

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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The Conspiracy to Assassinate President Lincoln.

Some of Mr. Lincoln's friends have heard that a conspiracy existed to assassinate him on his way to Washington, set on foot by an investigation of the matter. It was a great surprise to those who were engaged in Baltimore some three weeks prior to Mr. Lincoln's expected arrival there, employing both men and women to assist him. Shortly after coming to Baltimore, the detective discovered a combination of men banded together under a solemn oath to assassinate the President elect.

After the discovery of the plot, a strict watch was kept by the agents of detection over the movements of the conspirators, and efficient measures were adopted to guard against any attack which they might meditate on the President elect until he was installed in office.

Mr. Lincoln's family left Harrisburg for Baltimore, on their way to Washington, in the special train intended for him. And before starting, a message announcing Mr. Lincoln's departure and arrival at Washington had been telegraphed to Baltimore over the line which had been repaired that morning, the passage through Baltimore was safely effected.

The names of the conspirators will not be present be divulged. But they are in possession of responsible parties, including the President.

It is of course impossible to foresee, at the present time, a ship-plate of war will take. In a commercial point of view, much depends on the course of the Border States, if Virginia secedes, and the other Border Slave States follow, the consequences will be long and disastrous.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

What is Thought of the Administration Policy.
Opinions of the Newspaper Press.
THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE STRENGTHENED.
Civil war having at length broken out, the mercantile community have begun to examine its probable bearings on trade and the future of the country.

Wall street, so far as we can judge, is ready to sustain the Government heartily and liberally. An idea of the intensity of the national feeling which pervades the street may be gathered from the fact that yesterday morning a thoughtless merchant, who had exchanged, who offered some United States sixes on sellers' option, was instantly called down by the members of the board, and the option was cancelled and for given for Major Anderson.

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THE NEW APPOINTMENT BILL.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., 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 seventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 2. First, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 3. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 4. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 5. Twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

THE COUNTRY CALLS.

That, however, and all other untoward results, we shall not anticipate. The whole patriotism of the country is fixed in the determination to support the fate of our fighting heroes in the harbor of Charleston. If they can conquer, more than the glory of Marston will be theirs. If they can hold, they will justify their acts by the example of Brutus, in riding his country of a tyrant. One of them was accustomed to recite passages put into the mouth of the character of Brutus in Shakespeare's play of Julius Caesar.

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REASONS FOR CHANGING VOTES ON THE WAR BILL.

MESSRS. ELLENBERGER, LEISNER, BYRNE, SMITH, OF BERKS, BOYER AND OSTERBUD, Democratic members of the House of Representatives, who voted against the bill for the proper regulation of the Military system of this Commonwealth, and supplying them with arms and equipments, changed their votes on the 15th, by leave of the House, and recorded them in the affirmative: Mr. Ellenberger remarked:

I voted against the bill; and when I did so, I did it because I desired, if possible, that Pennsylvania should, by no act, throw the least obstacle in the way of an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties. I had not then heard of the proceedings at Charleston. I was yet ignorant of the possible arrangement of our troubles; but since then I have learned that the Federal forces have been fired upon; that there has been a positive refusal to let Fort Sumpter be provisioned, and that actual war has been inaugurated against the Government of the United States.

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THE GIANT AROUSED.

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SUMMER LOST, BUT THE REPUBLIC SAVED.

Democrat as well as Republican, Conservative and Radical, insist that the Union is not to be saved by an armed force to seize its property. The President of the United States has issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid in maintaining the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of the popular Government.

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THE LAW UNDER WHICH THE MILITIA OF THE COUNTRY IS CALLED OUT.

We give below the section of the act of 1795 under which the President of the United States has called forth the militia of the States in his proclamation. That law was passed in reference to the insurrection in Pennsylvania, when many thousands of insurgents were in arms against the Federal authority. That formidable outbreak being happily quelled, no further action was had under this statute till 1814, when war with Great Britain existing, its provisions were found effective in bringing the forces of the country under the control of the Federal Government. Congress, however, in that year extended the time of service to six months, it being limited by act of 1795 to three months. The amendatory act of 1814 was restricted as to its period of operation to the duration of the then existing war, and by its own terms expired at its close, leaving the provisions of the act of 1795 in force. It will be observed that the President has in his proclamation quoted the exact text of the statute, the section referred to being as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the use of the militia to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress."

The power of the President to determine the existence of the facts which establish the necessity of calling upon the militia has been settled by judicial determination. In the case of Martin v. Mott, reported in the 12th of Wheaton, p. 19, the court says: "The authority to decide whether the exigencies contemplated in the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of 1795, chap. 101, in which the President has authority to call forth the militia to execute the law of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, have arisen, is exclusively vested in the President, and his decision is conclusive on all other persons."

The clause which limits the term of service of troops called out under this act is found in the fourth section, and is as follows: "And no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year."

It will be observed that the concluding clause of the second section quoted above makes the term of service also expire thirty days after the assembling of Congress. It is noticeable that it was in the power of the President, by declining to call an extra session of Congress to have provided a longer period of hostilities inasmuch as the troops ordered into the field upon the first requisition could, at the expiration of their term of service, have been replaced by a new levy, and thus a sufficient army have been kept under arms till the first of January next. It is not doubted that the spirit of the States furnishing the troops would have promptly advanced the money necessary to maintain their several quotas in active operations, relying on the General Government for repayment. The administration, however, have prudently put it beyond the power of the Executive to continue troops in the field beyond the first of August. They wish to drag down ours, to treat them as a separate government. They wish to drag down ours, to treat them as a separate government. They wish to drag down ours, to treat them as a separate government.