BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT

demand for Four Hundred Thousand Men and Four Hundred Millions of Bollars.

Fellow-Cilizens of the Senate
And of the House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary

and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumpter, 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 avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations; and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by wellprotected hostile batteries, wity guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, perhaps two to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal mus-kets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was sattered in distant seas, leaving but a small sattered in distant seas, leaving but a small portion of it within the reach of the government. Officers of the Federal army and navy 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 these States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined govern-ment of these States had been promulgated, and their illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign

Pinding this condition of things, and believing it to be the imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that

It promised & continuance of the mails at government expense to the very people who were resisting the government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights—of all that a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne without which it was deemed possible to keep the government on foot.

This call was made, and the response of the most sanguine expectation.

This call was made, and the response of the thorized to be made. Now it is insisted that thorized to be made. Now it is insisted that thorized to be made. Now it is insisted that thorized to be made. Now it is insisted that thorized to be made. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Origination is constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as they are. Not one of them ever had a State origination.

A few regiments have been organized within some others of these States by individual enter-

The Border States, so called, were not unitorm in their action—some of them being altorm that reinforcements could not be thrown
to that fort within the time for his release
did rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being altorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virdid rights reserved to them in and by the Attorney-General.

Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any,
what, is submitted entirely to the better judgwere mischieved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Viraction action and rights reserved to them in and by the Attorney-General.

Whether there shall be a presented and rights reserved to them in and by the Natorm in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Viraction and rights reserved to them in and by the Attorney-General. rrevisions, and with a view of holding posseson of the same with a force of less than 20, (600 good and well-disciplined men. This minion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memorandums on the bject were made enclosures of Major Ander-

The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. Gen. Scott, who at once concurred with Gen. Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with officers both days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same opinion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time in which the provisions in the fort would se exhausted

c exhausted. In a purely military point of view this redue duty of the administration in the case the mere matter of getting the garrison safe out of the fort. It was believed, however hat to so abandon that position under the cir-

The first return news from the order was rebut to deal with it where it finds it. rived just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer troops had been transferred from the browning.

To recognize and protect as being a fact, the late administration, and of the existence of which the ministration, and of the existence of which the ministration, and of the existence of which the ministration, and of the existence of which the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are those who favor a material to that the ministration are the material to the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the material to the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the material to the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the material to the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are the ministration are the ministration are the ministration and of the existence of which the ministration are t

As had been intended in this contingency, it of all things they most desire—feed them well was also resolved to inform the Governor of and give them disunion without a struggle of

ammunition without further notice, or in case injurious in effect.

of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a of an attack upon the fort. This notice was

awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault and reduction to the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the insurrectionary districts of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the insurrectionary districts of the

thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussson and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate discussions. eral Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood.

ecutive well understood.

And having said to them in an inaugral address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressor," he took pains not only to keep their declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of Virginians sophristy, as that the world should not be able to understand it. By the conflict of the case is that the world should not be able to understand it.

resigning a large proportion had taken up arms harbor years before for their own protection, against the government.

discontented individuals, too lew in numbers to control the administration according to organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in its case, or on other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth.

It is choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceable measures before a resort to any stronger ones. The policy chosen looked this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too stronger ones. fore a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the pulic places and property not already arrested from the government, and to collect the revenues, relying on the rest for collect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, discussion and the ballot-box.

It promised a continuance of the mails at preservation.

pressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men, and almos immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter of the army and navy, and at the end of four the days came reluctantly but decidedly to the

Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault on Fort Sumter or their great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the convention and the Legislature

An order was at once directed they permitted the insurrectionary government the landing of the tracking of the to be sent for the landing of the troops from the Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. Tkis order

The people of Virginia have thus allowed The people of Virginia have thus anowal this great insurrection to make its nest within the first return news from the order was the borders, and this government has no choice the first return news from the order was the deal with it where it finds it.

was also resolved to inform the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort, to throw in men, arms or doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very

They new that this government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, trusting, as now, that Congress would readily but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and been done beyond the constitutional competency.

of Congress.
Soon after the first call for militia, it was soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding ones passed into the Union even before they general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence excepting Texas, and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very safety for the old ones in and by the declaration of the declar

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 sworm to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, should

sometrive the aggressor, the local plans to long to keep the declaration 300d, but a power of virians sophists, as that the word should not be able to understand it. By the saffair at Fortice that the laws the surface where the state the laws the surface where the state to be free and independent States, but the proposition that on the country, has been done understand it. By the saffair at Fortice that the laws to sufficiently executed, and the statention of the country, as the mental placed the proposition that on which is ground; a second of the proposition that on the proposition that the surface was according to the proposition of power and ingropriety before this again and the state that the laws of the proposition that the fact of these consistency to return their, state was set of the proposition that of the state in the state of the second of the state of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of

some others of these States by individual enterprise and received into the government serent that 28th of February, and received at the War Bepartment on the 4th of March, was by that Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This text profered the professional opinion of the word that fort within the 4th of March, was by the red that fort within the 4th of March, was by the red that fort within the 4th of March, was by the red that fort within the 4th of March, was by that the professional opinion of the word of the more of them ever had a State of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life and a fair chance in the race of life and a fair chance in the race of life and a fair chance in the race of life. Wielding to partial and temporary dease the danger should run its course until the formation that fort within the 4th of March, was by the rebellion. No more length will probably be presented as an opinion of the states framed their constitutions before they partners dependent of the Union.

I am most hands the cital weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of the instrument intended that in every asset the danger should run its course until the constitutions before they partners, from necessity, that is the leading object of the government for whose existence we sembling of which might be prevented, as was latered the Union.

I am most hands the paths of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and state formation independent of the Union.

Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new takes framed their constitutions before they paths of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and state for an unitaried start all the new takes framed their constitution independent of the Union.

Of course, the first within the states believed the frame of the instrument intended that in every asset th

so extraordinary and so long continued as to ertainly a power to destroy the government lead some foreign nations to shape their action self, had never been known as a governmental

now every where practically respected by for- ded to the whole the general government; eign powers, and a general sympathy with the hile whatever concerns only the State should country is manifested throughout the world. e left exclusively to the State. This is all The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasu-nere is of original principal about it. Wheth-

in detail deemed necessary and convenient for oundaries between the two, has applied the your deliberation and action; while the Executive and all the departments will stand ready to sened. We are all bound by that definitely, supply omissions, or to communicate new facts athout question. What is now combatted is considered important for you to know.

considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the is constitution is lawful and peaceful.

legal means for making this contest a short and it is not contended that there is any express a decisive one; that you place at the control of sy for it, and nothing should ever be implied government for the work at least 400,000 men allaw which leads to unjust or absurd conseand \$400,000,000. That number of men is places. distant, the convention and the Legislature would be utterly ruinous; that the which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not mental nome it would be a part of a voluntary policy; that the finds, embolden its adversaries, and go far to the latter a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummed. This could not be allowed.

Starvation was notyet upon the garrison, and recit would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced.

This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to actually necessity. An order was at once directed the Brooklyn into Rost of the troops from the son and the Legislature of the same time and place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with the immental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with the immental place, with leading men of the State not mental place, with the immental place, with the wild be sent of the would be taken not which the the state not mental place, with the wild be sent of the state not mental place, with the treat which was done could not be state not mental place, with the immental place and without of the money value of the money value in the country place and without the mental place and without the mental place and without plac one-tenth of those of proper ages within the The nation purchased with money the coun-

they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capitol at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this great insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it.

And it has the less regret, as the loval citi-Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, and of the existence of which it were to discounted in the second to recognize that it can be second to the second to the second to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Royal citizens this government is to give it practical shape and emiciency. One will of the greatest parplaxities of the government if we now recognize this doctrine by allowing is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can be second to the sec

In the Border States, so called—in fact, the Middle States—there are those who favor a lit might seem at first thought to be of little little of secession; others have assumed to in the Border States, so called—in fact, the present administration, and of the existence of which the present administration, up to the time at which the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had received that the coll arms of the states—there are those who favor a place the uncertain rumors to fix attention, had received that im giving it there is any limit to the south to easily which they call arms of the south to be of little? The seceders insist that our Constitution ad liference, whether the present inwested to be of little and the government, and the government, and the government, and the government at this of their government, and the government at the states—there are those who favor a place of the containt of their covernment and the government an

or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward.

It would do for the disunionists that which lic mind. They invented an injurious sophism, of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The soph-ism 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 just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice with rebellion. Thus sugarcoated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought years, and until at length they have brought the rights of minorities. They are not partial vants, can safely reverse their own deliberate to that power which made the constitution, and decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not some assembly of men have enacted the farcithe people." cal pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no

such thing the day before. The sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some Omnipotent and Sacred Supremacy per-taining to a State, to each State of our Federa Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, ne 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 adopted for the old ones in and by the declara-tion of independence.

Therein the limited United Colonies were de-

The provision of the constitution that the provision of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when hosses of rebellion or invasion the public sater may require, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege that the provision that such privilege that they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature if they have no other legislature. If they have no other legislature.

The forbearance of this government had been world at the time as governmental powers, and 

ry, War and Navy, will give the information r the national constitution in defining the

The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act, as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless indeed they make the point that the one, breause it is a minority, the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because it is a minority, the government from immediate destruction by may rightfully do what the others, because it is a minority, the government from immediate destruction by the gave the election.

These politicians are settled and profound on their ser-

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to be lieve that the Union men are the majority in many, if notin everyother one of theso called acceded States. 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 are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiments at such an election; all that large class who are at once the the same of the present the laws.

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, per form yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action 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 as demonstrating popular sentiments at such an election; all that large class who are 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 powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world, having a striking and impressive illustration.

So large an army as the government has now

why the State of Delaware removed Mr. Cometended 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 Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit food old one signed by Washington, they omit or aid or abet treason against the Government, good old one signed by Washington, thay omit or aid or abet treason against the Government of the United States, "We the people," and substitute, "We the Dentities of the Sovereign and independent Rutes." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people. This is essentially a people's contest.

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 paths of laudable pursuit for all. To afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race. unfettered start and a fair chance in the race the Senate.

ment's hour of trial, large numbers of those the Mavy and the senate then adjourned.

In the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false day, was that of the clerk, Mr. Joseph Nicholto the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their trai-While this one discovery gave the Executive principle, is no other than the principle of and the most important fact of all is the unanisome concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are

Whatever concerns the whole should be conthey 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 destroying the government which was made by Washing

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled. The successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains: its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world of the regular session of Congress. He said that Mr. Marston had sustained a severe afflicant that the second of the regular session of congress. that those who can fairly carry an election can therefore had had no opportunity to consult also suppress a rebellion. The ballots are the with his friends. Resolution tabled, rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and The Nebraska election case was d that when ballots are fairly and constitutionalful appeal, except to ballots themselves at suc occding elections. Such will be a great lessen of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the begin-ners of the war.

Court in Wheeling.

Mr. Campbell, (Pa.,) presented a resolution,

the government toward the Southern States papers. after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Consti-tution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal government relative ly to the rights of the States and the people inder the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who

Loval citizens everywhere have the right to

Union "a republican form of government."

Butif a State in this Union may lawfully go private Unasteau, of the Independent Rangers, discard the republican form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensation.

The principle itself is one of disintegration, antee mentioned; and when an end is lawful

he people."

have consented that these institutions shall It may well be questioned whether there is perish. Much less could he, in betrayal of so

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure rurpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and

with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLM. July 4, 1861.

XXXVIIth Congress---Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

SENATE.—Mr. HALE (N. H.) called up his res olution offered yesterday to proceed to the elec-tion of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. On the first ballot 41 votes were cast, as fol-

George F. Brown ..... 29 D. R. McNeir. George Brown 2
R. Beale 1
Mr. George F. Brown was declared elected.

He appeared and took the usual oath.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the salary
of Mr. McNeir be paid till December. Laid.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) asked the Senator from New Hampshire if Mr. McNeir was a worthy officer why he had been removed at all? Mr. Hale said if the Senator would tell him why the State of Delaware removed Mr. Come-

be applied to restore to the Union men in the rebel States, any losses they may have suffered.

The Senate then took a recess till half-past

one o'clock. After the reading of the message, it was ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

Mr. Hale, (N. H.) gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the temporary increase of the Navy and the Senate then adjourned.

The House met at noon, and on motion of Mr. Lovejoy, (Ill.,) proceeded to the election of

Sergeant-at-Arms.
Messrs. Mudgett, Edward, Ball, (Ohio) Glossbrenner, Seabrook and Flood, were candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms. Ex-Congressman Balland Mr. CRITTENDEN, (Ky.) appeared and took the

United States.

Mr. Johnson, (Pa.) presented, a memorial from Mr. Kline, contesting the seat of Mr. Verree, of Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on Elections United States.

formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world of this he had only arrived here last night, and only arrived here last night.

The Nebraska election case was discussed to and an ineffectual effort made to substitute Mr. ly decided, there can be no successful appeal back to ballots. That there can be no successsworn in.
Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) gave notice of an intro

duction of a bill to repeal all the laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States; also s bill to provide for holding a United States

Lest there be some uneariness on the minds which was adopted, allowing members the of candid men as to what is to be the course of amount heretofore paid for stationery and news. Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to introduce a

bill providing for the transmission of the letters of officers and soldiers free of postage. Mr. BURNETT, (Ky.,) being opposed to the franking privilege. Objected. Adjourned.

## FROM HAGERSTOW Not all the Property of the Pro UNFOUNDED RUMORS AFLOAT nbeenee, has revigeed To

HAGERSTOWN, July 51 betel Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The constitution provides, that all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union "a republican form of government."

Hackersown, July 51. is taken a number of unfounded rumors have been accepted that in giving it there is any thousand the past twenty-four hours, and last night a guard was out under we made to blow up the town. Capt. A. K. Eddy took precautionary measures; and all was quiet during the night, though strict disapplications.