

Jefferson for Jefferson.

The advocates for freedom of speech at last carried the day, however, and the olden law was soon gone.

Jefferson, in his first message to Congress, on the 8th of December, 1801, asserted the great fundamental principles of our social institutions, which are now in jeopardy. He said:

"When we consider that this Government is charged with the external and mutual relations of the States; that the States themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may be permitted to enquire whether our confidence is not too extensively bestowed upon officers and agents who have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injudiciously to the service they were meant to promote."

A few days after his inauguration, in a letter to Elbridge Gerry, he says: "The right of opinion shall suffer no invasion from me. The man who has acted well has nothing to fear; however they may have differed from me in opinion."

Mr. Jefferson pursued the even tenor of his way, and never in a single instance violated the letter or spirit of the Constitution, nor did he interfere with the personal rights of a citizen, or even bring an action for damages against one of his thousand libelers.

The Administration of Mr. Madison was one of great trial and difficulty. When the war of 1812 was declared, all the Federal members of the House of Representatives published an address to their constituents in opposition to the measure.

The people of the northern States, their legislative bodies, the press, and even the pulpit were arrayed against the Government. Every possible embarrassment was thrown in the way of the President, and he was even called upon to resign.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, he carried on the war successfully, without ever transcending the line of strict constitutional power. He never declared martial law; he never suspended the habeas corpus writ; he never ordered the military arrest of civilians; he never confiscated or forfeited the property of citizens under an assumed war power without judicial trial before a jury; he never enrolled and armed slaves as a part of the militia of the Union to kill free white men.

The war with England was terminated by an honorable peace, and not one "blue-light" sympathizer was arraigned for treason.

The Magazine Messenger.

be:—our wives and little children are at home denied the protection and society of those they hold dearer than life, and what for? That their substances may be consumed by the wicked misrule of mad fanaticism; these negroes now are non-producers, and consume, every day, that which rightfully belongs to producing Pennsylvania, and what do they do? They beg, they steal, and they murder. A host of soldiers to keep them at it. You ought to see them roll up their eyes as they are marched along the streets, giving unmistakable evidence that it is not their idea of what "Father Abraham" intended for them.

My dear sir, without attaching too much importance to the passing events of the day, or attempting to prove to you that we, the "drift," live in a time more extraordinary than is common to the world's history, I beg to introduce to you a scene that occurred in Norfolk, Virginia, on New Year's day.

The sun, in his golden chariot, mounted the heavens in a clear, calm sky; "nature breathed long and peacefully;" ladies and lassies, "gay and happy," met and parted with a smile of complacency; the accustomed din of the city was heard, and all seemed to move in their usual way.

At the noonday, when men of sense enjoyed a good dinner, and debauchees were drunk on cheap whiskey, a cloud lowered in the distance, large as the Prophet's hand; there was a rush to the door from the palace of the wealthy to the hovel of squalid poverty; the busy clerk forgot his quill, and alike with anxious customer rushed into the street to see what awful demonstration was about to be made; and there was revealed to their astonished vision, a scene that was more awful than that which caused "silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

A negro procession some six thousand, moving in the direction of the city, described the qualities of a Hezekiah to the ample justice to the scene. A big "black bigger" in a Brigadier General's uniform, with sword, sash and belt was mounted on a prancing steed, which, like Balaam's ass, snorted his disgust at the burden he carried; and at the head of his procession marched his clan, with pomp and pride, and through the principal streets of the city, dragged his loathsome charge along.

It was as if to add a darker hue to the picture, a white Brigadier General, wearing the noblest wreath of a God, was stationed on the elevated steps of a splendid mansion, and received and returned the usual military salutations; and, as if Heaven had forgotten to be gracious, and hell, with all its dark and damning power, had possession of the hour, he presented the American Flag— that emblem of purity and white dominion which has whitened every eye, and gave joy to the inhabitants of the lone Isle, where the wild scream of the ocean bird mingled with the "deedum" of the solitary dweller, as he holds the sacred folds bending to the breeze, a sure harbinger of good news from the land of the "brave and free."

Why should we, as Americans, murder each other, that these scenes may darken our world's history? But I must close with respects to you, and a due regard for the position you hold in society.

I remain your humble cousin,
A LIVE LINCOLN MAN.

THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The following correspondence of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Waynesburg speaks for itself:—
Miss Miller.—In answer to your favor of the 14th inst., received yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that the goods you mention were received on the 10th of November last, and the receipt acknowledged the following day in the form herewith enclosed.

Repeating that the acknowledgment should have miscarried, and tendering to the Society your represent the cordial thanks of the Commission for its assistance. I am, Miss, very respectfully your obedient servant,
ALFRED J. BLOOR,
Assistant Secretary.

Miss H. C. MILLER, Corresponding Secretary S. A. Society, Waynesburg, Pa.
OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION,
244 F. St., Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 17th, 1862.

Madam.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of one box of hospital supplies, as per your favor of the 17th inst., in behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Waynesburg, Pa.
The articles will be devoted, as intended, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U. S. Volunteer and Militia force, in whose behalf, and that of the Commission, I most cordially thank the donors. I am Miss, very respectfully your obedient servant,
ALFRED J. BLOOR, Ass't Sec'y,
Miss H. C. MILLER, Waynesburg, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, March 24th, 1863.
Miss Miller.—The very liberal and much needed contribution from your society was received Tuesday, March 24th. It will be forwarded immediately to the West. The Sanitary Committee acknowledge your kindness with many thanks, and hope for your co-operation through the continuance of the war. Their rooms are in Burk's building, No. 59 Fourth street, where they will be happy to see any of your agents if they should be in the city. We forward you some envelopes to use in your correspondence with our society.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Miss H. C. MILLER, Cor. Secretary Soldiers' Aid Society, Waynesburg, Pa.
SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
224 F. STREET, WASHINGTON D. C.,
March 20th, 1863.

For the Messenger.
AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED IN JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, IN SEPTEMBER, 1862, AS BOUNTY MONEY TO SOLDIERS.

Table listing names and amounts: Henry Luse, Sr. \$50 00, Samuel Colver, Sr. 50 00, Thomas McMillin, 50 00, Wm. Black, 50 00, S. J. Sedgwick, 50 00, Samuel L. Hays, 50 00, M. & W. Love, 50 00, J. S. Walton, 25 00, Wm. Sharpneck, 25 00, Jackson Waychoff, 25 00, Daniel Murdoch, 25 00, Isaac Hays, 25 00, H. P. Vale, 25 00, Marshall Gwinn, 25 00, John Dowlin, 20 00, John S. Bayard, 20 00, H. H. Lindsey, 20 00, Seth Robinson, 15 00, Isaac F. Randolph, 15 00, Robert Wiley, 10 00, James Kelley, 10 00, T. P. Pollock, 10 00, John Hughes, 10 00, Robert W. Robinson, 10 00, George Rex, 10 00, Emoch Rush, 10 00, James Burson, 10 00, John Waychoff, 10 00, Lot Leonard, 10 00, Wm. Scott, 10 00, Eli Long, 10 00, Samuel Burson, 5 00, Uriah Rheubar, 5 00, Thomas Sharpneck, 5 00, Solomon Horn, 5 00, Wm. Hupp, 5 00, E. H. Deny, 5 00, Wm. B. Galbraith, 5 00, Thomas Maple, 5 00, George Hewitt, 5 00, Wm. L. Pogue, 5 00.

Amount advanced, \$860 00
900 00

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Centre and adjoining townships at Rogersville on Saturday, May 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Several speakers will be in attendance. Come one and all!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.
A meeting of the Democrats of Washington and adjoining townships will be held at Sutton's Store on Rufus' Creek on Saturday, the 18th of April. Several speakers will be present.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JEFFERSON.
A meeting of the Democrats of Jefferson and Morgan, and adjoining townships will be held at Wm. Ruff's Hotel in Jefferson on Saturday the 25th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will be in attendance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
The Democrats of Franklin, Washington and adjoining townships will meet at McNay's School House, on Friday evening, April 24th, 1863. Several speeches will be delivered on the occasion. Turn out, Democrats!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
A meeting of the Democrats of Jackson and adjoining townships will be held at Jesse Mitchell's stand in said township on Saturday, the 18th of April. Several speakers will be present. Come one and all!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
A Democratic meeting will be held at New Freeport, in Allepo Township, on Saturday the 25th of April. Several speeches will be made. Turn out! Turn out!

News of the Day.

BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER
Rebel Account of the Affair.
Great Excitement in Charleston.
BALTIMORE April 10.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th says:—It is understood that official information was received at a late hour on Monday evening that the enemy had attempted to cross the bar at Charleston, but had not succeeded. It was confidently believed yesterday that eight iron-clads, with many transports, had crossed.

It was also believed that a dispatch was received by the Secretary of War yesterday evening, that the long expected attack had been commenced, and that the enemy were bombarding Fort Sumter.
FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—Yesterday's Richmond Whig says:—The attack has commenced. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet, are engaged. Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from the forts—Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island. The Ironsides was hit and ran ashore, but got off and was carried out of range.

UNION LEAGUES.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union well says, "There is no earthly necessity for such 'Leagues.' They can in no way add vigor to the Government. They have no control over the public sword or purse. The President and his Secretary are clothed with the full and limitless management of the entire physical and financial means of the country. These Leagues may turn out a fresh swarm of wordy orators to deluge the country with verbal patriotism, taking good care the while to keep out of danger themselves, but we have yet to learn what else they will effect."

This movement is a piece of mock patriotism, gotten up by designing men for political purposes. The majority who go into it from the very best motives will some day discover that they have been entrapped. Let us say to the Democracy, you have no use for such suspicious organizations—your principles are already just, patriotic and national—you are ready to demonstrate through your party, and in your personal relations, your devotion to the country and its laws; but you are not disposed to fall into bad company because they wear good clothes—you are no going into any organization which such men as Horace Greeley commend, no matter how alluring the devices it holds out, or how beautiful the banner it marches under—you are not one of those whom Pitt in his reply to Walpole described as "ignorant in spite of experience"—you have learned enough to be profoundly convinced that no organization can subvert the cause of the Union into which Abolitionists intrude themselves, and of which they become the leading managers.

If the people are anxious to go into a Union League under the idea that they can aid the nation in this critical period, let them go into the Democracy, and they will breathe the truest spirit of love for the nation and its laws. A man who is a genuine Democrat needs no Loyal League to inspire him with devotion to his country. He has it in his heart. He has been educated to it. The habits of his life confirm it, and the traditions and teachings of his party carve it into his nature in characters more enduring than brass or marble.

The Democracy is the "Union League" of this people.
P. S.—The campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men.—They do not wait for the opposition to assume the initiative. They take it themselves.—Forney on Union Leagues.

CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

New Britain, April 7.—The Union ticket, headed by Governor Buckingham, is elected by about 3,000 majority. The following Congressmen are elected: First District, Henry C. Deming, Republican; Second District, James C. English, Democrat; Third District, Augustus Branderger, Republican; Fourth District, John H. Hubbard, Republican. The Republican ticket has elected fifteen out of the twenty-one Senators, and a large majority in the House.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic meeting will be held at Bottomfield's School House in Morgan township, Greene county, on Saturday evening, April 25. Several speakers will be in attendance. Turn out!

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.

A Murfreesboro dispatch of the 4th says:—Twenty members of the Anderson cavalry were lately condemned to death for mutiny. Gen. ROSENCRANS had disapproved of the sentence, and the men are returned to duty. Their pardon is conditioned on future good behavior. Gen. Palmer had another skirmish at Woodbury, driving the rebels off.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street, Pittsburgh.
OFFER the largest stock and the greatest variety of both for
Wholesale and Retail Buyers,
Ever offered in Pittsburgh or vicinity. In our
SILK DEPARTMENT
May be found
MOIRE ANTIQUE PLAIN AND FIGURED,
PLAIN in all the most delicate and desirable colors and shades.
BROCADE, SELF COLORED AND FANCY; PLAID AND STRIPE, ALWAYS
A FULL STOCK. BLACK DO, PLAIN
AND FIGURED.
WE have always a very large stock of these at the lowest prices.
SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
In this Department may be found whatever is most desirable in SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DUSTERS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and GUALETETS, and at the lowest prices.
Dress Goods Department.
We keep always an almost unlimited assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, SAXONY, and DOMESTIC FABRICS, running through every grade from the lowest to the highest
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
This Department contains almost everything required by the Housewife, and usually kept in a Dry Goods store.
GENTS AND BOYS WEAR,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSIMETS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, and HABERDASHING ARTICLES.
N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be undersold.
Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—6m.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.
73 Market St. 73 Market St.
HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
In the name of the People of the United States, you are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned Judge of the Supreme Court, to show cause why you should not save one-half by purchasing your CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
SACQUES & CIRCULARS,
From M. J. SPENCE,
No. 73 Market St., Pittsburgh,
AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice at No. 73, Market St. LAURENCE CHASE, Judge of the Supreme Court, at the residence of ANNA DUARLE, 1st ward of the United States MAGGIE PERFECT, 31st ward.
Fall not to appear under danger to the pockets.
Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—2m.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, SILKS,
LACES, EDGINGS,
SHAKER HOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DRAIDS, all kinds,
DRESS BUTTONS,
ORNAMENTS,
BELTS, HUCKLES,
HEAD NETS,
CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, and a complete assortment of NOTIONS AND WARE.
We solicit an examination of our stock by Merchants, Milliners and Dealers, confident that we can meet the wants of all classes of buyers.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
April 8, 1863.—2m. 77 and 79 Market Street.

J. H. HILLERMAN.

NO. 75 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
H. HILLERMAN has remodeled his store and filled it with every variety of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, is ready to wait upon his customers, (wholesale and retail) and show them a good line of goods as they are found in a first class Eastern house, and offers them for Cash, as cheap as they can be had.
J. H. HILLERMAN,
Pittsburgh, April 8, 1863.—6m. 75 Wood St.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,
No. 87 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HAVING on hand a large stock of Best Styles of every grade, bought
Before the Advances,
Offer them at positively LESS than Eastern wholesale prices FOR CASH.
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