



COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE, IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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Ordinary Advertisements inserted, and Job Work executed, at the established rates.

FRESH ARRIVAL

NEW CLOTHING

The undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains. His stock comprises a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL,

Consisting of FASHIONABLE DRESS COATS, of every description, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Of every description, fine and cheap. N. B.—Respectfully "Obey Enquiries," call and see. No charge for examining goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Bloomsburg, March 2, 1861.

REMOVAL.

I take pleasure in informing you, that I have removed from No. 141 North Second Street, to that large and airy store

No. 120 North Second Street, above Arch Opposite the Mount Vernon Hotel, where I will carry on the Importation and Jobbing business of

TOYS, BASKETS, Of all kinds, Pipes, Sugar Tubes, Tobacco & Snuff Boxes, Cane Cases, Buttons, Buckram, Bonnets, Boards, and every article in all varieties, on a large scale, - - - - - hereafter. Also the manufacture of FLASKS and Picture Albums, &c.

JOHN DOLL, No. 120 North Second Street.

S. MORGAN BROWN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 23 North Second Street, Opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions, Hair, Quilt, Cotton, and all articles in the line at the lowest prices.

RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETS.

R. C. FOLLEK, No. 35 North SECOND Street, opposite Christ Church, invites the particular attention of his friends and others to his very large and elegant assortment of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Just received from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe and America, including all the newest patterns and styles which will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Call and examine quality, style and price before purchasing elsewhere. Remember,

No. 35 North Second Street, Philadelphia March 2, 1861—3m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, (Late White Swan), RACE STREET, ABOVE THIRD PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY QUILLMAN, Proprietor. JOHN BOYER, Proprietor.

JOSEPH GREEN, SON & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Together with a complete variety of CABINET WARE, at the lowest Cash prices.

No. 45 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, TAMMUNG PENN. WELDY & LEVITT, Proprietors.

Passengers in the Philadelphia Mail Train going North, DINE at the United States Hotel Tamung Pa. March 2, 1861—3m.

A. F. CHESEBROUGH & CO., FISK PACKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese, and Provisions, 10 North Wharves, above Market St. Packing and Curing House, 9th and Broad Sts. PHILADELPHIA. August 4, 1860—12m.

GIBSON'S STAINED GLASS AND DECORATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 125, South Eleventh Street near Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

Revere House, (Late Eagle Hotel), THIRD STREET ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS, & SAILOR, Proprietors. THOMAS V. RHOADS, formerly of the National Hotel, CHARLES SAILOR, formerly of Schuykill Co. Pa. March 2, 1861—12m.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER. Just received from New York a large and fine assortment of the above named article for the Spring trade at prices ranging from 5c per yard to 25 cents.

W. C. & T. W. HARTMAN, Bloomsburg, Bth. 23, 1861.

Select Poetry.

FREEDOM.

When Freedom o'er this Western World Her Heaven-dyed banner first unfurled, She thundered from her mountain heights, In all the majesty of might,

And loud proclaimed from zone to zone, That Liberty was on her throne; She tarried her footsteps on the East, And murmured, "Now thy reign has ceased!"

From Maine's dark pines to Southern lands— From where the river monarchs pour To where Atlantic waves the shore— Columbia's sons arose and came To find their purchased home a name;

United in their hopes and fears— Merged in one their common fate— One voice proclaimed— "UNITED STATES, And they were blessed, for peace came down And spread her happy influence round;

White pure Religion's holy light Dispersed the shades of mortal night; And pilgrims from earth's farthest strand Came to find rest in Freedom's land.

And amidst her still one son Who'd breathe the words, "Be Freedom done!" Protects she one who'd raise his hand To smother this glorious land!

Then let him turn in shame away— For his dark Freedom shed no ray; But brightly shall her beacon light The path of those who bravely fight To save this dear and prosperous land Forever from oppression's hand.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

Mexico, having achieved her independence from Spain, after a brief trial of an imperial form of government, constituted herself a Democratic Federal Republic, and adopted the Constitution of 1824, by which the country was divided into

each with its Legislature and Governor, elected by the people, and the supreme executive and legislative power was placed in the hands of a President and general Congress, also elected by the popular voice.

Since that time a struggle has been going on between the aristocratic elements, together with the army and the clergy, on the one side, to overthrow this form of Government, and the mass of the people, on the other, to uphold it. At first, the part taken by the clergy was secret, but its influence always sufficed to turn the scale against the successful and permanent establishment of free institutions. Later, this influence was exercised with less reserve and more unscrupulousness, and in the last struggle of three years, open war has been proclaimed between the clergy on the one side, and the people on the other.

From time to time since 1824 the Constitutional order has thus been overthrown, and again for longer or shorter periods it has been re-established.

Taking up the thread of events at the beginning of the year 1854, we find that at the commencement of that year the Republic was under the rule of Santa Anna, exercising irresponsible power under the name of President, but with the title of "Serene Highness." The States were turned into Departments, and governed by military Commandants, named by the President; and the supreme legislative and executive powers of the nation were exercised by the President and his Council of seven Ministers. Santa Anna was the unscrupulous ally of the Church, which waxed fat and haughty in the exercise of almost unlimited power over the consciences and the purses of the people.

Dissatisfaction at this state of things everywhere prevailed, and the people were with difficulty kept down. Rumors of imperial aspirations on the part of Santa Anna began to spread, and this coupled with the growing extortions and increasing power of the Church, gave birth to the revolution of Ayutla.

Commencing on the 1st of March, 1854, this revolution of the people, by a spontaneous rising everywhere throughout the Republic, reached a successful issue by the flight of Santa Anna and the establishment of a Provisional Government under Gen. Alvarez, at Cuernavaca, on the 4th of October, 1855. On the 17th of the same month, a proclamation was issued calling an election for members of Congress, to meet "for the purpose of reconstituting the nation under the form of a popular representative, democratic Republic." This Congress met on the 18th of February, 1856, and, after prolonged and full discussions, adopted the Constitution now become famous for the late long and deadly struggle of the people in its defense, and which is known as the Constitution of 1857. Proclaimed on the 12th of February of that year, it went into effect by its own provisions, as the supreme law of the land, on the 16th of September, when a new Congress, elected under its provisions, opened its sessions, and a President, chosen by the people under the same authority, was installed in office.

Thus was the Constitutional Government of President Comonfort established by the will of the people under a Constitution of their choice, and the entire Republic rejoicing in peace commenced a new life. But the clergy resumed their work, and in January, 1858, a military rebellion, instigated by them, broke out in the City of Mexico, and drove the constitutional authorities from the capital. Comonfort fled from the country. In his absence, or in default of President, that office devolved, under the Constitution, upon the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. The Constitution moreover declared, Art. 128: "This Constitution shall not lose its force and vigor, even if its observance be interrupted by any rebellion. In case that by means of such an event a Government shall have been established contrary to the principles which it sanctions, immediately upon the people re-covering their liberty its observance shall be re-established, and according to its provisions and the laws which have been framed in virtue of it, shall be judged, as well those who have figured in the Government emanating from the rebellion, as those who have co-operated with them."

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice was Don Benito Juarez. He proved to be a faithful and an able man—Proceeding to the City of Guanajuato, he immediately re-established the Constitutional Government, and, issuing a proclamation to that effect, began to raise forces to put down the rebellion. This proclamation reached the City of Mexico before any decision had been taken by the Diplomatic Corps with regard to the recognition of the so-called government set up by the leaders of the military "pronunciamento." The clergy, however, were not idle; and in the French Minister, M. Gabrinc, and the Minister of Guatemala, the head of the Diplomatic Corps, they have able and willing allies. With the various influences these could bring to bear, and with that of the capitalists—who in Mexico have always sided with the Church, and against the Constitutional rule—the recognition of Zuloaga, the President installed by the clerical party, was obtained from the whole Diplomatic Corps, while, however, the rebellion was sustained only by the single cities of Mexico and Puebla, and their immediately-adjacent villages; and while its only title to authority was that of mere local force under a "Plan" proclaimed by a regiment of soldiers.

Commencing on the 11th of January, the revolution gained possession of the capital on the 21st of the flight of Comonfort on the morning of that day. On the 22d, a "Junta" of twenty-eight persons, named and convened by himself, declared Zuloaga—the commander of the garrison, and the nominal leader of the "Plan of Tacubaya"—President of the Republic; and before the 30th his Government was recognized by all the representatives of the foreign powers resident in the capital, including the Minister of the United States. These representatives were: Don Felipe Nery del Berris, Minister of Guatemala, Chief of the Diplomatic Corps; M. Gabrinc, Minister of France, and charged with the affairs of Spain; John Forsyth, Minister of the United States; Don Francisco P. Pastor, Minister of Ecuador; John Lettsom, Charge de Affaires of Great Britain; and Monsignor Clementi, Papal Nuncio.

On the 9th of February, 1858, Juarez issued a decree declaring all acts of the so-called Zuloaga Government null and of no effect. The recognition, however, by the diplomatic corps gave to the Zuloaga Government a certain character of legitimacy and a moral prestige, which, with the money of the clergy, enabled it to make head against such forces as still remained faithful to the Constitutional Government, or which, with the limited means at its command, it could raise. The consequence has been the struggle which, with varying result from time to time, has only been terminated by the late entire triumph of the Liberal forces, and the re-establishment of the Constitutional Government in the capital of the Republic. The struggle has been between the money and the arms of the Church, sustained by the countenance and recognition of foreign powers, on the one side, and the people, without means and without an army, but rising spontaneously everywhere, on the other.

The reverses at first experienced caused President Juarez to remove the seat of Government first to Guadalupe, and then to Vera Cruz, where it was established early in May, 1858, and where it remained until the late return to the capital. In

the same month of May, after the establishment of the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, a new English Minister, Mr. L. C. Otway, passed through that place; but, without treating in any manner with the Constitutional Government, he proceeded to the capital, where, relieving the Charge, Mr. Lettsom, he presented his credentials and acknowledged the Government of Zuloaga. Long a resident in Spain, his sympathies and family connections were all on the side of the Church.

In July, 1858, the United States Government issued instructions to its Minister, Mr. Forsyth, to terminate all relations with the Clergy Government, and to withdraw the Legation from the capital. Under these instructions, Mr. Forsyth left Mexico in September of that year. This was the first act of any foreign Government disavowing this clerico-military insurrection.

In November, 1858, President Juarez reissued his decree of the 9th of February of that year, in which he declared null and void all acts of the Zuloaga or Clerical Government. On the 30th of January, 1859, Zuloaga was set aside by the same revolutionary means by which he was established, and the Presidency of the reactionary Government was assumed by Miramon.

Again the action of the diplomatic corps was invoked, and this time their recognition was granted even more hastily than before, being proffered on the very day of Miramon's accession to power.

On the 16th of April, 1859, the Constitutional Government of President Juarez, at Vera Cruz, was recognized by the American Minister, Mr. McLane, as the legitimate and de facto Government of the Republic. At this time the entire sea coast on both sides of the Republic, with all the ports and the greater part of the interior, had constantly—with one or two temporary exceptions on the Pacific coast—remained faithful to the Constitutional authorities. The Clerical Government could at no time gain more than the principal cities of the interior, and these they could only hold so long as they occupied them with a military force. Characterized by acts which violated every international and moral obligation, its only support was the money of the clergy and the recognition of the foreign Powers. This latter support, however, was gradually withdrawn. First came the retirement of the American Minister, Mr. Forsyth, though this was more than made up by the presence and direct and open support of a full Minister from England, Mr. Lettsom. But, yielding at last to the universal outcry of all the British residents in Mexico, against Mr. Otway's shameful complicity with the clergy and neglect of the interests of his countrymen, the English Government in July, 1859, issued instructions for his recall, and on the 24th of September he was superseded in the Legation by Mr. Matthew as Charge.

In April, 1860, a new foreign Representative arrived at Vera Cruz, in the person of Baron E. de Wagner, Minister of Prussia, who, after a few days spent at Vera Cruz, and some informal conferences with the constitutional authorities, proceeded to the City of Mexico. There the influence of the French Minister, M. Gabrinc, and the clergy, proved too powerful for him to resist, and the moral might of Protestant Prussia was thrown on the side of the Church. At last, however, the term of M. Gabrinc was come, and, after outraging every interest of his countrymen in his mercenary complicity with the Clergy party, this Representative of France, so long the unscrupulous, open and powerful supporter of the Church Government, was recalled in disgrace, and, on the 5th of May, 1860, the Legation was left in the charge of its Secretary.

In the same month Zuloaga issued a decree declaring that he resumed the Presidency, and ordering Miramon to deliver the power into his hands which had only been intrusted to him as President Substitute, and for temporary purposes. Miramon, however, retained force enough to disregard this decree, and to carry Zuloaga with him a captive on a forced campaign to the interior, leaving a garrison and his so-called Ministers in the capital. The plea of Zuloaga, as against the rights of Miramon, was admitted by the foreign representatives through the influence of Mr. Matthew, the English Charge, and on the 11th May a document was drawn up and signed by all the then members of the Diplomatic Corps except the Papal Nuncio and the Representative of Guatemala, declaring that there was no Government existing in the capital of the Republic. On the return of Miramon to the capital in

August, although defeated by the liberal forces, he called a "Junta" of nineteen persons, who went through the brazen form of declaring him President of the Republic, and as such he was recognized on the 22d of that month by Don Joaquin Francisco Pacheco, Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Government of Spain accredited to Mexico.

In the month of September of the previous year (1859), Spain had negotiated a treaty, known as the "Mon-Almonte Treaty," with the Miramon Government, thro' its agent resident at Paris, Mr. Almonte. This treaty gave Spain great and peculiar advantages, and allowed claims, before that time rejected by all the different Governments of Mexico, to a very large amount; and to quote the language of the protest of the Constitutional Government against it, was "a treaty unjust in its essence, foreign to the usage of nations in the principles it established, illegal from the manner in which it was negotiated, and contrary to the rights of our country." The maintenance of this treaty explains the cause of the recognition of Miramon by Pacheco, after a majority of the foreign representatives resident at the capital had united in a declaration that there was no Government existing there, and in which position they still remain, and although the fortunes of Miramon seemed at their lowest ebb. The protest of the Constitutional Government, declaring this treaty unlawful, illegitimate, and null and void, was signed by President Juarez and all his ministers, and issued on the 30th of January, 1861. The Spanish Government, however, declares that Spain will insist upon considering Mexico as bound by this act of Miramon.

The recognition of Miramon at that critical moment by Mr. Pacheco, and his active, open, and efficient support gave the Government of the Priests fresh courage, and a new lease of power. On the 21st of October, 1860, Mr. Matthew, the English Charge, having received instructions to that effect from his Government, retired with the Legation from the capital to Jalapa, and thus withdrew the support of his official presence, as he had in May his recognition, from the Miramon Government. Soon after the Prussian Minister also withdrew from the capital, and took up a position of neutrality at Jalapa. At the end of November a new French Minister, M. Saligny, arrived at Vera Cruz. But in no way disposed to look with favor upon the cause of constitutional order, without treating in any manner with the Constitutional authorities, he proceeded direct to Jalapa, where, finding the cause of the Church was on the wane, he endeavored to procure a combination of the foreign representatives to bring about a compromise between the Liberals and the Church, but failing in this, continued on to the capital, where he arrived on the 12th of December, and, as was currently reported, fully disposed to recognize Miramon. But it was now too late. Since the month of May the Government in the capital had not been officially recognized by any of the representatives of the foreign Powers except the Papal Nuncio and the Minister of Guatemala, until the recognition by Mr. Pacheco in August, and the stimulus of this last act proved but of temporary service, and had only led to fresh outrages.

Without moral prestige, the money of the clergy almost gone, and the Liberals fast gathering upon the capital, one only resource remained to the Miramon Government. This was the robbery of the English bondholders' fund, stored up in the house of the British Consul, under the seal of the English Legation, and the protection of the flag of Great Britain. It was a fitting consummation of the career of a Government so long forced upon the people of Mexico by the clergy, aided by the representatives of foreign Powers—Miramon did not hesitate. On the 17th of November, this money was taken by an armed force in open day, and carried to the Palace. It gained him a short respite, and his partisans hoped that fortune would again favor their arms. But, emboldened by a slight victory over an advanced force, he ventured out from his stronghold, met the Liberal forces, was overwhelmed by them, and utterly defeated. Flying back to the capital with a few followers, the French and Spanish Ministers attempted to make terms for him with the victorious General. Failing in this, Miramon then seized what remained in the Treasury of the English bondholders' funds, divided them in a hasty scuffle among his followers, and fled from the City of Mexico a fugitive from justice.

On the 25th of December the Constitutional forces occupied the capital without firing a gun, and without disorder of any kind, and on the 11th of January of the present year (1861), the Constitutional Government of President Juarez was re-established in the capital of the Republic, whence it was driven just three years before by the rebellion which has now so ignominiously terminated.

During all this long struggle the moral countenance of every foreign Power, with the exception latterly of the United States, has been withheld from the cause of Constitutional, liberal Government for which the people were struggling, and thrown, with sometimes open aid and support, on the side of the church and the army, seeking to establish irresponsible power, and, if possible, monarchical institutions. But, unaided and the cause of the people and of progress has triumphed; the Constitution of 1857, and the representative Government under it, again reign supreme in Mexico.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river.—Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel through the playful murmurs of the little brook and the winding of the grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands, we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing around us; are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to his home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of waves is beneath our feet, and the land leaves from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until our farther voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.

A Clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said anything that was not true, they ought to whistle. One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parable of the loaves and fishes, and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not like those now a-days; they were as big as the hills of Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the words, when he heard a low whistle, "What's that?" said he, "what call me a liar?" "It is I, Willy McDonald, the baker." "Weel, Willy what objections ha' ye to what I told ye?" "None, Master John, only I wanted to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in?"

A GIRL going to market with a basket of eggs on her head, had them knocked off by a rowdy, for which he was fined, and had to pay for the eggs. When asked how many eggs she had, the answer was: "When I put them in two at a time, there was one over; three at a time, one over; and when I put in four, five or six at a time, there was one over; but when I put them in seven at a time, they came out even." How many eggs had he to pay for?

"A SLICE BIGGER THAN THE LOAF." While walking through Church street a few evenings since, "The Subscriber" came up with two negro boys, aged respectively ten and fifteen years. The younger one carried an apple in his hand, and the elder one was using all his eloquence to obtain "just one bite" of it.

The larger one took the apple, opened a mouth that would have been creditable to a 150 lb. cat fish, and brought it down on the fruit, leaving but a very small portion on the other side.

"Thunder, Jim!" said the little one, looking up at the operation with astonishment, "jest you take the apple and give me the bite, won't you?"

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—Medicine will never remedy bad habits. Indulgence of the appetite, indiscriminate dosing and destroyed the lives of more persons than famine and pestilence. If you will take advice, you will become regular in your habits, eat and drink only wholesome things, retire and rise very regularly. Make free use of water to purify the skin; and when sick take counsel of the best practical man you know, and follow nature.

REASONS,

Entered upon the Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania, of the Democratic Members of that body, for voting against the Act passed on Friday, April 12, 1861, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth."

The undersigned, members of the Senate, desire to place upon the Journal their reasons for voting against the bill passed in this body on Friday, April 12th, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth."

The act provides for the appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania, of a military commission, clothed with full and extraordinary powers to re-organize the militia of the Commonwealth. The nature and character of the organization proposed is not set forth in the act, and is, therefore, entirely unknown to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.—The Constitution expressly declares, that "the freemen of the Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence, when, and in such manner as may be directed by law;" and further, that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power." Under the provisions of the act aforesaid, unlimited authority is vested in a military commission, whose members are to act independently of the Legislature; and thus the law-making power, which alone should control and direct the organization desired in the present and in all emergencies is deprived of the privilege of acting upon the details of a system which is of the most vital importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania. If the "civil power" must blindly yield to a military supremacy, it will be an easy transition to pass from known and existing laws to a military despotism sustained and upheld by a standing army. Since the opening of the present session no attempt has been made by the majority in this body to re-organize the militia in a proper and constitutional manner, and the representatives of the people have not been permitted to deliberate upon any measure to remedy the evils in our military system which this act now proposes to cure. Before the undersigned could give their sanction to any system of re-organization they must know its details—this is clearly their constitutional right—and they should not be called upon to place this important subject entirely and unreservedly in the hands of an unknown military commission.

The heavy burthens resting upon the people demand that all expenditures from the public treasury should be made with caution, and when made, should be guarded with proper and necessary restrictions. While the peculiar system of re-organization is closely veiled from the public eye, the manner of disposing of the enormous sum appropriated in the act aforesaid is equally vague and undefined. This act, in effect, makes the Governor of the Commonwealth the disburser of half a million of dollars, if so much may be needed, and contains no provisions for a proper discretionary power on the part of the accounting officers of the Government in the allowance and settlement of the accounts.—The sum appropriated may be used well—it may just as readily be expended improperly—this will depend in a great measure upon the character of the military commission appointed by the Governor, the names of which have not yet been presented to the Senate for its approval and confirmation.

It is our unquestioned duty as Legislators to put this State in a condition to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, and to defend our borders in time of war. For those purposes, by the second section of the eleventh article of the Constitution, we are authorized to contract debts. Had the evidence been furnished to us that either of these causes existed, we would most cheerfully have joined in supporting any proper and constitutional measure demanded by the exigencies of the times. Again, it is our manifest duty as a State, willingly to respond to any requisition made upon us by the President of the United States, to support the General Government, to protect the public property, and to enforce the laws. At the time the bill was under consideration no such requisition had been made, either directly or indirectly, to the knowledge of the undersigned. But in order clearly to evince our desire and intention to respond to any such requisition, we asked the privilege of voting for the last clause of the third section of the act aforesaid. This privilege was not granted, and we were, therefore, compelled, by a strict sense of duty, and for the reasons herein before stated, to cast our votes against the entire bill.

That the citizens of this State will never fail to respond to such a requisition, is attested by the eagerness with which her patriotic sons rushed to the support of our National flag in the war with Mexico.—That they will do so again in obedience to a call of the Chief Executive of the Nation no one will doubt; and in all his constitutional efforts to uphold the Government, to protect its property, to maintain its laws, and to guard the National flag from insult and dishonor, he will receive the cordial, enthusiastic, and determined support of the united people of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, E. D. CRAWFORD, HESTER CLAYNER, JER. SCHMIDEL, KENNEDY L. BLOOD, HENRY S. MOIT.

APRIL 1861.