

## DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY!

### MEETINGS AT MONTROSE!

#### Tremendous Enthusiasm

**Patriotic Addresses by Hon. Wm. Jessup, J. B. McCollum, R. B. Little, A. J. Gerritson, and B. S. Bentley, Esqs. and others.**

Montrose, April 17th.  
A large meeting assembled this evening at the Court House, was called to order by Dr. E. Patrick, Jr., who nominated the Hon. Wm. Jessup, as Chairman, which motion was seconded and carried by acclamation.  
Dr. C. C. Halsey was chosen Secretary. Judge Jessup, the chairman, then stated the object for which this meeting had been called, viz: That the government of the United States had been invaded by traitors, and that the President of the United States having called upon the Governor of this Commonwealth for volunteers, Susquehanna County was expected to furnish immediately the full quota of men assigned to her.  
The speaker was frequently interrupted by earnest and hearty applause.

The chairman read the paper prepared for volunteers, stating that some had already signed it, and also that as soon as fifty had volunteered they are to organize into a company, choose their officers, and hold themselves in readiness to start at any moment at the call of the Governor.  
J. B. McCollum, Esq., being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the meeting in an earnest and eloquent manner that elicited frequent and unbounded applause. In closing he called out W. S. Wilmarth, Esq., whose name heads the volunteer list. There being loud calls for Wilmarth, he came forward and very briefly responded, saying that it was time now for deeds as well as words, and that he was in readiness to carry a musket in defence of the stars and stripes.

The Star Spangled Banner was then sung. In answer to calls from all parts of the house, B. S. Bentley, Esq., came forward and addressed the meeting, expressing regrets that he had been called upon for he felt oppressed in view of the appalling state of things in our country; that we have civil war upon us; that our government is impeded, but that it must be sustained at all hazards.  
There were loud calls for Patrick and Gerritson. Dr. Patrick (formerly Colonel of the Militia) spoke briefly and added his name to the roll of volunteers.  
A. J. Gerritson, (editor of the Montrose Democrat), being again called upon, stood up and in a few words, said that he was in the main applauded, though some hisses were intermingled. After alluding to some personal "fling" thrown out upon the street, he stated that he was for sustaining the government—which sentiment was greeted with hearty applause.  
Amid calls for Bentley, the Chairman read extracts from the New York Tribune showing how the call for volunteers was responded to throughout the country; after which B. S. Bentley, Esq., addressed the meeting, making "the flag of our country" the first and principal topic of his earnest speech. (The Chairman read from the paper that Gerritson had written, in which he pledged himself to give each volunteer from Montrose and Bridgewater, who went into the service, the sum of Three Dollars, and concluded his stirring remarks amid immense cheering.)

The Chairman then read the following dispatch from Harrisburg to Hon. Wm. Jessup:—  
"Make immediate preparations, and report how many companies—the number to be not less than Seventy-seven in each company."  
Signed, A. G. Curtin.  
"10,000 men have arrived at Harrisburg, 1,000 leave Wilkesbarre to-morrow."  
"B. Case."  
Judge Jessup offered the following:—  
"Resolved, That the families of any man volunteering shall be liberally sustained in their absence. To this, this meeting is pledged."  
Which was carried with entire unanimity. It was also resolved that the resolution be printed and circulated throughout the county.  
The chairman read extracts from the paper, showing how the President's proclamation was received by the Montgomery Convention.  
Mr. McCollum, a mechanic in moderate circumstances, with a large family depending upon him, came forward and added his name to the roll, stating that he did so on the strength of the resolution which his wife had passed. He was greeted with cheers.  
Dr. Patrick moved that a Committee of five be appointed to visit the several townships in the County, to solicit volunteers, and do all that can be done to forward the movement.  
The chair appointed as that committee: Dr. E. Patrick, Jr., B. S. Bentley, J. B. McCollum, Wm. J. Mulford, and Dr. G. Z. Dinwiddie.  
On motion of B. S. Bentley, Sheriff Green E. Eldred, and S. A. Woodruff were added to the committee.  
Ex-Sheriff Eldred announced that the company of Capt. Bradford, of New Milford, was full and in readiness for orders.  
W. S. Wilmarth, E. M. Rosenorance, and I. N. Burritt were appointed to take charge of the Enrolling Book which contains the Volunteer Pledge, as follows:  
"Whereas, The right of the Country and of the Country's God is upon the Young Men of Susquehanna County to do what in them lies to save that Country and Government from the treason now armed for its overthrow, now we, the subscribers, hereby volunteer for its service, and hold ourselves ready at a minute's warning to go wherever and whenever the Governor shall direct."  
We hereby place ourselves upon the altar of our Country, and pledge our honor hereto when placed, and we have signed, the Company to be organized, and we have pledged ourselves to stand firm for the protection and preservation of the Union.

A special messenger from President Lincoln reached Philadelphia on Sunday night. On his journey from Baltimore he was frequently stopped, but managed to reach Philadelphia safely. He reports the federal capital as safe from all attacks that can be made at present, and that it assailed it can be successfully defended until the reinforcements now on their way reach there.  
Now we should regret to know that there is one man in this community who is so misguided as to wish success to the cause of armed usurpation against the government of his country. But the expression of opinion regarding causes and effects, the right and the wrong of public measures, is not to be deemed a reason for ostracism or personal violence. The conscience of that man who refuses to stand by the government of his country, who will not lend his aid to defend his country's flag, will be his own worst punishment. Freedom of opinion must be tolerated, and personal collision or violence on account of opinions must be avoided or prevented. This is a land of law as well as of freedom, and the upholding of the law—the maintaining of authority is the palladium of our liberty.—Pittsburg Post.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation announcing a blockade of the ports of the revolutionary States.  
Ex-President Pierce made an eloquent address to the people at Concord, N. H., on Saturday evening last. He hoped that Providence would avert the disasters that at present distress the country, but if a collision between the two sections should occur, he declared it the duty of all good citizens to sustain the government and defend the flag of their country.  
Trouble has broken out in Delaware. The citizens of Wilmington have resolved to maintain an armed neutrality during the war.  
The democrats in Albany held an enthusiastic Union meeting in the Capitol on Monday. Striving speeches were made by some of the most prominent men in the State, in which they pledged the democratic party to stand firm for the protection and preservation of the Union.

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W. S. Wilmarth, L. M. Bunnell, H. C. Lines, G. E. Woodruff, John W. Fruesdell, E. M. Rosenorance, C. F. Meeker, Benj. Covert, George Dennis, E. Patrick, Jr., C. F. Watrous, L. L. Lyons, I. N. Burritt, Seth Millius, Alfred Smith, James Shinghnessy, Joseph Larney, David Perkins, Jeremiah Storrs, Aljourned to Friday evening the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. Wm. Jessup, Chairman. CALVIN C. HALSEY, Secretary.

In accordance with request of friends, and to prevent any possibility of misrepresentation, we give a brief report of the substance of the remarks made by the editor of this paper.  
MR. GERRITSON'S REMARKS.  
In response to calls A. J. Gerritson said: He was always ready to respond, and give his views freely and frankly. He highly respected the sentiment already advanced, that all our people were in favor of sustaining our government. This was true in regard to his own feelings, and so far as he knew, of every individual, and he hoped that those upon whom it devolved would manage affairs so as to save our country and not destroy it. Still, while yielding due allegiance to our country, he believed it to be the right of every citizen to discuss the causes of our difficulties in the proper places—yet now was not the occasion to do so; and he only alluded to it because a fling had been thrown out upon the street that to do so was treason. If men do not possess this right, we have not a free government. He was an advocate of free speech and a free press, and should maintain the right while his tongue and pen retained their power.  
He reminded those who now denied the right to discuss the causes of war, before, and if need be, after its outbreak, that the present President had sent fit to do so in reference to the Mexican war, and yet that had not shaken their confidence in his patriotism.

He regretted to hear the charge too freely thrown out that "Democrats are traitors." No evidence could be given to sustain such allegations. At all times past, present, and future, Democrats were and would be found among the most ardent of the friends of their country, and he repelled the charge of treason with indignation, and hoped that it no more. We have differed about matters of policy in political affairs, as was our right—and each had labored to show that his opponent's principles were his own, and had tended to plunge our country into trouble but no man had a right to charge treason against another for difference of opinion. Let this matter be fairly understood and it would remove much of the ill feeling which now exists in our midst. It had been truly remarked that we had always lived peaceably together, before and after elections, and let us not forget that we will have to live together after the war. The radicals in the country have quarrelled—war is the result and we must unite to save it; and let us so live now that when it is over we can unite upon permanently placing our country in its old, peaceful, prosperous condition.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by hissing, which he rebuked silenced. The other portions of his speech were applauded.  
ADJOURNED MEETING.  
Montrose Pa., April 19th, 1861.  
An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Montrose and vicinity was held this evening at the Court House, Hon. Wm. Jessup, Chairman of the former meeting presiding.  
Reports were called for from those who had visited the several townships in the County, for the purpose of arousing the citizens to make a prompt response to the call for volunteers.  
"As many of these persons were absent addressing meetings held this evening in the different townships in the County, it was impossible to get many of the reports."  
Dr. Halsey reported a spirited and enthusiastic meeting held in Lathrop the evening previous.  
S. A. Woodruff reported that the people in the places which he had canvassed were wide awake.  
Judge Jessup gave an account of a routing meeting at Susquehanna Depot, detailing many striking incidents. Spoke of Maj. Anderson's return to N. Y.—said he didn't surrender Sumter—only evacuated it, saluted his own flag, hauled it down with his own hands and brought it away with him.  
He also gave an account of the meetings held successfully at Great Bend and New Milford this day, at which place there was great enthusiasm and numbers reported as volunteers.  
Sheriff Green E. Eldred made the same report as to the state of things in Harford and Gibson.  
Telegrams were read respecting the 7th Regiment of Penn. being mobilized to day on its passage through Baltimore.  
Mr. Rosenorance made a report respecting Forest Lake and introduced a volunteer from that place.  
The minutes of the meeting at Lathrop were read by the chairman and greeted with applause.  
J. F. Fitch and Wm. H. Jessup were successively called out, and responded in eloquent terms.  
Judge Jessup read an extract from last daily that Cassius M. Clay had proposed to the Sec. of War to enlist; and other extracts which were greeted with rounds of applause.  
Rev. J. C. Boomer was called, and after a few words introduced Hon. Urbane Darrows who briefly responded.  
A. J. Gerritson being called out alluded to notice of his speech in report of the last meeting and made a few remarks which were well received.  
There were loud calls for R. B. Little, who responded in an eloquent manner, and was heartily applauded.  
W. J. Turrell Jr. made a call upon the citizens of Montrose to proceed for the purpose of the meeting here next Monday, and assurances were given that the matter should be attended to. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.  
Wm. Jessup Pres., CALVIN C. HALSEY Sec.

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Meeting on the Fair Ground.  
On Monday afternoon, the volunteers, accompanied by a vast concourse of citizens, marched to the Fair Ground near Montrose. The meeting organized by calling Hon. E. B. Stroeter to the Chair. Upon taking his seat he made an eloquent and patriotic address, setting forth the objects of the meeting and the necessities for prompt and energetic action.  
John S. Conklin of Great Bend, was elected Secretary.  
Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., responded eloquently to a call for a speech. The deep feeling, the earnest purpose, and the strong determination manifested by the speaker, was but an expression of the feeling of every heart in the vast crowd.  
J. B. McCollum came forward in response to a call, and addressed the crowd. His heart overflowed with patriotic truth. After a short and eloquent address he presented, in behalf of Gen. C. D. Lathrop, a beautiful sword to Capt. C. N. Warner of the Montrose Volunteers, bidding him use it bravely in defence of the liberties of his country. In a brief reply Captain Warner exclaimed with much emphasis "So help me God I will never dishonor it."  
A. H. Fish, of Liberty, and John McCaulley, of Great Bend, then addressed the meeting—the latter in his usual happy and forcible manner. He gives himself and four sons to his country, and wishes he had four more to give.  
Judge Jessup offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously. The loud and hearty response to the call for the eyes showed that every man was determined to make his vote good.

Resolved, That Susq'a Co., here in Mass. Meeting assembled, tender their meass, their money, and their influence, to the Government until the end; and all here assembled individually pledge themselves to do all in their power to sustain the Government until an honorable termination be had.  
Judge Jessup then read the following letter:—  
LATHROP, APRIL 20th, 1861.  
Hon. Wm. Jessup—Dear Sir—My wife and I each have 200 lbs of flour for a rainy day. We now see a cloud arising over the storm, and have written to inform you of it. We have 200 lbs of flour for a rainy day. We now see a cloud arising over the storm, and have written to inform you of it. We have 200 lbs of flour for a rainy day. We now see a cloud arising over the storm, and have written to inform you of it.

The letter was quickly responded to by similar offers from Wm. J. Turrell, F. B. Streeter, Wm. Jessup, and B. S. Bentley. The volunteers were then requested to repair to the Court House for private business, and the crowd dispersed.

Monday last was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of this county. During the latter part of last week, notices had been circulated throughout the county, that there would be a general meeting of the volunteers at this place.  
During the day few if any of our mechanics were at work, and the merchants had almost nothing to do. Knots of men everywhere in the streets were discussing the all absorbing topic; all were anxious for the latest news, and throngs assembled about the telegraph office and bulletins.  
The Stars and Stripes waved from twenty-four flag-staffs on as many buildings. Delegations from Susq'a Depot, Gt. Bend, New Milford and Brooklyn, and members from almost every township in the county were constantly arriving during the forenoon, with their banners and bands of music, who in their movements through the streets were greeted with hearty enthusiasm.

The houses of our citizens generally had the "latch strings out," and notwithstanding the immense crowd from out of town, the preparations made were ample for as many more.  
Such a spectacle was never before witnessed in this county—old men and young men in the ranks, ready to go into the battle at a moment's warning, whenever the Governor should call upon them—their wives and children looking on.  
The proceedings at the Fair Ground need not be noticed here, as they are elsewhere reported.  
After that meeting dispersed, and while the volunteers were perfecting some of their arrangements in the Court House, a large concourse of people was successively addressed from the steps of that building, by Messrs. Little, McCollum, Fitch, Gerritson, Bunnell, Chamberlain, Hinds, and Reys. A. L. Post and J. F. Deans, whose eloquent and patriotic speeches were received with cheers and rounds of applause. [Some features of the remarks of the two last named, were much regretted by many good citizens of both past political parties, and would have been only appropriate at a meeting called with the view of advocating their peculiar ideas.—Ed.]

At the close of this beautiful Spring like day the masses from abroad turned their faces homeward and our village subsided into something of that quiet state of things which has prevailed it for nearly a week.  
NOTICE.—All persons holding money raised by subscription, to pay for the monument to the memory of B. F. Tewksbury, are requested to forward the same by mail to W. Farrot, Montrose. The monument is nearly completed, and the money will have to be paid in a short time. Be sure to collect and send all the money in, if possible, between this and the 12th of May, next.  
W. FARROT, Chair. Com.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Susq'a Co. Sabbath School Convention on Wednesday the 1st, day of May, 1861, at one o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church in Montrose, where the Constitution for the S. S. Association will be presented for adoption.  
It is earnestly hoped that all the friends and patrons of Sabbath Schools, will be present on that occasion, and that each School in the county will at least be represented by its Superintendent and two delegates.  
W. H. JESSUP, Pres., C. C. HALSEY, Sec.

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THE CRISIS!  
To all appearances the Union is broken up and civil war is already upon us. This Nation, hitherto so happy, so prosperous, so free, is plunged from an eminence so high as to have commanded the admiration of the world, and made its own citizens giddy, to a depth of misfortune the extent of which we cannot yet realize, and fear to contemplate. Of the causes which have produced this result, we have heretofore spoken as those causes have become history. For we are among those who are not altogether taken by surprise by these sad events which are daily developing themselves, having foreseen and predicted them, as the necessary result of a course of action which we have from time to time felt called upon to condemn. But our present purpose is not that. That cannot be recalled. So far as our own action is concerned, we have no wish to recall it. We are satisfied with it. The past action of others, it will do no good now to censure.  
But what is, what should be the present position of all conservative men of the North?  
We believe this war, this difficulty in the nation, altogether unnecessary—and being unnecessary, it follows that it is altogether wrong. We believe this not of one side, but of both. That our Southern fellow citizens had suffered much wrong, that their rights had for years been interfered with, their feelings outraged by northern abolition, we have so often said that it need not be repeated. That a great political error was committed when, for the sake of the spoils, an unholy alliance was formed between that abolitionist sections of the old whig and democratic parties, few will be able now candidly to deny. But all this, and the triumph of that alliance in the nation added, does not excuse, nor palliate, the action of the Southern disunionists. It is not our purpose, it is not our business, to say they have committed a wrong towards the party thus made up—towards those guilty against them. But that party is not the Country, and should not be mistaken for the Country. Towards the Country, the disunionists have perpetrated a heinous wrong. Towards their conservative fellow citizens of the South, who they drag unwillingly with them into revolution, they committed an unmitigated wrong. Towards their conservative fellow citizens of the North, they have added the baseness of ingratitude to the greatest political wrong they could have done them. They should have trusted in them for the redress of their wrongs; within the Union. But the republican party and the Administration are by no means in a condition to "throw the first stone." We pass by the past, their movements were of sectional political agitation to the injury of the South. We are willing even to omit their action at Chicago and in the late campaign, including the oft-repeated threat that the General Government itself in republican hands, was to be made a party to an "irrepressible conflict" between the two systems of labor. We come down to the session of the last Congress, and ask, did the republican party do right then? Did they take any measures to redress the Country from its unhappy condition? Did they not on the contrary oppose all substantial measures of conciliation?

And what is this administration doing and what is it doing? It has talked peace and conciliation, given the country to understand that Fort Sumter would be evacuated by the withdrawal of its garrison, wasted a month and a half until the South Carolinians had ample time to strengthen and multiply their batteries and systematize their plan of attack, and then dispatched an insignificant fleet to Charleston, to remain off the harbor and witness the bombardment and surrender of the Fort, and the substitution of the flag of the Disunionists for the Stars and Stripes! The voluntary evacuation of Fort Sumter, as contemplated four weeks ago, would have been looked upon as a peace measure and would have strengthened the Union feeling in the border States; but an unsuccessful attempt to reinforce it tends directly to exasperate sectional animosity, alienate the Union men of the Border States, and generally, to weaken the cause of our country. The evacuation for the defence and reinforcement of Fort Sumter should not have been undertaken, because it lessened, if it did not destroy, all chance of saving the Union; but when it was undertaken it should have been done with such force as to make success a certainty, so as to have saved the country the humiliation of seeing the National flag brought down to the dust in the first instance by the Federal Government with the disunionists. Whatever we may think of the wisdom of thus provoking an attack, which, although wrong, must have been anticipated by the administration, we will all unite in deploring its success.

The distinctions which we have thus applied to the conduct of the revolutionists at the South, and of the republican party and the administration, we commend the attention of all conservative men. We do not like the course of the revolutionists. We think they have committed a crime which we forbear to name. But let us not therefore ourselves do harm to our country. Let us not wrong the men North or South, whose patriotism glows for the whole of it. We do not like the administration or the party which has put it in power. We have little confidence in its wisdom, and less faith in its patriotism. But we do not like this administration for the country. They have a brief lease of power, guaranteed to them secretly by the Constitution. Let us respect it. Wherever they represent our country, let us see our country through them. Let no party considerations, no party bias prevent this.

Whatever we may do, and whatever may come, and however we may regard the administration—its principles and its acts, let us stand by our country, respect the authority of its government, and defend everywhere and on all occasions our glorious flag, the Star Spangled Banner.—Owego Gazette.

The Anti-Slavery Record which supported Mr. Lincoln, through the campaign last fall, now says:—  
"We rejoice that the admirable Union is broken up. We leap from the pile of its ruins as we would from a throne as blood-stained as that of Nero."  
—President Davis' answer to President Lincoln's proclamation is rough and curt. It is as follows:  
"Fort Sumter is ours and nobody has hurt." With mortar, palisades and powder. We tender Old Abe our best regards.

The editor of the Union Spring (Alabama) Southern Home Journal, has been shown some simple heads of wheat grown in that State this year, of a fair size and very vigorous. It is expected to ripen from four to six weeks earlier than the ordinary varieties.  
Hope for the best, prepare for the worst.

Messrs. Buchanan and Bigler.  
We have never for a moment doubted that the gross and malignant misrepresentation which had been heaped upon Mr. Buchanan through all a term of office, but particularly during the last few months by the sectional party and press of the North, would eventually be followed by a reaction in the public mind whenever reason should resume its sway, and his governmental policy be viewed in a fairer light than the false medium of party prejudice. But this misrepresentation was so persistent that the unreflecting masses received it after a time as admitted truth, and it was but reasonable to suppose that a period would elapse before the public mind would yield itself to more charitable belief.  
We perceive, with delight, the unmistakable signs of this reaction, even thus early in the sequence of the late Administration, by which it is to be hoped that the honorable name of the venerable statesman who stood at the head of it may be rescued from the foolish attacks of his enemies, and allowed to dignify and adorn that calm retirement to which his remaining years are devoted.

The President of the United States occupies a position inferior to none in the world in prominence, and is not likely to be overlooked for praise or blame by the myriad eyes that are ever fastened on him; his virtues are liable to exaggeration, his mistakes are certain and fit, and the good and true men who aid and counsel him, and who in their devotion feel to swell his fame, or share his reproach,—they are oftentimes overlooked with indifference or forgotten in a day. A few such men, among many who proved weak or false, stood nobly by Mr. Buchanan in all.

This strange eventful history, and by their faithfulness to principle and sincere devotion to the welfare of the country, merit not only his gratitude, but the respect of every true American.  
Of such was the Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; and because his labors and efforts for the preservation of the Union have been to a great extent unappreciated by the people, or even by his own party, we esteem it a duty as a pleasure to add our tribute to his worth. This distinguished gentleman's name and position as a Democratic member of the Senate are known to all, but few are aware of the amount of his labor and usefulness therein; and we venture to allude to some of the more prominent traits of his character, in simple justice to himself and for the better information of his countrymen, will reap the fruit of the seed he has sown. His ability as a practical working legislator, and his devotion to the welfare of the people, have never sacrificed utility and the success of a measure to the vain indulgence of making Buncombe speeches, or sought, claptrap, mere party effect. His labors during the last session of Congress to secure a compromise that would hold together the old confederacy, by personal effort with Southern Senators, were untiring, and until the expected success in their own States which might remove them, as well as with an opposition majority disposed to load Mr. Buchanan's administration with every conceivable charge, when it could be maligned for the benefit of party; amid all this he remained faithful among the faithful, while his high character commanded the personal respect of his opponents.

Should Pennsylvania scene in his successor another Senator of like patriotism and ability, alike acceptable to her citizens and to the citizens of every other State in all that relates to the dignity and usefulness of the position, she will be truly fortunate.  
The retirement of Gov. Bigler, to private life is not a small misfortune to the conservative element and friends in the West of New England; for he was national in his feeling, and cordially espoused any matter of legislation that commended itself to his approval, without regard to sections, for which New England should ever esteem him.

We believe he will live to be appreciated by the people, not only of his own State, but of every State that clings to the Union, and that he will exercise a large influence for good in the eventful era our country is fast entering upon.—Boston Post.

War of Peace.  
Great danger is staring us in the face, and the only problem which demands immediate solution is, how to meet and overcome it. According to the theory of our government the people are the source of all political power, and it is for them to declare what they will in when whom they have chosen to represent them fall in their duty. In a time like the present considerations of party must give place to loftier views than self aggrandizement and power. The government must appeal to the people, and they will decide the controversy. If we can have peace on a fair and honorable basis, so much the better; if not let the consequences come. We must have a government—one that is strong enough to uphold the laws of the country, and to enforce the laws of the country, and to see that anarchy and disorder in every State. If the two sections cannot amably live together in the bonds of brotherhood let the better a separation takes place. If war comes, it must inevitably lead to this at last. A divided and dismembered government, is painful to contemplate; but if the issue is to be made it is a duty that we owe to our country to declare what we will in when whom they have chosen to represent them fall in their duty. In a time like the present considerations of party must give place to loftier views than self aggrandizement and power. The government must appeal to the people, and they will decide the controversy. If we can have peace on a fair and honorable basis, so much the better; if not let the consequences come. We must have a government—one that is strong enough to uphold the laws of the country, and to enforce the laws of the country, and to see that anarchy and disorder in every State. If the two sections cannot amably live together in the bonds of brotherhood let the better a separation takes place. If war comes, it must inevitably lead to this at last. 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