

# THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.]

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## STAR OF THE NORTH

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### Choice Poetry.

#### BITTERNESS.

We sat among the ripe white sheaves;  
The western skies were golden red;  
We had a book—we turned the leaves;  
But not a word we said.

A sudden lull—a thrilling pause;  
We seemed at once one thought to have,  
We little could divine the cause  
That such a moment gave.

A minute that comes once and goes;  
That must be snatched at once or lost;  
O foolish heart—but something rose  
In me. Our fate was crossed.

We rose up from the shining sheaf;  
We looked back at the setting sun;  
We scarcely spoke—we seemed to grieve  
The golden day was done.

And on the morrow I was gone,  
We could not speak for palsy fear  
The morrow will be gliding on,  
And we find each a bitter one,  
Nor meet for many a year.

#### Soldier Printers.

THEY TAKE POSSESSION OF AN OFFICE AND MAKE THEIR MARK.

The boys of the Iowa Regiment found a Secession press lying around loose upon their entrance into Macon City, the editor thereof having vanished. Regarding it as a great waste of the raw material," Frank B. Wilkie, was installed as editor, and a half-dozen of the volunteers detailed as printers of the concern, and forthwith a regimental newspaper was inaugurated. The first and only number contains the salutatory and valedictory of the editor, a proclamation by the Colonel, an account of a flag presentation by the ladies of Macon, and the ceremonies of raising the same in the camp, with notices of speeches by O'Connor and others on the occasion besides several eulogical editorials and a valedictory by the editor, mostly addressed to the proprietor of the printing office. Here is the valedictory:—

Johnson, wherever you are—whether lurking in the recesses of the dim woods or fleeing a fugitive on the open plain under the broad canopy of Heaven—Good bye! We never saw your countenance, never expect to, never want to, but for all that, old fellow, we won't be proud, so Johnson, good bye, and take care of yourself!

We're going to leave you, Johnson—going to leave you without as much as looking into your honest eyes, or clasping your manly hand, and even without so much as giving utterance to your face of God bless you. We're right sorry, we are, that you didn't stay with us and attend to our domestic and other affairs, and not leave everything to skulk away and lose yourself never to return. Oh, Johnson, why did you—how could you do this?

Johnson, we leave you to-night—we're going where bullets are thick and mosquitoes are thicker—we may never return—if we do not, old boy, remember us. We sat at your table, we stole Latin from your "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," we wrote Union articles with your pen, your ink and your paper; we printed them on your press, our boys set 'em up with your types; they used your "galley," your "shooting sticks," your "chases," your "quads," your "spacers," your "rules," your everything; we drank some poor whisky out of your bottle; and now, Johnson, after doing all this for you, you won't forget us, will you? Keep us in mind, remember us in your evening prayers, when you say them, if you do say them; and if you put up a petition at mid-day, don't forget us then; or if you wake in the solemn stillness of the night and implore a benison upon the absent, remember us then!

Once more, Johnson—our hearts pain us to say it—that sorrowful word—but once more, and forever, Johnson, good bye! If you come our way, call, Johnson, adieu!

Judging from the subject paragraph, the "boys" were a jolly set of fellows:

STRANGE—it is not often that one enters a printing office conducted under precisely the circumstances of the one in which *The Union* is now being issued. Men in uniform stand at the cases—a row of gleaming muskets in stacks in the door, beside which peep a sentinel with a loaded piece—the editor's table is ornamented with a revolver, two bottles of—well—something to sustain a drooping spirit weighed down by the responsibilities of his position (editorial) and the dangers of war, a meerschaum, and a pile of ancient exchanges. Military uniforms hang around the walls, bayonet scabbars litter the floor, revolvers and bowie knives bristle in every belt; and in short, the only resemblances to a printing office are the click of types and the familiar music of the press. We hope that our friends here will not fail to call and mark the peculiarities of this new regime.

Over one hundred thousand letters were North from Washington week before last—two thirds of them were written by one

## GREAT SPEECH

OF  
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

In the United States Senate, on the 15th of March, 1861, the Last One He Delivered in the Halls of Congress, and the Last Official Act of His Life.

In this state of the case, for the purpose of quieting the apprehension of the country, and demonstrating, first, that the President does not mediate war; and secondly, that he has no means for prosecuting a warfare upon the seceded States, even if he desired, I bring in this resolution. Attempts are made to prevent its consideration. It is suggested that the discussion of it at this time would be, if not improper, at least injurious.—What bad effect can result from answering the inquiries contained in the resolution? If the policy of the Administration be peace, and if the answer be such as I anticipate it will be, it will quiet the country; it will relieve these apprehensions; it will cause rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land. If, on the contrary, the policy be war, it is due to the people of the United States that that fact should be known, and that we be informed whether we are drifting, in order that we may see whether we are willing to be drawn into war irregularly, without the sanction of Congress or the consent of the country.

I believe that the answer to this resolution will quiet the country, and restore good will and good feelings among the people of the different sections. I repeat the conviction that Mr. Lincoln does not mediate war. Certain I am that, under the laws as they now exist, he cannot consist with his oath to do any act that will produce collision between the seceded States and the Federal Government. In the first place he has no power, under the existing laws, to collect the revenue on ship-board, as is suggested by the partisan press. By the laws of the land, the revenue must be collected at the ports of entry, and in the custom houses designated by law, and cannot be collected anywhere else, except in specific cases provided in the law itself. By reference to the act of the 2d of March, 1799, it will be seen that South Carolina is divided in three collection districts; that three ports of entry are established; one at Georgetown, one at Charleston, and one at Beaufort; and a collector, surveyor, and naval officer, are to be appointed "to reside at Charleston." The custom house officers are required to reside at the ports of entry designated in the law. So it is with all the collection districts in all the other States. Another section—section eighteen—of the law makes it unlawful to enter goods or collect revenue elsewhere than the "ports of entry" designated in the law. It expressly prohibits the collection of revenue or the entry of goods at any other place.—Then, a subsequent section—section eighty-five of the same law—makes one exception to this rule; and that is in case a vessel is prevented by ice from approaching the pier or wharf at the port of entry, the captain on application to the collector, may receive a permit to land the goods, and pay the duties at any place in the district designated in the permit. The only case, then, where revenue can lawfully be collected, or goods lawfully entered, at any other point than the port of entry designated in the law, is where the vessel is obstructed by ice from approaching the wharf at such port.

It has been suggested, and the people of the country North and South, have been led to believe, that it is the purpose of this Administration, without authority of law, to order revenue cutters down to those southern ports, and to collect revenue on board of them. I wish to call the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that the law forbids the collection of revenue on ship-board or anywhere else, except at Charleston, at Savannah, at New Orleans, and at each one of the ports designated in the law.—The President of the United States would subject himself justly and lawfully to impeachment if he should attempt to collect the revenue on ship-board, or in any other place, than that authorized by law. The law in this respect stands now just as it did when General Jackson in 1832, called on Congress for additional legislation to enable him to collect revenue at the port of Charleston. Then General Jackson had no power to remove the custom-house from the City of Charleston to ship-board in the harbor. He had no power to order the collection of revenue anywhere else than at the place designated by law. Because of the absence of legal authority to do this, he called on Congress to pass a law, which authorized him to collect the revenue on land or ship-board, anywhere within the harbor other than at the place designated at the port of entry. Congress passed the "force bill." The force bill was passed March 2, 1833; and the first and fifth sections which gave authority to collect the revenue at any place in the harbor, and the power to use military force, expired at the end of the next session of Congress by the express limitation of the act. Hence the law stands now just as it did before the force bill was passed; and there is no more authority to collect revenue on ship-board now than there was before the passage of the act of 1833. You cannot under law, collect the revenue anywhere else either on ship-board or on land. Then, when danger is there of any collision between this government and the seceded States upon the question of collecting revenue? There is none, unless Senators suppose that the President of the United States is going to violate the law and his oath of office.

bids him to do. I do not believe Mr. Lincoln is going to do any such thing.

But we are told that the country is to be precipitated into war by blockading all the southern ports; blockading ports within the United States; blockading our own ports with our own army and navy!—Where is the authority for that? What law authorizes the President of the United States to blockade federal ports at discretion? He has no more authority to blockade New Orleans or Charleston than he has to blockade New York or Boston; and no more legal right to blockade Mobile than Chicago.—Sir, I cannot consent that the President of the United States may at his discretion blockade the ports of the United States or any other country. He can do only what the Constitution and laws authorize him to do. "He dare not attempt to obstruct the navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river," or at Mobile, or at any other port in the seceded States, or even those that remain loyal to the Constitution and the Union. The intimation that he is to do this implies a want of respect for the integrity of the President, or an ignorance of the laws of the land on the part of those who are disturbing the harmony and quiet of the country by threats of illegal violence.

Mr. King—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question in relation to his matter? Is it not the duty of the President to prevent smuggling in all the ports of this Union?

Mr. Douglas—I not am talking about smuggling. It is his duty to enforce the laws of the land in respect to smuggling. But, sir, it is not his duty to prevent smuggling in any other mode or by any other means than those provided by law.—Will the Senator from New York intimate to the Senate and to the country that, under the pretext of preventing smuggling, the President can close a port created by law, and stop all commerce connected with it? Will he intimate that, under suspicion that if the revenue cutter allows a vessel to enter the port of New Orleans she will not pay any duties, therefore the President will prevent her going there? The law gives no such power, no such discretion. The suggestion, therefore, of the Senator from New York, that these ports of the United States are to be blockaded by the Navy at the discretion of the President, under pretense of preventing smuggling, only shows how loosely even Senators talk about the powers and duties of the President. It is no use to argue the question. There is no law that authorizes it. To do the act, or attempt it would be one of those "high crimes and misdemeanors" that would justly subject the President of the United States to impeachment.

But we are told that the President is going to enforce the laws in the seceded States. How? By calling out the militia and using the Army and Navy! These terms are used as freely and as flippantly as if we were a military government where martial law was the only rule of action, and the will of the monarch was the only law on the subject. Sir, the President "cannot use the Army or the Navy, or the militia, for any purpose not authorized by law."—What is that? If there be an insurrection in any State "against laws and authorities thereof," the President can use military to put it down "only when called upon by the State Legislature, if it be in session, or if it cannot be convened, by the Governor."—He cannot interfere except when requested. If, on the contrary, the insurrection be against the laws of the United States instead of a State, then the president can use the military only as a *pote committatus* in aid of the marshal in such cases as are so extreme that judicial authority and the powers of the marshal cannot put down the obstruction. The military cannot be used in any case whatever except the aid of civil process to assist the marshal to execute a writ. I shall not quote the laws upon this subject but if gentlemen will refer to the acts of 1795 and 1807, they will find that by the act of 1795 the militia only could be called out to aid in the enforcement of the laws when resisted to such an extent that the marshal could not overcome the obstruction. By the act of 1808, the President is authorized to use the Army and Navy to aid in enforcing the laws in all cases where it was before lawful to use militia. Hence the military power no matter whether navy regulars, volunteers, or militia, can be used only in aid of the civil authorities.

Now, sir, how are you going to create a case in one of those seceded States where the President would be authorized to call out the military? You must first procure a writ from the judge describing the crime; you must place that in the hands of the marshal, and must meet such obstructions as render it impossible for him to execute it; and then, and not till then, can you call upon the military. Where is your judge in the seceded States? Where is your marshal? You have no civil authorities there, and the President, in his inaugural, tells you he does not intend to appoint any. He said he intended to use the power confided to him, to hold, and possess the forts, and collect the revenue; but beyond this he did not intend to go. You are told, therefore, in the inaugural, that he is going to appoint no judges, no marshals, no civil officers, in the seceded States, that can execute the law, and hence we are told that he does not intend to use the Army, the Navy, or the militia, for any such purpose.

It is your purpose to rush this country blindly into war at a cost of \$300,000,000

them to pay it because you have involved us in civil war? Sir, I expect to stand by my country under all circumstances; and hence, I will save her, if I can, from being plunged into civil war of indefinite duration, that will require a quarter of a million of men and exorbitant taxation, levied on one-half the American people to subdue the other half. Remember, this extraordinary amount of revenue, these extraordinary numbers of men are to be called for in eighteen States to fight fifteen; for it is useless to disguise the fact, that wherever you make the question one of war or peace, the slaveholding States will be a unit, and will be eighteen against fifteen. Are we prepared for civil war, with all its horrors and calamities?

I repeat it, it is time that the line of policy was adopted, and the country knew it. In my opinion, we must choose, and that promptly, between one of the three lines of policy:

1. THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE UNION by such amendments to the Constitution as will insure the domestic tranquility, safety and equality of all the States, and thus restore peace, unity, and fraternity to the whole country.

Or, 2. A PEACEFUL DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, by recognizing the independence of such States as refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments, and the establishment of a liberal system of commercial and social intercourse with them by treaties of commerce and amity.

Or, 3. War, with a view to the subjugation and military occupation to those States which have seceded or may secede from the Union.

I repeat, that in my opinion, you must adopt and pursue one of these three lines of policy. The sooner you choose between them and proclaim your choice to the country, the better for you, the better for us, the better for every friend of liberty and constitutional government throughout the world. In my opinion, the first proposition is the best, and the last the worst.

I am in favor of such amendments to the Constitution as will take that question out of Congress, and restore peace to the country. That may be done by non-intervention—by popular sovereignty, as it is called; or by the Crittenden amendment, making an equitable partition of the territory between the two sections, with a self-executing clause prohibiting it on one side and protecting it on the other. It may be done in various ways. I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen, and perpetuate the glorious old Union. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Union in that mode. You can do it in no other.

War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of rendering re-union and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for any man that has standing enough to be elected a Senator, to believe that he is for war, as a means for preserving the Union. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist *per se*. Hence, I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting the revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

The disunionists, therefore, are divided in two classes; the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final, eternal. I am a Union man, and hence, against war. But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out if we have got a Government. "Have we a Government?" is the question; and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, "have we a Government?" has been pronounced by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the Barons demanded *Magna Charta* from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "have we a Government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles I. attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, "have we a Government?" We cannot treat with rebels; but we must

from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "let us show that we have a Government!" When George III. called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried lustily, "no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government!" When in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "have we a Government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and to enforce the law.

Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have not a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million of people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides, and their family alters are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and to remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten million people into subjection when they believe their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom.

Let us take warning from the examples of the past. Wherever a government has refused to listen to the complaints of the people, and attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, they have payed the penalty. Of all those who listened to the people in 1848, and granted charters of liberty, and took an oath to support them, only one has been faithful; and he has been rewarded for his fidelity, the others will pay the penalty of their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted a constitution, took an oath to support it and to-day he is King of Italy. If George III. had listened to the murmurs of our fathers, and granted their just demands, the war of the Revolution would have been averted, and the blood that was spilled would have been saved.

If we consider this question calmly, and make such amendments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they are safe and secure in their person, in their property, and in their family relations, within the Union, we can restore and preserve it. If we cannot satisfy the people of the border States that they may remain in the Union with safety, dissolution is inevitable. Then the simple question comes back, what shall be the policy of the Union men of this country? Shall it be peace, or shall it be war? What man in all America with a heart in his bosom, who knows the fact connected with Fort Sumpter, can hesitate in saying that duty, honor, patriotism, humanity, require that Anderson and his gallant band should be instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would seem to take a party advantage or manufacture a partisan exploit out of an act of patriotism.

Peace is the only policy that can save the country. Let peace be proclaimed as the policy, and you will find that a thrill of joy will animate the heart of every patriot in the land; confidence will be restored; business will be revived; joy will gladden every heart; bonfires will blaze upon the hill-tops and the valleys, and the church bells will proclaim the glad tidings in every city, town, and village in America, and the applause of a grateful people will greet you everywhere. Proclaim the policy of war, and there will be gloom and sadness and despair pictured upon the face of every patriot in the land. A war of kindred, family, and friends; father against son, mother against daughter, brother against brother, to subjugate one half of this country into obedience to the other half; if you do not mean this, if you mean peace, let this be adopted, and give the President the opportunity, through the Secretary of War, to speak the word "peace;" and thirty million people will bless him with their prayers, and honor him with their shouts of joy.

HIGH LIFE.—Madrid, the capital of Spain, is the highest of the European capitals; 22,000 people dwell at the elevation of 22,000 feet, on a naked desert plain, chilled by a biting breeze nine months of the year, and are baked the remaining three. The highest permanent residence in Europe is in the pass of Santa Maria—9,272 feet. In the Andes of South America, where a tropical temperature prevails, man dwells much more aloft than in Europe. Potosi, the highest city on the globe on the celebrated metalliferous mountain, is 13,150 feet above the sea, and a post-house at Rumihau is 15,540 feet, which is but a trifle below the peak of Mont Blanc, where mortal never staid more than two hours.

THE YOUNG WIFE.—The marriage of middle age is companionship; the second marriage of maturity, perhaps the reparation of a mistake, perhaps the pallid transcript of a buried joy; but the marriage of the loving young is by the direct blessing of God, and is the realization of the complete ideal of a lovely human life. Let those who have found that pearl hold fast, and keep it safe. Within the door where love dwells no evil thing should enter; and the loving bride, who would be the happy wife, must

## Cesar Crosses the Rubicon.

On the ever memorable night, when Julius Cesar had resolved to take the first step, (and in such a case the first step, as regarding the power of retreating, was also the final step, which placed him in arms against the State,) it happened that his headquarters were at some distance from the little river, Rubicon, which formed the boundary of his province. With his usual caution, that no news of his motions might run before himself, on this night Cesar gave an entertainment to his friends, in the midst of which he slipped away unobserved, and with a small retinue proceeded through the woods to the point of the river at which he designed to cross.

The night was stormy, and by the violence of the wind, the torches of his escort were blown out so that the whole party lost their road, having probably at first intentionally deviated from the main road, until the early dawn enabled them to recover their true course. The light was still grey and uncertain as Cesar and his retinue rode down upon the banks of the fatal river to cross, which with their arms in their hands, since the farther bank lay within the territory of the Republic *ipso facto* proclaimed any Roman a rebel and a traitor.

No man, the firmest or most obtuse, could be otherwise than deeply agitated, when looking down upon this little brook—so insignificant in itself, but invested by law with a sanctity so awful, and so dire a consecration. The whole course of future history, and the fate of every nation, would necessarily be determined by the irretrievable act of the next half hour.

In these moments, and with this spectacle before him, and contemplating these immeasurable consequences consciously for the last time that would allow him a retreat—impressed also by the solemnity and deep tranquility of the silent dawn, while the execution of his night wanderings, premeditatedly agitated. The whole elements of the scene were almost scientifically disposed; the law of antagonism having perhaps never been employed with so much effect; the little quiet brook presenting a direct antithesis to its grand political character; and the innocent dawn, with its pure, untroubled repose contrasting potentially, to a man of any intellectual sensibility, with a long chaos of bloodshed, darkness, anarchy, which was to rise from the apparent trifling acts of this one morning. So prepared, we need not much wonder at what followed. Cesar was yet lingering on the hither bank, when suddenly at a point not far distant from himself, an apparition was described in a sitting posture, and holding in its hand what seemed a flute. This phantom was of unusual size, and of beauty more than human, so far as its lineament could be traced in the early dawn. What is singular, however, in the story, on any hypothesis which would explain it out of Cesar's individual condition is, that others saw it as well as he; both pastoral laborers (who were present probably, in the character of guides), and some of the sentinels stationed in the passage of the river.

These men fancied even that a strain of music issued from the aerial flute. And some, both of the shepherds and Roman soldiers, who were bolder than the rest, advanced towards the figure. Among this party, it happened that there were a few Roman trumpeters. From one of these the phantom, rising as they advanced nearer, suddenly caught a trumpet, and blowing a blast of superhuman breath, plunged into the Rubicon, passed to the other bank—and disappeared in the dusky twilight of the dawn. Upon which Cesar exclaimed:—"It is finished—the die is cast—let us follow whither the guiding portents of Heaven and the malice of our enemy, alike summon us to go!" So saying, he crossed the river with impetuosity; and in a sudden rapture of passion and vindictive ambition, placed himself and his retinue upon Italian soil; and, as if by inspiration from Heaven, in one moment, involved himself and followers in treason, raised the standard of revolt, put his foot upon the neck of the inextinguishable republic, which had humbled all the kings of the earth, and founded an empire which was to last for a thousand and half a thousand years. In what manner this spectral appearance was managed—whether the Cesar was its author or its dupe—will remain unknown forever.—[De Quincy.]

In Bangor, Me., there resides a certain William S., a teamster, who is noted for his jollity, and also for keeping late hours, as he usually goes home at 2 o'clock in the morning. Well, one stormy night about a year ago William concluded to go home early, and accordingly, he arrived at his house at just midnight. In answer to his knock, his mother opened a window and inquired:—

"Who is there?"  
"William," was the reply.  
"No," said she, "you can't come that over me; my William won't be home for two hours yet."  
Poor Bill had to wait till his usual time.

Fen is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry.—Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue.

## The Treasury and War Department.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments are next in importance to the message of the President.—Secretary Chase shows that the whole amount required for 1862 will be \$318,519,581. The appropriations already made amount to \$79,710,870. To supply the deficiency from revenue, he advises the raising of \$80,000,000 by tax and \$240,000,000 by loans. Modifications of the tariff are also recommended, imposing a duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound on brown sugar, 4 cents on refined sugar, 5 cents on coffee, 15 cents on black tea, and 20 cents on green tea.—As to taxation, he says:

The value of real property is estimated at \$11,272,053,881, and value of personal property at \$4,830,880,535. The proportion of the property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurance, is \$10,900,758,009, of which sum \$7,630,530,603 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and \$3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property. A rate one-eighth of one per cent. ad valorem on the whole real and personal property of the country would produce a sum of \$20,128,667.

A rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection would produce the sum of \$21,800,056; and a rate of three tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone in these States would produce \$32,891,590—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

The expediency of opening a subscription for a national loan of \$10,000,000 is also suggested—to be issued in the form of Treasury notes or exchequer bills bearing a yearly interest of 7 3/10 per centum, to be paid half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date.

The Secretary also suggests a retrenchment of current expenses of Government by reducing salaries and wages 40 per cent. by abolishing the franking privilege, and a reduction of postal and other expenses.—The property of those engaged in the insurrection might also be made to contribute its share by forfeiture.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, shows that the force now in command of the government is 310,000 men, which will be reduced to 239,000 after the discharge of three months' volunteers. Mr. Cameron recommends that the term of enlistment for the new regiments be three years, and all who are honorably discharged at the close of the term receive a bounty of \$100. The appropriation required beside that already made for the year ending June 30, for the force now in the field, is stated at \$185,296,397. The report recommends a re-organization of the militia and of the system of education at West Point. An Assistant Secretary of War is also asked for.

The arms made at our national manufactories compare, he says, most favorably with the best made for foreign governments, and recommends the making of those arms we may require, and which the national armories cannot supply, by private manufacturers in place of foreign ones. As the rifle cannot be so efficient, arrangements have been made for riding a large portion of the guns now on hand.

## Northern Troops and Southern Sun.

The prevalent idea that northern troops cannot endure a summer campaign in a southern climate is a humbug. There never was better campaigning weather in Virginia for a month past. Besides our New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan troops would thrive better in marches, battles and sieges in the Cotton States than the Southerners themselves. The reason is, a majority of our Northern soldiers have been laboring men.

A man who has worked in harvest fields all the summer of his manhood, or who has been sweltering in machine shops or rolling mills year after year without thinking of the state of the thermometer, is not likely to flinch and faint, if called upon to carry a gun and knapsack on a forced march in July.

During this summer the nights have generally been cool and pleasant, the mornings bracing, and the evenings balmy. Give the soldier boys a rest in the shade for two or three hours in the heat of the day, and if they are well clothed and fed, they will be glad to be in motion, and will become continually more cheerful and elastic. The Southern army is not largely composed of laboring men, and the chivalry howl loudly about the laboring of making fortifications. They might do tolerably well in a fight, but would faint on a march and fizzle at an entrenchment. The soldiers of the Union would thus have important advantages over the rebels on their own ground and in their own climate.

Hope writes the poetry of a boy, but Memory that of a man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper; and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

An Eastern establishment that has been largely engaged in the manufacture of ball-motors is now employing all its hands in turning out a new pattern of "red white and blue." This new pattern is