Rellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives :ary occasion, authorized by the Constitu-tion, your attention is not called to any or dinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presiden-tial 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, Louisana and Florida, except ing those only of the Postoffice Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, clading the moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized

and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickins, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumpter, in Charleston harbor,

The forts thus seized had been nut in improved condition, new ones had been built and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the ment in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike prepara-tions, and especially Fort Sumpter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with gons in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, perhaps, two to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying with-

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 illetion, aid and intervention from foreign pow-

Finding this condition of things, and bethe incoming Executive to prevent, if pos- vation.

measures before a resort to any stronger ganization. ones. It sought only to hold the public pla-

who were resisting the Government, and it Union gave repeated pledges against any disturwas deemed possible to keep the Govern-

On the 5th of March, the present incumof March, was by that Department placed Sumpter fell. in his hands. This letter proffered the pro- To this body the people had chosen of the same with a force of less than 20,000 the State from the Union.

The whole was immediately laid before sufficient force was then at the control of were already out of the Union.

rison salely out of the fort. It was believ- cailed seceded States. would disorganize the friends of the Union, | capitol at Richmond.

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

policy, and would better enable the country

certain rumors to fix attention, had re blockade

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 affect to throw in men, arms or ammunition without for-ther notice, or in case of an attack upon the

commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving

sail them, but merely to maintain visible law, such individuals as he might deem ry, as their mutual pledge and their mutual what principle it is that he does it; what rom actual and immediate dissolution. trusting as heretofore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the dissolution. That this was their object the Executive will understand.

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 Virginia's sophistry, as that the world should not be able to understand same hostile purpose. The forts remaining it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter, with the in the possession of the Federal Govern-

Then and thereby the assailants of the 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 forthat protection in whatever was lawful. In muskets and rifles had somehow found their this act, demanding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issueimmediate dissolution or blood. And this in them has been seized for the same object. United States. It presents to the whole The navy was scattered in distant seas, family of man the question whether a conleaving but a small portion of it within the stitutional republic or democracy, a governreach of the Government. Officers of the ment of the people by the same people can Federal army and navy had resigned in or cannot maintain its territorial integrity proportion had taken up arms against the the question whether discontented individugreat numbers and of those resigned a large against its own domestic foes. It presents Simultaneously, and in connection with ministration according to organic law in any all this, the purpose to sever the Federal case can always upon the pretences made Union was openly avowed. In accordance in this case, or other pretences, or arbitrari with this purpose an ordinance had been ly without any pretence, break up their adopted in each of these States, declaring government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth.

It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherit and fatal weakness ?-Must a Government of necessity be too gal organization in the character of Confed- strong for the liberties of its own people, or erate States was already invoking recogni- 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 lieving it to be the imperative duty upon its own destruction by force for its preser-

sible, the consummation of such an attempt | This call was made, and the response of to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of the country was most gratifying, surpassing means to that end become indispensable. in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine This choice was made and declared in expectations. Yet none of the States comthe Inaugural address. The policy chosen | monly called slave States, except Delaware. looked to the exhaustion of all peaceable gave a regiment through regular State or-

A few regiments have been organized ces and property not already wrested from within some other of these States by indi-States, so called, and to which Texas has Government expense to the very people tion, gave no troops to the cause of the

The Border States, so called, were not bance to any of the people or any of their uniform in their action—some of them be-rights—of all that a President might consti-Everything was foreborne without which it was deemed possible to been the Court was deemed possible to be a case. nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most imporbent's first full day in office, a letter from tant. A convention elected by the people Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sum- of that State to consider their relative positer, written on the 28th of February, and I tion toward the Federal Union was in sesreceived at the War Department on the 4th sion at the capital of Virginia when Fort

fessional opinion of the writer that rein- large majority of professed Union men, and ant for you to know. forcements could not be thrown into that almost immediately after the fall of Fort fort within the time for his release rendered Sumpter, many members of that majority

good and well disciplined men. This opin- Whether this change was wrought by

not definitely known. Aithough they submitted the ordinance | ready to devote the whole. Lieut. Gen. Scott, who at once concurred for ratification to a vote of the people, to be with Gen. Anderson in opinion. On reflect taken on a day then somewhat more than per head than was the debt of our own Revtion, however, he took full time, consulting a month distant, the convention and the olution when we came out of that struggle, with officers of the navy and army, and at Legislature which was also in session at and the money value in the country now the end of four days came reluctantly but the same time and place, with leading men | bears even a greater proportion to what it decidedly to the same opinion as before. of the State not members of either, imme | was then than does the population. Surely He also stated at the same time that no such | diately commenced acting as if the State | each man has as strong a motive now to pre-

the Government, or could be raised and They pushed military preparations vigobrought to the ground within the time in rously forward all over the State; they seiz be worth more to the world than ten times to make a national constitution of their own, sable means to obtain it are also lawful and which the provisions in the fort would be ed the United States armory at Harper's the men and ten times the money. The every in which, of necessity, they have either discontinuous constitution of their own, obligatory.

Exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of they insist it exists in ours, if they have to their State, large bodies of troops, with bundant, and that it needs only the day of the government, family knew nothing of his whereabouts men in the 16th Regiment; and, in fact case to the mere matter of getting the gar- their warlike appointments, from the so- legislation to give it legal sanction, and the principle it ought not to be in ours. If they forced upon him. He could but perform

ed, however, that to so abandon that posi- They formally entered into a treaty of tion under the circumstances would be ut- temporary alliance and co-operation with terly ruinous; that the necessity under which | the so-called Confederate States, and sent it was done could not be fully understood; members to their Congress at Montgomery; that by many it would be considered as a and finally they permitted the insurrection-

emboiden its adversaries, and go far to en- The people of Viginia have thus allowed sure to the latter a recognition abroad - this great insurrection to make its nest That in fact it would be our national des- within her borders, and the government has or rebellion. The movers, however, well it is presumed the whole class of seceder

And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its pro-This last would be a clear indication of ment is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter | In the Border States, so called-in fact, as a military necessity. An order was at the Middle States-there are those who faonce directed to be sent for the landing of vor a policy which they call armed neutral- triotic people, the troops from the Brooklyn into Fort ity, that is the arming of those States to Pickens. This order could not go by land, prevent the Union forces passing one way, but must take the longer and slower route or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed. Fig-The first return news from the order was pratively speaking, it would be the building received just one week before the fall of of an impassable wall along the line of sep-Fort Sumpter. The news itself was that the aration; and yet not quite an impassable officer commanding the Sabine, to which one, for under the guise of neutrality, it vessel the troops had been transferred from would tie the hands of the Union men and the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi ar-mistice of the late administration, and of the insurrectionists which it could not do as the existence of which the present admin-istration, up to the time at which the order all the trouble off the hands of secession exed, had only too vague and cept only what proceeds from the external

fused to land the troops. To now reinforce
Fort Pickens before a crisis could be reach
ed at Fort Sampler was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without the sole judges of their own. It recognizes no With rebellion these

strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists amounce ed their purpose to enter upon the practice

It is thus seen that the assault and reduc- not, were ventured upon what appeared under | Union directly from a condition of depend- the world; and there is scarcely one from tion of Fort Sumpter was in no sense a to be a popular demand and a public ne ence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in which there could not be selected a Presimatter of self-defence on the part of the cessity, as now, that Congress would rapidly its temporary independence, was never desassilants. They well knew that the gar- ratify them. It is believed that nothing has ignated a State. The new ones only took Court, abundantly competent to administer rison in the fort could by no possibility been done beyond the constitutional com- the designation of States on coming into the the government itself. Nor de I say this

metency of Congress. Soon after the first call for militia, it was for the old ones in and by the Declaration of friends, now adversaries, in this contest .of bread to the few brave and hungry men considered a duty to authorize the com- Independence. Therein the United Colonies But if it is, so much the better the reason of the garrison was all that would on that smanding general, in proper cases, accor- were declared to be free and independent occasion be attempted, unless themselves ding to his discretion, to suspend the privi- States. by resisting so much should provoke more. lege of the writ of habens corpus; or, in oth- But even then the object was plainly not not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, They knew that this government desired | er words, to arrest and detain, without re- to declare their independence of one anoth- proposes to abandon such a government, to keep the garrison in the fort, not to as- sort to the ordinary processes and forms of er, or of the Union, but directly the contrapossession, and thus to preserve the Union | dangerous to the public safety. This an action before, at the time, and afterwards, | better he is likely to get in its stead ; wheththority has purposely been exercised but

very sparingly. of what has been done under it are ques- two years later, that "the Union shall be dockyards, custom houses, and the like, in- fort for precisely the reverse object-to tioned, and the attention of the country has perpetual," is most conclusive. Having declarations of independence, in which, undrive out the visible authority of the Fed- been called to the proposition that one who never been States, either in substance or like the good old one penned by Jefferson, eral Union, and thus force it to immediate is sworn to take care that the laws be faith- in name, outside of the Union, whence this they omit the words, "All men are created fully executed, should not himself violate | magical omnipotence of State rights, assert- | equal." Why? They have adopted a tem

Of course some consideration was given fore this matter was acted on. The whole not in the national Constitution, nor as is ple," and substitute "We, the deputies of of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted and failry to their execution some single law, made ereignty, and even Texas gave up the chargovernment began the conflict of arms, liberty that practically it relieves more of act she acknowledged the Constitution of the guilty than of the innocent, should to the United States, and the laws of the Unitheir own protection, and still ready to give but one to go unexecuted, and the government itself go to pieces, lest that one be vi- the Union, and they have no other legal issue embraces more than the fate of these that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it?

But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that dence and liberty it has. any law was violated. The provisions of the Constitution that the privilege of the and in fact, it created them as States. Oriwrit 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 invasion the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion 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 in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion.

No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted the Government, and to collect the revenues, vidual enterprise and received into the government bas relying on the rest for time, discussion and expment service. Of course the secondary of the better judgment of Congress. their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will give the information in detail deemed 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-

It is now recommended that you give the and decisive one; that you place at the con-400,000 men and \$400,000,000. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of ion was concurred in by all the officers of their great approval of the assault on Fort proper ages within the regions were apparhis command, and their memorandums on Sumpter, of their great resentment at the ently all are willing to engage, and the sum the subject were made enclosures of Major Government's resistance to that assault is is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem

> A debt of \$600,000,000 now is a less sum serve our liberties as each had then to establish them? A right result at this time will shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the ferently well. It might seem, at first tho't, endure.

ious sophism which, if conceded, was, followed 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 Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is the national Constitution, and therefore law- much reason to believe that the Union men fully and peacefully, withdraw from the are the majority in many, if not in every Union, without the consent of the Union, or other one of the so called seceded States .of any other State. The little disguise, that As the contrary has not been demonstrated the supposed right is to be exercised only in any one of them, it is ventured to affirm for a just cause, because they themselves are this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the

for closing the ports of the insurrectionary discricts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announc who could have brought to he such thing the power and improved the country the pewer and improved the country the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the ports of the insurrectionary day before. This sophism derives much, the nature of a perhaps the whole of its currency, from the ple in the world. Of this we now have a sumption that there is some omnipotent and improved the country tion of our whole people beyond any examing the ports of the insurrectionary perhaps the whole of its currency, from the ple in the world. Of this we now have a sumption that there is some omnipotent and improved the country tion of our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the country tion of our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the country tion of our whole people beyond any examing the ports of the insurrectionary perhaps the whole of its currency, from the ple in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So and invigorate the action of the bowels, and and invigorate the country to our nation.

At this point the insurrectionary perhaps the whole of its currency, from the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the ports of the insurrectionary the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the ports of the insurrectionary the perhaps the whole of its currency, from the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the power and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the country to our whole people beyond any examing the pewer and improved the pewer and in the country to our who States have neither more nor less power soldier in it but who had taken his place seat of the disease will eradicate the piles than that reserved to them in the Union by there of his own free choice. Other callis were made for volunteers to the Constitution no one of them ever having But more than this. There are many receive three years, unless sooner discharge been a State out of the Union. The original giments whose members, one and another,

Union; while that name was first adopted is not true also in the doings of our late

abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all of the original Nevertheless, the legality and propriety thirteen, in the articles of confederation, There are some fore-shadowings on this subing a claim of power to lawfully destroy the porary national constitution, in the pream-Union itself? Much is said about the sov- ble of which, unlike our good old one, signto the questions of power and propriety be- ereignty of the States, but the word even is ed by Washington, they omit "We, the peobelieved, in any of the State Constitutions. the sovereign and independent States." What is a sovereignty in the political sense ing of execution in nearly one third of the of the term? Would it be far wrong to de- view the rights of men and the authority of States. Must they be allowed to finally fail fine it "a political community without a po- the people? of execution, even had it been perfectly litical superior?" Tested by this, no one clear that by the use of the means necessa- of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovin such extreme tenderness of the citizens' acter on coming into the Union, by which a very limited extent be violated ? To state ted States, made in pursuance of the Conofficial oath be broken if the government only do so against law and by revolution .procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of them whatever of indepen-

> The Union is older than any of the States, ginally, some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made them States, such as they are; not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union. Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the Union. Unquestionstitution; 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 administrative power.

This relative matter of national power is consistent with the Constitution, is law- the folly of being the beginners of war. to unjust or absurd consequences.

off without consent or without making any | ed in the inaugural address.

of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may terms. which they will promise to remain.

carded or retained the right of secession, as

to be of little difference whether the present | If all the States save one should assert | the main point upon which the people gave movement at the south be called secession | the power to drive that one out of the Union, truction consummated. This could not be no choice but to deal with it where it finds understand the difference. At the begin- politicians would at once deny the power own delibarate decisions. ning they knew they could never raise their and denounce the act as the greatest outrage "The People."

It may well be questioned whether there is, to-day, a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South

that those sending their own bones to be this meeting do now adjourn.

ground will be attended to with punctuality R. J. MILLARD, Pres't. d, and also for a large addition to the reg. nal ones passed into the Union even before possess full practical knowledge of all the that those sending their own bones to be nal ones passed into the Union even before possess full practical knowledge of all the that those sending their own bones to be are selences, professions, and whatever ground will be attended to with punctuality

why the government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should would do well to consider in deference to er the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people .ject. Our adversaries have adopted some Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of

This is essentially 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; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; the question more directly, are all the laws stitution, to be for her the supreme law of to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair tial and temporary departures from necesloated? Even in such a case would not the status. If they break from this, they can sity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend. should be overthrown, when it was believed The Union and not themselves separated, 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 offices have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of est honor, and most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those noble natures. ably the States have the powers and rights | whose commands but an hour before they reserved to them in and by the national Con- obeyed as absolute law. They understand, without any argument, that the destroying of the government which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our power to destroy the government itself was people have already settled-the successful never known as a governmental or merely establishing, and the successful administering of it. One still remains. Its successful maintenance against a formidable inter- lowing bills : and State rights as a principle, is no other | nal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them than the principle of generality and locality. | to demonstrate to the world that those who Whatever concerns the whole should be con- can fairly carry an election can also supfided to the whole, to the general govern- press a rebellion; that ballots are the right- surrection and rebellion. ment; while whatever concerns only the ful and peaceful successors of bullets, and State should be left exclusively to the State. | that when ballots have fairly and constitu-This is all there is of original principle about | tionally decided there can be no successful it. Whether the national Constitution, in appeal back to bullets; that there can be no as to lead some foreign nations to shape applied the principle with exact accuracy, is selves at succeeding elections. Such will establishment of the United States. not to be questioned. We are also bound | be a great lesson of peace, teaching men by that defining without question. What is that what they cannot take by an election now combatted is the position that secession | neither can they take by war, teaching all

ful and peaceful. It is not contended that Lest there be some uneasiness in the army, and there is any express law for it, and nothing | minds of candid men as to what is to be the should ever be implied as law which leads course of the government towards the southern States after the rebellion shall have The nation purchased with money the been suppressed, the Executive deems it countries out of which several of these proper to say it will be his purpose then, States were formed. Is it just that they as ever, to be guided by the Constitution shall go off without leave and without re- and the laws, and that he probably will funding? The nation paid very large sums have no different understanding of the pow--in the aggregate, I believe, a hundred ers and duties of the Federal government millions-to relieve Florida of the aborigi. relatively to the rights of the States and nal tribes. Is it just that she shall now go people under the Constitution than express-

return? The nation is now in debt for mon- He desires to preserve the government fell in with an ambuscade of several hun-It is now recommended that you give the logal means for making this contest a short ey applied to the benefit of these so-called that it may be administered to all as it was dred rebels at Middlefork Bridge, and were about 60 "Fort Sumpter Boys," and about secoded States in common with the rest. Is administered by the men who made it .necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing trol of the government, and the or the remaining States pay the whole? | claim this of their government, and the Part of the present national debt was con- government has no right to withhold or ing five wounded. Five dead rebels were tracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is neglect it. It is not perceived that in giv- found the next day on the scene of the conit just that she shall leave and pay no part | ing it there is any coercion, any conquest | flict. Gen. McClellan moved toward Laurel or subjugation in any just sense of those

another, and when all shall have seceded, The Constitution provides, and all the none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite States have accepted the provision, that the of marching. It was reported that Beaurejust to creditors? Did we notify them of United States shall guarantee to every State gard was at Manassas Junction with a strong ing will have an opportunity of doing so. this sage view of ours when we borrowed in this Union a Republican form of governtheir money? If we now recognize this ment, But if a state may lawfully go out doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in of the Union, having done so, it may also peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if discard the republican form of government; considerable number quite recently. others choose to go, or to extort terms upon | so that, to prevent its going out, it is all indispensable to use every means to the end The seceders insist that our Constitution of maintaining the guaranty. When an a well-known citizen of Schuylkill county, place filled with three years men. At least admits of secession. They having assumed end is lawful and obligatory the indispended in the city of Washington about three we have received news here that the State

It was with the deepest regret that the hand of the Executive to give it practical have retained it, by their own construction of this duty or surrender the existence of the ours, they show that to be consistent they government. No compromise by public must secede from one another whenever they servants could in this case be a cure. Not government is to avoid receiving troops fast-er than provided for them. In a word, the debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust that no popular government can long sur-which it is a part, for one term in Congress. people will save their government, if the object. The principle itself is one of disin- vive a fatal precedent, that those who carry part of a voluntary policy; that at home it any government to be transferred to their government itself will do its part only indiffrom immediate destruction by giving up he held a seat in the Senate of this State. the election. The people themselves, and

not their servants, can safely reverse their As a private citizen the Executive could treason to any respectable magnitude by any upon State rights. But suppose that prename which implies violation of law. They cisely the same act, instead of being called shall perish; much less could be, in betraytection. Those loyal citizens this Govern- knew their people possessed as much of mor- driving the one out, should be called the se- al of so vast and so sacred a trust as these were unanimously adopted: al sense, as much of devotion to law and or- ceding of the others from that one, it would free people had confided to him. He felt the history and government of their com- unless, indeed, they make the point that the even to count the chances of his own life in mon country as any other civilized and pa- one, because it is a minority, may rightful- what might follow. In full view of his They knew they could make no advance- majority, may not rightfully do. These he has deemed his duty. You will now, ment directly in the teeth of these strong politicians are subtle and profound on the according to your own judgment, perform therefore, rights of minorities; they are not partial to yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they rights of minorities; they are not partial to yours. He sincerely hopes that your views commenced by an insidious debauching of that power which made the Constitution, and your actions may so accord with his as the public mind. They invented an ingen- and speaks from the preamble calling itself to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Con- deplore its present unhappy condition. stitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts. July 4, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- The in the latter named fort.

In precation against such a conjuncture, the Government had a few days before common who have favored it are doubtless adapted as might be to relieve Fort Sumpter, which expedition was intended to be plinately used or not, according to circum ment, it may be stated that at first a call stanged. The government had a few days before common stances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was few days before of the insurrectionary it was also resolved to inform the Government.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people bevond any some conditions. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was first a call was now presented, and it was also resolved to inform the Government. greatest plague of life. Piles and Fistulato be the sole judges of its justice, is too result of an election held in military camps, Though thousands are afflicted with these subjugation.

THE proprietor of a bone-mill advertises



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

THE MESSAGE.-The President's Message appears in this week's paper to the exclusion of much other matter. We publish all messages let them emanate from a democratic President or a Republican. This message was written by Mr. Lincoln, as too strong evidence exists to doubt its paternity. It is noted but for one recommendation, and that is let the present contest be a short one by placing at the control of the Government 400,000 men and 400,000,000 of dollars. We have no doubt but what Congress will grant him all the men and money he asks to carry on this war. More in our next on this subject.

Coxcasss -This body met on the Fourth of July according to call and organized by electing Galusha A. Grow, of Bradford, this State, Speaker, and defeating John W. Forpey, for Clerk, in the choice of Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee. Mr. Grow, as you all will remember, is from David Wilmot's district. He has had some parlimentary experience which will enable him to discharge the duties, we have no doubt, better believe there was some tall "double with credit to himself as well as the assemblage. He possesses no great abilities, but their treacherous associates. But the great- by his industry, radicalism and riding the homestead hobby, has managed to gain a that the rebels have gone farther down the prominent position in the Republican party, river, as a farmer rode into Camp the other where there is a most inh uman dearth of

Mr. Lehman, of the first District, who contested the seat of Mr. Butler, has been sworn in as a Member of the 37th Congress. He is a relic, as the Republicans choose to call it, of the Buchanan administration .-Fine company for Mr. Biddle. On the first day's meeting, Senator Wilson, of Mass., gave notice of his intention to offer the fol-

A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President, for the suppression of in-

A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws, and pro- in circulation in regard to the strength of tecting public property.

A bill to increase the A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guards of

WAR NEWS .- Our late advices are of not much importance. Several little skirmishes have been had in Virginia, but resulting in no great loss to either side On the 7th, is a mistake, they are but 24. But let me forty-five men belonging to the Third Ohio assure you they are as frowning a piece of regiment, while on a scouting expedition, surrounded. After a desperate fight they cut their way through, losing one and hav-Hill, on the 8th, where a battle was anticipated within twenty-four hours, at the time force of the rebel army, and that Wise was but only for the term of three years, nothing at or near Laurel Hill with an army of some

DEATH OF COL. STRAUB .- Col. C. M. Straub weeks ago, at the house of J. A. Ingram, on authorities were enlisting three years men, Capitol Hill, aged 60 years. He left his until the tidings of his death were telegraphed to them. He was buried at Washington

Col. Straub formerly Sheriff of Schuyl-During the sessions of 1856, 1857 and 1858,

For the Star of the North Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Military and citizens of Stillwater and vicinity, on Saturday, June 28th, the following preamble and resolutions

Whereas, The citizens of this community der, and as much pride in and reverence for be exactly what the seceders claim to do, that he had no moral right to shrink, nor in general, and the Benton Democratic Un- know of in any other. The weather un ion Guards in particular, have been grossly misrepresented, and Whereas, we deem it ly do what the others, because they are a great responsibility, he has so far done what consistent with our honor as men, and our breeze aster. The farmers in this section reputation as citizens, to define our position, are beginning to cut their grain. The crops

Resolved. That we are neither Secessionists, Traitors, Tories, nor Abolitionists, Resolved, That we love our country, its Constitution and its flag, and we deeply ting) I found nine out of our company Resolved. That we are in favor of a recon-

to the North and to the South. Resolved, That we deprecate the course persued by the Seceding States, yet we de- about 11 o'clock three horsemen of

efforts to surpress the freedom of speech none but those in authority can tell.

and of the press, as impolitic, as it is uncor stitutional and tyranical.

who could have brought to no such thing the veloped the power and improved the condi- or neglected appeals of nature; by remov- growth of Democratic principles and upon ed as prisoners of wer and not as spies.

ties and restore peace & unity to our nation.

Letter frem Camp Miles.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD, JUNE 27th #861. Dear Brother: This is to inform you that am in good herlfh, and hope you we en. joying the same plessing. When I last wrote you, we were in expectation of having a "brush" with the enemy; it being reported that they had a strong force be-tween this and Marinsburg, Virginia, and ntended to attack us. Indeed it looked very probable, from the fact that as soon as we withdrew from the Virginia side of the Potomac, they sent an advance within one mile of the river; and up to Tuesday evening last they could be seen in a strip of woodland, where it was supposed they intended to erect a batters and concentrate. are no evidences of it now that we can observe from this side of the river-everything manna namt

I will here state why the rebels can no longer be seen in their old quarters. A law hundred yards, in front of the woods to which I have referred, there is a dwelling house which was occupied by a storty far. mer, who is a "Boson man," and when the rebels arrived they appropriated his house to their own purposes, causing this to leave and as I anderstand gave but just ten minites to 'take up the time of march! The old gentlemen seeing that he was in a pretty tight place, obeyed the orders and came to Williamsport, where he has trequently visited our Camp and related the facts

This house is directly opposite Williamsport, and commands a fine view of our Camp as well as the town. Here the rascals had an excellent chance to see what was going on on this side of the river, until Major Doubleday put an end to their fen, a lew evenings since, by sending three or four twenty-four pounders, with a couple of shell, as a salute to their peaceful quarters. He did not wish to demolish the house, though the owner gave him privilege to "blow it to the d-I, and all that was in it, if he seen fit." The loads were merely sent within a respectable distance of the house. but when the balls struck the trees you had quick time" made up the hill hard by, by the late occupants of the house. Since then there have been no persons seen in the neighborhood. I am inclined to believe day and informed our Colonel that some four or five miles below our Camp, there were thirty or forty Secessionists, who gave signs of crossing the river, and he becoming alarmed for the safety of his property, he reported accordingly and then returned .-Towards evening a Company of horsemen. were sent in that direction, but whether ther encountered the rebels or not I cannot say. I saw the troop return the next day which indicated that all was quiet. It is likely the rebels thought it best not to attempt to cross.

Another indication that the enemy or a part of them are further down the river, is that on Tuescay evening last the 6th and 8th Regiments, in company with 284 mounted Riflemen, took the line of march in that direction. There are a great many reports the enemy : some say that they are from 10 to 12,000 strong, stationed between here and Martinsburg, or in and around that place; while others say that there are only 5.000 and that they are all in Martineburg, except about 300 handred who are prowiing along the Potomac for the purpose of reconnoitering and keeping an eye to our forces. Whatever their intentions are respecting us, of course, we cannot tell : but our officers are wide awake to their movements, and I can assure you, if ever they open the ball, we will give them as warm a reception as cold lead, heated with powder, is capable of affording.

I think I stated in my last, that Major Doubleday's guns were 34 pounders: this mechanism as ever looked an enemy in the face, and just as efficient as they are frowning. Accompanying the barery are 150 Regulars. I would notice that there are only three pieces of this battery here. two guns of 24 lb. ball each, and one mortar of 40 lb. shell; the balance having not

There is strong talk of all the three months men being sent back to Harrisburg, at the expiration of their time, for the purpose of receiving their discharge; at which time those who have any inclination of reinlist-

July. Perhaps immediately after that, they will be ordered to Harrisburg, and their at Harrisburg, as last as possible.

You will recollect that our companyare the only three years men in all the Regiments here, except the regulars; and when the Regiment are discharged, they tell us that we can go too, from the fact that we were identified with the three months requisition-the Regiment being nothing more itself. Whether this is so or not I am unable to say: but this I do know, that w took the oath as three years men, and mean it so to be. Should we be held by the Government, (and it is immaterial to me whether we are or not) we will get a "ten day furlough" granted us, at the end of three months, when, if alive and well,

will pay a visit to my friends. There is not much sickness in Camp just now. Two or three cases of measels reported in our company, but none that to-day has been extremely warm; this morning there is a cool and refreshing P. S. I was going to close my letter at

this point, but since I have returned Camp, (I was in an adjoining wood the hospital. This looks rather discoutages ing, but as their diseases are of the lighten ciliation as soon as it can be effected, on kind, (such as diarrhea, intermittent love such principles as will be alike honorable and measels) it is hoped that they soon recover. Another circumstance has spair of bringing them back into the Union, enemy came down the hill to the or of restoring to our beloved country its the River, bearing a flag of truce. former peace and prosperity by a war of | Colonel and Adjutant went over to see what their business was. Several letters were Resolved, That we consider, the present | handed them, but what import they were cture that the let Lieut. Col. Bowman and Mr. Chase, of the Resolved. That we believe the Democratic | 8th Regiment, who were taken prisoners party of the North, the only real Union party by the enemy a short time ago. They were ment, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued vates what the letters mean, I must close without giving you the information until my Yours truly.

* JACK. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Star of the from the first District, Philadelphia, is more North, and Columbia Democrat, and that than an ordinary partizan victory. It is that has tarely if ever sent a Democrat to Congress.