

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CHAS.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861. The appropriation bill before Congress makes appropriations for the present year amounting to the enormous sum of \$661,000,000.

Friday last, when the appropriation | ing that they are about as unreliable bill was under consideration, we find as guess work could make them, not

the following:shall have the right to call out more volunteers, was in rebellion, three commissioners were ap was in rebellion, three commissioners were appointed to accompany the army which moved into that Territory, and certainly the case now presented was one of far greater importance. The army now should go forth with the sword in one hand and the clive branch in the other. He offered the amendment in good faith, and for the suppose of asceptianing whether there was a dis-

showing the determination of the hundred and forty millions by loans .government to carry on the war to All these sums are but a fraction of such amendments to the Constitution as subjugation, -- to make conquered prov. the amount authorized by Congress will preserve peace and restore the Union; inces of the south and to hold them to carry on the war for the present while every disunionist, whether openly as such, making enormous expenditures and a standing army, for all ble the amount lawfully, and, if neces. as the surest means of rendering reunion time to come, as necessary as at present. Herein is where we differ with to the next session of Congress to much respect for his intellect to believe vessels belonging to rebels. It was the party at present in power. And "sanction the measures taken for the for a moment, that there is a man for the assertion that the war is against prosecution of the war." individuals and not against States does not weaken our objection. If the Southern rebels should wish to ly too many of our fears and prophe- into war, under the pretext of protecting it was adopted by a vote of 92 to 55. lay down their arms before compul- cies previous to the late Presidential | the public property, and enforcing the laws, sion, we think a chance for them to election are becoming verified. One and collecting revenues, when their object do so should be afforded. There are was that the Republican party was is disunion, and war the means of accomthousands and tens of thousands of acting the hypocrite in relation to a plishing a cherished purpose.

The disunionists therefore, are divided of treason, and would gladly return ceived. We declared that the leaders dependence; the other is in favor of war, to their allegiance if they could do so of the Republican party were ultra object, and of making the separation fithe sword or as prisoners of war and uttered a word or written a line to and hence against war; but if the Union ed. The bill authorizing the Presihalter. Whole districts of country, views in this respect. In connexion and the establishment of a de facto Goveven States, may be in such a dispo. therewith we repeatedly mentioned the states, let no act be done that will prevent the restoration of Mr. Vallandigam to have received Our warning fell on deaf ears and unsome countenance in Congress.

country.

troops at Alexandria, among whom the syrup of sugar cane; of 6 cents per pound on the syrup of sugar cane; of 6 cents per pound are our soldiers, are entirely cast in the back ground, without a single opportunity to distinguish them.

solves. We trust they may see a large on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on sour molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses, and of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee, 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea." selves. We trust they may soon have Gen. Scott accommodate them with an engagement before their discharge?

DAMASK AND SATIN VS. SHODDY AND SACK CLOTH.—While the miserable of our soldiers is the subject of denunciation over the land, the following item from Washington is refresh. ing:--

"Two now barges are being built in the Navy Yard—one for the President and family, and the other fer the Cabinet. These are to be 26 feet long and 6 feet wide, to be pulled by 12 ores. The Prevident's beat will be painted white with guilt atripe, and trimmed inside with blue damask. The boat for the Cabinet will be painted black, with scarlet stripe and with crimson trimmings."

In Congress on Monday the House resolution recommending to the Leg. the direction of it themselves. islature of each State to cause the election of two delogates in each Con. gressional district, to meet in general Convention, at Louisville, Ky., to devise measures to restore peace to the country. The resolution was objected to from the Republican side, and the Federal troops. laid on the table by a vote of yeas 92, The reported withdrawal of the ment has been strong enough to Confederate forces from Fairfax Court 000,000 of people into subjection when believed their rights and liberties nays 51. We trust Congress will authorize the calling of a National Convention before it adjourns, as it is necessary exception of the Pennsylvania Fourth the Government itself into a despotism, essary under any circumstances.

DIRECT TAXATION.

his report to Congress, proposed to raise twenty millions of dollars, of the immense sum required by the administration for the present year, by DIpersonal property is to be taxed. The and five captured. property taxable in the States not unsays that a rate of one-fith or three-In the proceedings of Congress of the census returns, probably not knowlandigham alluded to the fact that when Utah | Hence, if we assume the value of the Thus it would require just double the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a disposition here to listen to terms of accommodation. He would vote just as many men and as much morner as we received to the second much money as was necessary to protect and defend the Federal Government. It was against aggressive and offensive warfare that he raised his voice.

FOR EVERY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH Government in that mode. You can do it in no other.

WAR IS DISUNION. WAR IS FItary proposes to raise sixty millions of This proposition was rejected, thus dollars by indirect taxation, and two

people in the South who have joined tariff,—that Pennsylvania interests into two classes—the one open, the other the rebellion unthinkingly, or through | would be sacrificed, and that the peo- secret disunionist. The one is in favor of intimidation,—who have been guilty ple of Pennsylvania were being de peaceful secession and a recognition of in- ing in the bill shall authorize the perwithout compulsion at the edge of Free Traders and that they had not nal and eternal. I am a Union man, running the chances of stretching the show that they had changed their must be temporarily broken by revolution, dent to employ volunteers to aid in sition, and to afford a chance to them | the names of Chase, Banks, Wilmot, | and future preservation. Peace is the onwe could have wished the proposition | Hamlin and even Lincoln himself.— | ly policy that can lead to that result. willing hearts. The "change" was de peated everywhere, that we must find out An extract from the last speech of manded, and, we have it. Chase is Have we got a Government? is the ques-Mr. Douglas, in another column, will Secretary of the Treasury, and now, tion, and we are told we must test the show more fully the view we hold. in the beginning of the administra- question by using the military power to We are sure to one will brand Mr. tion, we have his views in his report put down addiscontented spirits. Sir this Douglas with being a disunionist or a to Congress, respecting a Tariff. He question, the ever a Government? has traitor,—even Mr. Lincoln himself proposes to reduce the duty ou pig has tried to keep his feet on the necks of has rendered testimony to the con- iron from six dollars per ton to five the people since the world began. When trary, and hence, those who charge dollars—on bar iron, from fifteen dol- the barons demanded Magna Charta from treason upon us for holding the views lars per ton to fourteen dollars, and King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, of Mr. Douglas, do so unadvisedly.— on railroad iron, from twelve dollars with medical to put down the discontented When the madness that rules the per ton to ten dollars, with reduchour will have cooled down, the poli- tions on other species of manufacture ed to collect the ships' money in violation cy of those who would now carry the ed iron in about the same proportion. of the Constitution of England, and in dis-

olive brance with the sword, will be | Congress will make the reduction, regard to the rights of the people, and was weak and powerless now, and, as we than is asked by the administration. rebels; put down the traitors; we must look over the country, bewail the While the Secretary, oblivious of the show that we have a Government.' condition of things, North and South, | mountain piles of iron lying unsold at | When James II was driven from the throne will flock in, and the party that does upon the Iron Manufacturers, he very ernment! When George III called upon not lose sight of right in the intoxica. | coolly turns round and recommends | his army to put down rebellion in Amerition of might, will be the party of the taxations of the necessaries of ca, Lord North cried out lustily, 'No comlife, as follows:-

"The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 4 cents per pound on other refined sugars, of 2½ cents per p

more active work to do, as their time ple-rebellion or no rebellion-more the boys of Capt. Ulrich's company ask for. The duty on iron, which are anxious to come home with some they do not manufacture, but greatly iny that you dream of it as at any time more "feathers in their caps." Won't consume, is reduced so that foreign or in any way possible. Remember the competition may come in, and, with warning of Lord Chatham of the British ours on hand, glut the market, reduce quer America." A public debt of hundand molasses, which they do raise and terity down for generations, we cannot fare and still more miserable clothing manufacture, the importation in a measure with our liberties. Indeed it is no longer so much a question of war with the least it gives them the advantage of underselling all that is imported. geance.

We shall soon believe that Washngton is already in the hands of the rebels-at least, if Southern men do drew its sword upon its own people, when not hold sway there, Southern ideas they demanded guarantees for their rights. do, which in the long run amounts to This cry, that we must have a Government about the same thing. The talk is vebesotted Bourben who never learned anyry much against Southern traitors, but thing by misfortune, never forgave an inpassed a resolution to adjourn on Fri. the acting is probably as satisfactory jury, never forget an affront. Must we day. Mr. Wood, of N. Y., offered a to them as it would be if they had demonstrate that we have got a Govern-

> WASHINGTON, July 15. Col. John W. Forney was elected Secretary of the Senate, this morn-

> Court House is not yet occupied by

are now encamped in the vicinity of Cameron's Run and Cloud's Mills it The Secretary of the Treasury in being the purpose to form them into line, divided into brigades.

A skirmish took place last week between 600 Rebel cavalry and 500 RECT TAXATION. That is, collect it U. S. Troops, at Monroe station thirfrom the people in the same manner ty miles from Hannibal, Missouri, in extraordinary session, the House will as our State, county and other taxes which the former were repulsed with lonly consider naval, military and fiare at present collected. All real and the loss of four killed, four wounded nancial bills and that all other bills

Secretary puts down the value of the THE VIEWS OF MR. DOUGLAS. der rebellion, at \$10,900,000,000, and last speech of Mr. Douglas ever made as a Senator of the United States .the required \$20,000,000. The Secre- Senate on the 15th of last March, tary bases his value of property on just before Mr. Douglas left the Senate chamber never again to enter it: shall have the right to call out more volunteers, he shall appoint seven commissioners to accompany the army on its march, to receive and consider such propositions, if any are submitted, from the Executive of the so called Confederate States, or any one of hostilities and the return of said States or any of them to the Union, and obedience to the states of any of them to the Union, and obedience to the Federal Constitution and authorities. Mr. Val. Hence if we assume the value of the strengthen and perpetuate the glorious property in the loyal States at one old Union forever. I repeat, whatever half the figures of the Secretary we guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the probably are nearest to the real value. Border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the al. Collamer. Nesmith, Browning and

NAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION .--Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in American must advocate or secretly plotting its destruction is the year. The administration may dou- advocate of peaceful secession or of war, sary, treble and quadruple it, trusting and reconstruction impossible. Thave too To our sorrow we find that on ting to destroy it—shall drag this country

as the surest means of accomplishing the

"But we are told, and we hear it rewhether we have got a Government.been propounded by every tyrant who exclaimed, Have we a Government? and s, and appealed to the army to vindicate their au-

thority and enforce the laws" The War has had many motives for its commencement; it can have but one re This is giving to the Southern peo. | sult, whether it last one year or fifty years -final, eternal separation, disunion. Parliment: "My Lords, you cannot conit to a nominal price; while sugars reds of millions weighing us and our posmanufacture, the importation in a meas- escape. Fortunate shall we be if we eslonger so much a question of war with the have constitutions and a republican form This is "discriminating" with a ven- of Government hereafter in the North and

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and to go into Executive session. wickedness of that Government which ment, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever 10,000,000 people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, The result of inquiries in military in danger, it becomes a wise Government in danger, it becomes a wise Government their firesides and their family alters are apprehension. History does not record they believed their rights and liberties The troops at Alexandria, with the were imperiled, without first converting and Fifth and the Massachusetts Fifth, and destroying the last vestige of freedom,

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. Our last week's report of the Congressional proceedings embraced a portion of Monday's session. In addition we notice that Mr. Holman offered a resolution, which was adopt- where the enemy, numbering about 2,000, ed, declaring that during the present under command of Col. Pegram, were and resolutions shall without debate, be referred to the next regular session | this place, and, after a very difficult march The following is an extract from the of Congress. Mr. Lovejoy offered a series of resolutions, declaring that it is no part of the duty of our soldiers tenth of one per cent. would produce It was delivered in the United States to re-capture fugitive slaves; that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law, and that the restoration of Major Emory "I prefer such an amicable settlement was improper and unjustifiable, and to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a that the House demanded his removowing to the Marshals, but to the thousand times to civil war. If we can al. The resolutions were laid on the THE REPORT OF GEN. M'CLEL Mr. Vallandieham, of Chio, proposed an law under which they taken. Many adopt such amendments as will be table by yeas 87, nays,52. The House satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, then reconsidered Mr. Holman's results have the right to sall out more relations. properties were "put down" and val. satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, then reconsidered Mr. Holman's res-Tennessee and the other Border States, olution about business, amended it so ued as often as three or four times,— the same plan of pacification which will as to include general questions of a ositions for surrender, with his officers

> yeas 52, nays 102. TUESDAY, July 9. In the Schate, the death of Senator gram comes in. Douglas was announced, and after eulogies upon the character of the deceased, by Messrs. Trumbull, McDoug-Anthony, the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate ad-

In the House, a bill appropriating \$6,000,000 for the payment of the der Gen. McClellen. salaries due the militia and volunteers. was passed without objection. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill closing the ports of entry of seceded States, to collect duties on shipboard, and sieze and confiscate all ordered to be printed and recommitt-

In the Senate, the joint resolution approving of the acts of the Administration with reference to the suppression of rebellion, was debated.-An amendment, declaring that nothmanent increase of the Army and Navy, was agreed to, and the further discussion of the subject was postponsuppressing the insurrection and protecting property, was taken up, and after some discussion, was passed by a vote of 34 to 4. The 4 negatives votes were those of Messrs. Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, of Md., Polk, of Mo., and Powell, of Ky. Absent, Messrs. Baker, Bright, Breckinridge, Collamer, Pearce, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thurston and Wilmot.

The House, after an hour's debate, \$25,0000,000, by a vote of 149 to 5.— The Negative votes were Messrs. Burnett, Reid, Norton, Vallandigham and

THURSDAY, July 11.

In the Senate, the Committee on Commerce reported the House bill to cavalry with shell, and drove the infantry, enforce the collection of the revenue in disorder, into the woods, from which at the southern ports. The Loan bill was received from the House and applauded and vindicated. We are because it does everything and more a Government? We cannot treat with Mr. Hale introduced bills to regulate Navy, to regulate the Marine force, to in bitterness and anguish, but the time is not far distant when recruits will flock in, and the party that does the number of Paymasters in the Navy and to reorganize the Naval Academy, all of which were referred promise with traitors; let us demon. to the Committee on Naval affairs.-The Committee on Finance reported back the House bill for the payment of the Militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the appropriation tant Harding, at the Arsenal. \$5,750,000 instead of \$6,000,000.— The amendment was agreed to, and at Rolla for The Democrat, on the the bill passed. The resolution to ex- with a portion of his regiment and a pel Senators from the seceded States part of Col. Solomon's, and ten piewas taken up. Mr. Latham moved ces of artillery, in all from 1,100 to, 1,-As for the conquest and subjugation of to strike out the word expel, and 200 men attacked a body of 6,000 rebis rapidly expiring, and we know that than they ever had the assurance to the South I will not impeach the intelli- simply erase from the roll the names gence of any man among you by assum. of the Senators, was defeated—ayes on the Prairie. They only had five 11, nays 32, the ayes being all the pieces of cannon. Many of the enc-Senators, from Delaware, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky besides Bright, of Indiana, Nesmith, of Oregon, and Rice, of Minnesota. The enemy's centre twice. After fightresolution then passed—ayes 31, nays ing one hour and a half we silene. 10, the nays being the same as above | ed their artillery. except Saulsbury, of Delaware. The South, as whether we ourselves are to ident Lincoln since the commence-

ported the usual civil and other appropriation bills for the year ending June. [The aggregate amount of apvens, the House then went into comopposition of Mr. Burnett. An amend- er stand was made. ment offered by Mr. Vallandigham, nor amendments were adopted, and to withdraw their forces. then the Naval Appropriation bill was considered, both bills reported to Vernon, where he could be supported. the House and passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendment

Rebels totally Routed-One Thousand prisoners

ROARING RUN, VA., July 13.-A battle | missing. was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain two miles east of this place, strongiy entrenched.

About three o'clock in the morning, General Rosencratz, with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Indiana regiments, and the Nineteenth Ohio, left of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy.

About three P.M. a desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, a large number wounded, and many prisoners, some of whom are officers

Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded.

LAN TO LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT. BEVERLY, Va., July 13. I have received from Pegram propnearly nine hundred or one thousand prisoners to take care of, when Pe-

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some one hundred and fifty.

Another Battle in Western Virginia. CINCINNATI, July 15.-Gen. Garnett, late Major in the U.S. Army, was killed by an Indiana soldier in a regu-

This is reliable. The particulars of the battle will be telegraphed shortly. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

was killed while attempting to rally

is about fifty killed. The loss on our side is four of the Ohio Fourteenth in the cabin of the wearied miner, all down the regiment killed, and a few wounded.

teen miles from Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

Gen. Garnett was probably endeavoring to make his way towards Romney, where there is a force of rebels.

Skirmish at Laurel Hill, Va. - The Rebels Routed.

Washington, Friday, July 12. A portion of General McClellan's forces, stationed near Buckhannon, Va., had with the advance posts of General Johnsassed the bill authorizing a loan of ton's command at Laurel Hill, which lasted nearly the entire day. The Fourteenth were supposed to comprise a Georgia regthey did not rally; and at dusk McClellan's

men withdrew in good order-Accounts up to as late as two o'clock yesterday afternoon report General Mc-Clellan throwing up batteries on the hills the employment of volunteers in the commanding the position of the enemy. The rebels opened fire upon him, but without effect. General Morris was keeping the rebels at Laurel Hill actively employed in continual skirmishing for the last twenty-four hours, and we regret to say that several of his men of the Ohio and Indiana regiments were killed.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 10,'61. A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad, with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adju-

The following abstract was written morning of the 5th: Col. Siegel, els, under Gen. Rains and Col. Parmy were mounted men.

Col. Siegel began the attack at 91 o'clock in the morning, breaking the

The enemy tried to out-flank our remainder of the artillery in front, on the flanks of the rebels.

They then attempted to cut off his communication with carriages with propriation is the enormous sum of their cavalry, but our artillery took six hundred and sixty one millions them at a cross-fire which played of dollars.] On motion of Mr. Ste- havoc among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. Siegel fell back mittee on the Army bill. A long on Carthage, the enemy harrassing debate ensued, consequent upon the his flank up to the town, where anoth-

While attempting to reach the adproviding that the money should not jacent woods to prevent the use of be used to subjugate any States, and the cavalry, the Rebels made the most hold them as conquered provinces nor serious attack, and the bloodiest part quarters this morning is that Fairfax to listen to the appeal and to remove the to interfere with African slavery in of the battle was fought. But the any State, was rejected. Several mi- enemy were finally routed and forced

Col Siegel then fell back on Mount The sole captive officer, taken about 5 to the bill for the payment of the on their part, but as the severest fight-

bly greater. 45 prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, 45 wounded and

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

**ADDRESS** Delivered by Jacob Weidle, Jr., at the Celebration of Zion's Lutheran Sunday School of this Borough, on the 4th of July, 1861.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am not insensible to the peculiarity of the position, in which I now find myself placed. The occasion of addressing an assemblage where the familiar faces of friends full of anything expection. ve believe that the most earnest men will pause and from opposite sides look kindly at each other.

where there is a drop of Revolutionary blood, there will not be wanting those who mark upon the calendar of remembrance the "4th of July" the calendar of remembrance the "4th of July"—there, will be hely thoughts and grateful memories to day. Even in Old England may be found there who look forward to the return of this our natal day, with unspeakable pleasure and hearts full of joy. As the sun leaves those eastern shores and wheels westward, every hour awakes in replacific Surface that allebrate this memorable shores and wheels westward, every not a water in ranks the States that celebrate this memorable date. Maine will rehearse the story that never wears out by telling. New Hampshire, from amidst her hills and mountains, will send back a lar battle fought yesterday, eight miles from St. George, between the rebels and the pursuing column under Gen. McClellen.

amidst her fills and mountains, will seed back a grateful remembrance to the past, and an All Hail! to the future. Vermont, her hills now tucked up in green, will recount to her children the story of "the times that tried men's souls."—Connecticut, small but comely, and Rhode Island, smaller but vet fair shell store their machineries. smaller but yet fair, shall stop their machineries and hare the head in the memories of this hour. Massachusetts, from the hearts of whose sons the first blood was drawn in the Revolution, and whose poble volunteers, fell covered with chival-CINCINNATI, June 15.—Despatches from Grafton state that the body of Gen. Garnett, the late commander of the whole forces at Tayyor Hill had the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, had great heart of Penney loome, true to its generous arrived there in a special train. He impulses, opens to hall and bless the memory of this day, for her noblest cradies rock the blood of the "sires of "76." Delaware and Maryland, d. Mr. Lovejoy again brought for war who is not a disunionist per se.—
Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws.

The rebels were completely routed by a vote of 92 to 55.

Wednesday, July 10.

Was killed white attempting to ranky his retreating forces at Carrack's States that by the side of their neighbors seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together as they the side of their neighbors seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together as they the side of their neighbors seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together as they the side of their neighbors seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together, cannot forget the past. And sweeping westward, every their camp equipage was captured, with many prisoners, and their loss seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together, cannot forget the past. And sweeping westward, every State, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wiscon with many prisoners, and their loss seem like punctuation points in the sentence that spells Union and Liberty, and binding together, cannot forget the past. And sweeping westward, every State, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wiscon with many prisoners, and their loss seem like punctuation points in the series of '76."

The rebels were completely routed by Gen. Morris's Division. All of their neighbors seem like punctuation points in the series of '76."

The rebels were completely routed by Gen. Morris's Division. All of the camp of the public property, and enforcing the laws.

coast of California and Oregon there shall be a grateful recognition of this day. And from the The rebels are now scattered in every direction.

St. George, near where the battle was fought, is the county scat of Tucker county, Virginia, and about twenty miles northeast of Reverly. It is situated on the Cheat River, near the extreme southwestern corner of Maryland, and not more than fif-the Savannah murmur it; let the Mississippi sound it; let the Chesapenke and the Delaware bear the chorus to the sea; then let the Atlantic speak and the Pacific answer, deep calling unto deen. It would, I doubt not, prove interesting deep. It would, I doubt not, prove interesting and instructive if together we were to glean from the fields of the past whatever of importance and profit might there be found; the rise, progress and prosperity of our beloved land, presents mat-ter that would more than fill up the few moments

I intend occupying, yet the crisis which is now impending over us we think claims especial at-tention and demands more than a passing notice at our hands. Events of no ordinary character have been rapa brisk skirmish on Wednesday afternoon with the advance posts of General Johnston's command at Laurel Hill, which lastdrained by the mightiest rivers of earth, whose Ohio and Ninth Indiana regiments were engaged on the one side, and the rebels were supposed to comprise a Georgia reg. communion. It was but yesterday that our couniment of some reputation. The latter were completely routed, however, by the fire of the artillery, which scattered their cavalers with shell and drove the infenter. gone a change and the scene is now transformed. gone a change and the scene is now transformed.

A black cloud which not long ago hung with lowering and threatening aspect in our political horizon has suddenly darkened up the zenith, shutting the southern sky in a wall of ebony, people. In a word, Secession has reared its grim-

visaged front and the Ghost of Disunion, we fear, has at last become a verity.

This magnanimous country, whose great heart beats responsive to the sighs and sorrows of all nations, is about to be plunged into Civil War.
This once peaceful land, the hospitable home for
the oppressed of all countries, is to be deluged in
fraternal blood. Our laws, the very transcript
of Eternal Justice, have been defied. That Union which was created after so many years of patient labor, of common suffering and of common glory, has been assailed. That Constitution which Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and other com-patriots made, and which served us so well in peace and in war, has been thrown aside. That Liberty which we inherited from our brave, suffering Fathers has been menaced. The symbol of our country's strength and honor, that Flag which our countrymen have borne over so many lands and seas—whose stripes were painted with the blood of martyrs, whose stars flashed through the clouds of Bunker Hill and Brandywine, and came shining out in the cloudless day of York-town, that Flag which our Fathers loved in the days of old, has been insulted, trampled upon and trailed in the dust. The Government by ly-Fort Sumter shet away the last vestige of national forbearance. It now rattles in every Northern breast. You might saturate the Cotton States with all the turpentine of North Carolina, you might throw upon them the vast pine forests of Georgia, then bury the Gulf storm's sharpest lightning into the combustible mass, and you would not redden the Southern horizon with so angry a glow as flashed along the Northern breast when the flames of Fort Sumter reached it .except Saulsbury, of Delaware. The resolution legalizing the acts of President Lincoln since the commencement of hostilities was taken up.— Messrs. Polk and Powell spoke in opposition. Mr. Breginridge got the floor to speak, but yielded to a motion to go into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the usual civil and other aphundred battles about Tariu, Banks, anti-Liquor, anti-Rent, anti-Masonry, and all those social and political questions about which a free people may amicably differ. Heretofore our people kept all their lead moulded into type, that peaceably and intellectually they might enter the Southern brain, until passion and precipitation have forced them until passion and precipitation dave forced them to melt down that type in a less friendly visitor. Kossuth says that bayonets think, and ours have resolved in solemn convention to think deeply,

act promptly and end victoriously.

Do you wonder to-day to see the flag of our country flying over all our re awakened national life, no more monopolized by mast head and stee. ole, but streaming forth a camp signal from eye. y private hearth-stone, breaking out in love pimples all down our garments, running like wild vine flowers over whole acres of anxious people? Do you wonder to see tender maidens, turning their white hands into heroic little flag-staff. which with no loss of modesty unveils their deep ove of country? Do you wonder at the loyalty, the devotion and enthusiasm with which the peo ole hailed that first evidence of governmental ac-tion—the Proclamation of the President? It was the first trumpet note of Union and Freedom .-Its echoes reverberated among the hills of peace The sole captive officer, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss at near 250 valleys of the Su squehanna and the Genesee, and over the broad prairies of the West, sweeping them like their own destructive fires, until the the broad prairies of the West, aweeping

A Battle in Western Virginia—The it is believed their loss is considerations of rejoicing that come auswering back from rans of rejoicing that come auswering back from that last and brightest plan in Liberty's great constellation. To-day bewildered America, with her torn fing and her broken charter, looks to her sons to guard the one, restore the other. To-morrow an hundred thousand gallant spirits standing the standing of the the honor of that fing—the banner of the stars—must be sustained. Who can read of of the strife of Lexington and Concord and not find his heart thrill with emotion at this glorious baptism of the "stars and stripes?" No one can see the banner of the Republic now waving in triumph from Bunker's Height and not, with startled ear and glowing breast, hear the din of battle, behold the fierce repulse of advancing squadfons and the flames of burning Charlestown. No one can be at Saratoga and net tread with exultant step and throbbing heart, the ground an assemblage where the familiar faces of friends full of anxigus expection, and a crowd of well-known countenances are arrayed in judgment upone of more steady nerve than myself. And the feeling is greatly increased as you may well suppose when the bright eyes of peerless maidens send forth their sparkling scintillations upon the scene, and manly forms add their cultivening influences to the already enchanting view. It is, I assure you with no ordinary solicitude and trepigation; that I have arisen at this time and under the circumstances to perform the part committed to me. But having undertaken the task, I trust to me. But having undertaken the task, I trust to me. But having undertaken the task, I trust to me. But having undertaken the task, I trust to me. But having undertaken the task, I trust to me. But having toward the interest and pleasure of those to whom I have the privilege of speaking. And I hope that none will be disappointed, ing. And I hope that none will be disappointed, with exultant step and throbbing heart, the ground of those to whom I have the privilege of speaking. And I hope that none will be disappointed, it, instead of listening to an address abounding in beautifully rounded periods and address abounding to middle the specific period in th prolific mind. To day, in every loyal base of this Union, there will be a time for grateful rethis Union, there will be a time for grateful rethis charmed, how to respect to no as we selve this charmed how to hush every condict, to let the whirl of business run out to stillness, to quench the fires of party, run out to still run out to tory of this country that the stars and stripes have been humbled. It has triumphed for 70 years, but on the 13th of April, 1861, it was humbled by the stars and stripes have been been been started by the stars. oled, and humbled before the "glorious little State

of South Carolina."

I have but one response to give to that—
And now on our soil, when vile traitors assail
That glorious flag, by all nations respected,
Defiant we fling its bright folds to the gale,
And swear from rebollion it shall be protected!
Yes! we swear to defend,
To the last bloody end,
The Red, White and Blue, which in Union still blend;
And the Star Spangled Bunner in triumph shall wave
O'er all the fair land of the free and the brave.
For years this old ghost of Diaunion has been of South Carolina."

skulking about our National capital. Through the whole range of our Parliamentary history ov-ery great question from a Tariff to a Territory has felt its clammy touch. It dropped its death's head unto the tariff scales of '33; it shot its ghastly logic unto the storm of '20; it sat grinning up-on the decks in all our naval battles, that it might run the war of 1812 on a rock; it stood upon the floor of the first Congress and shook its bony fingers in the calm face of Washington. In 1832 the rising of its spectral form caused a shudder to pass through the nution and well nigh convulsed a continent, but the decisive and vigorous policy of the hero of New Orleans gave peace and harmony to our country, and proved to the world that the people of this culightened land world that the people of this enlightened and had a government. Now, as then, though there may be differences upon questions of domestic politics, nevertheless all are agreed that the "Union must and shall be preserved." Our hearts' desire and prayer to high heaven is that as God was on the side of our Fathers in the try-ing days of the Revolution, so may Ho now stand by the aggred cure of their sons in these days of

shall seize upon the palsied throat of dying treason and disunion. Be it remembered that our Government was founded upon the Bible. Upon the immutable principles of Justice and Right was framed the league that binds together the States of this great American Republic, which, whatever may be its faults is the noblest political fabric ever reared by human hands. The first stones in this grand temple were laid in wisdom and comented by the blood of the purest patriots the world has ever known. Twice in the very infancy of our nation's history did the veteran legions of Old En-gland pay an involuntary obeisance to the chivalry of our army, and the victors of Castile and Arragon have repeatedly succumbed to our invin-cible forces. Looked up to as the model Govern-ment of the world and holding out the aegis of Freedom to every land and clime, it behooves our

by the sacred cause of their sons in these days of disloyalty and rebellion until the death-rattle

Congressman to be mindful of the great cause ommitted to their keeping.

May the concentrated wisdom and experience of ongress which assembles on this ever-memorable day, prove amply commonsurate with the ar-duous duties that lie before them. Let them be faithful to their trust for the civil and political destiny of thirty three millions of people are sus-pended, perhaps, upon the deliberations of the XXXVII Congress. Let them remember that on the 4th of July, 1776, fifty six noble spirits shook the shackles of the world, and nerved by the memories of this hallowed hour, let them shake off the shackles of Secession and are about dragging us down into the awful gulf of Disunion. Standing as sentinels upon the watch-towers of the Constitution we look to them to sound the alarm and arouse the people to a sense of any impending danger. Actuated by the spirit of our stern and sturdy ancestors, let them determine to spare no endeavors in crushing out the vile serpent that has reared its head, ready to strike at the heart of the Union, and poison with its deadly venom the life blood of the Nation. Discarding the doctrines of those who would "let the Union slide," and trampling under foot the infamous sentence that declares our Constitution "a league with Hell," let them and flashing its quivering lightnings far over the snowy mountains of the North. And rolling on, it gathered and grew, until its shadow now darkens this nation and its thunder and lightning speak to the hearts of thirty three millions of them on in their high career of saving the proudthem on in their high career of saving the proud-est Government that ever existed. Mindful of our former glory and our present fame, let them resolve that not a star shall be plucked from the bright tiara of Liberty, but that the combined splendor of its stellated gems shall never cease to gleam and glisten, until the Union is placed upon a safe and stable basis. Then is the beams of light radiating from this central home of civil and religious liberty, may they break upon the distant millions that weep in the shadow of death. Our Fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their second home to be because the Preeders and their sacred honor to bequeath us Freedom. Over this rich boon let us watch with a vigilance that never sleeps, guard with a jealousy that admits no encroachment, and protect and defend it with a valor that never surrenders. As the people of the old thirteen States rose like one man pie of the old thirteen States rose like one man against that Juggernaut of Government—the British Monarchy—so let the people now rise up, trample the vite thing of secession in the dust and in the gore of the battle-field, if needs be, plant the olive tree of Peace and Freedom. And as the remembrance of the cowardly attack upon Fort Sumter and the brutal assassination of the young but daring Ellsworth comes stealing upon our minds, let us determine to stand by the Union ing supinely upon its back and hugging closely and our Native Land. Let us determine never to cossion, permitted treason to run riot in the land and bind it hand and foot. But the iron hail at laws. Let us stand by our country in prosperity

or in adversity, in glory or in gloom, in peace or or in adversity, in giory or in gloom, in peace or in war, our country first, last and forever.

History's instructive pages are strewn with the wrecks of former Republics. The chains of ignorance and degradation lie heavily upon the descendants of the proud Roman and the polished Greek. As yet nations like men have run their Greek. As yet nations like men have run their career, brilliant or base, but to end in decay and death. And must such be our fate? Will the clouds of anarchy and despotism darken the light of Liberty, the glory of this great Republic.—Shall the morning star of our nation's birth day which dawned so auspicious and glorious amidst the black clouds of the Revolution whose virgin rays lighted the pathway of our ancestral sages and heroes, be struck from our political galaxy? Shall the radiant sun of our independence, whose bright beams have so long relumined the altar of freedem, go down prematurely behind the murky clouds of national dishonor to be lost forever in the thick darkness of political appareture. No! Our glorious Union shall never dissolve!—
No storm cloud in the North, or black hearted

No storm cloud in the North, or black-hearted traitors in the South, will over divide our great country. Our noble Ship of State with her live oak timbers may reel and quiver in the squall but she will never founder.

A child of Providence, born in the tempest and cradled in the storm, was early disciplined for the august destiny that awaits it. In the darkness of that dreadful day, when the heavens are hung with clouds of war, the earth vibrates with the peals of battle, when the face of the valliant is pale and the heart of the brave is troubled, when storms portentous of annihilation how around like the wallings of the damned—Columbia's sons will make the heavens resound with music to the inspired words usic to the inspired words-

A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union no power can sever; A Union of hearts and a Union of hands, And the American Union fursyor?

OTAt Washington military matters are on the move. Several regiments were advanced yesterday in the direction of Fairfax Court House and along the Manassas road, thus drawing the lines closer ing was done subsequent to that hour, dying cadences are lost, mingling with the pa. the rebel troops at Fairfax were retreating. together. It was reported that a portion of