



WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 24 1861

To our Patrons.

Our patrons will take notice that the present number is the commencement of the second volume of The Republican under the present proprietors.

Mr. Lincoln and the Right of Revolution.

No man in all the South from Jeff. Davis down to the smallest newspaper editor nor even Toombs, nor Rhett, nor Yancey ever proclaimed the justification of the conduct of the people of seceded States in more emphatic and unequivocal terms than did the present President of the United States as a member of Congress in 1848, and for the third time we give the following extract from his speech on that occasion.

Mr. Lincoln said: "Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government that suits them better. This is a most noble right."

Certainly, language cannot be more pointed and direct. "Any people anywhere," says Mr. Lincoln, "have the right to shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better."

It is not necessary that the people should be unanimous, either. The great Democratic doctrine that the "majority shall rule," was his standard then. Nor was it necessary that a whole State or nation, should act as a body, or as a whole; but "ANY PORTION" of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own out of so much of the territory as they inhabit.

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln in 1848, when our country was engaged in a contest with a foreign foe. Nor do we publish them now for the third time for the purpose of gratifying "an intense hatred of the Republican party."

The Journal published a communication last week signed "A Lover of Truth," which was intended as a reply to a communication published two weeks previous in our paper, signed "Spirit of '76."

We would merely state that if the article published was a correct sample of the sermon preached by the gentleman alluded to, it must have been a *Chon-sik* production.

Not Harmonious.

It is indeed refreshing these times to examine the past record of the present opposition party, who are now controlled by Abolitionists, at the expense of their conscience and perhaps their Liberty.

The times the opposition party have sailed under within the last fifty years is almost past computation, but in every instance in which our country has been torn by foreign or domestic foes, they have always been against their country in every difficulty, usually exhibiting the sympathy of our old enemy England.

The leaders of the Black Republican party, and their British allies have always been united against the vital interest of our country, except in the present "irrepressible conflict."

The present Administration has exhausted every effort, and they may succeed yet in endeavoring to enlist the sympathy and aid of Queen Victoria and her Abolition confederates to assist them in their present Jacobin crusade against slavery, but this has proved a failure thus far, and the duty is thus assigned to our old domestic enemies, commanded by the dictatorial mandates of Abraham Lincoln and his Abolition cohorts.

"Half of our people are bankrupt, and one fourth of the remainder will be so if this struggle is to drag wearily into months and years. Capital is idle in disuse. Commerce lugs the oozy pier and wharf. Water and steam turn the wheels of our machinery as listlessly and lazily as your Lieutenant General moves his columns toward Richmond. In your own State values have been swept with their representative like forest trees before the hurricane. Production has no worth in scribbles supply and stinted demand."

We take the above warning from the Black Republican Bible, (*The Tribune*) which expresses more truth than is usually found in that paper. No other paper has contributed so largely to bring war, famine, and desolation upon us.

We advise Greely not to get alarmed to soon, as the business is scarcely begun, it is true that some of our Constitutional and civil rights, have been wiped out by the present Administration with a grace becoming the Czar of Russia, but our rights are not all gone yet, how long we will be able to retain them none can tell.

All Wrong.—We observe that a number of our exchanges ridicule the efforts of the President in attempting to blockade the Southern ports, insisting that the blockade is not effectual and therefore wrong and useless.

We think this is all a mistake, a more perfect blockade has never been established in any country, notwithstanding the inexperience of the President in governmental affairs.

He stated that Washington had carried thirteen colonies through the Revolution without suspending the habeas corpus.

The party (I strictly still remain) to maintain Forward! Forward! Fight! Fight! in Richmond! exterminate the Rebels, &c.

It is possible, such men should be compelled to solve the troubles they have brought upon the country by their insane teachings. What a fortunate thing it would be for the future welfare of the country, if the Abolition Union destroyers would only enlist under the banners of their great leaders Greely, Giddings, Seward, Grow & Co, and fight the battles of the country.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 16. SENATE. The hour having arrived when the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President was to be made the special order, Mr. Breckinridge took the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, if this were but an ordinary occasion, I should content myself with a vote, but I am unwilling to allow this resolution to pass without expressing my opinion and protesting against the acts enumerated in the resolution.

By what authority has the President established a blockade of the Southern ports? Will any Senator here tell me? Show me the clause which empowers the President to do so. Will any Senator say that the constitution does?

The question came up at the last session of Congress, and the late Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) advanced an argument that was unanswerable, and stated therein that should the President attempt to do so he would be liable to impeachment. Let any Senator show me the clause or deduce from any clause where the President is empowered more than any other officer.

During all the past troubles of this country a blockade was not instituted; no, not even during the troubles of South Carolina, in 1832, and I trust the time may yet come when it will not be treason to maintain the constitution.

Mr. Breckinridge referred at some length to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He said we have been told about State rights and individual rights, some of which were mere shadows; the writ of *habeas corpus* is the right of citizens everywhere—a real right—the right of rights, belonging to the high, the low, the rich and the poor alike. Yes, Mr. President, it belongs to those to whom the President chooses to designate as a "plain people."

Such a thing was never before known. Mr. Jefferson at one time thought he would like to suspend the writ, but he asked Congress and it was denied to him, and he did not attempt it. The constitution does not designate the Executive more than any other officer when it speaks of the writ.

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He then quoted largely from Judge Taney, in the case of *Merriam*, and stated that future generations would owe the Judge an eternal debt of gratitude. He then stated that there was no necessity, and had there been, even then it would be an undue and dangerous exercise of power.

He concluded by again calling the attention of the country to the design of the political party in power, and the intent to subvert the constitution, and said it were as useless for him, and those few in the Senate who thought as he did, to attempt to do so, as it would be to endeavor to stay the waters of the Niagara with an uplifted hand.

THE WAR NEWS!

THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

WASHINGTON, July 19th, 1861. Col. Richardson, representative from Illinois, arrived here at two o'clock to-day from the seat of war.

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Great pains are taken by respondents visiting the seat of war from Washington to impress upon the people the enjoyment of their rights, and that war is for the purpose of maintaining nationality.

All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue. Several accidents have happened to our own troops by the accidental discharges of their guns.

The battery of Major Hunt, from York Pickets, arrived at Centreville this morning.

The Federal army attacked the Rebels at Bull Run on Thursday, which resulted in a drawn battle, with great loss on both sides.

The Rebels captured Sherman's, Cardick's, and the West Point Battery, an eight thirty-two pound rifled cannon, and a large amount of muskets, knapsacks, and some regimental wagons.

Col. Wilcox, and Col. Cameron, leaders of the Secretary of War, are among the killed.

Great alarm exists in Washington, both Steamboat and Telegraph communications have been cut off so far as the public concerned.

Excellent General Army Order from Gen. McDowell has issued a admirable order against the few men's troops who have disgraced the army.

General Butler, too, at Fortress Mifflin was obliged to take measures to prevent the horrid violence perpetrated by some of his troops in that vicinity.

He said, "policy and morality are equally opposed to the system; nothing is so certain to disorganize and completely ruin an army."

The Mississippi or some other public highway has been so effectually "blockaded" that corn is selling in the western states at eight cents a bushel.