COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." $2 00 PER ANNUM

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DR. JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroys both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices, are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage &c. impossible.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This decease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victim of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excess from not being aware of the dreadful consequence that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent, besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, wasting of the frame, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

☞ Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street, seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps. Be particular in observing the NAME and NUMBER, or you will mistake the place.

Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made. Is from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, at London,—Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone be relied on, delaying till the constitutionary symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as blotches on the throat, diseased nose, nocturne, pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin bones, and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth and bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this decease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most enviable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

Those are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Timity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Loosing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

DR'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.—Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical and Mental Incapacitation, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

YOUNG MEN.

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are fatally felt even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair & filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., *Baltimore, Md*

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 15 years, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

TAKE NOTICE.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ Take Notice.—All letters must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the reply, or no answer will be sent.

March17, 1860.

New Wagon Shop.

Willow Grove, South Bloomsburg.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Welsh, in Willow Grove, South Bloomsburg, below the Railroad where they will continue the

WAGON-MAKING BUSINESS,

In all its various departments, in good style and on moderate terms.

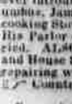
Also—Repairing Wagons, Buggies, carriages, Sulkies, &c., done to order and on short time.

☞ Produce taken for work.

DAVID BROBST,
WM. BOWMAN.

Bloomsburg, April 2, 1859.

STOVE AND TIN-WARE SHOP.



THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received and offers for sale one of the most extensive assortments of COOKING and FANCY STOVES, ever introduced into this market. The Christopher Columbus, James Robb and Globe are among the first class cooking Stoves, all of which are air-tight and gas burner. His Parlor stoves are handsome and the assortment varied. Also—Particular attention is paid to Tin-Ware and House Spouting, upon short notice. All kinds of repairing will be done with neatness and despatch.—☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

PHILIP S. MOYER.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 3, 1859.

AUTHORISED MILITARY BOOKS,

Published by order of the U. S. War Department.

[*BY AUTHORITY*].

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the instruction, exercise and manœuvres of the U. S. Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen.

Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War

Containing the School of the Soldier, the School of the Company, Instructions for Skirmishes, the General calls the calls for Skirmishers, the School of the Battalion, the Articles of War, including a dictionary of Military Terms.

One volume, complete, illustrated with numerous engravings. $1.25.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

This system of United States Infantry Tactics for Light Infantry and Rifle-men, prepared under the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen, and, under the Act of May, 12 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed.

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

The above system of Infantry Tactics, based upon the latest improvements in French military experience, and adapted to the peculiar wants of our service, has been prepared by order of the United States Government, and is now, after the most satisfactory evidence of its efficiency, authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War for the instruction of troops.

Infantry is divided into Heavy Infantry—also called Infantry of the Line—and Light Infantry. The difference between Heavy and Light Infantry is twofold: 1st. In their weapons and equipment, the former being armed with the musket, and the latter with the rifle, when it may be had. 2d. in the order of battle. Heavy Infantry being in compact order, while Light Infantry is dispersed or deployed as skirmishers, the men being seperated and more independent in delivering their fire as sharpshooters.

In the School of the Company and of the Battalion, the instruction for Heavy and Light Infantry is the same, every regiment of Infantry having one Company of Light Infantry as a part of its organization, and all these companies being drilled as Infantry of the Line.

The system now presented gives a complete course of instruction for both kinds of Infantry, in the schools of the company and battalion, and has besides a special drill for Light Infantry when employed as skirmishers.

The advantages claimed by this system of tactics over former ones are numerous and decided: great celerity in movements, forming in line from column without halting, changing direction from front to rear while marching, doubling the files when marching by a flank, the omission of unnecessary commands, or parts of commands, or more varied formation of squares against cavalry, and many others.

It is believed that, with the same *material*, this system will render a company or regiment much more effective than any other.

With a view to insure uniformity in a system of instruction the merits of which are acknowledged by the highest authority, it is now presented to the volunteers and militia called into service, as the authorized drill for the U. S. Infantry, and that by which they will be instructed and disciplined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1861.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.

Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, for the exercise and manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A.

Vol I.—Schools of the Soldier and Company; Instructions for Skirmishers. Vol. II.—School of the Battalion. Two vols. complete. $1.50.

INSTRUCTION IN FIELD ARTILLERY.

Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers. One vol. 8vo. $2.50

Col. S. Cooper, Adjt.-Gen. U.S.A. Baltimore, Md., January 15, 1859.

SIR:—The Light Artillery Board assembled by Special Orders No. 134, of 1858, and Special Orders No. 116, of 1858 has the honor to submit a revised system of Light Artillery Tactics and Regulations recommended for that arm.

WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Maj. Cap. First Artillery.
WM. F. BARRY, Captain Second Artillery.
HENRY J. HUNT, Bt. Maj. Cap. 2d Artillery.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

Published by order of the War Department. First Part—School of the Trooper; of the Platoon and of the Squadron Dismounted. Second Part—of the Platoon and of the Squadron mounted. Third Part—Evolutions of a regiment. Three vols. 18mo. $3.75.

War Department, Washington, Feb. 10, 1841.

The system of Cavalry Tactics adapted to the organization of Dragoon regiments, having been approved by the President of the United States, is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the same will be given after the method pointed out therein; and all additions to or departures from the exercises or manœuvres laid down in this system are positively forbidden.

MCLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISES.

Manuel of Bayonet exercise. Prepared for the use of the United States. By GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Captain First Regiment Cavalry, U.S.A. Printed by order of the War Department. One vol. 12mo. $1.25.

Hon. C. M. Conrod, Secretary of War. Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., December 31, 1851.

SIR:—Herewith I have the honor to submit a System of Bayonet exercise, translated from the French by Cap. Geo. B. McClelan, Corps Engineers, U. S. Army.

I strongly recommended its being printed for distribution to the army; and that it be made, by regulation, a part of the "System of Instruction."

The inclosed extracts from reports of the Inspector General, etc., show the value.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Approved. C. M. CONROD, Secretary of War. January 2, 1852. R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Any of the above works forwarded by mail free of postage, on the receipt of the published price. Remittances can be made in gold dollars and postage stamps. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,
Nos. 22 and 24 North Fourth street, Philadelphia
May 25, 1861—1m.

$1000 Reward!!!

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For Any Medicine that will Excel

COLBERT'S

BALM IN GILEAD.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, Back or stomach, Painters Colic, or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns Fresh Cuts, sprains, Bruises Diarrhœa, and Sore Throat and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Cholic cured in ten minutes.—Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

To the Sons and Daughters of affliction. These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes. only bring on your cases.

100 Cases have been cured by one Agent in a single day! Every bottle warranted. Try it! Try it! Try it!!!

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ A liberal discount made to Agents, and one wanted in every town. also few good traveling Agents.

All orders and communications should be addressed

C. S. COLBERT & CO.
193 S. 4th st. Philadelphia

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.

For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected' pressing hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases, wet cotton with the balm and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water sweetened.

For Cramp and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally on sugar or in sweetened warm water bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Cholic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels.—In the above, the smaller dose is for Children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it. Agents wanted. For terms, address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.
No. 193 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.

May 4, 1861.—6m.

PUMP MAKING.

THE undersigned inform the public generally that they have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Pump making and repairing, in all their various departments, in Bloomsburg, where they will promptly attend to all orders in their line of business, whether in town or country.

Well and Cistern Pumps, with leaden Pipe, made in the best style of workmanship, on moderate terms, and on very short notice.

From their long experience in the business, and an earnest desire to have their work commend itself to the public, they feels confident they can make it an object to those who may give them their custom and render general satisfaction.

JOHN CRUTCHLEY,
JOHN CULP.

Bloomsburg, April 13, 1861. 3m

Select Poetry.

I Will Leave My Jesus, Never;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

I will leave my Jesus, never!
On the cross for me to died;
Love shall draw me to him ever,
At his feet I will abide,
Of my life, the light for ever,
I will leave my Jesus, never.

In his name I stand acquitted
While upon the earth I stay;
What I have to him committed
He will keep until that day.
Be his service my endeavour;
I will leave my Jesus, never.

Though I feel the weight and sorrow
Of my "three-score years and ten,"
Inward light from him I'll borrow,
When my eyes are darkened then.
When the thread of life shall sever,
I will leave my Jesus, never.

Dwelling in his presence holy,
When at length I reach the place
Where with all the saints in glory
I shall see his lovely face;
Nothing now but bliss for ever,
I will leave my Jesus, never.

Not the earth with all its treasure,
Could content this soul of mine,
Not alone for heavenly pleasure,
Doth my thirsty spirit pine;
For its Saviour, yearning ever,
I will leave my Jesus, never.

From that living fountain drinking,
Walking always at his side,
Christ shall lead me without sinking
Through the river's rushing tide;
With the blest to sing for ever,
I will leave my Jesus, never.

Miscellaneous.

The New "Wild-Cat" Colonel.

From the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, of the 18th ult., we copy the following interesting sketch of the history of Col. Biddle, who has recently accepted the command of the regiment made up from the "wild-cat" counties. It will be read with interest:

"We have already announced the change at Camp Curtin by which Col. Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, succeeds Col. Seiler in command. It will be remembered by our readers that the 'wild-cat regiment,' recently organized, elected our gallant friend Thomas L. Kane, Colonel, and Major Biddle, Lieut. Colonel. The former, appreciating the superior military qualifications of Major Biddle, with a magnanimity that did him credit, promptly proposed a change of positions and insisted upon Major Biddle taking command of the regiment. After repeated and urgent solicitation the generous proposition was accepted, and the arrangement heartily approved by the entire regiment, which is now one of the best officered in the State.

"Those of our readers who have a desire to inform themselves with regard to the new and accomplished Commandant of Camp Curtin, will do well to consult the volume of official reports published by Congress relative to the Mexican war.—Col Biddle appears to have been particularly distinguished in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino-del-Ray Chepultepec, and the taking of the City of Mexico. Gen. Scott's report of the storming of Chepultepec names Capt. Biddle as 'one of the first in assault.' Gen. Cadwalader's report of the battle of Molino-del-Ray mentions that 'Capt. Biddle of the Voltiguer Regiment left his bed when the firing began and joined his company;' and Col. Andrews, the Colonel of the Voltiguers, giving an account of the storming of Chepultepec, which took place five days later, and in which the Voltiguers led the attack, says: 'Capt. Biddle was, I believe, the second officer who entered the works and acted with his accustomed bravery.—He joined us in the morning from a sick bed against my wish and orders.' An emphatic encomium on his conduct appears also in the report of General Pillow, in whose column Captain Biddle made the march from Vera Cruz, and took part in the operations incident to it, and in the decisive battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Gen. Pillow speaks of him as 'Capt. Biddle, as *prompt, vigilant and daring.*' After Chepultepec, in the attack upon the city, Capt. Biddle's company seemed to have been selected from the regiment to occupy the position furthest in advance, and to drive the enemy out of it. The gallant services of the Voltiguers on this memorable occasion will not soon be forgotten. The advance of the regiment was led throughout by Capt. Biddle. His celebrity as a disciplinarian is not due to any severity of character. Always genial and gentlemanly, he has never had the reputation in the army of being a martinet The habits of precision and accuracy which have made him a man who succeeds in all he undertakes, win their way irresistably with those around him. He is equally famed as a tactician and student of strategy. Col. Biddle's rank of Major in the Army of the United States—'a most inadequate reward for his services' in the opinion of Windfield Scott—was given to him 'for gallantry in the field in 1848.'—Since the Mexican war he has resided in Philadelphia, and at Andulusia, the country place of his father, the late Nicholas Biddle. We feel assured that Col. Biddle will make an efficient officer, and rapidly win his way to popularity with the officers and soldiers under his command."

SCOTT AND WELLINGTON.—A London journal, not many weeks ago, remarked that "Gen. Scott is proverbially a slow commander. He is always unpopular during his campaigns. It is only when the campaign is over, and he has won as he always has done—that the wisdom of his action is understood and he becomes popular." Higher praise could not well have been bestowed upon any commander, for the paralell is an exact one with that paid the Duke of Wellington. He was always a slow coach—an old fogy. He never seemed to be doing anything. But he always won. In the end he was always worshiped. At Terres Vedras in the Peninsular war Wellington could have cut the French army to pieces in a few hours, with the loss of half his own. He waited, manœuvered and secured advantages for a week, and he obtained a much more decisive victory, with a loss that scarcely figured in the bulletin. Scott could have taken Vera Cruz in three days with the loss of three thousand men; he took it in three weeks and lost but a hundred or two.

EVERY spring God works countless wonders. Out of a little bud he brings a branch with leaves and flowers and fruits. From a tiny seed he envelopes a whole plant, with its system of roots and branches. And more wonderful still, we see springing into life a new generation of insects and birds and beasts. "In wisdom Thou hast made them all."

A COOPER, finding considerable difficulty in keeping one of the heads of a cask he was finishing in its place, put his son inside to hold the head up. After completing the work much to his satisfaction, he was astonished to find his boy inside the cask and without a possibility of getting out, except through the bung-hole.

QUILP, talking of legal proceedings, wants to know, in cases where there is a "plaintiff in error" and a "defendant in error," how the deuce the judge can say which is *most* in error?—and why he don't send the parties out of court till they have reformed their errors? Quilp ought to know that legal language don't mean what it says, generally speaking.

A BOLD SOLDIER BOY belonging to the thirteenth New York Regiment, writes from Washington to his sister—"I have grown two feet in two days, prefer gunpowder to butter on my bread, and have made arrangements to sleep forever hereafter in a cannon."

"WHAT'S your name?" said an officer to a young colored lad, who joined the ship at the Cape.

"Algon Bay, sir."

"Where were you born?"

"Wasn't born at all, sir."

"Wasn't born at all?"

"No, sir! Was washed ashore in a storm."

"SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND."—The Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136, South Fourth street below Chestnut, recieves special deposits at 4 per cent interest, and repays them on demand in gold or silver. Other deposits 5 per cent interest.

A FALSE-HOOD.—On being shown a portrait of himself, very unlike the original, Hood said the artist had perpetrated a false-Hood.

A LITTLE GIRL hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"

INSTEAD of "lonesome" the Germans, in their more expressive vernacular, say they are "*Onesome.*" Graphic, isn't it?

IF YOU think you are too tall, mary an extravagant woman, and you will find yourself short enough.

TAKING UP NOTES in these days is described by one who knows, as very heavy lifting.

SUCCESSFUL LOVE takes a load off our hearts and puts it upon our shoulders.

☞ Not less than 4,000 printers have volunteered to defend the stars and stripes.

President's Message.

DEMAND FOR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AND FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the 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.

At the beginning of the present 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 those only of the Postoffice Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on 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 Sumpter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, perhaps, two to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them has been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a small portion of it within the 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 these States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated, and their illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recoguition, aid and intervention from foreign powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be the imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consumation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end become indispensable.

This 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. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, discussion and the ballot-box.

It promised a 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.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumpter, written on the 28th of February, and recieved at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter proffered the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his release rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same with a force of less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memorandums on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter.

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 of the army and navy, and at the end of four 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 be exhausted.

In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position under the circumstances would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was done could not be fully understood; that by many it would be considered as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would disorganize the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to ensure to the latter a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummated This could not be allowed.

Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced.

This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of troops from the Brooklyn into Fort Pickins. This order could not go by land and must take the longer and slower route by sea.

The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumpter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi-armistice of the late 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 refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis could be reached at Fort Sumpter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition as well adapted as might be to relieve Fort Sumpter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward.

As had been intended in this contingency, 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 ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault and reduction of Fort Sumpter was in no sense a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all that would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more.

They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussion 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 dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood.

And having said to them in an inaugural address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep their declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of Virginians' sophistry as that the world should not be able to understand it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter, with the surrounding circumstances, that point was reached.

Then and thereby the assailants of the government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, demanding 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 of 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 numbers to control the administratfon according to organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this 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 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 force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

This 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.

A few regiments have been organized within some others of these States by individual enterprise and received into the government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union.

The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee Arkansas, the Union sentiment was very nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of that State to consider their relative position toward the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumpter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men, and almost immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter, many members of that majority went over to the original minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union.

Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault on Fort Sumpter, 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 which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union.

They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State; they seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk; they received, perhaps invited into their State, large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States.

They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery; and finally 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 the Government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it.

And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States, so called—in fact, the Middle States—they are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality, that is, the arming of these States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed.—Figuratively speaking, it would be the