



Select Poetry.

THE LAST MAN.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

I dreamed a dream the other night...

The heath and every creeping thing...

The last man stood with pallid face...

Still higher grew those spheres of white...

THE GREENEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A lady who lives next door to the office...

"Yes, in that house."

Mr. Green then commenced his "tapping-green tapping."

This explained the disappointed look...

"That was too much; she gave up trying...

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.—Some years ago a countryman came into a lawyer's office...

"State your case," said D—

"Wad, I asked him how much he would charge me for a horse to go to Bedford."

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

"Where is my horse?" says Streeter.

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

An actress connected with one of the theatres, who is a great favorite with the gallery...

"Why it's dyed," she replied, with the amiable frankness of the true artist.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sadi.

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.

In some portions of Southern Indiana and Illinois, the farmers are harvesting.

[For the Clearfield Republican.]

Messers Editors:

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 fierce strife of the political arena...

The opposers 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.

Then went the Scribes and Pharisees and took counsel how they might entangle Him in His talk.

But why waste time and paper on the insane ravings of a stupid, ignorant, irreligious fanatic like this cheat of a preacher? We all know that such men are a necessary evil, and that they have only been born into the world to assist in destroying the public peace...

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 willingly and cheerfully do, in one impregnable wall of defence of the constitution and the union...

"We mean to conquer them—not merely to conquer, but to subjugate them—and we shall do this the more mercifully the more speedily we do it."

There is still another more atrocious paragraph going the rounds of the Southern papers. One paragraph like that which, however, we will not quote, is worth to the enemy an army of fifty thousand men.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR.—The Governor of Illinois has appointed Orville H. Browning, United States Senator in place of the late Judge Douglas.

The company of Volunteers which left Logan on Monday last, for Camp Anderson, at Lancaster, was composed of eighty-two Democrats, twenty-two Republicans, and nine doubtful.

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 abolitionism, they gather new hope, and assume new insolence...

While the welkin still rings with eulogiums on the departed Douglas, and so many vie in their efforts to do honor to his memory, this letter of Mr. Vallandigham is eminently well timed, in spreading before the world those noble principles and sentiments avowed and advocated by Douglas, and which will ever constitute the gem which will most adorn his character and give fragrance to his memory.

How is it, that republicans can join in loud hosannas over the dead author of these just and noble truths, and yet hunt down all living disciples who preach and practice them? The republicans endorse Judge Douglas' patriotism—what is it? Hear 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."

"War is dishonour. War is final, eternal separation." "While every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the sweet means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible."

"That we demand that we have got a government, and scarce believe without reference to the opinions of the complaints." "Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their families, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal and to remove the apprehension."

When the democratic rank and file read the language of Judge Douglas, will they not require a republican administration 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. Hendricks, N. G. Oglesby, John McClellan, William J. Webb, John Goldman, Jas. G. Lammie, D. H. Peck, J. F. Hant, John H. Jones, A. G. Chendenning, H. P. Clough, J. C. Farries and W. W. Settell, Middletown, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 9th inst., requesting my opinion upon certain points connected with what you justly style the present "inglorious, and it may be, bloody war," has been received.

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 satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and other border States...

"War is dishonour. War is final, eternal separation." Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession or of war, as the sweet means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible.

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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, national and patriotic in tone, so apt to the condition of the times, so forcible in its home truths, that it cannot fail to arrest attention and secure a favorable response from the candid and considerate.

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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 collecting revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The disunionists, therefore are divided into two classes; the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one 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 government 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 repeated 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 question 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 foot 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 disregard 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 lustily, 'no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government.'—When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowd of heed exclaimed, 'have we a government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate 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 they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the basest Bonapartes, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have a government, and exercise obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their families, and their family 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 submission when they believed their rights and liberties were imperilled, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

These were the sentiments of the democratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the republican presses and party, only six weeks ago. They were mine; I voted them repeatedly along with every democrat and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm them since, especially in the secession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the graves of Washington and Jackson. I shall vote them again.

Waiting the question of the doubtful legality of the first proclamation of April 15th, calling out the militia for three months, under the act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty and patriotism to move them; and moreover, they will have rendered the entire service demanded of them before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring against the very letter of the constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies" and to "provide and maintain a navy" for three or five years by mere executive proclamation, I will not vote to sustain or ratify—never. Millions for defence; not a man or a dollar for aggressive and offensive war.

The war has had many motives for its commencement; it can have but one result, whether it lasts one or fifty years—final, eternal separation, dishonour. As for conquest and subjugation of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you by assuming that you dream of it as at any time or in any way possible. Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, whether we ourselves are to have constitutions and a republican form of government hereafter in the North and West.

In brief: I am for the constitution first, and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union, next; for peace al-

ways, is 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 people. War may indeed, be the policy of the East; but peace is a necessity of the West.

I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, 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 enclosed. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

[From the Washington Star of the 25th.]

BEAUREGARD ERECTING MORE WORKS. Fairfax County, Va., June 25.—The enemy have recently erected defensive works upon the road between Fairfax C. H. and Albert Willecoxen's, 1 1/2 miles to the north of the Court House. Also near Flint Hill school house, on the road from Germantown 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. Else why obstruct 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 Centreville, and improved (into a road) a bridle path from Fairfax Court House back to the same point—to Centreville. This looks as though they are preparing to retreat rather than advance.

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THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

[From the New York World of the 25th.] A gentleman, established at New Orleans, writes, in a letter published in this issue, 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 provisions; 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 interfere forcibly 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 available forces 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 sacrifice.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The New York Tribune publishes the following as coming from Washington, and says it is "startling": "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 protection against foreign and domestic enemies."

"The other, which is still under consideration, consists to a suspension of hostilities, a laying down of arms, and extension of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific."

The National Intelligencer, however, of yesterday announces evidently semi-officially, that there is no ground for the rumors 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. F. 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.

NOT ARRESTED.

J. H. Herr, Esq., reported by a correspondent to have been arrested at Harper's Ferry on the 20th, by order of Gen. Johnson, was not arrested at that time. Mr. Herr is well known among the merchants of this city as the proprietor of the Herr Flouring Mills at the Ferry.

A MILITARY MOVEMENT ON TEXAS.

The San Francisco Herald of May 31st, announces that orders have been received in San Francisco, from the War Department for the organization of three regiments of volunteers, for service in Texas. The troops, five thousand in number, will be forwarded in steamers to Guaymas, and thence be transported, with the consent of the Mexican government, across the State of Sonora to the Rio Grande. The contractors for supplying blankets to the government, it is said, will not be the handsome sum of \$200,000.