Nebanon Advertiser.



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CRAS

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

The Democrats of the 2d Congressional District, Philadelphia, nomfor Congress (Col. Charles J. Biddle, now serving his country as a soldier. We noticed last week the nomination them decent for sometime to come.-The Constitutional Union party nominated Wm. M. Meredith, but he declined. The election takes place today (Tuesday.)

AFTER THE OFFICES .- A Sanitary Commission to take care of the health of the army, has been formed at New York and obtruded itself upon the Government. Rooms have been assigned to it in the Treasury building. They are to examine and inspect all camps, forts, and hospitals. "Mr. Frederick Olmstead, of New York. kindly consents to serve as its Resident Secretary and General Agent at Washington, to receive donations and subscriptions." This is all humbug, and only another of the thousand ways people have to crowd themselves into snug berths of big pay and no work. Every Regiment has its medcal staff, and if they cannot see to the health of the men under ordinary circumstances they had better resign and give Mr. Olmstead and his "com mission" a chance at useful labor.-If any body in this neighborhood sends on money to the "commission," it will only be another illustration of the old adage-"a fool and his money are soon parted." Our army and people will soon have a swarm of vultures proying upon them more deadly than the locust plague of Egypt.

"NO COMPROMISE!"

Some of our cotemporaries are great on the "Compromise" question. They will not listen to anything tending to difficulties until the Southerners lav down their arms. Then, some say, see that their sentiments are precisely those of the men who shout "No compromise with traitors, but a war of subjugation!" Is it at all likely that the people of the South took uparms against the government without an honest conviction of the justice of their cause, and with the intention of and then only become sensible men laying them down at the mere suggestions and promises of northern newspaper editors and politicians?-We must either whip them, or, we must redress the grievances of which they complain, and which induced them to risk their all rather than any longer to bear and suffer under .-Hence, instead of calling upon them to lay down their arms and trust to our mercy and justice, would it not North to examine itself and see that it is in the right in every respect. If it not be the part of wisdom and just 000, of which the Secessionists obtaintice to lay a REDRESS of those griov. ances alongside the sword, and offer them their choice. This redress, however, must not come from irresponsible parties. It must be by action of Congress and receive the unmistaka. certainly display more wisdom and justice than is contained in the senseless expectation that the rebels will lay down their arms without compulsion or a redress of grievances. We pray Congress to make an honest effort to preserve the Union by peace. ful means. If that cannot be done, let us at least have the consolation of feeling that justice is on our side in

Every Farmer, Mechanic and Working man will be benefitted by a speedy restoration of Peace. Every man who depends upon his business or the labor of his hands for his livelihood, who has interests or rents to pay, will be benefitted by a speedy restoration of peace. Indeed all class. ted thereby. But for the unfortunate troubles now surrounding our country, we ought to have most prosperous times. The country had recovwas ready to enter upon a career of

every respect.

A LOCAL ITEM. A number of hands on the roadway

of the North Lebanon Railroad were

discharged on last Saturday evening, and it is feared that still more will have government. The constitution to mato stop work if the times continue to "get worse fast." The Anthracite Fur- dispensed with at pleasure. This we naces at Cornwall have stopped and say without reference to the North or last week, conferred the bonorary degree of Docthe pig iron is piled up in mountains at the North Lebanon Basin. Reason no sale. If we were not fearful that it would interfere with the "present war for the Union," the above might | That may be so, and it may not. But | are surprised that Connecticut soldiers should be taken for a text to place some whole. sometruths before the public in a local inated, last week, as their candidate kind of way. We might call the atten- the Northern States, by government of Fort Pickens, not to return a shot if one was price of them is deducted from their tion of the people to the fact that the officials, a necessity. We allude to fired from the robel batteries, for the firing from promised "CHANGE" is at hand; we the present gross abuse of the frankmight show from records and recolding privilege. What advantages the of Neal, by the Republicans, and the lection that never in the history of government can obtain by a violation "no party" spirit that aminated them. | the country, during a democratic ad. | of the plain letter of the law in sup. They were not satisfied with making | ministration, were the times so deplo- | pressing the Southern Rebellion is be the nomination in the usual way, but rably bad as at present; we might | yond our ken. That provision should of Geo. W. Scranton .- There was a very seritook occasion to denounce all opposed | show that even during the Buchanan | be made for transmitting free the corto them as secessionists. Although administration, when the great panic respondence of our volunteers is right banking houses were broken into, the furniture the Democrats are about 3,000 in the of 1857 took place, the mechanics and and proper, but there should be no trouble was occasioned by the banks refusing to minority in the district, we trust they laboring men nevertheless had emwill give their insolent and vain-glori- ployment, and, if not high, at least fair, most daily presented to our notice. It country. The mob was suppressed by a militaous foe just such a tussel as will make wages, and that nobody was hurt. Wo was but yesterday that we saw in the ry company. Mr. B. Rush Petriken has demight call attention to the deceptions | hands of a boy, who, probably, never practiced upon the people in times wrote half-a-dozen letters in his life, wanted to be a colonel. He is unfit for either. past, and again recently, in regard to two unused envelopes of the United a Tariff, compared with which some States House of Representatives, with of the grievances laid at the door of the frank of "J. W. Forney, Clk H. King George in the Declaration of of R." thereon. They were sent prob-Independence are trifling; we might ably as curiosities from the army, or show that while a certain political par- intended to enclose letters to the volty disrupted the Government to secure | teers, from their friends at home. We barron wastes and rugged mountains have reason to believe that this swindfor the white man's labor, they have ling of government is carried on to placed him and his on the verge of an immense extent, and mainly by parstarvation amid smiling fields and love- tizan backs who hope to profit perly valleys. We might refer to our files sonally at the expense of government in the South .-- The report, last week, that Col. and show how the Democratic party | by this glaring and swindling violation strove for 'THE UNION;' how it fought of law. As we say above, the corresfor the constitutional rights of all sec-pondence of the soldiers should be tions against fanaticism, abolitionism, paid by government, but let it be done union-sliding, and their many-hued ad- lawfully. Let a law be passed increasherents, until it sunk itself under the ing the pay of the soldiers to the exmad and reckless blows of its enemies; tent of the correspondence, so that we might show how the very men now so anxious for 'THE WAR TO GOON,' were the Treasury, instead of cheating the law breakers and disunionists in prin- Post Office department out of its inciple and in practice, and express our come, and thus furnishing excuses to belief that they have only now chang- curtail the mail facilities of the people | ing of forty-eight locomotive engines, and a greed front from the belief that their because "it don't pay." Our motto number of cars. There appear to be about 5,500 present course is only a shorter road is "The Union, the Constitution, and to the end they have been pursuing the enforcement of the Laws," North as all their lives. We might glance at | well as South. more recent events, when mob law ruled supreme; we might refer to the principle of 'enforcing the laws' in one section, and the practice of violating tained from a very reliable military other; we might show what we lose by all that is past and to come, and plan of the campaign. It is as folenquire what we are to gain. If we desired to take the present into view we might look into the faces of our a settlement of our present national inechanics and laboring men, and see impressed there in plain letters-want of employment, poverty, misery, and ed the South to bring into Virginia. they would be willing to come to an the fear of what is still to come, while the season of the fit time comes and they would be willing to come to an arrangement. Do our friends considthe dread of ruination and degradation haunts the business man day and night.

the season of the year will lavor it, (sometime next winter) to drop large vanced position of our troops beyond armies down on the seabord and Gulf Do we see the dawn of a brighter day in the distant horizon that might avert some of the dreaded evils?-not the

least glimmer. These things, and many more we might speak of in explanation of our text, but, we must not. | erate armies retreat, until their cause

and talk like reasonable beings. THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA ON THE SECESSION QUESTION. We have at length the official vote of Virginia, as announced by Governor

He gives the figures thus: For Secession, Against Secession,

Letcher, on the question of secession.

105,577 Thirty four counties in the north. be much better for us and them, while western part of Virginia did not make we are making immense and expen- any return of their vote to the Secessive warlike preparations, for the sion magnates at Richmond. These counties gave 9,000 majority against secession, reducing the secession ma. have probably only half the number we find any grievances that the South | jority in the State to 94,750. The to- of soldiers in the field we have, and has really a right to complain of, would tal vote of the State was about 181, hence a greater necessity to refine able Generals, vigorous and energetic tal faction that ever cursed and dised some 135,000.

FRIVOLITIES OF THE WAR. We certainly lay ourselves open to the contempt and ridicule of foreign nations, as well as the south, in many ble concurrence of the people of the respects. It has been given out that loyal portion of the Union. Such a the most desirable prize, aside from compromise could be made and offered | Jeff. Davis, our government and solwithout any loss of honor, and would diers have been wishing for is General Beauregard. In lien of him, howthey named after the General, and pa- become tired of waiting for continraded him about Washington. The Gen. Beauregard." They also seized an auctioneer's flag, which they declared a secession rag, and carried it about in triumph. These things are not very fact that the veritible General and a genuine flag were prizes beyond their

The State Department at Wash- | Sheriff of Bristol, "strike deepest of | what they are entitled to, we publish ington was closely engaged all day on all into the manners of the people.— the list in full. Private army soldiers more in less than twenty-four hours. Friday with foreign affairs, and the They vitiate their politics; they cor- are allowed one uniform hat, each es of the community will be benefit ambiguous position of England to cupt their morals; they prevent even year, price \$1,00; 1 forage cap each wards the United States government | the natural taste and relish of equity | year, price 57 cents; 1 uniform coat, was considered far from satisfactory. and justice. By teaching us to con- each year, price \$6,56; 3 pairs of trow. It is said that, in consequence of the sider our fellow-citizens in a hostile conclusions come to by the Secretary ered from the reverses of 1857, and of State, fresh instructions have been sent to the commanders of the block- names of affection and kindred, which flannel shirts, each year, price 90 ets. this morning, startling proceedings unexampled prosperity. With the ading squadron, and that in the event were bonds of charity while we agreed. be taught a severe lesson by our fleat. | country is dissolved."

VIOLATION OF LAW.

In many respects, at the present time our government is not in a strict ny is a dead letter, and the laws are. toes it is their fault, not ours. The such glaring law breaking as is al-

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Washington correspondent of source in Washington, Gen'l Scott's

To concentrate troops in immense masses along the northern line of the Confederate States, protecting Washington and holding all the armies of leading in that direction. . -Jeff. Davis in check that he has draincoast of the Confederated States, menare to be drawn away to repel a more that quarter. He says: serious danger nearer home; and the Union to be restored as the Confed. We must first conquer and subjugate, ' is finally lost by demoralization, and without any great battles or blood. shed."

This plan of the old General's will Confederate soldiers also time and opportunity to prepare themselves while we thus delay, with this disadvantage tous, that time is of the greatest importance to thom, from the fact that they them, and it seems to us we give them all the time they could possibly de.

No Fight of Theirs .-- It seems that the Abolitionists of the Western Reserve, Ohio, bave no concern in the try. They stand aloof-won't enlist

-are still 'considering' whether they Junction already,—that this number shall furnish any troops for the Union, is constantly swelled by the daily arever, a party of N. Y. Zouaves, last the Constitution, and the Laws .week, arrested astalwart negro, whom of theirs. The Secretary of War has gents from that quarter, and, the Cinnorthern papers made a sensation cinnati Commercial says, has written item of the act and headed it "arrest of a letter to Gov. Dennison, in effect directing him not to wait on the Western Reserve-for troops, but to

take them as they come. These negro worshippers should have a few army contracts sent on dignified—not even funny—from the to them to arouse their patriotism.— Though reserved they may not be modest.

> CIVIL WAR .- "Civil Wars," says Burke in his masterly letter to the formation of those who do not know light, the whole body of our nation 3 for the third, \$2,82 per pair, 2 sack becomes less dear to us. The very

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Treasurer of the N. Y. Central Railroad,

G. L. Wilson, committed suicide, last week, by sense, a constitutional or law-abiding throwing himself from the third-story window of his residence. He had been depressed in spirits, owing to considerable losses in private affairs, through changes in the value of property. -The Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y. South, but if we tread on anybody's tor of Laws, (L.L. D.,) on Abraham Lincoln. ----Two pretty girls decayed lately three Connecticut soldiers, who were on picket duty, near apology is that a state of war makes | Fall's Church, and captured them. The soldiers these things imperatively necessary. are now in Richmond as prisoners of war. We thus be caught. If they had been Green Mounsort, where one side has the exclusive arrangehuge farce? Hou. Hendrick B. Wright was elected to Congress, on Saturday a week, in the Luzerne district without opposition. He is elect ed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death ous riot in Milwaukee last week. Several of the destroyed and the officers severely handled. The redeem the notes of the "wild cat" banks of the clined the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army recently conferred on him. He It is said that there is a strike by the miners and laborers of the Schuylkill Coal region, owing te an attempt to reduce the wages 10 percent.-5,553 tons of coal were shipped over the Lebanon Valley road last week-an increase again over may previous weekly shipment .-- Lieut. John P. Ely passed through this place last week on his way to Indianapolis, to report for duty in the regular army. He has resigned his position in the Lebanon Guards. 'We have not learned who his successor is in the Guards .- Some would subjugate, lay waste, and make a desert of the South rather than compromise. And yet these men tell us that there are a great many Unionists Wallace and his Indiana Regiment had been surrounded by the enemy at Cumberland, Md., and were in iniminent danger, was false. The reinforcements ordered by Gov. Curtin to Cumberland have returned .- No full official report of the Great Bethel affair has yot been made public, and t is thought that our loss was much larger than has been supposed .- The latest accounts from Harper's Ferry are that it is entirely deserthe money may come directly from ted. Ne troops were there, and the lust of the enemy's pickets left on Thursday .- From Martain burg we learn that the enemy have destroyed a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad, consistsecession troops there. John Mars anrt, son of Mr. John Marquart, of this place, and, for some years past, a resident of Philadelphia, has become the 1st Lieutenant in the Myerstown company, Bethel township, sold two tracts of land to his son, Joseph; the one tract containing about twenty acres at forty dollars per agre; the other about ten acres at thirty dollars per acre. Lewis Rose was committed to our prison, last week, charged by Mr. Peter Fisher, near Myerstown, with stealing two bags of feed .-- The Union force now in the city of Baltimore, exclusive of the troops at Fort McHenry, is upwards of seven thousand strong, a heavy battery of artillery, and a number of ugly looking pieces of ordnance planted on Federal Hill, commanding every street

DANGERS AHEAD.

the season of the year will favor it, lington Heights, Va., the most adthe Potomac, sets forth some strong acing them at every exposed point .- grounds for apprehending that a seri-In this way, the armies in Virginia ous disaster might befal our troops in

throw at least 50,000 men upon our ington. The Cabinet would have been troops, upon this side of the Potomac, whole force consists of thirteen regiments of only 800 men each, but lit. rescue the Federal Government; it probably be successful, if carried out, the over 10,000 in all. It is true there is State credit that now sustains this but why delay its execution? Why, are something like 30,000 American army. The Secretary of War has with the immense means at the com- troops in the neighborhood of Wash. had only to accept an army, organized mand of the government, and about ington; -but it would not be easy to throw all these across the river in half a million of men in, or ready for, time to prevent a defeat, even if the the stage, and pass away. We have service, not have the work half done safety of Washington would permit seen Secretaries and Generals and already? It is said, in excuse, that their withdrawal. A considerable Diplomats appear and disappear. our soldiers are raw, and need milita. time would necessarily be consumed We therefore have no modesty in ry training. Are we not giving the in crossing so wide a river by the setting up our prophecy against that means at command of our troops.

ening of the coils by which we intend to strangle them. Their safety consists in breaking the coil,-rather than their raw material. Time is all to in action, as well as skillful in their plans; and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that they will stand by as idle spectators until the elaborate and complicated arrangements of Gen. Scott are ripe for execution .-They will make a dash at some point of our extended lines, in the hope to inspire new courage in their own troops struggle now going on in this coun. by inflicting a signal defeat upon ours. It is stated, on good authority, that the rebels have 30,000 troops at the rival of regiments from Richmond, took from Harper's Ferry. The approach of such a force may well inprompt and effective measures to meet | shal. them. It is certainly of the utmost importance that we should not be so to overlook those of the enemy."

> WHAT A VOLUNTEER IS ENTI. TLED TO RECEIVE.

Volunteers in regard to clothing, have been placed upon the same footing, with the regulars, and for the insers the first year, 2 the second, and coats, each year, price each \$2,10; 3 each; I overcoat in five years, price have been going on here, detachments armies of foreign mercenaries to complete

years, price \$2,44 each. There are a Broadway and other points. variety of other articles supplied, but these the chief ones. In order to encourage economy and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn, according to the allowance, will he paid for to the soldier. So every man now in the ranks will prob-

wears, as they were not furnished by the Bareau of Clothing. [The above, so far as relates to the receiving of pay by the soldiers for undrawn clothing is, we think, a misa state of war certainly does not make tain boys there would be some excuse.—A few take. The soldiers are entitled to a violation of the post-office laws in days since Gen. Bragg sent word to Capt. Brown, drawn the clothing specified but the

ably receive pay for the clothes he

ment of the time and manner of the battle, a wages specified by law and nothing more.-ED.

> THE GREAT SCHEME OF CON-SOLIDATION.

"When this war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible." This sentiment of patriotism the Atlas & Argus greets with an outburst of treason. If this contest means anything at all, it means that we shall come out of it as "Americans, one and indivisible." and we mistake the sentiment of the patriotic North, and the spirit of the soldiery, if they do not echo the eloquent words of the Secretary of War.-

The Philadelphia Press has its moives for zeal in the cause of the Administration; and it will be better nnon the enemy.

The assumption of Mr. Cameron signs to establish a consolidated govpointed to a diplomatic office to represent the Government and the Administration abroad, demands:

"Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, cumbersome, intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judg-ment? We can afford now to efface the old Colonial Geography. It is the admitted powers of States within the Nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the power, and the creation of a nationality be a task so formide of the creation of a nationality be a task stance of England and Scotland, educated as foes by cen uries of warfare."

And this is the system which General Banks prophecies is to be cle- this, let facts be submitted to a candid vated upon the ruins of the present world. Government. For over three-fourths of a century this theme of a consolidated Empire has occupied the minds of men who had no faith in our sysmocracy have successfully resisted unless suspended in operation till his assent defeat it now. The Camerons, the ed, he has utterly neglected to attend to badly wounded. Banks, the Webbs represent but a them. minority of the people; and they they attempt to execute their nefarious scheme.

There is as much folly as wickedness in their scheme of consolidation. The Union would not have broken, if the attempt had not been to consolidare it; if the Federal Government and decide moral and social questions belonging exclusively to the States - repeatedly, for opposing with manly firm- - the doctrine of the Constitutional commuted, revolution will-follow, and people. anarchy be the end. The story is already written for us in the history of Mexican Republics.

If it were not for the States and "It seems to be pretty well estab- State power, Mr. Cameron would at lished that the rebels are able to this moment be a prisoner at Washcaught like rats in a trap. It was within twenty-four hours, while our the States that armed and sent on hundreds of thousands of troops to and made to his hands by the States. of Mr. Cameron; and we tell him that Everything favors the belief that when this war ends, the names of Virthe rebels intend to strike a sudden | ginia, and Carolina, and Pennsylvania, blow at some point of our lines. They and New York, will still survive; and are not at all likely to await the tight- that the name of "Republican," as applied to the party which now abuses the appellation, will cease to exist .-It will have become ill-omened and

> Important from Baltimore—Arrest of Marshal Kane—A Provost Marshal Appointed.

honored a free people.—Albany Argus.

BALTIMORE, June 27 .- At 3 o'clock this morning, George P. Kane, the Marshal of the Police of this city, was arrested at his house, by order of McHenry, where he is now a prisoner.

General Banks has issued a proclamation, naming John R. Kenly, of the Maryland regiment, as Provost and that Gen. Johnson is marching to Marshal, and suspending all the now. join them with the 10,000 which he ers of the Police Commissioners. Kenly is to exercise supreme control over the department until some known loy ite our Government to make the most al citizen is appointed to act as Mar

The proclamation gives as the reason for the arrest of Kane that he is entirely absorbed in our own plans as known to be aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion against the Gov. ernment at the head of an armed force, which he has used to conceal rather than detect acts of treason to the Government.

BALTIMORE, June 29. The 3d Jersey regiment has just passed through, making the 6th regiment that has passed through Balti-The city continues quiet.

There are many rumors as to the intended action of the Police Board. declaring us out of his protection, and wag-Nothing definite yet.

A COUP d'ETATIN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 1.—Since 2 o'clock establishment of a just and honora. of any interference by British ships become new incentives to hatred and sexual property. With the ading squadron, and that in the event were bonds of charges armies of loreign mercenaries to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to various parts of the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already become new incentives to the city and are not already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already already become new incentives to complete to the city and are not already already

price \$2,20 per pair; 2 blankets in five change Place, the Eighth Ward, the most barbarous ages, and totally un-

Before daylight, all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and

sent to Fort McHenry. A multitude of rumors are affoat as to the cause of this sudden movement, but nothing definite is yet known. It is said that a plot has been discovered of an intended outbreak.

Declaration of Independence.

gress assembled, July 4,1776. solved the political bands which have con- tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free the latter might be a mistake! Isn't war of this wages. If the men draw no clothing nected them with another and to assume people. from the Bureau they receive the among the powers of the earth the seperses which impel them to the separation.

> laying its foundation on such principles, friends: rewarded for the epithets which it and organizing its powers in such njuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States To prove

> > public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass

He has refused to pass other laws for will be swept from power the moment the accommodation of large districts of for the use of the garrison. people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; these resolution: whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State the sacred principle of Constitutional remaining, in the mean time, exposed to

all the dangers of invasions from without and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of

"He has obstructed the administation of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

and the amount and payment of their sal-

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and to eat out their substance

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our con-

stitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :--"For quartering large bodies of armed

troops among us: "For protecting them by a mock trial,

from punishment for any murders which General Banks, and conveyed to Fort | they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

the world:

"For imposing taxes on us without our onsent: "For depriving us, in many cases, of

he benefits of trial by jury: "For transporting us beyond seas, to be ried for pretended offences:

"For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instruction of that orange of the government should be spected and obeyed by every law abiding and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That we denounce mob law in every pathon. rule into these colonies

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our gov-

power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated government here, by ing war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

year, 2 every other year, price 71 cts. to various parts of the city and are ny, already begun with circumstances of each, 4 pairs of brogans, each year, now posted in Monument Square, Excruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in buked and purished.

"He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the

executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands. "He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruc

tion of all ages, sexes, and conditions. "In every state of these oppressions, we A Declaration by the Representatives of have petitioned for redress in the most the United States of America in Con- humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated in-"When in the course of human events, jury. A Prince, whose character in thus t becomes necessary for one people to dis- marked by every act which may define a

"Nor have we been wanting in attenate and equal station to which the laws of tions to our British brethren. We have nature and of nature's God entitle blem, a warned them from time to time, of attempts decent respect to the opinion of mankind by their legislature to extend an unwarrequires that they should declare the cau- rantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of "We hold these truths to be self-evident: our emigration and settlement here.that all men are created equal; that they We have appealed to their native justice are endowed by their Creator with certain and magnanimity, and we have conjured inalienable rights; that among these are them by the ties of our common kindred, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. to disavow these usurpations which would That, to secure these rights, governments inevitably interrupt our connexions and are instituted among men, deriving their correspondence. They too have been just powers from the consent of the gov- deaf to the voice of justice and of conerned; that whenever any form of govern- sanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce ment becomes destructive of these ends, in the necessity which denounces our sepit is the right of the people to alter or to aration, and hold them, as we hold the rest abolish it, and to institute new government of mankind, enemies in war, in peace

"We there fore, the representatives of the casts at us, than the most devoted of form as to them shall seem most li ely United Strates of America in general Conour soldiers for their gallant assaults to effect their safety and happiness. Pru- gress assembled appealing to the Supreme dence, indeed will dictate, that government | Jud ge of the world for the rectitude of our long established should not be changed for intentions, do, in the name and by authorithat the States are to be crushed out light and transcient causes, and accordingby armed force, is not the first intimation from that quarter of the de- are more disposed to suffer, while evils are United Colonies are, and of right ought to sufferable, than to right thems elves by be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that ernment upon the ruins of State lib- abolishing the forms to which they are acerty. The New York Courier & En. customed. But when a long train of abut the British crown, and that all political conquirer, whose editor has just been ap- ses and usurpations, pursuing invariably nexion between them and the state of the same object, evinces a design to reduce G. Britian is, and ought to be totally dissolvthem under absolute despotism, it is their ed; and that as free and independent states right, it is their duty, to throw off such gov- they have power to levy war, conclude Comment, and to provide new guards for peace, contract alliances, establish comtheir future security. Such has been the merce, and do all other acts and things. patient suffering of these colonies, and which independent states may of right do. such is now the necesity which constrains And for the support of this declaration, them to alter their former systems of gov- with a firm reliance on the protection of ernment. The history of the present king Divine Providence, we mutually pledge of Great Britain is a history of repeated to each other our lives; our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

A part of Colonel Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, at Cumberland, while sconting in that vicinity on Wednes-He has refused his assent to laws the day night, encountered about forty most wholesome and necessary for the mounted rebels, and routed them after a brisk skirmish. It is reported that seventeen of the robels were now at West Chester.—Mr. John Fisher, of tem. During all that time the De- laws of immediate and pressing importance killed and several wounded, and a good many horses taken. One of this change. We believe they will should be obtained; and when so suspend. Hayes' party was killed and himself

> Twenty thousand gallons of water are sont from Baltimore weekly for Fortress Monroe

BEDFORD RESOLUTIONS. We would be peak the attention of every Democrat, as well as the con-He has called together legislative bod- servative men of all parties, to the unies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and daunted declaration of principles laid distant from the depository of their public down in the following resolutions had not assumed a jurisdiction never records, for the sole purpose of fatigueing adopted by the Democaacy of Bedintended for it, and effected to discuss them into compliance with his measures. ford County, in convention on the 18th He has dissolved representative houses inst. They embody the true doctrine

Union men of the county true and consistent friends of the Union The Gazette says in reference to

"We will stand by them, no matter who leaves them; we will adhere to Liberty which they enunciate in spite of mobs, civil war, or the blodiest of anarchies. Upon that rock we plant our banner, and there it shall remain so long as we can write a line, or utter a syllable.

RESOLUTIONS.

Wherens, The Democratic Party, for years past, in its Conventions, State and National and through its presses and by its representatives in Congress, denounced the policy of establishing congress, continuous and points, sectional parties, holding that the success of such parties would inevitably result in a bloody and horrible civil war. And whereas, the prophetic "He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their sal-We are unwilling now to renounce the opinions heretofore entertained by us as to the causes which operated to bring about the difficulties in which the nation is involved, or to stultify our-selves by endorsing the political doctrines and policy whose triumph in the last Presidential elecion has so fearfullly imperilled the perpetuity of

Therefore Resolved, That as the Democratic-party has stood by the Union and the Constituon, in peace and in war, through good and thro. evil report, wede emit a pleasant and patriotic daty to declare our unwavering devotion to that

party, its principles and usages.

Resolved, That whilst the present civil war
was none of our seeking, and whilst we deprecate was none of our seeking, and whist we deprecate and deplore its existence, and earnestly hope and pray for the early restoration of an honorable peace, as Democrats who have always been true to the Constitution, and who a fealty and devotion to the Union are attested by the whole history of our lives, we feel it our duty to sustain tory of our lives, we feel it our duty to sustain the Federal Government in the exercise of all its Constitutional powers in its efforts to maintain its integrity and the continuance of our glorious Union

Resolved, That whilst as Democrats and patriots we believe it to be our duty to support and sustain the Government in all its Constitutional "For cutting off our trade with all parts least, in every emergency, yet we desire "Republicans" so called, distinctly to understand that we will not and cannot be dragooned into the sup-port of Abolitionism in any form.

Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the only bond of Union be-tween the reveral States and the only rule of ac-

tion to be observed in the present condition of our country, that we will support it as we have always done in all its parts, in its letter and spiralways done in all its parts, in its letter and spir-it, and in our interpretation of its meaning on controverted points, we will be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, believing that the decrees and decisions tablishing therein an arbitrary government of that branch of the Government should be re-

form and under any pretext whatever, whether exercised by Sccession conspirators at the South, or fanatic enthusiasts at the North, and that we are for the enforcement of the law in the proper-and lawful form, against offenders in all parts of

Resolved, That we look upon the decimps of "For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with much the doctrine of Secssion as promulgated by

and the doctrine of Secession as promulgated by conspirations against the Union at the South, as equally subversive of the Constitution, the liberty of the people and the safety of the nation.

Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew, G. Curtin meets our hearty disapprobation, and especially in its management of the milliary affairs of the Commonwealth, it deserved, and should receive the unqualified condemnation of every natriotic citizene.

every patriotic citizene.

Resolved, That the evidently corrupt and fraudulent disbursement of the liberal appropriations made by the late Legislature for the support of the military of the State, as exhibited in the imposition of retten uniforms and insufficient and numbolesome rations upon the brave soldiery of our Commanwealth, should be at once correct.