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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS—\$1 25 per Annum, if paid in advance

VOL. XXXI.—WHOLE NO 1660.

CLEARFIELD, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO 49,

Select Poetry.

THE LAST MAN

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

I dreamed a dream the other night,
When every thing was hushed and still,
Which made each hair stand straight with fright,

The beasts all every creeping thing,
Had died. The flowers blushed no more,
The grass and tender herbs of Spring
Were withered on the desert shore;

On Ararat's cloud-curtained peak
The last man stood with pallid face,
Sick, trembling, weary, worn and weak,
Red ruin'd countenance of another race.

Still bigger grew those phosphenes of white,
Until they reached the summit high,
And stream'd about the wretched wight,
Like snowy banners in the sky.

The GREENEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A
lady who lives next door to the office of a
physician, up the street, heard considerable
"knocking" at the door, "one day last
week, and wondered why the door-shell
was not rung. On opening the door, a
verdant and unsophisticated man, of full
size and a couple of years old, standing on
the porch, asked:

"Does Dr.—, live anywhere round
here?"

"Yes, in that house."

Mr. Green then commenced his "tapping
gently tapping," to inform the doctor
he was wanted. The lady suggested
that he had better ring the bell. That
seemed to strike him at first as a good
idea, for he stopped tapping and looked
around the porch, cast his eye each way
along the side of the house—came down
the steps, looked at the porch and house
again, went out to the street fence so that
he could look on the roof, appeared non-
plussed, came back to the porch, looked
at the lady who had lingered in her door
to see his manoeuvres, looked at her as if
he was not quite certain whether it was
best to ask or impart information, but after
another glance around, he exclaimed:

"I can't find the rope!"

This explained the disappointed look
given when he couldn't find a big bell on
the top of the house. The lady, with
graceful politeness and gentle words
sweetly spoken, directed him to pull the
bell knob. He slowly pulled it out, held
it firm, of course the bell didn't ring, he
held on, turning his head, and, with a
foolish look, said:

"I don't hear anything ring—can't you
show me the rope?"

That was too much; she gave up trying
to show him the ropes; rang the bell for
him; pushed him over to the doctor—and
retired to tell about the "greenest man I
ever did see."

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.—Some
years ago a countryman came into a law-
yer's office in Court Square, and said:

"Squire, Nat Streeter shaved me dread-
fully yesterday, and I want to come up to
him."

"State your case," said D.—

"Well, I asked him how much he would
charge me for a horse to go to Deidham.—
He said three dollars. I took the horse
and went. When I came back, I paid
three dollars, and he said he wanted an-
other three dollars for coming back, and
made me pay it."

D.—gave him some legal advice,
which the client immediately acted upon
as follows. He went to Streeter and said:

"How much will you charge me for a
horse to go to Salem?"

Streeter replied—"Three dollars."

"Harness him up."

Client went to Salem, came back by
railroad, went to the stables, saying:

"Here's your money," paying him three
dollars.

"Where is my horse?" says Streeter.

"He is at Salem," says client; "I only
hired him to go to Salem."

Streeter who was well known as a prac-
tical joker, acknowledged the grain and
paid the penalty.

An actress connected with one of
the theaters, who is a great favorite with
the gallery was being complimented in
the green room upon the blackness of her
hair. "Why it's dyed," she replied, with
the amiable frankness of the true artist.—
"Dyed!" repeated the other speaker, "why
favorites as you are, you are not yet five
and twenty." "No," said the lady; "but
you know—"

"Whom the gods love, dye early."

"I never complained of my condi-
tion," says the Persian poet Sadi, "but
once when my feet were bare, and I had
no money to buy shoes; but I met a man
without feet, and became contented with
my lot."

Quill says, when he sees kisses
between women, it reminds him of two
handsome unmatched gloves—charming
things with their proper mates, but good
for nothing, that way!

General Dembinski, a distinguished
Polish officer, has offered his services
to the government.

[For the Clearfield Republican.]

MESSENGERS.

When the life of Jesus
had proved too pure to the Scribes and
Pharisees, and His doctrine too heavenly
to warrant them in the utterance of an
open word against either, they sought, as
the most cunning device of the devil, to
draw Him and His holy cause into the
fiere strife of the political arena, to de-
grade it to the work of secular and clan-
dine contention, and to make His crown
of glory a foot-ball of their ambitious de-
signings. But His Kingdom was "not of
this world," for though in the world, yet
was it infinitely above it. It was designed
to wield its power not over the outward,
but the inward; not over the body, but
the soul; not over the State, but over the
elements which ultimately gave potency
and stability to the State; not over ac-
tions simply, but motives to action; not
by inter-ring with the institutions of
men, but by annulling the basis of men,
so that when they should go to the work
of rearing their institutions for civil and
social purposes they might go with souls
baptised in the spirit of Heaven, and thus
leave their impress there on the systems
they should frame.

The oppressors of Jesus were on the alert
for pretexts for opposition which were
never afforded by his course, and they
were compelled to frame them to their
wants. They would make Him in His
claim to be a king, a rival and opponent
of their mighty Cæsar;—that very Cæsar
whose vessels they thus confessed them-
selves, while they affected to boast that
they were never in bondage to any man.

Then went the Scribes and Pharisees
and took counsel how they might entan-
gle Him in His talk. And they sent unto
Him their disciples with the Herodians
(when they were ashamed to appear them-
selves) saying, Master, we know thou art
true, and teachest the way of truth;
neither carest thou for any man, for thou
regardest not the persons of men; tell us,
therefore, what thinkest thou: Is it law-
ful to give tribute unto Cæsar or not?—

But Jesus perceived their wickedness,
and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypo-
crites? show me the tribute money. And
they brought unto Him a penny, and He
said unto them, Whose is this image and
the superscription? They said unto Him,
Cæsar's. Then said He unto them, Iden-
tify, therefore, unto Cæsar the things
which are Cæsar's, and unto God the
things that are God's. For God and His
cause, whose representative I am, there is
a field of labor high and holy—His empire
is the soul—His work, the soul's redemp-
tion. Seek not to degrade it, to enfeeble
it, to defeat it by blending it with, or mak-
ing it reliant on, the arm of civil power,
even though that power be Cæsar's. Cæsar
has his appropriate sphere. If he can
do good with the power which he wields,
let him do it. If tribute belongs to him,
render it. But if there are duties belong-
ing to God, fail not to perform them.—
Man's reason is His superscription—his
soul, God's image. God-given are the
noble powers of man's nature, and He
claims them as His tribute. But remem-
ber, my kingdom is not of this world; re-
member its province is the soul.

I have been led to these reflections,
Messrs Editors, by the influence a sermon
preached, or rather a political harangue
delivered, from the pulpit of the Metho-
dist Episcopal Church on Sabbath evening,
by the Rev. Cautious, the Presiding Elder,
had on the community, and instead
of paying tribute where Christ asks it to
be paid, the community generally, save a
few law-abiding Abolitionists, are denounc-
ing the impudence, wickedness and folly
of this contemptible agitator of the ques-
tions which have already ruined the fair-
est fabric of Government ever devised by
man. I mean the subject of slavery.

When Republican journals all over the
country are shouting the cry of no party,
and Democrats are asked to forget old
lines, and old political feuds, and join, as
they are willing and cheerfully do, in one
impenetrable wall of defence of the con-
stitution and the union, it is in bad taste
for any man, and above all one who pro-
fesses to advocate the cause of Christ, to
descend to His pretended calling, to in-
sult decent people, and outrage the feel-
ings of sincere Christians, by the uttering
of his political sentiments in the house of
God, such as were uttered on Sunday by
this avowed hater of the laws and consti-
tution of the country, who gloats over the
present deplorable condition of the coun-
try in the hope that the end may con-
stitute the only sincere prayer he ever ut-
tered in his life, and that was for the dis-
struction of the democratic party, and
the total abolition of slavery. His pom-
pous exclamation of all honor to the Dem-
ocratic party for its division at Cincinnati,
(the ignorant fool should have said at
Charleston) and his career, cowardly
thank God for the result of that division,
all point, with unerring certainty, to his
sentiments, he proclaimed, what must be
new to thousands of earnest sincere Chris-
tian members of the M. E. Church, that
ever since the revolution this Church had labored
for the abolition of slavery in the South.

It is this the actual mission of this
Church it is high time that it was gener-
ally known—and I trust some other in-
famous pretender, like this Cautious,
will, in the drunken enthusiasm of his
bitter hatred for the South, further ex-
pose the iniquitous object, that honest
men and women may select some other
place and creed, by and through which,
to worship Almighty God; for I do know
that the Church has many good members
here who were startled by such an un-
announced, and with fear and trembling
flew to their discipline to inquire whether
the great cause of God required them to
make such sacrifices of sentiment. It was
hoped that when these abolition omis-
saries saw the work of their life-long agita-
tion of this question in the present hope-
less and dark condition of our country,

they would cease their insane ravings. But
it appears that the progress they have
made has only made them more bold, and
instead of calling off the dogs of abolition-
ism, they gather new hope, and assume
new insolence, by the snapping sounder
of link after link of the chain which
bound our happy Union together, and
evidence a determination not to stop until
every vestige of our Revolutionary memo-
ries wiped out; or until they have huggled
to their hypocritical bosoms every Sambo
and Dinah in the South. Shame, shame
on the wretch who so far forgets his duty
to his country and his God as to hurt forth
such foul political epithets, under the
guise of a sermon as did this thing called
a Pressing Elder! How strangely does
it contrast with the example once given
by those who were called to preach the
blessed doctrine of Christ and Christ cruci-
fied! When we revert to that time,
when, in the dark hour of the Revolution,
the pulpit was by high souled men made
radiant with prayers for the preservation
of the country, and contrast them with
the little mean and dry effort of this
would-be great man, my heart sickens
with pure disgust at the spectacle. There
was a time when our Union was never
spoken of but as a land of strength, and
as a thing to be perpetuated as the love of
promise over-reaching the whole land and
giving promise of a glorious future to all
who held most dear on earth; and when
peril seemed to threaten it every thing
was forgotten and one united prayer was
offered up to the Throne of Grace for its
preservation. But how changed! The
father of his country—the ministers of
God in the time of the revolution—the
counselors and friends of our last-staved
army—did not know their duty, or were
too dishonest to do it; and it was reserved
for these latter-day saints, of whom this
man Cautious is a contemptible specim-
en, to enlighten the people and to trace
the glorious memories of the immortal sages
of the "times that tried men's souls."

But why waste time and paper on the
insane ravings of a stupid, ignorant, irrel-
igious fanatic like this cheat of a preach-
er? We all know that such men are a
necessary evil, and that they have only
been born into the world to assist in de-
stroying the public peace, and in the end
to advance the cause of the devil and his
semi-sanctified imps. But one thing it
might be well for Mr. C. to remember, as
well as any other person, that the repeat-
ing of such obnoxious sentiments will
be regarded as sufficient cause for the string-
ent enforcement of mob law. We
are in earnest, and hope he will profit by
it. Creatures who we know would not
hesitate to crucify our Lord and Saviour
to carry out their hellish designs, can find
no sympathy in this community. Will
the Rev. Presiding Elder, Mr. Bonhastus
Cautious, please make a note of it.

Yours &c.,
SPIRIT OF '76.

Luthersburg, June 24th 1861.

Be Cautious.

Northern journalists should be exceed-
ingly careful what they write now-a-days.
We notice that Virginia and other Border
State secession journals are publishing
the ravings and outrageous utterances
from rabid anti-slavery journals. The
Tribune is now, we verily believe, raising
more men for the South than the North.
It is quoted down there as the Republican
organ, and all its most violent, and savage,
and inhuman paragraphs are freely pub-
lished throughout the South. Reliable
letter writers say that that, and other like
intemperate papers, are having a very
bad effect on Union men: in the seces-
sion States. They frankly confess, more-
over, that if the objects of the present war
be such as abolition shoots are beginning
to represent, that then they have nothing
left but to join the secession ranks. To
be sure, it is unfair to make the North re-
sponsible for what rabid and foolish edito-
rials say, more frequently merely men-
sures, but still it is done. Take for in-
stance, the following sentence from one
of Greeley's editorials, and judge, if you
can, its effects in the South where it is now
current.

"We mean to conquer them—not merely
to conquer, but to subjugate them—and
we shall do this the most mercifully the
more speedily we do it. But when the
rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in
the field, it must be to render to peaceful
and contented homes. They must find poverty
at their thresholds, and see provision in the
eyes of mothers and the rags of children."

There is still another more atrocious
paragraph going the rounds of the South-
ern papers. One paragraph like that
which, however, we will not quote, is
worth to the enemy an army of fifty thou-
sand men.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR.—The Gov-
ernor of Illinois has appointed Orville H.
Browning, United States Senator in place
of the late Judge Douglas. He is a leav-
ing Lawyer of that State, and was a promi-
nent Whig under the old division of par-
ties. He was repeatedly a Whig candi-
date for Congress, but always beaten, his
District being decidedly Democratic. He
resides at Quincy, and is full 60 years old.
The hopes of many that the Governor of
Illinois would make good the Republican
boast that there is "no party now" by
appointing a Douglas Democrat to suc-
ceed Mr. Douglas, have been disappoint-
ed.—Danville Intelligencer.

The company of Volunteers which
left Logan on Monday last, for Camp
Anderson, at Lancaster, was composed, polit-
ically as follows. Eighty-two Democrats,
twenty-two Republicans, and nine doubt-
ful.

"My son you must start up from
this lethargy." "Would you have me an
upstart, father?"

The Late Senator Douglas on the War.

SPIRITED AND PATRIOTIC LETTER OF

HON. MR. VALLANDIGHAM, OF OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1861.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:—
Gentlemen—I enclose you a letter from
the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of
Congress from Ohio. It is so bold, nat-
ional and patriotic in tone, so full of the
condition of the times, so forcible in its
home truths, that it cannot fail to attract
attention and secure a favorable response
from the candid and considerate.

While the welkin still rings with eulog-
iums on the departed Douglas, and so
many vie in their efforts to do honor to
his memory, this letter of Mr. Vallandigh-
am is eminently well timed, in spread-
ing before the world those noble prin-
ciples and sentiments avowed and advocat-
ed by Douglas, and which will ever consti-
tute the gem which will most adorn his
character and give fragrance to his mem-
ory.

How is it, that republicans can join in
loud hosannas over the dead author of
these just and noble truths, and yet shut
down all living disciples who preach and
practice them? The republicans endorse
Judge Douglas' patriotism—what is it?
Fear him. He says, the Union can be
preserved by granting to the South its
rights: "You can restore and preserve the
government in that mode. You can do
it in no other way."

War is the result. War is final, eternal, rep-
resentative. Hence, disguise it as you may,
it is the only means of restoring union and recon-
struction possible. I have too much respect
for his intellect to believe, for one moment,
that there is a man for war who is
not a disunionist per se. Hence I do
not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies
of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—
shall drag this country into a war, under
the pretext of protecting the public
property and enforcing the laws and col-
lecting revenue, when their object is dis-
union, and war the means of accom-
plishing a cherished purpose.

The disunionists, therefore, are divided
into two classes: the one open, the other
secret disunionists. The open is in favor
of peaceful secession and recognition of
independence; the other is in favor of war
as the surest means of accomplishing the
object, and of making the separation final
and eternal. I am a Union man, and
hence against war; but if the Union must
be temporarily broken by a revolution,
and the establishment of a de facto govern-
ment by some of the States, let no act be
done that will prevent restoration and
future preservation. Peace is the only
policy that can lead to that result.

But we are told, and we hear it repeat-
ed everywhere, that we must find out
whether we have got a government.—
"Have we a government?" is the question,
and we are told we must test that ques-
tion by using the military power to put
down all disunionist spirits. Sir, this
question, "have we a government?" has
been propounded by every tyrant who has
tried to keep his feet on the necks of the
people since the world began. When
the barons demanded Magna Charta from
King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed,
"have we a government?" and called
for his army to put down the discontented
barons. When Charles I attempted to
collect the ships' money in violation of
the constitution of England, and in disre-
gard of the rights of the people, and was
resisted by them, he exclaimed, "have we
a government?" We cannot treat with
rebels; put down the traitors; we must
show that we have a government! When
James II, was driven from the throne of
England for trampling on the liberties of
the people, he called for his army, and
exclaimed, let us show that we have a
government! When George III, called
upon his army to put down rebellion
in America, Lord North cried out lastly,
"no compromise with traitors; let us dem-
onstrate that we have a government!"
When, in 1848, the people rose upon their
tyrants all over Europe, and demanded
guarantees for their rights, every crowned
head exclaimed, "have we a govern-
ment?" and appealed to the army to in-
dicate their authority and enforce the law.

Sir, the history of the world does not
fail to condemn the folly, weakness, and
wickedness of that government which
drew its sword upon its own people who
they demanded guarantees for their rights.
This cry that we must have a govern-
ment, is merely following the example of
besotted Esau, who never learned
anything by misfortune, never forgave an
injury, never forgot an affront. Must we
demonstrate that we have got a gov-
ernment, and coerce obedience without
reference to the justice or injustice of the
complaints? Sir, whenever ten million
people proclaim to you with one unani-
mous voice, that they apprehend their
rights, their freedoms, and their fam-
ily altars are in danger, it becomes a wise
government to listen to the appeal and to
REMOVE THE APPREHENSION. History does not record
an example where any human government
has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people
into subjection when they believed their rights
and liberties were imperilled, without first con-
sulting the government itself into an absolute
despotism, and destroying the last vestige of free-
dom."

When the democratic rank and file
read the language of Judge Douglas, will
they not require a republican administra-
tion to restrain itself within the limits of
the constitution? I hope you will find space
for Mr. Vallandigham's letter entire.

W. H.
Letter of Mr. Vallandigham.
DAYTON, OHIO, May 13, 1861.

To Messrs. Richard H. Hendrickson,
N. G. Ogilby, John McCollan, Wil-
liam J. White, Simon Goldman, Jas.
G. Lummie, D. H. Peck, J. F. Hand,
John H. Jones, A. G. Clendenning,
H. P. Clough, J. C. Farries and W.
H. Schell, Middletown, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 9th inst., re-
questing my opinion upon certain points
connected with what you justly style the
present "inglorious, and it may be bicely
war," has been received. That opinion
was long since formed, and I was repeat-
edly set forth through the press or by
speech and vote in the House of Representatives
last winter, and reaffirmed in a card
dated on the 17th of last month, a few days
after the commencement of the war. But
inasmuch as I never had occasion to dis-
cuss this particular question at length, I
beg leave to adopt the following admir-
able summary of the case in an extract
from a carefully prepared and exceedingly
able speech of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, in
the Senate of the United States, March
15th, 1861:

"I prefer such an amicable settlement
to peaceful disunion; and I prefer it a
thousand times to civil war. If we can
adopt such amendments as will be satis-
factory to Virginia, North Carolina, Ten-
nessee and other border States, the same
plan of pacification which will satisfy
them will create a Union party in the
seceded States which will soon embrace a
large majority of the people in those States,
and bring them back of their own free
will and accord, and thus restore, strength-
en and perpetuate the glorious old Union
forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will
satisfy Maryland and the border States
(the States now in the Union,) will create
a Union party in the seceded States that
will bring them back by the voluntary
action of their own people. You can re-
store and preserve the government in that mode.
You can do it in no other."

War is the result. War is final, eternal, rep-
resentative. Hence, disguise it as you may,
every Union man in America must advocat-
e such amendments to the constitution as
will preserve peace and restore the
Union: while every disunionist, whether open-
ly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the ad-
vocate of peaceful secession or of war, as the
surest means of restoring union and recon-
struction possible. I have too much respect
for his intellect to believe, for one
moment, that there is a man for war who
is not a disunionist per se. Hence I do
not mean, if I can prevent it, the enemies

of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—
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property and enforcing the laws and col-
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last winter, and reaffirmed in a card
dated on the 17th of last month, a few days
after the commencement of the war. But
inasmuch as I never had occasion to dis-
cuss this particular question at length, I
beg leave to adopt the following admir-
able summary of the case in an extract
from a carefully prepared and exceedingly
able speech of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, in
the Senate of the United States, March
15th, 1861:

"I prefer such an amicable settlement
to peaceful disunion; and I prefer it a
thousand times to civil war. If we can
adopt such amendments as will be satis-
factory to Virginia, North Carolina, Ten-
nessee and other border States, the same
plan of pacification which will satisfy
them will create a Union party in the
seceded States which will soon embrace a
large majority of the people in those States,
and bring them back of their own free
will and accord, and thus restore, strength-
en and perpetuate the glorious old Union
forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will
satisfy Maryland and the border States
(the States now in the Union,) will create
a Union party in the seceded States that
will bring them back by the voluntary
action of their own people. You can re-
store and preserve the government in that mode.
You can do it in no other."

War is the result. War is final, eternal, rep-
resentative. Hence, disguise it as you may,
every Union man in America must advocat-
e such amendments to the constitution as
will preserve peace and restore the
Union: while every disunionist, whether open-
ly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the ad-
vocate of peaceful secession or of war, as the
surest means of restoring union and recon-
struction possible. I have too much respect
for his intellect to believe, for one
moment, that there is a man for war who
is not a disunionist per se. Hence I do
not mean, if I can prevent it, the enemies

ways, as essential to the preservation of
either. But whatever any may think of
the war, one thing, at least, every lover
of liberty ought to demand inexorably: that
it shall be carried on strictly subject to
the constitution.

The peace policy was tried; it arrested
secession, and promised a restoration
of the Union. The policy of war is
now upon trial; in twenty days
it has driven four millions and a half
of people out of the Union and into the
Confederacy of the South. In a little longer
it will drive out, also, two or four States,
and two millions or three millions of peo-
ple. War may indeed, be the policy of the
East; but peace is a necessity of the
West.

I would have volunteered nothing, gen-
tlemen, at this time in regard to this civil
war; but as constituents, you had a right
to know my opinions and positions; and
briefly, but most frankly, you have them.

My only answer to those who indulged
in slander and vituperation, was given in
the card of the 7th of April, herewith en-
closed. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

[From the Washington Star of the 25th.]

BEAUREGARD DIRECTING MORE WORKS.
Fairfax County, Va., June 25.—The en-
emy have recently erected defensive
works upon the road between Fairfax C.
H. and Albert Willester's, 13 miles to the
north of the Court House. Also near
Hunt Hill school house, on the road from
Centerville to Georgetown, and about
2 1/2 miles from Fairfax Court House.

All along both these roads they have
felled trees across them to render them
impassable to our troops. They have for
some days past been impressing all the
negroes in this neighborhood on whom
they can lay hands to assist in this work.
This looks as though they entertain no
idea of advancing any considerable body
of troops towards Washington. Also why
abstract all the roads by felling trees
across them and digging impassable pits
upon them?

They have recently cut a new road thro'
the woods from Germantown back to
Centerville, and improved (into a road) a
bridle path from Fairfax Court House back
to the same point—to Centerville. This
looks as though they are preparing to re-
treat rather than advance.

THE TEEING AT THE SOUTH.

[From the New York World of the 25th.]
Gentlemen, established at New Or-
leans, arrived yesterday in this city. He
says that the feelings against the North
are intense and vehement; that the
troops of the Confederate States consist
largely of planters' sons, accustomed to
the use of firearms and to fatigues, and
are excellent soldiers. The people of the
South are much less excited than those of
the North; they have a sense of strength
and do not at all doubt of the success
of their cause. There is no lack of provi-
sions; according to his report the crops
are excellent and abundant. They rely
on the importance of their cotton crop.—
Europe must have cotton, and will inter-
fere liberally for it. New Orleans has
never been so quiet, so peaceable, as since
April last; no murders nor assassinations
have been committed as before. Their
movable property moving to the North.—
Money will be raised in the South, he
says, with more facility than in the North,
as the South is unanimous in carrying on
the struggle, and disposed to make sacri-
fice.

FRAGE PROPOSITIONS.

The New York Tribune publishes the
following as coming from Washington,
and says it is "starting."

The rebels have made two propositions
of peace to the administration. The one
contemplates the complete recognition of
the southern Confederacy, with a treaty
of commerce and friendship, and perhaps
an annual subsidy of \$5,000,000 from the
United States for giving us their protec-
tion against foreign and domestic en-
emies.

The other, which is still under consid-
eration, consists of a suspension of hos-
tilities, a laying down of arms, and exten-
sion of the line of 35 deg. 30 min. to the
Pacific.

The National Intelligencer, however, of
yesterday announces "evidently semi-offi-
cially, that there is no ground for the rum-
ors in circulation that the Confederate
authorities had made any peace or other
propositions."

THE COTTON LOAN IN ALABAMA.

A meeting was held in Linden, on the
third instant, which was addressed by
Hon. F. S. Lyon, S. P. Hale, Alfred
Hatch and others. Nearly 3,400 bales of
cotton were subscribed on the spot, and
it is believed that the amount raised in
the county will 20,000 bales.