The Daily Post.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JUNE 15

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

LETTER OF MR. HOLT.

We publish to-day in full the admirable letter of Mr. Holt upon the great issues of the country. It is long but every word of it should be read. It is eloquent, patriotic, conclusive. It is a thorough elaboration of the great principles of the Union. This letter is now, and will hereafter be, set down as one of the most remarkable productions called for by the great events which are now occurring.

MISSOURI.

There is trouble brewing in Missouri.—Like Maryland, this State is kept in the Union by force. She does not remain voluntarily. Gov. Jackson, who is a secessionist of the deepest die, has ordered out 50,000 troops for the State and the tenor of his proclamation is one of defiance to the authority of the Federal Government. He seems determined to place the State in rebellion to the Federal Government and unfortunately the public sentiment is greatly demoralized and he will have many—perhaps a majority of the people of the State with him. Fortunately Cairo, where there are twenty thousand United States troops, is but a short distance from St. Louis and the schemes of the rebellious and rascally Governor of Missouri will be held in check by the strong arm of power.

A gentleman recently from Missouri informs us that on several occasions Governor Jackson in addressing regiments of Missouri troops, has made use of the most infamatory and treasonable language, denouncing the Government of the United States and urging the people to consider the State government paramount to all other allegiance. This man is unfit for the position he occupies and his case should receive the immediate attention of the Federal authorities. If he could be arrested and taken to Washington, we think he would be beyond the reach of a *habeas corpus*.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPORT.

Gen. Butler has published his first official report of the engagement at Great Bethel. He states that "our loss is very considerable, amounting to perhaps forty or fifty, a quarter part of which was from the unfortunate mistake—to call it by no worse name—of Colonel Benedix."

Gen. Butler closes his report without alluding to Gen. Pierce's conduct, as he had not at the time of writing, received the official reports of the officers concerned in the engagement. Gen. Butler says in conclusion of his report:

"I will endeavor to get accurate statements to forward by the next mail, I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein their organization and drill are inefficient."

BALTIMORE.

It has already been announced that General Banks has formally taken possession of his command at Baltimore. He seems determined to take no half way measures but to act with promptness and decision. His action is not susceptible of being misunderstood, and the Baltimoreans have a realizing sense of what they may expect in case of the attempt to make any rebellious movements. A letter writer from that city, in speaking of General Banks, says:

His first official acts do not inspire the people here with much affection for him. Already several of the most powerful batteries in the Fort were trained so as to bear directly upon the city. But, not satisfied with that, he had the direction of three of the other batteries, mounting forty two pounders and columbiads, so altered that they, too, point directly at the most thickly settled portions of the city. The reflection that all these guns are heavily shotted, is not a pleasant one. It is understood, too, that the oath of allegiance will be extensively administered in Baltimore forthwith.

Important from Tennessee.

There are between fifty-five and sixty thousand secession soldiers in Tennessee. About 2,500 were at Camp Jackson, on the railroad between Memphis and Columbus. These troops had at least twenty thirty-two pounders, eight of which were not mounted.

There are five batteries on the Mississippi between Memphis and Columbus, one of which is a concealed battery. It is on the Arkansas side.

D. C. Crandel, of Memphis, has received an order from the rebel government for 8,000 tents. Between two and three hundred men and women are constantly employed by Mr. Crandel, making tents, and large orders for duck have been sent to Virginia for that purpose.

There is a large encampment of secessionists on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, of about 20,000 men.

Reception of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, late Minister to the Court of St. James, met his friends, informally, at his residence in Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon. A large number of citizens paid their respects to Mr. Dallas and Col. Jas. Ross Snowden addressed him on behalf of those present. Mr. Dallas replied in a brief and fitting address, from which we extract the following:

The noble and beautiful symbol of our institutions—the symbol consecrated by all the blood of the Revolution, by all the heroism of 1812, and better still by the blessings of all the free and enlightened of the world—the Flag of the Union, floated glistening in the sunshine, a welcome presence in every harbor and on every sea! Let me remind you that the present fitful effort to substitute another, comparatively unknown and local, for this world-wide famous banner, is not the first that has been made. The reserved right to nullify your law and at discretion to break up your Government a cobweb contrivance of mere state partnership, perhaps modiated at Hartford in 1814, was certainly and formally claimed by South Carolina in 1832. At that epoch there were giants in debate; and no giant more formidable or dangerous than the author of this subversive doctrine. But, gentlemen, it was overruled as perverse and untenable. The calm Senators from this good old Commonwealth, who were William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh and myself steadily insisted upon hoisting the "Stars and Stripes" high over the "Palmetto;" and I presume would do so still, and the renowned citizen of Tennessee, who had routed the invaders at New Orleans, dispelled by the mere show of a "*Force Bill*," the delusive Quixotism which was brave and blind then as it is now. Nor am I aware that this decision of Congress has ever undergone revision and reversal. It stands on the records of the nation as a great judgment upon a question utterly incapable of farther elucidation, by the wit of man;—it is against nullification, which you must be aware is but fragmentary, subdivided, or bit by bit secession, both built upon the same false keel; and it points, with an emphasis too peremptory to be disregarded, to the course of duty which the official guardians of your Constitution, laws, and liberties are bound to pursue.

A MAGNIFICENT ARGUMENT.

The Union Forever.

A KENTUCKIAN SPEAKS.

LETTER OF HON. JOS. HOLT.

(CONTINUED.)

The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—how anxiously and how patiently, the country well knows. While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hails to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preparations were made, so that when the moment for striking the Government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.

As if nothing should be wanting to darken this page of history, the seceded States have already entered upon the work of confiscating the debts due from their citizens to the North and Northwest. The millions thus gained will doubtless prove a pleasant substitute for those guarantees now so scornfully rejected. To these confiscations will probably succeed soon, those of lands and negroes owned by the citizens of loyal States; and indeed, the apprehensions of this step is already sadly disturbing the fidelity of non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, infirmity of faith, springing from such a cause, is not likely to be contagious. The war begun is being prosecuted by the Confederate States in a temper as fierce and unsparing as that which characterizes conflicts between the most hostile nations. Letters of marque and reprisal are being granted to all who seek them, so that our coasts will soon swarm with these piratical cruisers, as the President has properly denounced them. Every buccaneer who desires to rob American commerce upon the ocean, can, for the asking, obtain a warrant to do so, in the name of the new republic. To crown all, large bodies of Indians have been mustered into the service of the revolutionary States and are now conspicuous in the ranks of the Southern Army. A leading North Carolina Journal, noting their stalwart frames and unerring marksmanship, observes, with an exultation positively fiendish, that they are armed not only with the rifle, but also with the scalping-knife and tomahawk.

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable mess of pottage, which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the dust for very shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the war-whoop which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped upon the disastrous field of Raisin?

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally adopted. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation must be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States, to justify on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory, or community or citizen, that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. So far as the slave States are connected, their protection has been complete, and if it has not been, it has been the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the Government since its foundation.

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President Lincoln, not a case has arose in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that too, without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the present Administration to enfore the provisions of this law, has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the free States and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a dissolution of the Union?

That the slave States are not recognized as equal in the Confederacy, has for several years, been the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the free States, and even these, only so in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South has ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interferred with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration, I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session organized three new Territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced, or attempted to be introduced, the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore—and I state it without qualification—there is not a Territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not introduce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy their complete protection. Kentucky should consider this great and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and disunionists must disappear as a bank of fog before the wind. But were it otherwise, and did a defect exist in our organic law, or in the practical administration of the Government, in reference to the rights of Southern slaveholders in the Territories, still the question would be a mere abstraction, since the laws of climate forbid the establishment of slavery in such latitudes; and to destroy such institutions as ours for such a cause, instead of patiently trying to remove it, would be little short of an act of national insanity. It would be to burn the house down over our heads, merely because there is a leak in the roof; to scuttle the ship in mid ocean, merely because there is a difference of opinion among the crew as to the point of the compass to which the vessel should be steered; it would be, in fact, to apply the knife to the throat instead of to the cancer of the patient.

But what remains? Though, says the disunionists, the Fugitive Slave Law is honestly enforced, and though, under the shelter of the Supreme Court, we can take our slaves into the territories, yet the Northern people will persist in discussing the institution of slavery, and therefore we will break up the Government. It is true that slavery has been very intemperately discussed in the North, and it is equally true that until we have an Asiatic despotism, crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press, this discussion will probably continue. In this age and country all institutions, human and divine, are discussed, and so they ought to be; and all that cannot bear discussion must go to the wall, where they ought to go. It is not pretended, however, that the discussion of slavery which has been continued in our country for more than forty years, has in any manner disturbed or weakened the foundation of the institution. On the contrary, we learn from the press of the seceded states that their slaves were never more tranquil or obedient. There are zealots—happily few in number—both North and South, whose language upon this question is alike extravagant and alike deserving our condemnation. Those who assert that slavery should be extirpated by the sword, and those who maintain that the great mission of the white man on earth is to enslave the black, are not far apart in the folly and atrocity of their sentiments.

Before proceeding further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once but many times, *why* do I go, and *where* am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the enquiry, but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end. She would abandon a Government strong and able to protect her, for one that is weak, and that contains in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent Statesmen now insisting upon its exercise, which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are to the winds which blow upon them. In 1811 the Richmond Enquirer, then, as now, the organ of public opinion in the South, pronounced secession to be treason and nothing else, and such was the doctrine of Southern Statesmen. What was true then is equally true now. The prevalence of this pernicious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce called "State rights," which demagogues have been so long playing under tragic mask, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the republic, by estranging the people from the Federal Government as one to be disturbed and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, at all times obedient to their will, and in its ministrations the grandest reflex of the greatness and beneficience of popular power that have ever enabled the history of our race. Said Mr. Clay, "I owe a superior allegiance to the General Government and to my State a subordinate one." And this terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the State and Federal Government are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due to them; each while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a State, throwing off all constitutional restraint, seeks to destroy the General Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated and misguided Virginia that is filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of this ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the alter of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own.

No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breast work, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered. Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and self-disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or, it may be, standing entirely alone, in presence of tiers of free States with populations exceeding by many millions her own. Feeble States separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by rivers as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded. Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with a direct taxation to the amount of double, or it may be, triple or quadruple what she now pays into her own treasury. Superadded to this will be required of her her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom houses along a frontier of several thousand miles; and for the maintenance of that large standing army, which will be indispensable at once for her safety, and for imparting to the new government that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed, the peculiar institutions of the South will inexorably demand.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution, the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law, loyally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effective in its power of recapture, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will virtually have Canada brought to her doors in the form of powerful free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand with open arms, inviting and welcoming them, and defending them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded States, it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade, by a Republic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, and to stand before the world the professed champion of the African slave-hunter. Is she with her unsullied fame, ready to become a panther to the rapacity of the African slave-trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot believe it.

For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer in abandoning her present honored and secured position; and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The ill-weaved ambition of some of her sons may probably reach the Presidency of the new Republic, that is all. Alas! for that dream of the Presidency of a Southern Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South, and, perhaps, some in the West also, and whose furid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition.

The clamor that in insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular governments rest upon, the consent of the governed, is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, not of all, but of a majority of the governed. Criminates are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by a Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still it is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the South now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more ridiculous.

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, these governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may necessarily be employed in its prosecution as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their souls an amount of guilt hardly equalled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundation of the world. Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defense, will be pursued on the part of the Government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property. Among the most powerful instrumentalities, relied on for re-establishing the authority of the government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism, which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the government will enable it to rebound, and look its oppressors in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States, no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion, is that which flashes from the sword, or gleams from glistening bayonets. A few days since, one of the United States Senators from Virginia, published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not should or ought—but "must leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and proscriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with this scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the language of the narrative of Gilpin's ride:

"May I be there to see."

I would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true, that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatenings and alarms which have subdued it, can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public confidence and public service. The country, in its agony, is feeling their power, and we will understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be in the majority in every seceded State, except perhaps, South Carolina—aided by the presence of the government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, if need be, scores:

"A breath can make them, as a breath has made,"

but destroy this Republic, and

"Where is that Promethean heat,
That can its light relume."

Once entombed, when will the Angel of the Resurrection descend to the portals of its sepulchre? There is not a voice which comes to us from the cemetry of nations that does not answer: "Never, never!"—Amid the torments of our perturbed, existence, we may have glimpses of and of freedom, as the maniac has glimpses of reason between the paroxysms of his madness but we shall attain to neither national dignity nor national repose. We shall be a mass of jarring, warring, fragmentary States, enfeebled and demoralized, without power at home or respectability abroad, and like the Republics of Mexico and South America, we will drift away on a shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil commotion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall be finally rescued by the iron hand of some military wrecker, who will coin the shattered elements of our greatness and of our strength into a diadem and a throne. Said M. Fould, the great French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since. "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see. You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies." All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart strings, and looking upon our homes, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle fields of our fathers let us resolve that come weal or woe, we will, in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles; let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea, and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficial power; they have led the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an Oriental despotism; and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars and how sublime are its inspirations. If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation!

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years war, and we have maintained it against the assaults of the greatest power upon the earth, and the question now is whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of the suicide written upon our tomb. The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions, but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash throughout the land. It is a time in which the work shop, the office, the counting house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us; for all these toils will bring but treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid ocean on the same common deck—The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky," and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.

Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

Rebels Routed at Romney.

Under instructions from Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Lewis Wallace, with his regiment of Indiana volunteers, left Cumberland on the 11th inst. for Romney, Va., where he surprised, and, after a sharp fight, completely routed five hundred Secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking a first class camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, etc. On our side, one was slightly wounded. The regiment returned to Cumberland the same day.

The Reconnoitering of the Enemy with a Balloon.

The balloon for reviewing the camp of the enemy has not yet ascended. It is yet to have a wire, weighing half a pound to the mile, which will connect with the earth wire, and will be so arranged in coil that telegraphic communication can be kept up. A large amount of cable wire is on hand, and will be sent in wagons, and so arranged that as it runs out, communication can be kept up at all times with the War Department at Washington.

Governor Geary Appointed Colonel.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor of Kansas, was appointed Colonel on Thursday last, and was authorized to raise a Pennsylvania regiment forthwith.

The service of the Boston Irish Brigade, known as the Fourteenth regiment, have been accepted on the condition that they report at Harrisburg within ten days.

The Cause of the Unfortunate Mistake.

Two of the troops were killed in the engagement which unfortunately took place between the two regiments. General Butler had directed all the troops who went out on the expedition to wrap a piece of white material around their arms, so that they might know each other, but in the excitement, and the darkness of the night, the sign of recognition was not seen.

MARRIED.

—On Thursday evening, June 13th, at the residence of James S. Lyon, Esq., near East Liberty, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Esq., of this city, and Miss ALICE C. LYON.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER.....A. E. LARE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

Last night of the Engagement of

MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

Who will appear for the first time in many years as

STEPHEN PLUM.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15th, 1861, performance to commence with

All that Glitters is Not Gold.

Dance.....MLLE MARIE OLIVE

To conclude with a

Soldier's Bride.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls prime Western seed oil, for sale by
je15 F. SELLERS & CO.

LARD OIL.—25 bbls extra, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.
je15 Manufacturers, Penn street, near canal.

EXTRA SUGAR CURED CANVASSED HAMS for summer use. A few more of those excellent Hams which have met with such flattering approval. For sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
Warehouse on Penn st., between Wayne st., & Canal
je15

STAR CANDLES.—100 boxes for sale by
je15 F. SELLERS & CO.

TALLOW OIL AND GREASE.—15 bbls for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
je15 Penn street.

MESS PORK.—50 bbls, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.—
5 tierces C. Davis & Co.'s brand
5 do do canvassed, for sale by
je15 F. SELLERS & CO.

BACON, Shoulders, Hams, Sides and Clear Sides, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO., Packers.
je15

OFFICE OF THE
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 14th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
SAM'L. BEA, *Secretary*.
je15-1w

FOR THE WAR—

BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAP.

Men's Prime Brogans $1.00 ⅌ pair;
Men's Prime Boots $2 ⅌ pair to Soldiers,
and a large stock of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes of all kinds, at equally low prices.

F. JOS. H. BORLAND,
98 Market street,
je15 second door from Fifth.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE STEAMER MARMORA, CAPT. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
je15 J. G. LIVINGSTON & CO.

LADIES

Lasting Heel Gaiters $1.00;
Ladies Lasting Heel Gaiters $1.00
Ladies Lasting Heel Gaiters $1.00;
Ladies Lasting Heel Gaiters $1.00;
AT THE PEOPLES SHOE STORE,
D. S. DIFFENBACHER,
je15 No. 15 Fifth street.

WE will sell at half price Berage Robes, Organdie Robes, Anglais Robes, and English Baages, Hoop Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Lace Mantillas, all cheap for cash, par funds, or its equivalent in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri money.
C. HANSON LYES, 74 Market street.
je15

The Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF NEW YORK.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent,

400 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY is conducted on the *mutual* principle, in the strictest sense of the term—the entire surplus, deducting *necessary expenses alone*, being equitably divided among the assured.

Income for the year ending 31st January, $1,589,275 75.

Assets over Seven and a Quarter Mill of Dollars.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 120,060 39
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 14
United States Stocks	347,262 50
Real Estate	40,239 18
Due from Agents	20,455 00
	$6,989,856 74
Add Interest accrued; but not yet due	80,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	125,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	33,132 38
GROSS ASSETS, February 1, 1861	$7,227,989 12

Rates of premium *lower*, and profits *greater* than in most other Companies.

THE PRESERVATION OF CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Pamphlets and every requisite information will be furnished free of expense on application, by letter or otherwise to

DARLINGTON & BLACKSTOCK,
my31 3md 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Having this day purchased the entire stock of Groceries and Liquors from D. R. GALWAY, the business will be carried on at the old stand, at No. 339 Commercial Row, Liberty street, under the firm and style of

WATSON & ARMSTRONG,

Having this day sold my stock and interest in the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor store, No. 339 Commercial Row, Liberty street, to DANIEL ARMSTRONG, and he having associated with S. H. WATSON, I take pleasure in recommending them to my business customers.

I would also inform my late customers and those having business with me, that I may be seen at the office of Watson & Armstrong, No. 339 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
my31:1w D. R. GALWAY.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S, 123 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
oct31:1y

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES belonging in the CELEBRATED POST OFFICE EXCHANGE, on Smithfield Street, immediately opposite the Custom House, are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, as the owners are about to enter other business. Enquire of
T. B. HAMILTON,
or at the store of WM. BENNETT,
my25 130 Wood Street.

D. BRUCKLOCHER, TAILOR,

HAS RE-COMMENCED BUSINESS AT his old stand,

No. 106 FOURTH STREET,

where he will be glad to see his old friends and public generally. Will also do CUTTING for families, for boys and men.
je4:1m

GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS,
$1.50. No's 9, 10 and 11.
GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS, $1.50.
No's 9, 10 and 11.
GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS, $1.50.
No's 9, 10 and 11.
NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.

D. S. DIFFENBACHER.
el

A FARM OF 40 ACRES.—16 miles from the City, and 4½ miles from Sewickleyville, on head waters of little Sewickley creek; Dwelling House, barn and stable, 14 acres of Woodland, balance in good state of cultivation, good springs of water, fruit trees, &c., and 5 feet vein of cannel coal.
Price $2,000, for sale by
S. CUTBHERT & SON,
my14 61 Market street.

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES—The attention of those in search of
GUNS,
RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., &c.,
is directed to our splendid stock.
W. W. YOUNG,
my4 No. 97 Wood street.

C. WEST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, BUSKETS AND SLEIGHS,
No. 107 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All work warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.
my12:1ydlll

New Advertisements.

$2,000,000 PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BEEN authorized by the Governor and State Treasurer to procure bids for the Loan recently authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, would respectfully appeal to the patriotism and State pride of Pennsylvanians in this hour of trial, that they come forward and manifest their love of the old Commonwealth by a prompt and cordial response to her call.

But independent of any motive of patriotism, there are considerations of so interest which may be considered in reference to this Loan. It is a Six per cent. Loan, free from any taxation whatever, and bidders can have the privilege of taking certificates of $50, $100 $500, $1,000, or larger sums, and either coupon or registered. A special tax, amounting to about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum, is by the Loan Bill levied, and is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the Loan, and to the purpose of a liberal Sinking Fund. The Bill itself stringently guards against any but an economical and judicious expenditure of the money, and throws around its disbursement, as will be seen by the annexed card of the State Treasurer, the most satisfactory checks and guards. The number of Taxable inhabitants within the State is now nearly Seven Hundred Thousand—thus showing that the above Loan added to our debt, only amounts to the little of four dollars and fifty cents for each taxable, and besides it is confidently expected that most of the funds now disbursed, being really in aid to the General Government, will be in due time returned to our treasury.

Please advise us on or before the 8th of June, the amount you will subscribe.

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, June 1 1861. je4:d1ll

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL those who may be contracting to furnish supplies to the State, under the recent appropriation of three millions, that, having received the power under that Act of appointing inspectors of all supplies, and other power also in reference to the settlement of claims, which was not delegated to us under the previous Act of April 12th, we shall hold every contractor to the most rigid accountability in the settlement of his claims, and the inspection of his supplies—that be of that character which shall prevent any imposition upon the State, and protect the volunteers who have so nobly responded to the call; and no supplies will be paid for until they have been inspected by officers who shall have been duly appointed for that purpose.

HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer.
THOS. E. COCHRAN,
Auditor General. my30:d2w

GOOD GAITERS

FOR 75c. A PAIR.

We have about

300 PAIR LADIES

BLACK AND COLORED GAITERS

Left over from last year, which we wish to close out.

FORMER PRICE $1,75,

We will sell for 75 cents,

This being not much more than HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Ladies call and see them,

WE WARRANT THEM GOOD.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

81 Fifth Street.

my25

READ

MORE

CONVINCING

PROOF.

FROM HENRY BRIGGS, ESQ.

BEAVER, BEAVER CO., PA.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.

The operation performed by you in the presence of my son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Gray, not only gave me but permanent relief. *I hear now as acutely as in my earlier years.* Respectfully, HENRY BRIGGS.

FROM THE REV. W. S. GRAY.

BEAVER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

It gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the truthfulness of the above. Mr. Briggs is now 71 years of age, and has been afflicted with partial, and sometimes total Deafness, for the last fifteen years. This cure is perfect. Dr. Von Moschzisker, like the master of old, makes the Dea