s wisely planned, however beneficial even in its the support of which Mr Calhoun advised that some object to engage their attention and emperation, may have been rendered distasteful, the growth of the manufacture would open a play their industry, when the invention of this or may have become appressive in one part of new market for the staple of the South, took the country and to one pertion of the people, in consequence of the control of affairs having South Carolina munimously affirmed the control of affairs having been monopolized or unequally shared by ans stitutionality of protective duties-and of all tive employment. Individuals who were depreshave been paid off, our capital increased, and the tariff battles while I was a member of press the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention; the extent of pier days shall return, and the South, awaking from her suicidal delusion, stall remember Out of seventy-two years since the from being invariably the case) the sugar duty, who it was that sowed her sunny fields with plaudits. The walls of the Academy never before chair has for sixtysfour years been filled nearly all the time by Southern Presidents, and when that was not the ease. by President. tious men who have goaded her to her present madness, and will rear a monument of her gratitude in the beautiful city of clus, over the ashes of her greatest benefactor-Eli Whitney.

Mr. Everett quoted at great length from the most eminent writers and statesmen of the South, to show that until quite recently the South was in favor of the ultimate extinc- jutant Harding, at the arsenal. tion of Slavery, and continued.

NO COMPROMISE.

As to the concessions of the North, Mr. Everett said: The North has compromised until the very word has become almost suckening. [Applause.] With respect to everything substantial in the complaints of the South against the North, Congress, and the States have afforded or tendered all reasonable all residuals. able, all possible satisfaction. She complained of the Missouri Compromise, although adopted in confor-mity with all the traditions of the Government, and approved by the most judicious Sombern states and after thirty-four years' acquiescence on the part of the people, Congress repealed it. She asked for a judicial decision of the territorial question in her favor, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in contravention of the whole current of our legislation, so decided it. She insisted on carrying this decision into effect, three new Territories, at the very last session of Congress, were organized in conformity to it, as Utah and New Mexico had been continuity to it, as Otan and New Mexico had been before it was rendered. She demanded a guarantee against amendments of the Constitution adverse to her interests, and it was given by the requisite majority of the two Houses. She required the repeal of the State laws obstructing the surrender of fugitive slaves, and although she had taken the extreme remedy of revolt into her hands, they were repealed or modified. [Applause.] Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active were repealed or modified. [Applause.] Nothing satisfied her, because there was an active party in the ootton-growing States,led by ambitious men, determined on distance, who were resolved not to be satisfied. In one instance alone the South has suffered defeat. The North, for the first time since the formation of the Government, has chosen a President by her unaided electoral vote; and that is the occasion of the present unnatural war. [Cheers.] I did not, as you know, contribute to that result, but I did enlist under the banner of 'o'The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." [Cheers for Mr. Everett.] Under that banner I mean to stand, and with it, if it is struck down, I am willing to fall.—[Loud applause.] Even for this result the South [Loud applause.] Even for this result the South has no one to blame but herself. Her dismnionists would give their votes for no candidate but the one selected by leaders who avowed the purpose of af-fecting a revolution of the Cotton States, and who brought about a schism in the Democratic party directly calculated, probably designed, to produce the event which actually took place, with all its dread consequences.

After exposing the injustice of the threslave representation, Mr. Everett said:

WHY SHOULD WE NOT RECOGNIZE THE SECEDING

And now let us rise from these disregarded appeals to the truth of history and the wretched sub-tleties of the secession school of argument, and contemplate the great issue before us, in its solemn practical reality. "Why should we not?" it is asked, "admit the claims of the Seceding States, acknowledge their independence, and put an end to the war?" "Why should we not?" I answer the question by asking aporture. Why should we Why are we not at peace now? The North has not waged the war; it has been forzed upon us in with diagrams. self-defence; and if, while they had the Constitu-tion and the laws, the Executive: Congress, and the Courts, all controlled by the mselves, the South, dissatisfied with legal protections and constitutional remedies, has grasped the sword, can the North and South hope to live in peace when the bonds of the Union are broken, and amicable means of adjustment are repudiated? Peace is the very last thing which secession, if recognized, will give us; if will give us nothing but a hollow truce-time to prepare the means of new outrages. It is in its very nature a perpetual cause of hostility; an eternal, never concealed teller of marque and reprisal, an evertusting proclamation of Border-war. How can peace exist, when all the causes of dissension are indefinitely multiplied; when unequal revenue laws shall have led to a gigantic system of smuggling, all the thousand causes of mutual irritation shall be called into action, on a frontier of 1,500 miles not marked by natural boundaries, and not sulject to a common jurisdiction or a mediating power We did believe in peace; fondly, credulously red that, cemented by the mild umpirage of th National Union, it might dwell forever beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner and the sacred shield of common Nationality. That was the great arcanum of polley; that was the State mystery into which men and angels desired to look, hidden from any line results. from ages but revealed to us:

Which kings and prophets waited for, And sought, but never found.

After a thrilling description of the attack on our Sumter and the existing civil war, Mr. Everett oquently set forth the enormous cost of the Terries and the utter impossibility of allowing any oreign power to occupy any portion of these U. States, or in any event to control the outlet to the treat Valley of the Mississppi. The following was

he peroration: Louisiana, a fragment of this Colonial Empire, detached from its main portion and first organias a State undertakes, to secode from the Un and thinks by so doing that she will be allowed the Government and people of the United States to revoke this imperial transfer, to disregard this possession and occupation of sixty years, to repeal this law of nature and of God, and she fondly believes that ten millions of the free people of the the Mississippi and the Missiouri shall flow back to their fountains.

Such, fellow-citizens, as I contemplate them, are the great issues before the country-nething less, is a word, than whether the work of our noble fathers of the revolutionary and constitution shall perish or endure; whether this great experiment in national polity, which binds a family of

Twenty millions of freemen, forgetting their divisions, are rallying as one man in support of the righteous cause—their willing hearts and their strong hands, their fortunes and their lives, are laid upon the alter of the country. We contend for the great inheritance of constitutional freedom transmitted from our revoluntary fathers. We engage in the struggle forced upon us with sorrow, as against our misguided brethren, but with high heart and faith, as we war for that Union which our sainted Washington commended to our dearest affections. The sympathy of the civilized world is on our side, and will join us in our prayears to Heaven for the suc-cess of our arms. [Applause.]

The address occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, and though listened to with treathless attention, was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged resouded with more flattering testimonials to an

## THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Late Conflict in Missouri.

St. Louis, July 10.—A special messenger arrived here this evening by the Pacific Railway, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Ad

The following in an abstract written at Rolla for the Democrat:-

"On the morning of the 5th, Col. Siegel with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Soloman's, and ten pieces of artillery -in all about 1100 to 1200 men, were attacked by 6,000 rebels, under Gen. Raines and Col. Parsons, about seven miles east of Carthage. The enemy had many mounted men. Col. Siegel began the action at half past nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after half an hour's fighting, silenced their artillery. The rebels had three flags, one o the State of Missouri, and two of the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down. and were raised no more.

"The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and out off the retreat of our baggage; but Siegel made a retreating movement keeping up a constant firing, and erdered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns, with the betillion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in front and on the flanks. The rebels then attempted to cut off his communication with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havec with their tanks, and opened a road

"Colonel Siegel then fell back on Cartbage, the enemy harrassing his flank up to the town, where another stand was made. The rebels being in possession of the place, Siegle surrounded the town, throwing shell and grenades into the enemy's cavalry, and using his infant-ry with great effect. While attempting to reach an adjacent wood, to prevent the use of their cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of the bat tle was fought; but the enemy were finally outed, and forced to withdraw.

where he could be supported. The sole captive was an officer, who was taken about five o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at near 250; but, as the severest fight took place subs sequent to his capture it is believed their loss cavalry-Meyers as Captain-he would look considerably greater. Forty five prisoners

five wounded and missing.
"The battle in which Colonel Wolff was killed, was fought on Saturday, thirty-miles lawyer and reads a vast deal-another "one" from Springfield. The Springfield correspon- as Surgeon, because he is a very learned docdent of the Democrat says under the date of tor and can tell the difference between a comthe 6th, that immediately after the arrival of Brigadier General Sweeny at Springfield, he move their columns to Carthage, which was ther "one," we might suggest, as Chaplain,

eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomans pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and continged fighting during the day.

"Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating southwardly between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernen falling back on Cassville with their baggage and plunder under cover of their can non, and that Siegel is attacking their rear.

"This ofternoon Gen Sweeny commands it person, and a flying column is moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verena, thus crushing them completely between our columns Large bodies of mounted men are congregating on the Western Plaius and at Forsythe, with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeny has a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county, to prevent their union and drive them back.

"Gen McBride's command and a company of Home Guards arrived last night, bringing Col. Coffee, late a member of the Legislature,

as a prisoner. "Later advices say that a report reached Springfield, on Sunday morning, of an engagement between 500 Federals, under Colonel Wolff, and about 1,500 tebels. Wolff ecou- ly comprehensive to take you and these ninepied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed, and, in skirmishing in the timber, lost thirty killed and wounded, he bimself being smong the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definitely ascertained. A messenger was despatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force at that place immediately pushed forward.

"General Lyon was at Leesville, Sunday morning, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on same day. They expected to form a janction about two miles from Clinton on Sun-

From Missouri -- Further but Better.

Sr. Louis, July 10 .- Authentic intelligence received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeny, with his entire forces, reinforced Col. Siegel, and at last accounts were pursuing the State troops near

## BEDFORD INQUIRER.

The narrow spirit of the former class will never be able to rise above the region of parti-

zan tactics, whilst the latter, in this time of

great peril to the country, are found manfully sustaining the President in his efforts to maintain the integrity and authority of the Gov-

The editor of the Bedford Gazette 18 the

type of one class, and the talented editor of

the Chambersburg Times is an honorable rep-

resentative of the other. The following ex-

tracts from the editorial columns of these

papers, will furnish the evidence of the truth

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Were we to obey the behasts of those special friends of

civil liberty, who advocate the doctrine that in

the present condition of affilirs, the President

can do no wrong, we would feel constrained

either to hold our peace, or indulge in the ex-

exercise the right to differ from them, for we

cannot cors ientiously subscribe to the views of

the President on a number of Constitutional

questions involved in the prosecution of the

war, nor do we believe it necessary for Con-

gress, at a single tremendous upheaval, to load

the country with so enormous a debt as that

reccommended by the President. Still, if the

four hundred millions of dollars demanded by

the President, will restore the Union as it once

was, we says let the sum be freely given. As

to the Constitutional questions to which we re-

fer, our readers are already well posted, and

as our space is limited, we shall not discuss

them at present, but reserve them for future

consideration. On the naked question of Se-session, the President is, of course, correct. The President of the United States, sworn to

support the Constitution, could not have done

otherwise than deny the right of Secession,

though, we must confess, that had Mr. Lincoln

recognized that pretended right, his doing so

would not have been inconsistent with some of

the acts of his Administration. There is one

point, however, in the Message that is odious

above everytuing else, viz: the intimation that

the Chrcago Platform is to be the rule of ac-

tion which the Executive and his advisers in-

There can be no doubt that the recomme

From the Belford Gazette.

ernment.

of this assertion:



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 19, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

pression of fulsome applanee of the Fresident's views and opinions. But as we are the peer of those who preach that doctrine, we shall THE Republicans of Bedford County are equested to meet at the usual places of holdng elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferces to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 16th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District. and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held he-tween the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee S. L. RUSSELL.

"THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION, &C."

"What's the reason treason never prospers?"

July 19th 1861.

tend to observe in the administration of the Government. We merely quote the language Can Meyers and "one of the twenty" answer that question? If they can and will, then of the President upon this point, and conclude they and the roaders of the Gazette will unour article with the extract, intending, howderstand the difference between the Heaven ever, to refer to this subject more at length, in aided and successful American and Texas rethe future: "No compremise by public sentiment could volutions, and the causeless, accursed and unin this case be a core. Not that compromises holy rebellion of the traitors of the South .are not often proper, but that no popular gov-We doubt, however, whether they can, or, if ernment can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save they can, whether they will answer the question. Suppose we aid them and answer it for the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the peothem Let us suppose a case. We only supple gave the election. pose it. We do not give it as an actuality .-The people themselves, and not their servants "Siegel then fell back on Mount Vernon, Suppose Meyers and "one of the twenty" decan safely reverse their own deliberate decisire to revolutionize the Government of the sions" United States. They raise a company com-From the Chambersburg Times. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - We, this posed of "the twenty"-a company, say, of week, give our readers the first important message of Abraham Lincoln, sent to both Houses of Congress on Friday last. It is a fair, bonest, straight forward document, recapitulating

so well on horseback, and "one of the twenty" were taken. Uur loss is eight killed, and forty- as Lieutenant-another "one" as Judge Adthe important events which have transpired vocate, because he is a profound constitutional since the adjournment of the last regular session, without any flourish or attempt at display, giving in detail and defending the course of the administration in reference to the rebellious States, and asking an appropriation of \$400,000,000,000, and a force of 400,000 men to pound fracture and the measles -- another "ene" despatched a messenger to Colonel Seigel and as the wag, because he can amuse the company Solomans, who were encamped at Neosho, to with his plan "how to settle this war"—anothe certain and speedy restoration of the power of the Government throughout the country. "Last night a messenger arrived from Colodations of the Administration will be acted upon promptly and favorably. Every man who believes it to be a sacred dury to sustain uel Siegel, stating that Governor Jackson and think that each member of the company will Generals Price and Raines had united their find before he proceeds far in his revolutionary the Government under which he list efforts that he must do his own praying .- times of trial and danger, no matter who, for Suppose the company equipped and well drilled the time being, holds the reins of power, will -particularly in the "pocket pistol" exercise. and if there be any who refuse to acknowledge They march with banners flying-"sonorous the binding force of such a duty, it is gratifymetal blowing martial sounds." Away they ing to know that the Government can get go o'er hill and dale -- the tramp of their steeds along without their aid. Truly does the Presiresounding through the valleys. "We see dent say, when speaking of the appropriations them on their winding was." Suddenly the them on their winding way." Suddenly the Captain cries out halt! He smells something. men and ten times the money." Yes, the worth more to the world than ten times the Meyers is good at smelling. Something comblessings of Liberty are far too dear to be valing at him at no "lame" gait. Suddenly the ued by the low standard of dollars and cents. "twenty" find themselves surrounded by Mc- Her revolutionary struggle cost us six bundled Mullin's Rangers. "You're my prisoners," millions of dollars, and the war with Mexico nearly three hundred millions. This war, in says Mac. "Oh! no," says the Judge Advo- the vast importance of its results, far trars ends cate, "we're only exercising the sacred right either or both of the others. What is four of revolution I've read much about it." bundred millions, or four times the amount. when the perpetuation of the American Gov-"So have I read about it," replies Muc, "and ernment is involved in the issue? I have also read when I was an Alderman in not be willing to risk the twenty-third part of Philadelphia, that treason against the United Philadelphia, that treason against the United his effects, to save the whole from irretrieva-States consists in levying war against them," ble ruin? There should be no difference of "Oh!" says the Judge, "I see you don't take opinion on this question. We believe there will not be. The sum may seem large, and a comprehensive grasp of the subject."the tex may for a short period be heavy; but "Well," answers Mac, "my grasp is sufficientyet when this war shall have ceased, when peace is once more restored to the land, and teen men prisoners- you are all traitorsthe nation rises up like a vigorous man, to run a race of unheard of prosperity and success ievying war-and I've 'caught' you in flain the future, it will be gradually lifted from grante delicto." The "twenty" are lodged our shoulders and felt no more through come with the "French lady" in Fort McHenry. ing time. They are tried before Habeas Corpus Taney, but their guilt is manifest. The jury convicts in deciding which is the man and which is the them of treason, and they are sentenced to be and are hanged as all traitors should be. The

war !" What became of their right of revo-

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMO-

CRATIC EDITORS.

by many persons, that the chief duty of the

editor of a political newspaper is to depreciate

and oppose everything done or said by a poli-

tical opponent. Some Democratic editors would deem themselves uppardonably unfaith-

ful to their party by admitting that anything

could be either well done or well said by

Abraham Lincoln, whilst others have the cour-

It is a common error, too readily believed

treason did'nt prosper.

scene was a soleme one, and the only sound heard came from the wag, who in his last moments ejaculated, "this is how to settle the

Who is guilty of the lie, Gezette, in regard to the expression that we should have made use of in reference to old John Brown? Is it you, Meyers, or the retailers of private conversation, S. Davis and W. Hartley? The lie lution? They failed to sustain it. Their is between you trio and we would as soon believe one guilty as the other. Come, Mcvers, which one is it?

We think our readers will have no difficulty

Congress has voted 500,000 men, and \$500,000,000, to put down the rebelliontwenty-five per cent. more than the President asked. Congress has great confidence in the Executive, and has approved all his measures.

The news which we publish this morning from the seat of war in Western Virginia and Missouri, is very important.

HARVEST .- Our formers are nearly all done age and manliness to approve with sordislity, catting their grain. Crops never looked better what they know to be worthy of commendation. In Beaford County