Thursday Morning, July 11 '61.

J J BRISRIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

More Men Wanted from Centre.

The late Army Regulations call for the increase of companies to one hundred and one men. Capt. Gregg, of the Centre Guards has sent 1st Corporal Frank McGarvey to

cessary to fill out that company. His repond as they have done heretofore.

caused a deep feeling of regret wherever the causes the sturdy masses to feel that he is a fact has become known. The affair occurred man to lean against in a great emergency. near Martinsburg, and was the result of a The Message is calculated to set at rest all surprise by a party of rebel cavalry, who apprehensions-if, indeed, any have ever

To Our Friends.

Telegoaph.

We trust that our friends who have received hills from us within the last two weeks will attend to this matter promptly. It needs no argument on our part, certainly, to convince men that money is necessary to carry on the publication of a newspaper these times, and certainly we must look to our patrons for it. Every body knows that we are poor and have no capital of our own to use in business, therefore, if we do not get mon-

Cengress.

Congress met at Washington on Thursday last-forty-three members of the Senate and one dund: el and fifty-seven members of the House being present, Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House, and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennesee, was chosen Clerk-both on the first ballot .-Congress is now in complete working order. and it is believed will at once proceed to consider and relieve the pressing wants of the country, Bills intended to ensure an immediate and effectual crushing out of the rebellion have already been presented by Gen. Wilson, and there can be no question of their speedy passage. Congress exhibits a spirit of hearty response to the suggestions conveyed by the President in his special message. and before the present week is past will doubtless confirm his acts and place in his hands the rower needed to successfully assert the National supremacy.

The President now recommends the immemediate enrollment of 400,000 men, and the appropriation of \$400,000,000 to meet the present emergency. He is satisfied that this rebellion can be most quickly and effectoally put down by an overwhelming exhibition of the national power. This determina ion well be welcomed with joy by the untold thousands who are panting for an onportunity to take the field against the defiar t traitors. There is not a leval man in the Free States who will not respond to the suggertion with a hearty Amen. If Congress desires to satisfy the popular feeling, it will grant every man and every dollar asked for without a day's delay. Our people are ready complete vindication of the supremacy of and under the wise counsels of President Lincoln and General Sentt, this result will that these leaders have been Providentially Mr. Lincoln has in his argument given them assigned to the work before them, and that a nut to crack that will be likely to beak they will faithfully fulfill to the et d the n is sion of preserving and regenerating the na-

THE OHIOANS IN AN AMBUSCADE. THEY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH. FIVE REBELS KILLED.

Brokannay Va. July 7 .- Forty five men, helonging to the Third Ohio regiment, under Captain Lawson, while on a scouting expePresident Lincoln's Message.

It may seem out of place to remark on the style of a document whose substance is of such grave import, and which is an exposition of the state of the country in the most momentous crisis of its history. But there is such a homely and honest simplicity in this message; its manner seems to perfect a picture of the war; it is so transparently written-to borrow one of its own expressionswithout gui'e and with pure purpose." that it cannot fail to take a strong hold on the more to the great body of the people, who of the Post Office Department prefer vigorous, every day common sense, quaint expression and shrewd mother wit, to the pomp of artificial rhetoric or the stiff formality of a mere state-paper style. The message hears internal evidence that it is Market and Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harthis place to raise the Twenty-Four men ne- formality of a mere state-paper style. The message bears internal evidence that it is Mr. eruiting office is at the Conrad House. A Lincoln's own, its peculiar raciness of exin the Court House, for the purpose of rais- ed by any member of the cabinet. The unfeigned sympathy with "the patriotic in-stincts of plain people," which runs through ing these men. Let the sons of Centre res- feigned sympathy with "the patriotic init, and the original ways of putting things CAPTURE OF A CENTRE CO., COMPANY. with which it abounds, are calculated to - The Capture of a compacy of Pennsylva- strengthen that confidence in Mr. Lincoln's nia troops, by the rebels in Virginia, has bonesty and robust common sease, which

were mistaken for regulars of the troops cap been honestly entertained -that the Presitured. From what we can learn, the men dent would ever allow this struggle to be were from what is called the "Loop," in brought to a pusillanimous close by an igno-Centre county, commanded by Captain Hess, ble comprenies with the traitors. True. who is well known in that county as a brave | there is not in the Message any of that apuand gallent gentleman. It is hoped that an rous energy which consists of the piling up exchange of prisoners will be made between of vehement expressions: for the President the two armies in a short time, when these is perfectly self-poised, and reasons throughmen will be released; but in the meantime out the document in that easy, familiar, comwe fear, from what we have learned, that the mon sense way which implies the concious-Pennsylvanians are treated in the most bru- ness of a strong nature that he will be found tal and outrageous manner,-Harrisburg equal to his duties. But with this absence of any straining to appear resolute there is tional Union. A formula for instituting a sufficient evidence that having " put his foot combined government for these States had of any straining to appear resolute there is tio down firmly," he will keep it down. The strong things in the Message are all the more | States was already invoking recognition, aid impressive from the simplicity and absence and intervention from foreign powers, of bluster with which they are expressed .-The main recomendation which President cuted. When he asks for at least four hunwhich we print from week to week is unpaid ernment to let its deeds prove to the world and to get these in Bellefonte requires men- France, the most military nation of Europe. ey. We trust that our friends will take these although France has thirty six millions of things into consideration and pay us at least inhabitants and the free state of the Union a portion of what is due. The first six only twenty millions, neither our own people months of this year are about up, and those nor foreign nations will need any assistance who wish to save half a dollar would do well in drawing correct inferences as to the vigor who wish to save half a dollar would do well in drawing correct interences as to the vigor ed at the War Department on the 4th of to take advantage of our advance terms. We with which the government intends to follow March, was by that Department placed in need three hundred dollars. There are due up the rebellion. President Lincoln, to his hands. This letter expressed the profesneed three hundred dollars. There are due on our books, for the last year alone, ever \$1000. It is a strange thing, if out of this sum, together with "bout \$1500 which is due on this year, we cannot raise three or four bundred dollars. Let every man who owes us consider this a dun.

There are due up the rebelion. Fresidant Lincein, to his hands. This letter expressed the professional maintair—in so large an army as he asks for, states that the four bundred thousand men he wan a make only one tenth of the citizens of the insited supply of provisions, and with a force of less than twenty thousand good owes us consider this a dun. he four hundred millions of dollars are only one twenty-third of the estimated value of command, and their memoranda on the subthe property of these states. The interests ject were made enclosures of Major Ander-

under a sense that the contrast between the such pacific tone of the Inaugural and the present call for an army of overwhelming force required a full argumentative justification of the warlike attitude of the government. Mr. this reduced the duty of the Administratio Lincoln accordingly gives a simple, succinct and perfectly calm narrative of the facts the garrison safely out of the fort. connected with the attempt to provision Fort | It was believed, however, that to so about don that position, under the circumstances Sumter, the mere statement of which is a would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity sufficient argument in justification of the war; under which it was to be done, would not be and then, after a conclusive refutation (with- fully understood; that by many it would be out naming him) of Chief Justice Taney's inculpation of his action in the matter of his of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and action in the matter of the habeas corpus, 'le go far to insure to the latter a recognition proceeds to make the most original and con. abroad ; that, in fact, it would be clusive demonstration of the absurdity of tional secession that has ever been presented to the vet upon the garrison, and ere it would be country. He pushes the pretense that only Congress can suspend the writ of habeas. This last would be a clear indication of polcorpus in time of rebellion or invasion to a perfect reductio ad absurdum, by showing military necessity. An order was at once that, if this position is correct, a rebellion which should succeed in preventing Congress from n e ting, as the secession rebels threa ened to do, would annihilate the government by leaving it without any power of self-protection. The argument against the right of secession, founded on the fact that most of the members of the federal Union were never, historically, independent states nor states at all until their admission into to sanction any measure that promises to the Union, will produce a great impression on the public mind, both by its novelty and its force. How a state that was elevated to fix attention—had refused to land the troops. the Coretitu ion and a full atonement to our statebood from a condition of territorial deviolated laws. Given the men and money, pendence, at the sole discretion of the government of the Union, can fall back on its original independence and sovereignty, none not be long in its development. We believe of the secession oracles have ever told us .--

The Message seems to have been written

There is a small literary purism, or rather dilettanteism, that may not relish the careless and homely aptness of President Lincoln's send it forward, as had been intended in this style, but this Message really contains more unborrowed and vigorous thought, chouched the Governor of South Carolina that if the and give it a secure lodgment in the popular | be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammind, than is to be found in any executive munition without further notice, or in case decument since the days of Jackson. What for example, can be more telling than his argument (in his way of putting it) that, as the states cannot expel a state from the Union, they have no power to virtually do the same thing by all but one seceding and formbundred rebels, at Middlefork Bridge, twelve same thing by all but one seceding and form-

The President's Message.

400,000 MEN AND 400,000,000 OF MONEY WANTED.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Having been convened months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, popular heart, and endear Mr. Lincoln still Louisiana and Florida, excepting those only been organized and were organizing, all

were cither beseiged or menaced with warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sum projected hostile batteries with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter perhaps ten to one. — A disproportionate share of the Federal mus-kets and rifles had somehow found their way to these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumula tions of the public revenue lying within them had been seized against the Government.— The Navy was scattered in distant seas leaving but a very small part of it within the insmediate reach of the Government —
Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government.

Simultaneously and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States respectively to be separated from the Nabeen promulgated, and this illegal organiza-tion in the character of the Confederate

Finding this condition of things, and beincoming Executive to prevent, if possible Lincoln offers to Congress "for the purpose of making this contest a short and decisive to making this contest a short and decisive of making this contest a short and decisive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensible. This with which he desires the war to be prosedred thousand men and four bundred mil- measures before a resort to any stronger looked to the exhaustion of all ey enough to put us through we must run in debt, which is the ruination of any young leading average of crushing the rebellicr coveroment and to collect the revenue, relyman; and more than this, if we do not meet those debts when due, then our credit is run dispense him from using toward the rebels ballot box. It promised a continuance of out. Debts are pressing us now, and we de- the language of strong menace. It befits the the mails at the Government expense to the sire to meet them. The very paper upon dignity of a great nation and a strong govwery people who were resisting the Govern ment, and it gave repeated pledges against which we print from week to week is unpaid erument to let its deeds prove to the world any disturbance to any of the people or any of the rent of our office and bouse is to be the energy of its determination. When we paid. We must have the necessaries of life, put in the field an army as large as that of dent might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case, everything was forborne, without which it was believed impossible to

keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present meumbent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and receivwas concurred in by all the officers of his of freedom, of commerce, and of good govern- son's letter. The whole was immediately ment alike demand that this war shall be lad before Lieutenant General Scott, who as short; and if the President's recomendations once concurred with Major Anderson in that opinion. On reflection, however, he took are adopted by Congress, the earnest wishes full time, consulting with other officers of of the people in this respect will be fully the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the

same conclusi n as before. He also stated at the same time that no when the provisions in the fort would be ex-In a purely military point of view in the case to the mere matter of getting

It was believed, however, that to so abanconstrued as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends tional destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not icy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, and must take the longer nd slower

route by sea. received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which wessel 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 despatched,

To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named Fort. In such a conjucture, the Government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter; which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or

not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using in terms which will carry it irresistly home, attempt should not be resisted, there would desperate fight, they cut their way through, laving one killed and having five wounded. It is not the secession absurdities have never been so thoroughly riddled as they are in this excellent and seeme of the souldet.

They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew—they

were expressly notified -that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which on that occasion could be attempted. unless themselves, by resisting so much should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep this garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, trusting as herein before stated to time discussion, and the ballot-box, for final adtment. And they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union

and thus force it to immediate dissolution.

That this was their object, the Executive well understood, and having said to them in the Inaugural Address, "You can have no conflict without being yourself the aggressors," he 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 miserstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter with its surrounding circumstances that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only the few in the fort sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have for-ced upon the country the distinct issue—im-

mediate dissolution or blood.

And this issue embraces more than the and this issue emoraces more than the fate of the United States. It presents to the whole family of unen the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a government of the people by the same people. ple, can or cannot maintain its territorial in-legrity against its own domestic foes. 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 the case or on any other pre-tence, break up their government and thus practically put an end to free government

It forces us to ask, Is there in all Repub-es this inherent and fatal weakness?— Must a government of necessity be 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 out to call out the war power of the government, and so to resist the force employed or its destruction, by force for its preserva-

The call was made and the response of the country was most gratifying—surpassing in unanimity and spirit, the most sanguine expectations.

Yet none of the States commonly called

Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment, through regular State organizations. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual senterprise, and received into the government service. Of course, the seceded States so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Bor-States so called were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important.—
A convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session rupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this bedy the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of their majority went over to the original disunion majority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing

the State from the Union.

Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance, for ratification, to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day, then somevention and the Legislatures, which was also in session at the same time and place. with leading members of the State, not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed their military preparations vigorously forward all over the preparations vigorou State. They seized the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry and the Navy Yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received. perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops with their warlike appointments, from the so called Seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co operation with the so called Confederate States, and sent members to heir Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Govern nt to be transferred to their Capital at

Richmond. The people of Virginia have thus allowed this grant insurrection to make its nest with-in her border, and this government has no hoice left but to deal with it where it finds , and it has the less regret, as the loyal itizens have in due form claimed its protec-ion. These loyal citizens, this government s bound to recognize and protect as being

In the Border States, so called, in fact the Middle States, there are those who favor a olicy which they call armed neutrality ;hat is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the dis anion the other over their soil. This would be disunion completed, figuratively speaking. It would be the building of an impassable wall along the lin of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one; for under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men. and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists, that which of all things they ost desire-feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.-It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution. no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal, it is, nevertheless, very in rious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government it may be stated that at once a call was made for 75.000 militia, and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists ann ed their 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 not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then as now that Connecessity, trusting then as now that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done boyond the Constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the priviledge of the writ of habeas corpus, or in other words to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordi-

public safety. This authority has purposebeen excercised but very sparingly. Nev-rtheless, the legality and propriety of 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 himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety before this mat-

ter was acted on.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one third of the States. Must they be allowed to finnally fail of execution, even if it had been perfectly clear, that by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent, be

To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case would not the official oath be broken off if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single w would tend to preserve it?
But it was not believed that this question

was presented It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the priviledge of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion public safety may require it, is eqivalent o provision that such priviledge may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety does require it.— It was decided that we have a case of rebelion, and that the public safety does require the quallified suspension of the privilege of the wrt which was authorized to be made. Now, it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power .-But the Constitution itself is silent as which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course untill Congress could be called togeth er, the assembling of which might be pre-vented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as an oppinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legis lation upon the subject, and if any what, is submitted entirely to the better judgement

of Congress.

The forebearance of this Government had een so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their actions as if thoy supposed the early destruction of our National Union was pos-While this on discovery gave Executive some concern; he is now happy to say that the sovereignity and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a eneral sympathy with the country is mani-

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and the Navy will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action

han it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their Gav rnment, if the Government itself will do its it first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The mov ers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could nev-At the beginning die, and the beginning die, and denounce the act of a raise their treason to any respectable mag and denounce the act of a raise their respectable mag and denounce the act of the same act, and a suppose that precisely the same act, and a driving the one out of law. They knew their people possessed as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for the history and Government of the content of the con

ed patriotic people. noble sentiments. Accordingly, they com-menced, by an insiduous debauching of the profound on the right of minorities; they he had deemed his duty. You will now of the Union may, consistently with the Na-cional Constitution, and therefore lawfully disunion. There is much reason to believe and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, that the union men are the majority in many supposed right is to be exercised only for a demonstrated in any one of them, it is ven-just cause, because they themselves are to be tured to affirm this even of Virginia and

at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of the Union and against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the veloped the power and improved the condi-

whole of its curre sey, from the assumption striking and impressive illustration. So large that there is some omnipotent and sacred su- an army as the Government has now on foot premacy pertaining to a state, to each State was never before known, without a single neither more nor less power than that reserv- his own free choice. ed to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out gle regiments whose members one and anno one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they east of their British Colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name also in the army of our late friends. on coming into the Union; while that name not true also in the army of our late was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein so, so much better the reason why the Gov-the United Colonies were declared to be free ernment which has conferred such benefits

and independent States.

But even then the object plainly was not up.

Whoever, in any section, proposes to aban

Whoever, in any section, proposes to aban nary processes and form of law, such indi-viduals as he might deem dangerous to the or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as den such a Government, would do well to paper.

said about the Sovereignty, of the States, but Constitutions. What is a Sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Vould it States." be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave This is essentially a peoples' contest. Ou up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constiby which act she activities and the laws and substance of government, whose leading obtreaties of the United States, made in pursu ject is to elevate the condition of men; to ance of the Constitution, to be for her the lift the artificial weights from their shouldance of the Constitution, to be for her the lift the artificial weights from their should-supreme law of the land. The States have ers; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, and a fair chance in the race of life. they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separated, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the we contend. Union gave each of them whatever of inde-pendene and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it oreated them as States. Originally some de-pendent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such

Constitution independent of the Union.
Of course it is not forgotten that all the

U questionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among those, surely, are not included all conceivable powhour before they obeyed as absolute law. are not included an concertable powers, but This is the parinotic instinct of a plain peoat most such only are known in the world at the time, as Governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government was made by Wasnington, means no good to

Stare Rights as a principle, is no other than cessful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains. Its he principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be onfided to the whole, to the General Gov-

defining boundaries between the two, has ar- and that when ballots have fairly and Conplied the trineiple with exact accuracy, is stimulously decided, there can be no sucnot to be questioned. We are also I ound by that defining, without question. What is been successful appeal except to ballots now combatted is the position that Secession themselves at succeding elections. Such is consistent with the Constitution, is lawful will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men and peaceful. It is not contented that there what they cannot take by an election, neith-is any express law for it, and nothing should er can they take it by war; teaching all the implied as law which leads to Bojust folly of being the beginners of the

han does the population. Surely each man it is deficult to see what we can do if others ment. But if a State may lawfully go out of

more to the world than ten times the men admits of Secession. They have assumed to pensable to use every means to the end of and ten times the money. The evidence make a National Constitution of their own. reaching us from the country, leaves no doubt in which of necessity they have either dis- lawful and obligatory carded or retained the right of Secession, as means to obtain it are also lawtut and obliand that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of discarded it, thereby admit that on principle I. was the executive to give it practical shape and it ought not to be in our. If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, war power in defence of the Government for-One of the greatest perplexities of the Gov- they show that to be consistent they must seed upon him. He could but perform this erament is to avoid receiving troops faster accode from one another whenever they shall duty or surrender the existence of the find it the easiest way of settling their debts, ernment. No compromise by public seror effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration part only ind flerently well. It might seem. and upon which the Government can possibly no popular movement can long survive as endure.

If all the States save one, should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union from immediate disruption, by giving up the it is presumed the whole class of seco der politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest out their servants can safely reverse their own

ir common sountry as any other civilized seceeders claim to do, nuless, indeed, they people had confided to him. make the point that the one, because it is the They knew they could make no advance- minority, may lightfully do what the other, nent directly in the teeth of these strong and | because they are a majority, may not rightpublic mind. They invented an ingenious are not partial to that power which made the sophism which, if corceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the questioned whether there is to-day a major-Union. The sophism itself is that any State tty of the legally qualified voters of any State turbed in their rights of a certain and speedy without the consent of the Union er of any if not every other one of the so called seother State. The little disguise, that the ceeded States. As the contrary has not been the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to Tennessee, for the result of an election, beld in military camps where the bayonets were With rehellion thus sugar-coated, they all on one side of the question voted upon, have been drugging the public mind of their can scarce; y be considered a demonstration section for more than thirty years, and until of the popular sentiment. At such an elec-

This sophism derives much, perhaps the ple in the world. Of this we now have a Federal Union. Our States have soldier in it but who had taken his place of

But more than this. There are many sin-

their mutual pledge and their mutual action, consider in reference to what principle it is before, at the time and afterwards, abunthat he does it. What better he is likely to dantly show. The express plighting of faith, get in its stead. Whether the substitute will ty each and all of the original thirteen, in the articles of confederation, two years later, that "the Union shall be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name outside of the Property of the Conclusive of the perpetual, and the conclusive of the conclus er in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is adopted some declarations of independence or in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, the omit they words "all men are created equal-" Why? They have lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is adopted a temporary National Constitution. in the preamble of which, unlike our good the word even if not in the National Consti-tution, nor as is beleived in any of the State "We, the people," and substitute, "We the

Why? Why this deliberate pressing out

the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining, in the world, that form and

Yielding to partial and temporary depar ures from necessity, this is the leading ob-ject of the Government for whose existence

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this, the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been hon-ored with offices have resigned and proved false to the hand that had pampered them. as they are: not one of them ever had a State
Not one common soldier or common sailor
is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their traitorque they entered the Union; nevertheless depen- associates. But the greatest honor and the dent upon, and preparatory to coming into most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man so far as known, itself had never known as Governmental a them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in This relative matter of National power and it our people have already settled. The sucsucces ful maintainance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It 18 ernment; while whatever concerns only the for them to demonstrate to the world, that State should be left exclusively to the State. those who can fairly carry an election can State should be left exclusively to the State. those who can fairly carry an election can the world continued the state of the state. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in rightful and peaceful successors of bullets

or absurd consequences.

The Nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off era States after the rebellion shall have been without leave and without refunding? The suppressed, the Ex cutive deems it proper to

has as strong a motive now to preserve our choose to go or to exholt terms upon which liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth

The Seceders insist that our Constitution that to prevent its going on, it is all indiscard the Republican form of Government, so

I was with the deepest regret that the vants could in this case be a cure. compromise are not often proper, but that marked precedent. That those who carry main print, upon which the people gave the

deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink nor even to court the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of hisaccording to your own judgement, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views. and your actions may so accord with his as assure all faithful citizens who have dis restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course with one guile and pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fearand with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July, 5th, 1861.

Skirmish with Gov. Wise's Body Guard-Gov. Wise reported Mortally Wounded FORTY REBELS KILLED.

CINCINNATI, July 7 .- A special dispatch to the Commercial from Pomeroy, Ohio states that Col. Norton with 150 men had just returned from an expedition into Virginia, during which they captured four horses, six-teen head of cattle, and two mules from the rebels.

Gov. Wise, with a body guard of fifty men under Captain Patton, had been fired at by the native Virginians near Sessonville and Wise and Patton were supposed to be mortally wounded. Forty of the guard are also said to be killed. Sessonville is in Kanawha county about twenty five miles from the Objo river.

The report is undoubtedly true in substance, but the wounding of Wise and Pat-ton needs confirmation.

J. M. Mc-n. - Owing to the length of the President's Message your communicaon both them and us should not be broken | tion has been crowded out this week. We will, however, give it room in our next week's