THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

THE SEIZURE OF THE REBELS.

At the beginning of the Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock yards, custom houses, and the like, had been seized and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, or near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition. New ones had been built and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowed with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government, in and near these States, were either beseiged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, which was nearly surrounded by well 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 muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into the States, and had been seized to be used against the Government.

Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal Army and Navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those 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 National Union. A formula for constructing a combined Government for these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign powers.

[Reference is here made to the policy set forth in his inaugural address; and a long review of the condition of Fort Sumter, and the policy which controled the Cabinet relative to its reinforcement, up to its being fired upon.)

THE ISSUE FORCED UPON THE COUNTRY.

In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country, the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States; it presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a Government of the people by the same people can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals too few in number to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretence, break up their Government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most 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 organization.

(Here we have a sketch of the course taken by Virginia in her act of secession, &c., and a reference to the "armed neutrality" policy of the border States.)

ADDITIONAL CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first 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 announced 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 Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

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 writs of habeas corpus, or in other words, to arrest and detain without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised, but very sparingly. Nevertheless, 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 question of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon.

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

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 if the government should be overthrown, when it was belived that disregarding the single law 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 privilege—the writ of habeas corpus—should not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require, it is equivalent to a provision that such privilege 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 rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ which was authorized to be made.

Now it is insisted, that Congress, and not the Executive vested with this power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to 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 until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the Rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney-General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY MANIFESTED.

The forbearance of this government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this on discovery gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

CALL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.

That number of men is about one tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where all are apparently willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of $600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them?

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

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

They knew they could make no advance directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of the Federal Union. Our States have neither more or less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union.—The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off 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 was first adopted for the old ones as and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States.

But even then the object was plainly not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by 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 Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor as believed in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term?—Would it 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 up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The states have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, 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 Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally some independent colonies made the Union, and in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitution before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such, as are known in the world at the time, as Governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never known as governmental a merely administrative power.

This relative matter of National power and State Rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of locality and generality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole, to the General Government; while whatever concerns a State only should be left, exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy is not to be questioned. We are also bound by that defining, without question. What is now combatted is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution—is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequence.

[Next follows a sound tho' not very forcible argument against the dogma of secession, of which the Tribune & Co., will please take notice.]

UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

It may be well questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified votes of any State except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion.—There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called Seceded States.

As the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them, it is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets were all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as a demonstration of popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are not at once for the Union and against coercion, would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Of the character of our volunteers I have a striking illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free will.

But more than this. There are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else whether useful or elegant, that is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself.

Nor do I say this is not true also in the case of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But if it is, so much the better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle he does it; what better he is likely to get in its stead. Whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some forshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national Canstitution in the preamble of which unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

THE CONTEST ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

This is essentially a people's contest.—On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the path of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life.

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

NO SOLDIER OR SAILOR DESERTERS.

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 favored with the offices, have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to these officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates.

But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people.

They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the Government, which was made by Washington, means no good to them. Our peculiar Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing and the successful administration of it.

MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

One still remains—its successful maintenance against a forminable internal attempt to over throw it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that thase who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets—that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

AFTER THE REBELLION IS CRUSHED.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion shall have been suppressed the Executive deems is proper to say it will be his purpose then as ever, to be be guided by the Constitution and the laws and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and the duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and people under the Constitution than expressed in the Inaugural Address.

He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered to all as it was adminis.ered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion—any conquest or subjugation in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision that the Union States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the Republican form of Government; so that to prevent its going out it is all indispensible to use every means to the end of maintaining the guaranty. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory.

NO COMPROMISES TO BE MADE.

It was with the deepest that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure—not that compromises are not often proper but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent.

That those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having this chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

July 4, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Expense of War.

The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, cost $130,000,000.

The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Aixla Chapelle, cost $370,000,000.

The war of the Spanish Succession cost $311,000,000.

The treaty of Paris in 1763, ended a bloody struggle, which cost $560,000,000.

The war of American Independence cost England and this country $930,000,000.

The war of ten years, which is known as "the French Revolution of 1793," cost $230.000,000.

The war against the First Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of $5,800,000,000.

The Crimean war cost $84,000,000.

The last Italian war (not including the hostilities between Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Bomba, etc,) cost $47,000,000.

The last war in India cost England $38,000,000.

More than one-half the diseases of the human system are caused from the use of impure Breadstuffs; and as Saleratus and Soda are the essential properties for using it becomes doubly necessary to be watchful. Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the only perfectly healthy to be relied upon, Try one paper, and you will be convinced what we say is true. Never use Soda if you can procure this article. Go to your Grocer and get a paper. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

☞The Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the letter of London Times Russell in which he asserts that the people of the South desire one of the royal race of England to rule over them says there are but two monarchists in the whole State of the South Carolina, one of whom is a lawyer in Charleston, James L. Petigru, and the other an eccentric planter.

—It is reported that Mr. Blair has been appointed a Brigadier General, and General Lyon a Major General. The one is a soldier—the other a politician. In the opening of his speech, the other evening on the occasion of his serenade, Mr. Blair said—"I am no military man." Have we a Senate who will save our troops from being led up to butchery by such Generals?

—A man was arrested in New York the other day and taken before a magistrate, who reprimanded him for speaking disrespectfully of the President.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

TERMS—$1:50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A. J. GERRITSON,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL THE LAWS.

ARTICLE 1.—Congress shall make no law ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS.—*Constitution of the United States.*

OLD HICKORY vs. OLD ABE.

"It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the general government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there *CAN BE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CLAIMING* **ANYTHING BEYOND** *THEM.* **EVERY** *attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be* **PROMPTLY AND FIRMLY OPPOSED.** For one evil example will *lead to others, and one measure still MORE MISCHIEVOUS*; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."—*Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address.* ☞Read it all, carefully.

—oo—

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, *let the battle result as it may, THERE WILL BE AN END OF THE UNION, and with it to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the COMMON RUIN.*"—*Jackson's Farewell Address.*

Students designing to attend the Binghamton Commercial College, can hear of something of practical value, by calling at or addressing this office.

☞We give a brief report of business transactions in Congress, and will print more details in future.

☞Why is it that those who take the lead in charging "treason" upon Democrats, and threatening them with mob violence because they cannot endorse all the words and acts of Lincoln and his managers, are the loudest in condemnation—even threatening them with overthrow? An answer is solicited.

☞On Friday, the colored people of Montrose were marching through the streets to martial music, and when they came in front of the telegraph office, where it was announced that Grow had been elected Speaker, a halt was made and three cheers given for Grow, and then 3 for Wilmot, in which both sexes and children, lustily joined. It is always proper that any party should exhibit an endorsement of their immediate representatives.

☞The President's Message will attract attention, and should be carefully read. As a production, in point of scholarship and statesmanship, it is like other emanations from the same source, crude—but is the best he can give, and we should be satisfied. Captious fault-finding, in these times, would be out of place, and every man should read it with unbiased feelings. The arguments for the perpetuity of the Union, against secession, &c., will be appreciated by all except southern rebels and northern fanatics, who, under the tuition of the *Tribune* and other anti-slavery journals, have been led to believe that there exists a right to secede from the Union. The cool apology for violation of the Constitution, by asking Congress to sanction it, opens the way for any degree of anarchy which a despot may choose to inaugurate. The habeas corpus question is discussed; and the idea advanced that the President may suspend it. This is in conflict with the best English and American authorities; but he entirely conceals the dangerous question before the country, which is, whether he can authorize inferior military men to do so at *their* pleasure.

If he had refrained from saying anything about "those who had power to carry an election," being able to suppress rebellion, he would have shown more sense; for if he were obliged to rely upon the party that elected him to sustain him now, his chances would be doleful.—And when a majority of his army are those who, opposed his election, such a remark is a gross outrage upon the country.

He seems so fully indoctrinated with the old dogma of somehow getting slavery "in a course of extinction," that he can not refrain from talking about taking "artificial burdens from the shoulders of all men." Those who support the war from abolition impulses will thank him for this broad hint, but others prefer to hear of no such plots.

His partial promise that the federal government will not enlarge its powers and encroach upon the liberties of the people after the war is over, is very kind, but altogether needless. The "rights of the States and the people under the Constitution," are pretty plainly set forth and understood, and it makes no difference whether HIS "understanding" of them ever changes or not; the PEOPLE will allow no man to control them to suit such opinions as he may choose to embrace.

Reference is made to "compromise;" and here again he seems unable to comprehend any other idea than that it would affect his party—and they will doubtless take this a finality on the subject. Perhaps the only compromise which could be now available would be to allow the people to make some fair, national settlement of the slavery hobby—and this they will do very promptly if allowed to. This would not affect the integrity of the government, nor interfere directly with the war; but it would disarm intermeddlers at the North and give the true Union men at the South a powerful argument with which to prosecute a vigorous Union agitation, that would soon entirely undermine the secession dogma in the border states, and, spreading into the cotton states, result in scattering the Confederate armies to their homes. Meantime the federal army could take its own course, but it would find no foe to fight, and would hear that Davis and his cabinet stood alone in their glory, or rather that they had *fallen*—fled from want of support.—Thus this crazy rebellion would meet a bloodless extermination; the stale bone of contention be removed; the country saved from a terrible war, and restored to peace, permanent unity and prosperity; and our white people could in future talk and vote upon such questions as concerned themselves, instead of the negroes.

Perhaps such sentiments are "treasonable" under the new standard, but a true-hearted people respond to them fearlessly nevertheless.

☞We were absent from town on the 4th, but learn that the day passed off pleasantly, with no occurrence to seriously disturb the peace of the town. The celebration came off according to programme—and the oration of Mr. M'Collum, is spoken of as being very eloquent and able.—May all future recurrences of this National Day, be observed only with thoughts of National Unity, Peace, Harmony, and Prosperity!

"The editor of the Montrose *Democrat* announced a few *days* ago that Mr. Grow was "squelched." The announcement is quickly followed by the election of Mr. Grow as Speaker of the House of Representatives—one of the highest and most responsible positions in the Government. But the *Democrat* editor's facts are as unreliable as his patriotism."—*Republican.*

As usual the *Republican*, in its base efforts to libel us, makes up a falsehood, but dares not quote. We never made any such announcement, but this squib is manufactured out of a news item in our columns some weeks since, in which a black republican newsmonger suggests certain results which did not come about—the triumph of Blair and Forney over Grow and Etheridge. The blackguards who contribute to our neighbors columns have a clear field.

☞There will be a camp meeting in the maple grove near Lynn, during the coming season.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of Harper is capital, and proves that however much the war may have interfered with other literary enterprises, it has had no effect on this universally popular Magazine. It opens with part V. of "A Summer in New-England," which describes the White Mountains, with the aid of a number of Porte-Crayon's most spirited illustrations. Mr. T. Addison Richards also contributes an article on New York and its vicinity illustrated with numerous pretty wood engravings from his own drawings. Anthony Trollope's novel of "Orley Farm," and Thackeray's "Philip," are continued. The tales, poetry and other articles, are good and the several editorial departments are well sustained. The "Editor's Drawer" has a new feature, in the shape of numerous humorous sketches, which add point to the anecdotes they illustrate.

Wilkes-Barrean Prisoners.

Lieut. Colonel Bowman and E. H. Chase esq., of Col. A. H. Emley's Regiment (the 8th Pennsylvania,) from Luzerne county are in the hands of the rebels. The following from the Scranton Republican will explain:

BOWMAN AND CHASE.—All fears for the safety of these gentlemen may be dismissed. Colonel Emley, of the Eighth Regiment, has received a letter from Col. Bowman, dated Richmond, Va., June 22d in which he says: "Myself and Mr. Chase were arrested on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., upon the hights opposite Williamsport, Md., by a picket of the rebel army horsemen. The same night we were dispatched under guard to Winchester, Va., arriving there at five o'clock p. m., of Thursday. Tuesday night, under no guard, but under our written parole, we were sent to these headquarters, arriving in this city at four o'clock p. m. yesterday. We have been treated from the first moment of our arrest with the utmost courtesy, and have the liberty of the city under parole. The only inconvenience we suffer arise from lack of extra clothing or the means of procuring it.—Unfortunately, I left my purse in my trunk, and with the exception of a few dollars in Mr. Chase's pocket am entirely without finances. With this letter will come instructions how remittances may reach us. I enclose my draft on the Wyoming Bank for $100, and Mr. Chase's on J. S. Willer, Esq. He wishes you to place to your account the balance in his favor at the bank in Chambersburg.—Please inform my family, the regiment and our friends of my safety and health. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness and respect with which we have been every where met, and the warm sympathies that have been extended to us on every hand."

He concludes by hoping that a satisfactory exchange or other release will soon restore him to his friends again.

Dangers of the Hour.

The most alarming among all the signs of the times is the disregard shown by many of the leading political journals to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States. It is no longer concealed, it is boldly avowed day after day that the Constitution must be invaded, overstepped, or in other words, trampled upon, in order to carry on and carry out this war. This is corruption of the rankest sort. This is the utter abandonment of political morality; and the country is in the last stages of desirable existence, when good men on whom we have relied as the supporters of national virtues, tell us that the Constitution is not to stand in the way of the President, in the management of our public affairs.—Such men should remember that the Constitution is above the President. No man swears allegience to the President, but all men owe it to the Constitution.—And when the doctrine becomes popular, as it is to-day, that in times of great public danger and national exigencies, the charter of all our political rights may be disregarded by those who are sworn to defend it, then our liberties are already gone, and they can be recovered only by such a struggle as it takes to cast out devils from one possessed.—*New York Observer—Presbyterian.*

—One of the Lincoln organs in New York city is trying to prove that a great national debt would be a blessing to our country.—It would undoubtedly do to the people here just what it does to the people of the old world—help tyrants to crush their liberty.

—A despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas July 3d, to the Memphis Appeal, says that the Military Board has issued a proclamation calling out ten thousand men to repel invasion of Federal troops through Missouri.

BALTIMORE, July 7—Henry May left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond where he now is. Reports are in circulation in regard to him. Pervious to starting he had an interview with President Lincoln, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said to day that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

RECORD OF THE WAR.

Gen. Patterson fought a battle near Martinsburg, not far from Harper's Ferry, on the 2d. His force was some 15,000. A dispatch from him says:

"Left Williamsport at 6 o'clock, A. M. to day for this place. We drove and routed the Rebels about 10,000 strong, with four guns, and now occupy his camp with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded."

Several of the dead and wounded of the Secession troops were left on the field in their hasty retreat, one or two of whom were buried by our men.

It is said that General Scott was so much gratified with this news that the President was roused from his sleep to receive it.

The Bethel affair was not the only instance which has occurred of the Federal troops firing into each other. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes that "portions of the two attacking columns at Phillippi actually fired on each other, precisely as the federal troops at Bethel did, and the fact that they were over half a mile apart was all that prevented a terrible slaughter."

BALTIMORE, July 1.—The seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas, from this port, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition. When the steamer left here, on Friday evening, she had on board about fifty Secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. Hollins, late of the United States ship Susquehanna, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and that he retired to his berth immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the boat had left Point Lookout, Captain Hollins threw off his disguise, and with the aid of the passengers seized the boat, which was immediately put across to Coney river, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not parties to the plot, were landed, including the Captain of the boat, who was placed under a guard. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise towards the Rappahannock river, capturing three vessels on the way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which Captain Hollins made his way to Fredricksburg. The Secession papers here published accounts of this affair this evening, calling it a brilliant exploit. The accounts say that some two hundred Rebels were placed on board at Coney.

One of the most bloody and desperate fights we have ever heard of took place on the 26th ult. about eleven miles east of Cumberland, along and near the Railroad, between a mounted scouting party of thirteen men, under the command of Corporal Hays, from Col Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, and about forty or fifty Virginia horsemen.

It is reported that the rebels fled and were chased a mile and a half, nine of their men being killed. After their pursuit closed they were attacked and a desperate fight ensued ending in a loss of some eleven more rebels and one federal soldier.—The report looks extravagant.

Cincinnati, July 2—A special despatch to the Commercial, from Pomeroy, Ohio, states that Col. Norton, with 158 men had just returned from an expedition into Virginia, during which they captured four horses, sixteen head of cattle and two mules from the Rebels.

Governor Wise, with a body guard of fifty men, under Capt. Patton had been fired at by the native Virginians, near Sissonville and Wise and Patton were supposed to be mortally wounded. Forty of the guards were said to be killed.—Sissonville is in Kanawha county, about twenty miles from the Ohio river.

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

July 7th—The New York Ninth Regiment took the cars yesterday afternoon for Harper's Ferry. They reached the point without molestation, but as they were getting out of the cars were fired upon by Rebels on the opposite side of the river. Private Bangs, of Company G was instantly killed, and several more were badly wounded.

The Troops did not return the fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—On the 4th, several officers of Lieut Blood's Battalion of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, which went to Iron Mountain on a scouting expedition on Tuesday, returned. They report the death of a Captain and three privates of the Rebels, in a little skirmish near Valley Forge. On the 6th inst., the Federa troops surrounded Farmington, and thoroughly searched the town, and administered the oath to some fifty citizens.

XXXVIIth Congress—War Session

July 4—The Senate was called *to order by* Vice Prest. Hamlin at 12, m. Present 39 *Senators*, including those from Del., Md., Ky. and Johnson of Tenn. and Polk of Mo. New Senators Lane and Pomeroy of Kansas, Browning of Ill., and McDougall of Cal., were sworn in.

House—157 members present. On first ballot there was no choice for Speaker, and Blair withdrew his name and many changed to Grow, (Heliperite), giving him 99 votes. Emeridge of Tenn. was elected Clerk, receiving 92 votes. Some miscellaneous business was transacted and notices given in both houses.

Senator Wilson has offered the following bills:

A bill to ratify and confirm certain [all the] acts of the President, for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion.

A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

A bill providing for the better organization of the same

A bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, [100,000] to be called the National Guard of the United States.

Chandler has offered a Bill to confiscate the property of all rebels holding civil office, and of military men above the rank of lieutenant.

☞An infamous gag-rule has been sprung upon the House to cut off all peace proposals.

☞The Comet which first appeared about the last of June, is still visible near the north star. It is moving with great velocity from the sun, and towards our zenith, tail foremost. It caught the astronomers asleep, but is said to be that of Charles the Fifth, of France, A. D. 1520.

☞TREASON!—"We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞About 100 persons are prison at Washington city, charged with political offences.

☞A bank in Georgia having money in the mint at Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Treasury notified the authorities not to pay it over.

☞The French, like the English government, intend to maintain the strictest neutrality between the United and Confederate States of America.

☞The prize brig Solferino, taken near Charleston, was brought into New York on the 3d.

☞TRAITORS.—In 1850, Seward, Hale, and Chase voted, in Congress, to dissolve the Union. They are in Abraham's bosom, now, and he had better beware for no traitor can ever be trusted by their victims.

☞Friends of Grow allege that his election to the Speakership was attempted to be prevented by a corrupt use of the Postoffice appointments by the Blairs, and Forney's tricks. True or not, Grow gained by use of the charge against his rival Blair.

☞"War is disunion."—*Douglas' last speech in Senate.*

Major General McCall has issued an order directing each of the fifteen Regiments of the Reserve Volunteer corps of Pennsylvania, to be raised at once to the minimum army standard of 1046 officers and men. A force of nearly 4000 with thus be added to this already large and effective corps.