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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1861.

THE MESSAGE.

The first message of President Lincoln, which we publish this morning, is an able, dignified, lucid and interesting State paper, and fully sustains the high reputation of its distinguished author.

It will be read, everywhere, with grave attention; for there never was a period in the history of the nation when the views of the President were a matter of such general concern as now. Throughout the length and breadth of the land almost every family has a personal interest in this war for maintaining the government intact; and most of those who have not that personal interest feel, with them, an intense anxiety that the honor of the government shall be maintained, as well as its existence, and that nothing shall be conceded to the rebels for the sake of an inglorious peace.

To all such, (and they embrace nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand throughout the loyal States,) the reading of this Message will prove a gratification. They will not sit down to it, as the masses of the people have done for years past, on the issue of a Message, with sad misgivings, not rise up from it, as they did in Buchanan's time, with execrations upon their lips. On the contrary, it comes up fully to the general expectation. There is no lowering of the standard of the Inaugural; there is no talk of yielding, or concession, or compromise; but the document is characterised by that bold, firm, decided tone which a brave and loyal people have a right to expect from their President in the hour of the Nation's peril. He stands by the flag, and *will* stand by it, until it floats in triumph over all the rebellious States; and will listen to no terms of arrangements until the rebels have laid down their arms.

The public expectations having been thus met, it but remains for Congress to uphold the hands of the Executive by legalizing the acts of the past, and making that abundant provision for the future without which the war cannot be carried to a successful conclusion. The President is ready to do his part; the army is prepared for its share of duty, and burning for the opportunity of doing it, and if Congress does *its* duty promptly in furnishing the sinews of war, we may reasonably look forward to the realization of hopes so long deferred as to make the heart sick.

The Secessionists in Congress.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, on the first day of the extra session, demonstrates that there are Secessionists in that body, and that they have entered deliberately upon the task of obstructing the Government. They have not the honesty or frankness of open Secessionists, or they would be found fighting the Government openly in the ranks of the Rebel army, instead of insidiously working against it in Congress; but they doubtless think themselves able to co-operate, where they are, with their Rebel brethren, and to show their willingness, if not their ability, to do something towards subverting the Constitution and overturning the Union.

The leaders in this little gang of traitors are Vallandigham, of Ohio, (is there no hemp among the loyal people of his district?) and Burnett, of Kentucky. How many followers they have, does not yet appear; but whether few or many, let the country put its mark upon them, and burn into their recreant hides the indelible brand of disgrace.

The first effort of these conspirators of Jeff. Davis was to exclude the loyal representatives sent to Congress by that portion of Virginia which yet remains true to the Union. Nothing galls these Rebels so much as to see Virginia represented in the Congress of the Union. The patriotic people of a large portion of Virginia have rendered incomplete the treason of Letcher and Wise and Floyd; and for so doing, the fellow conspirators of the traitors, who yet remain within the bounds of the Union, will never forgive them. Hence the effort of Burnett and Vallandigham to keep the representatives of these patriotic people out of their seats.

We trust that the House will afford these aiders and abettors of treason one good opportunity to put themselves clearly on the record as the enemies of the country, and then silence them effectually. They should not be permitted to waste the time of the House or wear out the patience of the people. It is enough to know that we *have* such traitors among us, without being compelled to listen to their ravings.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEF CLERK.—James Leslie, Jr., who was appointed Colonel at Lyons, some time since, has been designated chief clerk of the War Department, vice Sanderson, appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Errett did not desire the appointment, and had no aspirations in that direction. *N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday.*

It is hoped that this announcement will prove sufficiently authoritative to relieve the uneasiness of the *Dispatch* and *Chronicle* about the senior editor of this paper. The announcement of his appointment as Chief Clerk of the War Department was originally made in the *Tribune*, without the least particle of authority or foundation, and it is equally untrue that he holds or has held *any* official position there.

The Celebration of the Fourth.

GRAND SCENE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Glorious Fourth of July was ushered in here in the grandest possible style. At the approach of dawn there was the most terrific discharge of artillery ever heard out of a battle.

For ten miles along the whole line of entrenchments, on the Virginia side there was a continuous sheet of flame, volumes of smoke and thunders of artillery that must have shaken the earth even under the feet of the rebels at Manassas Junction.

This was answered by the simultaneous discharge of all the pieces of the Rhode Island batteries on the hills North of the city. The effect was magnificent.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the twenty New York Regiments appeared on parade West of the Presidential Mansion, and marched past it at quick step, under review of the President and his Cabinet, and General Scott and his staff, who all stood in a group in front of the White House. Each officer saluted them in passing.

The scene was grand and imposing beyond any ever witnessed in this country. For two miles nothing could be seen but the mighty column of sturdy patriots, their bayonets gleaming like a continuous sheet of flashing steel.

After the review, which only lasted as the column moved by, each regiment proceeded to the respective encampments.

The President, Mr. Seward, Gen. Scanlon and Mr. Bates addressed the soldiers this morning in patriotic speeches.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4th.—The splendid weather and the patriotic enthusiasm make this the most brilliant Fourth of July ever known here. The day opened with salutes and the chimes of Trinity Church, which have been ringing patriotic and other airs. The First Division New York State Militia had a grand parade in the morning. There is any quantity of separate celebrations by societies.

THE Southern papers say that the blockade of their ports is the very best thing that ever happened for their section, and that, if continued, it will be the making of the South. That being the case, we may presume, that, if the U. S. Government shall be so very uncommodating as to cease to blockade the Southern ports, the Confederate States Government as a matter of policy, will blockade them itself.—[Fanatic.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States the forts, arsenals, docks, yards, custom houses and the like, including the moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and had been held in open hostility to this government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in improved conditions, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had some how found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the government. Simultaneously and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of those States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization, in the character of Confederate States, was invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign powers. Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion and the ballot box. It promised a continuance of the mails at Government's expense to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people of any of their rights, of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the government on foot. On the fifth of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the fourth day of March, was by that department placed in his hands this letter expressed the professional opinions of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that Fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Maj. Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Maj. Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers both of the army and the navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that there was not a sufficient force then at the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the Fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the day of the Administration, in this case, to look to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the Fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under such circumstances, would be utterly ruinous, and the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received but one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officers commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late administration, and of the existence of which the present administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain means to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the mere expiration of provisions in the latter named Fort. In precaution against such a conjuncture, the Government had, a few days before, commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was still intended to be ultimately used or not according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using, it was now presented and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision that Fort, and that an attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the previous expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and the reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them: They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would, on that occasion, be attempted, unless themselves, by restricting so much, should provoke more; they knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort; not to assault them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as herein before stated, to time, discussion and the ballot box, for a final adjustment; and they purposely and deliberately reduced the Fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to an immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood. And having said to them in the inaugural address—you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors—he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of sophistical sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached then, and thereby the assailants of this Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection. In whatever was lawful in this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood—and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man, the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a government of the people by the same people can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question, whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control administration according to organic law in any case, can at any pleases, upon the pretences made in this case or on any other pretenses or arbitrarily without any pretense, break up their government and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all republics this interest and fatal weakness? Must a Government of a necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewed do the issues, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist force employed for its destruction, by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectation. Yet none of the States commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the Inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention, elected by the people of that State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the Capitol of Virginia when Ft. Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Soon after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known, although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant. The Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed military preparations vigorously forward, all over the State; they seized the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the Navy Yard at Gosport, near Norfolk; they received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States; they formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members of their Congress at Montgomery; and finally they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her bosom; and this government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it; and it has the less regret as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this government is bound to recognize and protect, as being Virginia. In the border States, so called, in fact the middle States, there are those who favor a policy of armed neutrality—that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed; figuratively speaking, it is the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation. And yet not quite an impassable one, for, under the guise of neutrality, it would be the hands of the Union men shut freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockage. It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle or even menaced by a struggle for it. In this critical condition of affairs we have thought best that all parties have time to think, and that no step be taken which would, in the case 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 the framers of the instrument intended that in every case, the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assemblage 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 entirely to the better judgment of Congress. The forbearance of this Government had 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 Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, War and the 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 important 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 control of the government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper age within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our Revolution 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 now to preserve our liberties as each man had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The eyes of mankind are upon this country leaves no doubt that the 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 faster than they can be provided for. In a word, the people will save their government if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understood the difference. At the beginning 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 sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in and reverence for the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement, directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an artificial disorganizing of the public mind; they invented an ingenious 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 the national Constitution and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little digestes that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government, the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before. This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency from the assumption that there is some omipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither 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 original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of independence, except Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones, in and by the colonies which were declared to be free and independent States. But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and mutual action before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly shown by the express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the articles of confederation two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is conclusive. Having never been States either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be for wrong to define it? A political community without a political superior. Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, 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 only do so against law, by revolution. The Union, and not themselves, separated, procured their independence, and their liberty by conquest or purchase. The Union gave each of them whatever independence and liberty it had; the Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally 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 dependant upon and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unionists of the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution. But among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive; but, at most, such only as are known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the government itself had never been known as governmental, 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 confided 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 principles about it, whether the national Constitution is 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 counties out of which several of States these were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave, and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, 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 debt for money applied to the benefit of these so called seceded 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 of this herself? Again, if one State may secede so may another, and when all shall have seceded none left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours, when we borrowed this money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain. The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which of necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it they thereby admit that in principle it ought not not to be in ours. If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede 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, and upon which no government can possibly 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 seceder politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly that the Seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may not rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities; they are not partial to that power which made the Constitution and speaks from the preamble, calling itself, (We, 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 Carolina, in favor of Disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so called Seceded States; the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm the open of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment; at such an election all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union. It may be affirmed without extravagance that the free institutions that we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the conditions of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and an impressive illustration that so large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known; without a soldier in it but who has taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess 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 President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and, perhaps, a Court abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries in this contest; but if it is, so much 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 purposes 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 be intended to give, so much of good to the people. There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declaratory of independence, in which, using the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit, "We the people," and substitute "we the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Was this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men, and the authority of the people? This is essentially a peoples' contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of the 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, to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to the partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of the government, 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 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 their treacherous associates. But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the unanimous 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 faster than they can be provided for. In a word, the people will save their government if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well. It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understood the difference. At the beginning 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 sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in and reverence for the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement, directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an artificial disorganizing of the public mind; they invented an ingenious 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 the National Constitution and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little digestes that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the government, the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the 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 neither 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 original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of independence, except Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones, in and by the colonies which were declared to be free and independent States. But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and mutual action before, at the time and afterwards, abundantly shown by the express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the articles of confederation two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is conclusive. Having never been States either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word even is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be for wrong to define it? A political community without a political superior. Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, 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 only do so against law, by revolution. The Union, and not themselves, separated, procured their independence, and their liberty by conquest or purchase. The Union gave each of them whatever independence and liberty it had; the Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally 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 dependant upon and

WE ... the members of the Bradley Greys, ... cordially beg leave to tender our most sincere ... Mr. WILLIAMSON for his kindness in presenting us a beautiful stand of colors on the 4 h of July.
H. OHILDS, Captain.

TWO FULL COMPANIES will be received to complete a Regiment ordered by the Secretary of War, for three years or the war.
D. H. WILLIAM', 45 Grant street.

U. S. CAVALRY RECRUITS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 850 ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 35 to form the Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Men accustomed to horses will be given preference.
Each man will be furnished by the U. S. a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistance of the best quality.
The pay ranges from $12 to $21 per month, according to rank and services of the soldier, and so complete is the provision made by the government for all his wants that he will have every cent of his pay if he chooses, leaving him at the end his enlistment from $500 to $1,000.
Attention is called to the fact that the government have wisely commenced to promote officers from the ranks and advancement is therefore opened to all who enlist.
R. T. E. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
Recruiting station, National Hotel, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy2:2tmd

Public Notices.

NOTICE.—PHILIP KLIEN, proprietor of the MELODEON HALL, has been called away from his business by his sister, in New York, who is at the point of death. The Hall will still be open and attended to by his wife until his return, which may be five weeks. jy5:1d PHILIP KLEIN, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The Board of Managers of the S. & P. Bridge Company held a meeting July 1st, 1861, and declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of their last six months' earnings, payable at the office of their Treasurer on or after the 10th inst.
jy5:2td W. STARRS, Clerk.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Sand street) have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
jy3:2td F. S. BISSELL, Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR!

Three sheets, showing all the Forts and Stations of the FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES, for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets.

N. B. These Maps are new, just wet from the press, engraved on steel. jy3

75 PIECES OF FRENCH JACONET LAWN, WORTH 37 CENTS, SELLING AT 16 CENTS.

All of the Latest Styles, at W. & D. HUGUS'.

jy6 BAILY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

NO. 139 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD.

A full assortment of material constantly on hand. jy5

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 12th day of January, A. D. 1861, I will sell at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, July 27th, 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the undivided fourth part of a certain lot or piece of ground situated on Main street in the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, and adjoining a front on Main street 91 ninety first and extending back an equal width a distance of one hundred and twenty feet.—On said premises is erected one frame house having a front two stories high and the back one and a half stories high. There being also erected on said lot a small frame stable.

Terms will be made known at the sale.
SAMUEL CARNAGHAN,
jy4:12td&4tw Adm'r of Wm. H. Tomlinson

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING—100 PER CENT.—*Applicants for admission to the High School and Teachers desiring Professional or Provisional Certificates.*

In the SUMMER of 1860, two persons, desiring admission to the High School, entered Mr. WILLIAMS' Academy a short time, and both were successful, as the following certificates will show:

This is to certify that my son was admitted to the High School after a few weeks tuition in Mr. WILLIAMS' School.
HUGH BOICE.

My daughter was admitted to the High School in September, 1860, after a short attendance at Mr. Williams' School.
MARIA C. WHITING.

Mr WILLIAMS may be found at his School Room, No. 172 Smithfield street, at all hours except usual times, as his school room is in his dwelling house.

Terms, $1.00 per week, in advance. jy4:8tawd

COLT'S REVOLVERS! COLT'S REVOLVERS!!

Just received by Express another lot of all the different kinds manufactured.
ALLEN'S 4 SHOT REPEATERS.
ALLEN'S 7 do do
SMITH & WESSON'S 7 SHOT REPEATERS.
For sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
jy6 135 Wood street.

CARTRIDGES FOR U. S. MUSKETS AND RIFLES always on hand. Cartridges for Pistols 22, 30 and 36 bores
BOWN & TETLEY,
jy6 135 Wood str st.

DITHRIDGE'S IMPROVED OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

THE BEST THAT HAVE EVER YET been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

1. Because the form of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is equal and more regular.

2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of the glass expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.

3. The glass is made larger at the bottom, thereby giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle are to be found here free from the annoyance. Sales of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.

4. But the greatest advantage of these Chimneys is that when you have one it will last forever, and if any house-keeper should break one by accident, we will send at the Manufactory, Washington street, near Pennsylvania Avenue and we will replace her cracked chimney by a perfect one free of charge. The proofs that include evidence or those cases of breakage where the chimney has, through inexperience, been screwed so closely to the lamp as to prevent the expansion when heated.

Those who have hitherto denied themselves the luxury of the Carbon Oil Lights on account of the great expense of chimneys, should know that there is no longer a necessity for them to endure the dim, sepulchral light of the antediluvian tallow candle, as DITHRIDGE'S IMPROVED CHIMNEY has appeared—a Chimney that is made to last, and not merely to be sold.

Dithridge's Burners, the place is at the FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, WASHINGTON STREET, near Pennsylvania Avenue. jy4:2tawd&w1t R. D. DITHRIDGE.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

CHARLES HOFMANN, F. R. S., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Genital Organs in the "TRENTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE," has, at a large expense to the Institute, published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs. Also, a Treatise on the result of Onanism or Masturbation, Sexual Debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency and Mental and Physical Debility. Ladies affected with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, will learn something by sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps, to prepay the postage. Direct to DR. CHARLES HOFMANN, *Trenton Medical Institute*, Boston, Mass. jy22:6mlawd

BENZINE—For removing Paint, Grease Spots, cleaning Gloves, Ribbons, &c.

DEPILATORY POWDER—For the removal of superfluous hair.

ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK—The most agreeable and effectual Tonic yet discovered.

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT—For producing a thick and healthy growth of hair.

BROCKEDON'S BICARBONATE OF SODA PILLS—To persons suffering from Acidity of the Stomach these Pills are invaluable.

HERBS—A large assortment of Herbs, Barks and Flowers.

The above, with everything new and valuable in the Drug and Medicine line, for sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES,
jy4 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

20 BBLS. MAGOA LUBRICATING OIL just received and for sale by
jy4 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

DRY PEACHES—20 sacks bright Dry Peaches received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Recording Regulator, in the Market Building, until the 9th inst., for the Grading of Washington street, from Liberty street to Webster street.
ISAAC MORLEY,
jy2:td Recording Regulator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between JAMES M. BURCHFIELD and GEORGE M. BRIXELL, was dissolved on the second day of July, 1861, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. M. BURCHFIELD who is authorized to settle all the business of the late firm.
JAMES M. BURCHFIELD.
jy5:1w GEORGE M. BRIXELL.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until JULY 22d, at noon, for finishing the Sewickley Presb