Iding of an impassable wall along the of seperation-and yet not quite an passable one, for, under the guise of trality, it would be in the hands of the mion men, and freely pass supplies from ng them to the insurrectionists, which

ald not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble the hands of secession, except only is proceeds from the external blockade. do for the disunionists that which all things they most desire, feed them and give them disunion without a gle of their own.

recognizes no fidality to the Constituthe no obligation to maintain the Union, and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very iprious in effect. Recurring to the action the government, it may be stated that first a call was made for 75,000 milita, and rapidly following this a proclamation currectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all was the nature of a blockade. S balleved to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists annunced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were In for volunteers to serve three years, univer sooner discharged, and also for large auditions to the regular army and navy not, were ventured upon what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity trusting then as now that Congress ould readily ratify them It is believed aat nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first call for milita it was

considered a duty to authorise the commanding General in proper case, according to his discreetion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ; or in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary process and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the try has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, should not

laws be faithfully executed, should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety be-fore this matter was acted on. The whole of the laws which were required to be faith-fully executed, were being resisted and fail-ing of execution in nearly one third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly elser that by the use of the means necessa-re to their execution some single law, made ry to their execution some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens' liberty that practically it relieves more of liberty that practically it relevant more of the guilty than of the innecent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws bat one to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces, lest that one be vi-loated ? Even in such a case would not the official oath be broken if the government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question

But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provisions of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or in-vasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion and that the public safety does require the and that the public safety does require the

and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive, is vested with this power.— But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that every case the danger should run its Three until Congress could be called togeth-r, the very assembling of which might be recorded, as was intended in this case by

to rebellion. No more extended argument is now offer d, as an opinion at some length will proba-bly be presented by the Attorney General.

commenced by an insulious debauching of commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingen-ious sophism which, if conceded, was, fol-lowed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the national Constitution, and therefore law-fully 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 the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole indges of its justice, is too

With rebellion thus sugar-conted, they with rebellion thus sugar-conted, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and un-til at length they have brought many good the a willingness to take up arms against the government the day after some assem blage of men have enaoted the farcical pre-tense of taking their State out of the Union, who could have brought to no such thing the day before. This sophism derives much day before. This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have noither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The origin

been a State out of the Union. The origi-nal ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial depend-ence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of depend-ence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never des-ignated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union; while that name was first adouted Union ; while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States. But even then the object was plainly not

to declare their independence of one anoth-er, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutua ry, as their matual pledge and their mutual action before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original thirteen, in the articles of confederation, two years later, that "the Union shull be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union, whence this manifed communication of State triphs execution magical omnipotence of State rights, assert-ing a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Much is said about the soy Union itself? ereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the national Constitution, nor as it believed, in any of the State Constitutions What is a sovereignty in the political sense of the term ? Would it be far wrong to de fine it "a political community without a po-litical superior ?" Tested by this, no on of our States, except Texas, ever was a soy or our States, ercept lexis, over was a sov ereignty, and even Texas gave up the char acter on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United Sintes, made in pursuance of the Cot ted Spaces, made in parsuance of the con-stitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. "If they break from this, they can procured their independence and their lib By conquest or purchase, the Union such of them whatever of indepengave each dence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States

and in fact, it created them as States. Ori ginally, some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw of their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are ; not one of them ever had a State Constitution indepen them ever had a State Constitution indepen dent of the Union. Of course it is not for-gotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and prepara-tory to coming into the Union. Unquestion-ably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Con-ciduation, but smooth the union of the states of the states the states the states are not stated. stitution ; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such only as were known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the government itself was ever known as a governmental or merely

administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be con-field to the whole, to the general government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about Whether the national Constitution, defining boundaries between the two, has defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are also bound by that defining without question. What is now combatted is the position that secession is consistent with the Constitution, is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences. The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without re-funding? The nation paid very large sums funding? -in the aggregate, I believe, a hundred millions-to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now go off without consent or without making any return? The nation is now in dobt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seconded States in common with the rest. Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid. or the remaining States pay the whole ?--Part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part Is of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another, and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seconders to go in ponce, it is difficult to see what we can do if thers choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain. The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They having assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either dis in which, of heceasity, they have each dis-oarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours, if they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours. If they have detected in the their own construction of have retained it, by their own construction of show that to be consistent they must secole from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, upon which no government can 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 secondar politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that pre-cisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the sereding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seconders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a ms, rity, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the not nortial to

It may well be questioned with to day, a majority of the legality qualified ars of any State, except, pecha: s, S oth rolina, in favor of distantion. There is Carolina, in favor of disonism. There much reason to believe that the Union me are the majority in many, if not in ever other one of the so called second States. As the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them, it is rentured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennossee. for the result of an election held is military camps, where the bayonots were all on one side of the question woted upon can scarcely be considered as a demonstration of popular sectiment. At such an election all that farge class who are not at once for the Union and against coercion, would be coerced to yote against the Union. It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have de-veloped the power and improved the condi-tion of our whole people beyond any exfin-

tion of our whole people heyand any exam-ple in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the government has now on foot was never before known, without a oldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this. There are many re

giments whose members, one and another pussess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a Presi-dent, a Cabinet, a Congress, or perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the doings of our late friends, now adversaries, in this context .-But if it is, so much the better the reason why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it ; what better he is likely to get in its stead ; whether the substitute will give, or he intended to give, so much of good to the people tere are some fore-shadowings on this solution. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, un-like the good old one peuned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a tem-parary national constitution, in the pream ble of which, unlike our good oid one, sign-d by Weiding on they may "We it to the ble of which, antice our goal of the sign-ed by Washington, they could "the sep-ple," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of

the people? This sessentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men ; lift artificial weights from all shoulders; clear the paths of landable pursuit for all ; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the gov-ernment for whose existence we contend .-I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while, in this the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the fiftee bave resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common solder is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates. But the greattheir treaterous associates. But no great-est honor, and most innormant fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sations. To the fast man, so far as known, they have successful ly resisted the traitorous offerts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. They understand without any argument, that the destroying f the government which was made by Vashington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been Colled an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful establishing, and the successful administer-ing of it. One still remains. Its success-ful maintenance against a formidable interal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also sup-press a rebellion; that ball its are the right-ful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constituin detail. tionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no able by its peculiar odor. Frick of the Miltonian. successful appeal except to ballots them-selves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take by war, teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war. Lest there he some unensiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government towards the southern States after the rebellion shall have southern States 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 Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the pow-ors and duties of the Federal government r latively to the rights of the States and p-ople under the Constitution than express-el in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government that it may be administered to all as it was 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 noy coercion, may con or subjugation in any just sense of those terms. The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every Statu in this Union a Republican form of govern-ment. But if a state may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also diseard the republican form of government : so that, to prevent its going out, it is all indispensable to use every means to the end of maintaining the gearanty. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indispen-sable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory. It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the government, forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of it government. No compromise by publi servants could in this case he a cure. N of the Nut that compromises are not often proper, that no popular government can long survive a fatal precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point a pon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliburate decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much isss could be, in herray-al of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink. He fell that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been

And having thus chosen our course withguile and with pure purpose, let us re-our trast in G-d, and go torward with tear and with more and go torward with ut guile and with manly hearts. 61. ADBAHAM LANCOLN. July 4, 1861.

Colambia Democrat



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, FROPRIETOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13 1861.

interested patriotism.

take the liberty of printing. Editor Columbia Democrat.

GEN. FLEMING TO THE COMMITTEE.

men for the place and occasion.

Yours truly,

Men for the War.

SEVEN NOBLE YOUNG MEN, late mem-

bers of cur office and family, have enlisted

WILLIAMSPORT, July 6, 1861.

1864. CANDIDATE FOR FRESIDENT

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic County Convention. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Democratic Electronic and for the several Boroughs and Election D ters of Columbia County, will meet at the respect access of bedding and Elections ON SATURDAY. THE SAN DAY OF AUGUST.

etween the hours of 3 and 7 octock, $P(M_{et})$ of said day, with purpose of choosing two D-lemits from each 1 stice Bistrict to meet a COUNTY CONVENTION. the Court House, in 'Loomsburg my brief history. And so far as

Effective District, to meet in tradition to the state of the second state of the secon

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY. To the Electors of Columbia County :---

The undersigned, after a faithful service of on-For an array of Columbia, respectfully atmospheres receives of Columbia, respectfully atmosphere receives and follow criticons, that ho will be a ca-fer the Logislature, at the approaching General E-milier to the usages of the Columbia County Dan-undret to the usages of the Columbia County Danal Elect

LEVI L TATE. Bloom twp., July 13, 1861.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF. sincere prayer of Persyllation and the second se

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF. Jonan II. Frenzan, of Bloom township, we are suithout to to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF, a suppresenting general election, subject to the decision the Columbia County Democratic Convention. July 13, 1861.

Delegate Election and County Convention.

We to-day issue the call of the Demoeratic Standing Committee, for the Dele derer, and Chas. S. Harder. Mr. Brockway country. The gate Elections and County Convention .- is a School Teacher, Mr. Thornton a sumes an exclusive They will take place upon the 24th and They will take place upon the 24th and Musician, and the other nye, viz - Fowler, Milly other may be taken on its fore-26th of August. Democrats will please Shuman, Harder. Slater and Swarderer Richmond may be taken on its fore-ordained 20th of July, though Scottshould attend to the elections and candidates can are Printers. attend to their own interests.

100 John I Blair, Esq. of New Jersey, Demo rat office has, we fearlessly aver, succeed in its vain attempts to break down has been elected President of the L. & B R. R.

HON HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, member of Congress from this District, has our thanks for valuable public documents. hung the Editor !

ser Our neighbor of the Republican pays a next tribute to the Oratorical abilities of Messrs Maynard and Floming, the Speakers at our late celebration.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE .- In anoth- DUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON LEON AND letter from Colonel Bowman, dated Rich- May 1, 1801.- y or column will be found President Lin- STEEL, and HIGH DUTIES ON TEA coln's Special Message. He asks for 400, AND COFFEE, WITH SOME ADDI- "Myself and Mr. Chase were arrested on 000 men and \$400,000,000 in money .- TIONAL IMPOSTS ON SUGAR! We have not time this week to refer to it ists and putting them on the poorer classes

for The pen of any swine is distinguish-

write editorials in Milton, but they never

....

Real Traitors.

Our Late Union Celebration. We copy the following article from the on the Fourth, in Bloomsburg. Every- New York World a Republican paper of can hardly be over-estimated in its impos body and everybody's friends, so far as we enterprise and character, a stannch defen. tance upon the well-being of our widel der of the administration, and of generally scattered communities. The population have had an expression on the subject, fair and conservative tone. It understands the policy and inconsistency and dishon. so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hard was delighted with the entire proceedings. esty, to call it by no harsher name, of the available to them. Vast numbers of a We were peculiaryly fortunate in obtain-Speakers, and we can assure these gentle- Tribune and papers of that class, and is people, are obliged to employ in sickness exposing them fully and fearlessly. First uch medical relief as they can hear of fran men in return, that our people esteem them highly and will ever appreciate their dis- the Tribune's correspondent James E. Harvey is proved to have committed what from any quarter. Hence arise the great the Greeley calls treason; and now the World consumption of Patent Medicines amon Orators of the Day, on his return to Wil- by a plain statement of facts, exposes the us, greater by far than any of the a liamsport, enclosed the Committee the sub- Tribune to the scorn and contempt of countries, where skilful physicians are joined polite acknowledgment, which we mankind. The day cannot be distant ceasible to all classes. Unprincipled ma when the people shall see clearly what is have long availed themselves of this a the real character of such papers as the cessity, to palm off their worthless port World speaks of, and to discern the real rums, until the word has become synon object at which they have been for years mous with imposition and cheat. One niming, and which they are now sedulous. our leading Chemists in the East, Da. 11ly endeavoring to accomplish. The New is pursuing a course which defeats th

Messrs. L. L. TATE, P. JOHN, and W. WIRT, Committee of Invitation : Gentlemen-I would be doing violence York World of July 3d, says :-"It is the Tribune which years ago tried to my own sense of right, were I to omit "It is the Tribune which years ago tried production of the best remedies which to prove that the Union was worth no more production of the best remedies which are returning to you my sincere thanks for than the price of a poor dinner to every be made. These are supplied to the set your kindness and courtesy during our

citizen of the North, that now reiterates in a convenient form, at low prices, and or of sojourn amongst you. In truth it makes one of the most pleasing pages in its damnatory and vituperative criticisms the people will no more buy poor medicine against those who have sworn, and are instead of good, at the same cost, the duty was imposed on you as a Committee, I can striving to preserve it. Once willing to let the South go and the Union suffer dis testify that your constituents have good integration, it now assumes to condemn itable consequence of this is, that the vireason to congratulate themselves in havevery method by which it is attempted to compounds that flood our country are ing sufficient forecast to select the right be saved. It is the administration which it carded for those which honestly norm Trusting, hoping, and most sincerely did its best to bring into power which it desiring a speedy settlement of the dread-ful scourge now humbling us all, and moreover, believing that God will at his now does its worst to damage in the popular esteem-and this, too, when all but the most factious critics, and any political ing that this prospect of supplanting to opponent except the most malignant, would by word medicines, with those of a the own good time open the way by which we shall again become a united and happy people, and when we shall have but one be friendly in his criticisms for the sake of the country, and offer his objections to this flag symbolizing our nationality to the or that means so considerately that they land's end. That we may live to witness should not embarrass the attainment of

their common patriotic ends It is willing such a consumation and that you may each to believe the secretary whom it has often and all live to enjoy many succeeding an-niversaries of our Independence, is the lauded guilty of any duplicity now. The explicit refutation of its calumnies, contained in a private note from his first assistant, it distorts with malicious ingenuity District, to fill the vacancy, occasions ROBT. FLEMING.

into the confirmation of a canard which the resignation of Hon John S. McCana only its own credulity could swallow. It elected Colonel of the Reserved Regist sets up its daily hullabaloo, "Forward to of Pennsylvania. Richmond," and prints forged letters to

Special Notices.

ONE of the humanitarian movements

our times although little known as such

of the American States is in many section

each other, or indeed any they can get

iniquity. He brings not only his

but the skill of our times to bear, for d

plished the end in view, which cure h

we over estimate its importance, in 1.

ing that this prospect of supplanting d

worth and virtue, is fraught with immen

consequence for good, to the masses of -

people .--- [Gazette and Chronicle, P--

sor Governor Curtin has appoint

Glenin W. Scofield, Esq., of Wa county, President Judge of the Eight-

B.7 THOMAS World's Pair in London 185 CARPET BASS Boots, shoes and Gam-manta are now off-red to parchasters of class. This is anoth the largest stock of Bass. Values, & K., in Philadelphia very No. 402 Market Street, one door above

polatial structure in which the immense is establishment is conducted, and it is equal respect to its great facilities and vast reso-its patrons its chief attractions are, first of the garmants for Gentlemen and Ves-tured they; secondly, the leanty and du-materials, and the superior excellence of lastly the moderate process it which the e-We refer, in this description, to more of flews a None Clothing Hall of Rockhill & 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philade 1955.

The undersigned, having purchased the "White Hall Clothing Emporium," situated respectfully informs the public and former the House, that he keeps constantly for so up to order, all description of Gentlemen's proved material and sells at very modernic ; ing a Phacrical Tailon, he guarantees

Il-made Garmenta. Strict att

Uniformity of Prices !- A New Fort

AND COFFEE, WITH SOME ADDI-TIONAL IMPOSTS ON SUGAR! Thus taking the burthens off of capital-ists and putting them on the poorer classes —releasing what they don't use and taxing what they do. The Philadelphia Inquirer talls upon the Pennsylvania members not

solicitude, it would Musician, and the other five, viz :- Fowler, hurry on to slaughter by thousands that we are proud of our young men and by the loss only of hundreds. Its daily their military prowess. The Columb a bugaboo is "compromise," yet if it could

the administration, some shameful com furnished the largest regiment of any the administration, some sha promise would be inevitable. Is it credible that such a Is it credible that such a journal can Country and its Flag. Would'nt it have have an earnest desire for the supremacy been a pity, if the cowardly torics of of the Union, the Constitution and the Bloom, Orangeville, &c., had last spring Laws, when all its vigor and venom are

spent in assailing only those who uphold them ?" Bowman and Chase-

All fears for the safety of these gentlemen may be dismissed. Colouel Emley, generally. A continuation of the sustem of the bars Treasury, Mr. Chase, recommends a RE- of the Eighth Regiment, has received a will spare nopains to merit, is very re-

mond, Va., June 22d, in which he says:

-releasing what they don't use and taxing what they do. The Philadelphia Inquirer calls upon the Pennsylvania members not at five o'clock p. m., of Thursday. Thurs-Bully for you, Bob. " Swine" may to permit a reduction of duties on Iron. day night, under no guard, but under our I purole, we were sent to these heads. For each below credit price mber the Creacent, in Market quarters, arriving in this city at four o'clock p. m., yesterday. . We have been A CARD TO THE LAD on the Fourth of July. Galusha A. Grow, treated from the first moment of our arrest Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for I'a with the utmost courtesy, and have the liberty of the city under parole. The only inconveniences we suffer arise from lack of Goiden Pids up erfectly namles. This of Penna. was elected of Penna. Col. For-son Ethridge, of Tenn., Clerk, Col. For-ney, thank God, was thrown overboard. Col H. B. WRIGHT, took his seat, and on the 5th instant, delivered an eloquent culogium on the life and character of Hon. GEO. W. SCRANTON deceased. The Condination of ingression of a few dol-lars in Mr. Chase's pocket am entirely without finances. With this letter will HEAD QUARTERS, 5TH ARTILLERY, HARRISBURG, Pa. July 4, 1861. REGIMENTAL ORDERS, NO. 2. 1. The companies of the 5th Artillery will be recruited in the following named J. S. Willer, Esq. He wishes you to place to your account the balance in his favor at G. M. HARRISE counties by their own officers, as follows; to your account the balance in his favor at to your account the balance in his favor at the bank in Chambersburg. Please inform my family, the regiment and our friends of my safety and health. I cannot speak too highly of the kindness and respect with Co. B, Tioga & Bradford Co's, Rendezvous, of my safety and health. I cannot speak Towanda, Co. C, Lehigh & Northampton Co's. Rendezvous, Allentown. Co. E, Carbon & Monroe Co's, Rendezvous Mauch Chunk, Co. F, Philadelphia Co, Rendezvous, Philadelphia Co, Philadelphia Co, Rendezvous, Philadelphia Co, Philad He concludes by hoping that a satisfactory exchange or other release will soon Dec. 22, 1860-19. restore him to his friends again.

prove that there are no obstacles to our in the War. Their names, respectively, army's march thither. It confesses its own are :- Owen M. Fowler, J. Harrison Shu. ignorance of the art of war, yet accuses man, James May Thornton, C. B. Brock- daily of incompetency and of treason its way, Harry Preston Slater, C. F. Swar- greatest master-all whose art has been "people," for whom it as-

17 THOMAS W. MATTSON, Re-

THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPIRITM OF

The White Hall Clothing St.

Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this government has been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Excentive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practi-cally respected by foreign Powers, and a

The reports of the soundry is man-ifested throughout the world. The reports of the Searstaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will give the in-formation in detail deemed necessary and formation in detail decored necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered import-ant for you to know. It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the con-

tral of the government for the work at least 400,000 men and \$400,000,000. That num-ber of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions were apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

debt of \$600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our own Revjution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive new to pre-serve our libertice as each had then to estab-lish them? A right result as this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The ev-idence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the

government is to avoid receiving troops fast-er than provided for them. In a word, the er than provided for them, in a word, the people will eave their government, if the government itself will do its part only indif-foreadly well. It might seem, at first tho't, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the south be called secession rebellion. The movers, however, well derstand the difference. At the beginor rebellion. ning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sonse, as much of devetion to law and or-der, and as much pride in and reversace for the history and government of their comdo in Bloomsburg. And great hoge may root round, and doubiless do, even snuff the 'peculiar odor' of the filthy Miltonian.

we deem it proper here to say a with the Democracy of Madison. The reports recently circulated at Jerseytown. that the Editor of the C lumbia Democrat. had either "furnished Powder for the Wright Jubilee," or, "threatened to

straighten up the Democrats," for voting for Mr. Randall, is false in fact and destitute of truth. We would thank Col. Mctoy, or "any other man," who may hereafter use our name, for mischievous purposes, to not misrepresent our position.

Return of Mr. Buckalew.

Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Ex Minister Resident at Quito, Equadore, South America, for the past three years, is on his return voyage, and about the 20th of July, may be expected to arrive in Blooms- Co. F, Philadelphia Co, Rendezvous, burg. Mr. B. has served his country at Foreign Courts with credit, and will return ville. home with honor. His arrival in his native

well as by the people of the whole country, will be hailed with profound satisfaction.

DETTIE END OF OUR GOVERNMENT .-The Hon. N. P. Banks, a Major General in the U.S. army, recently standing upon Arlington Heights in company with distinguished millitary offices, said, as he waved his hand towards Washington: -"This is the end of this government

as it now exists. There will be a reconstruction on different prenciples."

tion with which N. P. Banks, the Repub. tour, Co. K ; Schuylkill, Co. G ; and Carlican ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and bon and Monroe, E. He will visit all the the enemy of our Constitutional Union stations in this District, and see that the must have uttered the remark above as- Rendezvous are established to the best ad-

Black Republican fauties who are now in ther orders at Williamsport .- T. W. of the Administration at SHERMAN,

Meeting of Congress.

Sold Again.

Pennsylvania voted for Lincoln upon

the Tariff question. His Secretary of the

This body convened in Extra Session, of Penna, was elected Speaker and Emerfew words explanatory of our own position ney, thank God, was thrown overboard.

Co. A, in Lancaster Co, Rendezvous,

Lancaster.

Philadelphia Co. G, Schuylkill Co, Rendezvous, Potts-Co. II, Berks & Lebanon Co, Rendezvous. county of Columbia, where his sterling Reading.

abilities are known and appreciated, as Co. I, Luzerne & Wayne Co's, Rendezvous Co. K, Columbia & Montour Co's,

Rendezvous, Bloomsburg. Co. I., Lycoming & Clinton Co's, Rendez-Williamsport. vous. Co. M, Montgomery & Chester Co's, Norristown

to the immediate superindence of the recounties of Tioga and Bradford, Co. B;

Lycoming and Clinton, Co. L; Luzerne It is not difficult to imagine the exulta- and Wayne, Co. I ; Co'umbia and Mon-

cribed as him. This is the same Banks, vantages to the service, and that the ser- art, is unequaled by anything in the coun who, in a speech delivered a few years vice is commenced and carried on in a ju- try. The College is pre-eminently worthy since, declared that he was willing to "let dicious and economical manner. Major of public patronage." the Union slide." These are the kind of Williams will take his quarters until fur-

Scranton Republican.

..... IRON CITY COLLEGE .- The following Seranton extract from a letter of one of the recent graduates of the IRON CITY COLLEGE. Pittsburgh, Pa. speaks for itself :

"Evry young man who would thoroughly propare himself for business, should

11. Major Thomas Williams is asssigned avail himself of the advantages here afforded. Students are not LEARNED, but cruiting in a District to be composed of the TAUGHT, and that with all the thoroughness and precision the subject demands, by the most skillful and accomplished instruc-

cently disd in Wathington City

tors, who give their special and constant attention to their pupils. Every thing is bo On July 7, by Jackson Thomas, Mr. ².0 of Colombia county, to Lynna Freinsch, wille Mosteur county, Pa. treated in a scientific and business-like manner; while the Penmanship, which is

taught by the greatest living master of the

A. L. BRASTRESS.

In Briarczeck township, Columbia (* 1995) last, Mrs. Maar Snarraz, wife of the 199 aged about 75 years. In Bloomdorg on the 4th inst. Mat wife of Samuel Steller, in the 655 years

with of Samuel Steller, in the God y at In Rissemising, on the 7th tost, Risea, area, son of Class, Kubber, Hesp. in the age. In Davidson, Pullivan county, July / Puntage, Sr. aged 70 prors 7 2008/hr at Col. C. M. STRAUB, of Pottsville, 16

EVE CORN (old) CORN (new) S0 EGGS S0 TALLOW S8 LARD MT..... 50 POTATOLS OATS BUCKWREAT

CORRECTED WEEKL

S. D. How Bole Proprietor

MARRIAGES

On the 3th alt, at the German References of the state of the second s

REVIEW OF THE MAR

On the 4th of July, at the same play Mr. W.S. Wissen, 15 Miss Carnada Strawberry Ridge, Montour county, 7

On the 4th inst . by Rev. P. Gearing Journess, to Miss Chanty Wallives

At Town Hill, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Efisita D. Contrainer, to Miss Mars th of Pairmonnt, Lugerns county.

DEATHS