

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

Special Congressional Election. GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTOR

The special election held on Tuesday of last week, in the Second Dis. trict of Philadelphia, for a member constantly reside in the city. We of Congress to succeed the Hon. E. Joy Morris, resulted in the choice of come fully convinced that the desired Col. CHARLES J. Bridge, the Demo- "CHANGE" spoken of by the Repubcratic candidate, by the gratifying licaniparty before the last fall's elecmajority of 248 votes, over Charles tion, has been already fully and effec-O'NEILL, Esq., the Republican candil tually brought about. It is scarcely, date. The following is a recapitula tion of the vote of the several Wards tion in the city but closed doors and composing the District:

Wards. Fifth Ward.

Biddle's majority, 243 The election of Col. Biddle is more than an ordinary partisan victory. It is the testimony of the people of a District that has rarely, if ever, sent a Democrat to Congress, to their preference for the patriotism that proves itself by acts over that which expresses itself only in words. This election is also a signal rebuke of the bitter hibited by the Republican wire pull. goods are neatly and carefully stowed 'ers of the District. Contrary to the away, or covered up, and the salesmen for was not fordable for the army at nominated irrespective of party considerations; and in spite of the loud | business also is flourishing—can't help declarations of Republican leaders in it where thousands of men are daily o'clock on Tuesday morning. Ad-Philadelphia and elsewhere that there discharged from employment. They ought'to be "no party now" but the | must enlist or starve. party that goes for the Union, they LATE NEWS FROM GEN. PATcalled a Convention, and nominated Mr. O'Neill, upon political considerasire, they continued to show the mahad supported Mr. Breckinridge at taken place. the last election, his loyalty to the by 9,000 men from Manassas, and had Deinocratic ranks, and to prejudice troops. the minds of the people against a A large number of troops passed gallant soldier whose character and abilities were above dispute, failed column. the District have made their choice, here yesterday morning expected hacks to keep them in the traces; and they have effectually put their seal of condemnation on the cowardly meanness of those who have been Scott and his Staff, will visit the doing their utmost to make the pub. lic believe that Breckinridge Demo-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Lincoln wrote his own message. Its paternity is unmistakable. No other man but the author of those re- are expected this week. markable speeches delivered on the way to Washington, could have written this remarkable message.

It contains but a single recommendation—that the contest be made a destination is unknown. short one by placing at the control of Government 400,000 men and 400, 000,000 of dollars.

Upon one point and one point only the message gives us additional light. The evacuation of Fort Sumpter was at the time determined upon, provid. ed Fort Pickens could be previously reinforced. Fort Pickens was not reinforced through the failure of the land the troops, and hence the attempt to provision the starving garrison in Sumpter. It was resolved to inform the Governor of South Carolina that such an attempt would be was ever communicated is not stated. If it was, perhaps Mr. Harvey, the Minister to Portugal, was the man selected to perform that service.

The . Union derives no additional strength from Mr. Lincoln's arguments. A good cause is often damaged by a bad advocate. It is not worth while to discuss the many palpable, if anything so obscure can be called pal. States," may be instanced as the fal. lacious basis of an unsound super-States created the Union. It was the army of General McClellan, but will work of the States and of the people | fall back to Winchester and Manas-The Union was created by the States, that the Union troops advancing from and not the States by the Union .-The last clause of the original Consti- wards Fairfax and Manassas may find tution declares that "the ratifications that until the army of the governof the conventions of nine States ment reaches the viginity of Richshall be sufficient for the establish
shall be sufficient for the establish
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States so ratifying the same," evident- post skirmishes and the dislodgement ly implying that if other States refused to ratify, the Constitution would not be binding upon them.

President to advance his untenable theory in order to combat secession. The Constitution made the States members of a compact nation from which they have no power to withdraw at pleasure.-Patriot and Union.

We have of late years been frequently in the city of Philadelphia, and in consequence believe our observations as reliable, if not more so, than those of people who get down only semi-occasionally or those who were there again fast week, and bepossible to place yourself in any posi-

in the face in numbers. It is no unusual circumstance to meet whole blocks of buildings-particularly stores—with nearly every one of them closed. And many not closed are placarded, as selling, if wholesale heretofore, "by retail," and if retail heretofore, "selling off at cost. With the exception of trade in the immediate necessaries of life, or in filling orders and preparing material for government and the war, a deadly languor pervades every department of business. Where boxes, and bales, and

TERSON'S ARMY.

BALTIMORE, July 8 .- A letter to the tions alone. And after the Democrats American from Martinsburg, dated had selected Col. Biddle as their can. Saturday, announces the arrival of fered a firm resistance to the advance didate, without his knowledge or de. Doubleday's and the Rhode Island

It also states that Patterson's enlignity of their partisan feelings by tire army is encamped in and around sacks, canteens and blankets, giving assailing his political character, and Martinsburg, awaiting reinforcements, evidence of a hasty retreat. Their basely insinuating that because he and that no forward movements had

Union was questionable! Buttheat taken a stand for a fight at Bunker was received here, yesterday, from tempt to revive an old feud in the Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 Martinsburg, that Gen. Patterson en-

> through Baltimore, yesterday and enemy. last night, to strongthen Patterson's

uninfluenced by the efforts of party cross the Potomac, at Williamsport, this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, July 8.—Lieut. Gen'l

troops on the Virginia side this after-There is no forward movement to crats are in league and sympathy report yet, but at noon to-day there

march at one hour's notice.

Three hundred horses, for the army

here since the President's first proclamation.

The Second Rhode Island Battery of Artillery leaves here to-day; their

All the houses of bad repute here were under a guard of soldiers, last night. But one of them was burned, nevertheless, making the fourth within two days.

It is proposed to modify that present tariff in such a way that it is supposed it will yield \$100,000,000 annu-

It is the impression here that Repsession at Wheeling.

An Arkansas paper names Jeff. Da.

Vice President of the C.S. A. HARRISBURG, July 8.—At the request of General Scott, and under made, but whether the information orders from Governor Curtin, the two Regiments of Pennsylvania Reserve volunteers, and Col. Charles J. Biddle and Col. Simmons, marched yesterday, from Bedford to Cümber. land, Md., where they are to join a

portion of Gen. McClellan's army. THE ADVANCE. It now appears that the general advance in the direction of Richmond has commenced along the entire line, venture the chances of a collision with Alexandria and Arlington Heights tothe rebels retreating before them, so

ment of this Constitution between the ing may possibly be confined to out of masked batteries. However, now that the advance of this immenso army has fairly commenced, no lengthened period can elapse before a gen-It was wholly unnecessary for the eral, and it is to be hoped, decisive engagement occurs.

A BLUNDER.—Last week, as a regiment of the rebels was advancing from Fairfax C. H., one of their own regiments mistook them for Federal troops, and fired on them killing eight

Major T. W. Sherman has been relieved from the command of the light batteries of the military department of Washington, and ordered to repair to Harrisburg, Pa., to raise the new artillery regiment (12 batteries) authorized by the President.

Battle between Gen. Patterson's Forces

and the Rebels under Gen. Jackson. One of the most important episodes n the history of the war, so far, has been the action in the vicinity of Martinsburg, on Tuesday morning, of last week, between the division of shutters, and notices "to let" stare you General Patterson, which had previously crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and the rebel forces under General Jackson, which resulted in the defeat and flight of the latter, leaving their Camp at Black river, near Martinsburg, in the hands of General Patterson's troops. It appears that on Monday the whole division, with the exception of the Conport and Sharpsburg, and it was inon that morning early at two points of Missouri. At the close of the first each State by their Senators, and for the —the First under General Cadwalader, at Williamsbort, and the Second. under General Keiln. In the vicinity of casks, and life, spirit and activity Mercersville and Dam No. 4 but by being then changed from Blair to names, as numbered regiments of cavalheretoffere met the gaze, dullness and some most extraordinary oversight in spirit of partisanship which was ex quietness now reigh supreme. The the examination which the general 'had ordered to be malle by the engi-'heer officer, it was folial'that the rivearnest desire of a number of the best are sitting by dozing, smoking, talk- the latter point as reported, and concitizens, that a candidate should be ing or reading. This is a "change"— sequently the movement was arrested a sorrowful change. The recruiting and the whole army concentrated in the neighborhood of Williamsport, where they crossed into Virginia atsix vancing towards Martinsburg they for that was in possession of John M. met Jackson, comprising a force of Butler. A motion by Mr. Stevens, to five infantry and cavalry regiments, substitute the name of Mr. Butler for with four pieces of cannon. The first that of Mr. Lehman, was laid on the extraordinary occasion, authorized by the Constistand was made at the farm of Portable by a vote of 91 against 41.— nary subject of legislation. terfield, situated on the common road, near Havnesville, where the rebles of column of the Union army; but they were ultimately driven back, leaving the field scattered over with knaploss of course has not been definitely ascertained, but our loss was three

killed and ten wöhnded. WASHINGTON, July 5.—Information tered and passed through that place in the morning, in hot pursuit of the

most ignominiously. The voters of The regiments that passed through river, lost sixty killed and had many viduals be forever unqualified for hold. more wounded. It rallied vesterday and presented a front, but again re- or trust in the Government. Such treated to a distance of seven or eight miles where they have been rein-

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Col. Straub, of Schuylkill county, died in Washington, about three weeks ago .- The President has recognized the validity of the pro ceedings of the Wheeling Convention, by send were thirty-four regiments on the ing an official notice to Governor Pierpont of the other side of the river, all ready to number of Congressmen to which the State is entitled under the new apportionment. The Administration has commissioned Jim Lane, of transportation service, arrived here Kansas, a Brigadier General, and the notorious this morning. Seven hundred more outlaw, Montgomery, is appointed a Colonel. Is there such a scarcity of decent men in the coun-Eighty Regiments have reported try that it is necessary to select officers from nmong thieves, vagabonds and murderers?---Frederick A. Guion was recently arrested in New York by the Superintendent of Police for circu. lating a petition addressed to the President of Lions. the United States, requesting him to favor the calling of a Convention of all the States, to effeet, if possible, a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed.—Noah L. Farnham who has just been promoted to the place of cide for holding a United States Court ham, who has just been promoted to the place of vide for holding a United States Court the late Col. Ellsworth, and who formerly had in Wheeling.
the office of Lieutenant Colonel of the New York
Mr. Campbell (Pa.) presented a res-Fire Zouaves, is an old citizen of Schuylkill county .- Eight or ten Regiments of soldiers-New York and Massachusetts-passed over the Lebanon Valley road last week. They were all well supplied with averything necessary for active resentatives Carlile and Van Winkle | service. ___ 5,296 tons of coal were shipped over will be elected U. S. Senators from the Lebanon Valley road last week, --- Mr. Henofficer in command of the Sabine to Virginia, by the Legislature now in ry Ramler has taken the Black Horse hotel, in this borough, lately occupied by Col. Lantz. H. H. Lautz, of this place, started for West vis and Albert Pike for President and Chester, on Tuesday, to join his father's company, the Iron Artillerists. He will make a good soldiet. - The barn of Mr. John Miller, in East Hanover, was destroyed by fire two weeks ago. It was insured in the Lebanon Insurance Company for \$1500 .- The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th ult., and was succeeded by his brother, Abdul-Agis-Khan .--- A terrible conflagra tion recently occurred in London, destroying property valued at hear £4,000,000. The Kingdom of Italy has been formally recognized by France.--- A Zouave was found murdered in front of two houses of evil reputation, in Washngton, on Saturday. In consequence, a few hours after, several Zonaves and others went to the tenements above mentioned, and entering, broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth, set fire to the buildings, and by pable, absurdities in this part of the from the northern side, while General their conduct prevented the fire companies from message, but the declaration that Butler's forces in the vicinity of For- extinguishing the flames, and the houses were "the Union is older than any of the tress Monroe are gradually closing Governor Curtin has appointed Glenni W. Sco-States, and in fact it created them as up in the other direction. It is not field, of Warren county, President Judge of the thought that General Johnson will Eighteenth District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John S. McCalmont, structure. The ratification of the General Patterson's superior force, United States troops are being rapidly thrown Esq., who is now Colonel of a regimen t .-- The Constitution by conventions of the partially surrounded as he is by the across the Potomac, at Washington into Virginia. -A man named Henry Welsh had both his arms blown off, at Harrisburg, on the 4th, by the thereof. Had Pennsylvania refused sas Junction, en route for Richmond, to fire a salute.—A gentlemen whose wife has to ratify the Constitution she would and hence no battle may take place been in a distant State for a while past, and exnot have become part of the Union. in that direction. It may be, also, pects to be absent about two months yet, says he thinks he will try to get a discount at bank for sixty days, to make the time pass more rapidly. Those who have had 'discounts' will see the force of his reasoning at once. The negroes of Har-risburg and the interior of the state are making

CONGRESS.

The XXXVIIth Congress met is extra session on Thursday, the 4th of and thirty nine Senators answered to their names, including the following from the Southern States:

Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware; Anthony and Pearce, of Maryland; Breckin-ridge and Pearce of Pearce of Maryland; Breckin-ridge and Pearce of Maryland Pearce of Maryland Pearce of Maryland Pea ridge and Powell, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennossee, and Polk of Missouri. The new Senators from Kansas, Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy; Mr. Browning, of Illinois, the successorof Judge Douglas, and James A. Mc-Dougal, the new Senator from Califor- vides for the enrollment of 240,000 men, nia, and were sworn in.

the following bills:-

public property.

A bill to increase the present military estab lishment of the United States.

A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the army, and A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National

Grow, the latter was elected without ry.

a second ballot. The vote was as follows: Whole number of votes, 159. Grow, 99; Blair, 11; Crittenden, 12; the rest scattering. For Clerk, Mr. Etheridge bud 92 votes, John W. Forney 41, Mr. Dietrich, 21, and T. B. Florence 2. When the Clerk of the House call-Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens, of this to the standing of the new ones. State, objected on the ground that Mr. Lehman had not a prima facie case, Some other members were objected to,

On Friday, in the Senate, George T. Brown, was elected Sergeant-at-

Mr. Chandler gave notice that he should to morrow introduce a bill to the Government of the United States or aid and abet treason against the ng any office of honor or emolument Union men in rebellious States any

losses they may have suffered.

House.—Ex-Congressman Ball has been elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Crittenden appeared and took the usual oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from Mr. Kline, contesting the seat of Mr. Verree, from Pennsylvania.-Referred to the committee on elec-

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) gave notice of the introduction of a bill to repeal all

olution, which was adopted, allowing members the amount heretofore paid for stationery and newspapers.

Mr. Van Wyck asked leave to in. troduce a bill providing for the transmission of the letters of officers and soldiers free of postage.

Mr. Burnet (Ky.) being opposed to the franking privilege, objected. Ad-

On Saturday, in the Senate, the Standing Committees were announced: Isaac Basset was elected an Assistant Door keeper.

Mr. Wilson presented the several bills of which he gave notice the first day of the session. (A synopsis of them will be found in another col. umn.) They were referred to com-

In the House befitting eulogies were pronounced on Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, who died during the recess. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and imposts on all arms import. ed since the first of May last, which have not been actually paid, and all arms which may be imported prior to the first of January, 1862, for the use

the acts of the President. Laid over. Also, the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public prop-

the organization of a National Guard provides for the enrollment of 240,000 men, between 21 and 35 years of age, to be divided into two hundred regiment, of twelve companies each, apportioned among the States pro rata according to their representation in Congress. After six years, service, those who enlist are entitled to an honorable discharge, and to exemption from service on the jury. Eighty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the same number the second and third so that a third may on out of service. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, twelve companies each, apportioned agave notice of his intention to offer mong the States pro rata according to A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the six years, service, those who enlist are en-President, for the suppression of insurrection and titled to an honorable discharge, and to ex-A bill to authorize the employment of volune emption from service on the jury. Eighteers for enforcing the laws and protecting the ty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the same number the second and understood; and having said to them in the intuitive so that a third may go out of service augural address, "You can have no conflict withat a time. The President is to have pow- out being yourselves the aggressor," be took er to call out the Guard, or any part of it, pains not only to keep this declaration good; but in case of invasion or insurrection beyond the power of the civil arm.

The Military Power of the President. The House organized by the electric acts since the 4th of March, empowers ion of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of him in case of exigency, when Congress or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that barbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to five the save of the few in the fort, sent to that barbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

There was but one ballot for Speaker. other bill provides for the appointment of -The bill which legalizes the President's tion of Hon. GALUSHA A. Grow, of him in case of exigency, when Congress Pennsylvania, as Speaker, and EMER- is not in session, to take similar measures. SON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, as Clerk: Assistant Secretary of War &c. - An-There was but one ballot for Speaker. other bill provides for the appointment of necticut regiment, was concentrated Schuyler Colfax having withdrawn an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salon the Potomac Between Williams his name, the competitors for the votes ary of \$3,000; for additional force in the of the majority party were reduced Military Bureaus; for the appointment of tended that they should have arrived to Mr. Grow and Francis P. Blair, jr., two additional Cadets to West Point from ballot, which terminated without a filling of all vacancies in the Academy by choice, Col. Blair withdrew his name the President; for the classification of to save time, and a number of votes mounted men hitherto called by different

> The Volunteer Force.—The bill touching the volunteer force empowers the Presdent to appoint not exceeding six Major Generals and eighteen Brigadiers.

Enlarging the Regular Army.—The bill enlarging the regular army empowers ed the name of Wm. E. Lehman, of the President to increase the old regiments

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

, Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Having been convened on an nary subject of legislation... At the beginning of the Presidential term, four

on the ground that they were officers of volunteers in the service of the United States, but no proceedings were had in any case.

On Prillar in the Secret Comment were found to be generally suspended within the servers! States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louigiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post office Department. Within these States all the forts, irrsenals, dockward environment and the life between the control of the Post office Department. yards, custom houses, and the like, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this government, excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on or near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor, South Caroline

The forts thus seized had been put in improved should to morrow introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, and all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant who shall take uparms against the Government of the United States The rebels force which Gen'l Pator aid and abet treason against the terson scattered when he crossed the Government' and that all such indibe used against the government

within them have been seized for the same object. property to be applied to restore to The navy was scattered in distant seas; leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the government. Officers of the Federal After the reading of the President's message it was ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

Mr. Holo (N. H.)

Mr. Hale (N. H.) gave notice that openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, a should introduce a hill for the tem. he should introduce a bill for the temporary increase of the Navy, and the Senate then adjourned.

an ordinance had been adopted in each of each of separated from the national Union. A formula separated from the national Union. A formula for instituting a combined government for these formula for the formula for instituting a combined government for the formula for instituting a combined government for the formula for institution for the formula for the form States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid, and interention from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing

rinding this condution of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy cho-sen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the govern-ment, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion and the ballot box. It promisagainst any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights. Of all that which a Presi dent might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was torborne without which it was believed possible to keep the government of the

first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Ft. Sumpter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by the Department placed into my hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that re-laforcement could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of the provisions, and with view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the efficers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was imme-diately laid before Lieut. Gen. Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in that opinion. On reflection, however, he took further time, conulting with other officers, both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as be

He also stated, at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then within the control of the government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time, when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mero matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. oth hoitses adjourned to Monday.

Washington, July 8, 1861:
SENATE.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) offered a joint it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would disavoluntary policy;

adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter recognition abroad; that in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Storvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere, it would be reached Fort Pickens might be rejoinced. This

tional Armory, at Rock Island. Report of ferred.

The Speaker announced the Stand-ning Committees of the House.

The War Measures or Congress.—

The War Measures or Congress.—

The following is said to be the substance of the war bills of Mr. Wilson, introduced in the Senate:

The National Guard—The bill for the organization of a National Guard provides for the enrollment of 240,000 men, between 21 and 35 years of age, to be divided into two hundred regiment, of twelve companies each, apportioned a.

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The vice of the socialled acuthern confederation by resisting so make a standard in the service of the social deformation to the service, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, where the fort was attacked to the fort was attacked t

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surround ing circumstances that point was reached. Then

In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immedi ate dissolution or blood. And this issue embra-ces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the ques represents to the whole lamily of that the dues-tion whether a constitutional republic or democ-racy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic loss. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or any other pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put; an end to free government of on the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all, republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or

ment, and thus, practically put; an end to free government of your the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all, republies this inherent and fattly workings? Must a government of necessity to too'strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence.

So viewing the Issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most graitifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations.

Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gaven a regiment through regular. State organizations. A few regiments have been organized within some others of these states by individual enterprise, and recoived it to the government service.

Of course the seceled States so called and, to which Texas had been joiced about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called were not uniform in their action, some of them being partly for the Union while in others as Virginia and North C ralim, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most rounds and the course of the state of the state

rectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced heir purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three, years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity trust-ing then as now that Congress would read illumination ing then as now that Congress would readily rati-fy them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of

done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia it was considered they authorize the commanding sidered a duty to authorize the commanding General in proper cases, according to his discretion to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or in other words, to arrest and defending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or in other words, to arrest and defending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or in other words, to arrest and defending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or in other words, to arrest and defending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; or in other words, to arrest and defending the proposition the control of the control of the first privilege of the writer of the thin, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of the guality and propriety in what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, should not thisself violate them. Of course sounce can sideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this matter was acted on.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted and propriety before the matter was acted on.

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The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted and the proper was a state. Matter the acted was a substited and proposed the prop Congress.
Soon after the first call for militia it was con-

the first of January, 1862, for the use of any State which is in good faith aiding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy public and private property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs reported

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs reported

Mass. Mass. Mass delear indication of policy, and would be a clear indication of policy, and would be a clear indication of policy, and would be a clear indication of policy, and initiation of policy, and initiation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the leading of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This creder could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first rajura news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Samter.

The news itself was that the officer commandable the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was discussed in the solution of policy, and falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. Must they be allowed to falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. Must they be allowed to falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. Must they be allowed to falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. The falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. Must they be allowed to falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. The falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. The falling of execution in nearly one the falling of execution in nearly one third of the sates. The falling of execution in nearly one the falling of execution in nearly one the

crisis would be reached at Fort Sunter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In such a conjuncture the government had a few days before commenced properties of the writ of habbas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that and a few days before commenced properties. troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a violated. The provisions of the Constitution provisions in the latter named fort.

In such a conjuncture the government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be to relieve dition, as well adapted as might be to relieve Fert Sumter, which expedition was intended to the such provision the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be sustended when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion; and that the orbitic safety does require it.

out being yourselves the agressoro" be took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should, not be able to misunderstand it.

whole.
A debt of \$300,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our own Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as string a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then trestation.

does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then treated blish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than tenditines the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching as from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and like it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the government is to avoid receiving troops fister than provided for them. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the south be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as ruch pride in and reveronce for the history and government of their common country as any other civilized and particultipoo-ple.

They knew they could make no advancement directly

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratid day then somewhat more than a month distant,
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They pushed their military preparations vigoronsly forward all over the State. They soized
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Again, if one State may seede, so may another, and when all shall have seeded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we berrowed their money? If we now recognize this dectrine by allowing the seeders to adip peace it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extert terms upon which they will promise to remain. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own; in which, of necessity, they have either discincted or retained the right of secsion, as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours.

in ours.

If they have retained it, by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must see defrom one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or ubjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, upon which no government can possibly endure.