

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 22, 1861.

By Thy Words Thou shalt be Condemned. The editors of the Clearfield Republican, in their issue of May 8th, endeavored to convict us of Treason, and volunteered to "swear point blank" that our assertion was not true.

It is a source of gratification to know that the "wild-cat" district is so largely represented in the volunteer force. Eleven companies, I am informed, have already been accepted and are in the service, and 16 additional companies have tendered and are ready to be mustered in. Many of these men have undergone great hardships in order to get here—some of them having to walk from 30 to 80 miles to get "out of the woods," literally speaking, and then on rafts, formed of boards decanted the Susquehanna to "Kattlesnake," on the Sanbury & Erie Railroad, where they took the cars for Harrisburg.

The Clearfield "boys as far as I can see and learn, with perhaps an exception or two are in good spirits and health, and enjoy camp life well. It appears to me, however, that the volunteers could generally be made more comfortable in their quarters, and should be supplied with better blankets than those furnished them. Maj. Gen. McCullough, to whom the whole matter has been entrusted under the Fifteen Regiment Bill, is making preparations for the establishment of camps, and as soon as they are completed, accepted companies will receive marching orders, and doubtless better care will then be taken of those who enter the service under the new law.

By the apportionment of the 15 regiments, two companies are to be taken from Clearfield, Elk and Forest counties, two from Clarion and Jefferson, one from Venango, and two from Warren. This is understood to embrace those already accepted or in camp, from the counties named. Each company is to consist of 77 men. All the companies must forward their applications within five days, unless already accepted. The State is to pay no expenses until marching orders are received by the companies. No election of regimental officers will be permitted until further orders. The companies are distributed according to the number of troops already in the field from each county, and also in proportion to the population, except a discrimination against the rural districts, in order that sufficient producers shall be left at home for harvest purposes.

The Government is doubtless making preparations for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The disposition of forces would seem to indicate that a line is being formed, extending from Fort Monroe in Virginia, to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence through Arkansas into Texas. Thus hemmed in from the land side, with their ports closely blockaded, the Rebel States will in a short time have starvation and distress prevailing throughout their borders, and sooner or later will have to succumb. In the meantime they are concentrating their forces in Virginia, where it is believed they now have from 40,000 to 50,000 men. What the plans and objects of the rebel leaders are, is a matter of conjecture. Some suppose an inroad into Pennsylvania and an attack on Washington city are to be simultaneously made. I think differently. If I mistake not, the rebels will soon have enough to do in the way of defending themselves, without engaging in such a hazardous undertaking as that mentioned.

It is now generally believed in military circles that Gen. Beauregard has died from wounds received at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It is almost redundant to a certainty also that over 200 of the secessionists in Fort Moultrie were killed at that time by Maj. Anderson's guns. It at least seems strange that Wigfall, as has been repeatedly stated, should go to Sumter, in the midst of the fight, and plead "for God's sake, cant this be stopped," if nobody in Moultrie had been hurt. The statement that John C. Breckinridge will accept a position under Maj. Anderson, is contradicted. It is also stated that he is no Unionist. Time will tell the story.

It is rumored that Thomas L. Kane, a brother of the celebrated Dr. E. K. Kane, is to be Colonel of one of the Regiments—perhaps the "wild cat." He is a talented and clever gentleman, and his appointment would be a good one in all respects. Yours, R.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE. The Clearfield Republican of May 15th, says: "As for ourselves, we have been laboring for 'that flag' and the 'whole Union' all our lives; the proof of which honest man to be found in almost every line we have written as such." Not at all on the subject. No all. To do so in either a denunciation or a commendation, is to give rise to escaped our lips or to suspicion."

More Help.—The U. S. ship Vandalia arrived at New York on Wednesday night from the Chinese Seas and the African Coast. She arrives just in time to be useful.

All telegraphic communication with the South has been suspended by the removal of seven miles of the wires, between Washington and Alexandria.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, MAY 20, 1861. EDITOR JOURNAL.—There is a decided diminution in the war excitement in this place. It is true that little else is thought of, and little else to attend to, but the "wire edge" is worked off, and matters are assuming a more settled shape. There are now in Camp Curtin from 1600 to 2000 men. Among these are the companies from Clearfield county—Capt. Lorraine's "Washington Cadets," and Capt. E. A. Irvin's "Raftsmen Rangers." I understand a report is in circulation in your town to the effect that the first named company has been rejected. This is a mistake. Through the indefatigable efforts of Gen. Patton, our member of Congress, both the Clearfield Companies will be assigned a place in the next regiment that is formed. He is also using his influence to have the company of Capt. Z. C. McCullough accepted, but I fear it will not be taken unless another requisition is made as the fifteen regiments are more than full already.

It is a source of gratification to know that the "wild-cat" district is so largely represented in the volunteer force. Eleven companies, I am informed, have already been accepted and are in the service, and 16 additional companies have tendered and are ready to be mustered in. Many of these men have undergone great hardships in order to get here—some of them having to walk from 30 to 80 miles to get "out of the woods," literally speaking, and then on rafts, formed of boards decanted the Susquehanna to "Kattlesnake," on the Sanbury & Erie Railroad, where they took the cars for Harrisburg.

The Clearfield "boys as far as I can see and learn, with perhaps an exception or two are in good spirits and health, and enjoy camp life well. It appears to me, however, that the volunteers could generally be made more comfortable in their quarters, and should be supplied with better blankets than those furnished them. Maj. Gen. McCullough, to whom the whole matter has been entrusted under the Fifteen Regiment Bill, is making preparations for the establishment of camps, and as soon as they are completed, accepted companies will receive marching orders, and doubtless better care will then be taken of those who enter the service under the new law.

By the apportionment of the 15 regiments, two companies are to be taken from Clearfield, Elk and Forest counties, two from Clarion and Jefferson, one from Venango, and two from Warren. This is understood to embrace those already accepted or in camp, from the counties named. Each company is to consist of 77 men. All the companies must forward their applications within five days, unless already accepted. The State is to pay no expenses until marching orders are received by the companies. No election of regimental officers will be permitted until further orders. The companies are distributed according to the number of troops already in the field from each county, and also in proportion to the population, except a discrimination against the rural districts, in order that sufficient producers shall be left at home for harvest purposes.

The Government is doubtless making preparations for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The disposition of forces would seem to indicate that a line is being formed, extending from Fort Monroe in Virginia, to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence through Arkansas into Texas. Thus hemmed in from the land side, with their ports closely blockaded, the Rebel States will in a short time have starvation and distress prevailing throughout their borders, and sooner or later will have to succumb. In the meantime they are concentrating their forces in Virginia, where it is believed they now have from 40,000 to 50,000 men. What the plans and objects of the rebel leaders are, is a matter of conjecture. Some suppose an inroad into Pennsylvania and an attack on Washington city are to be simultaneously made. I think differently. If I mistake not, the rebels will soon have enough to do in the way of defending themselves, without engaging in such a hazardous undertaking as that mentioned.

It is now generally believed in military circles that Gen. Beauregard has died from wounds received at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It is almost redundant to a certainty also that over 200 of the secessionists in Fort Moultrie were killed at that time by Maj. Anderson's guns. It at least seems strange that Wigfall, as has been repeatedly stated, should go to Sumter, in the midst of the fight, and plead "for God's sake, cant this be stopped," if nobody in Moultrie had been hurt. The statement that John C. Breckinridge will accept a position under Maj. Anderson, is contradicted. It is also stated that he is no Unionist. Time will tell the story.

It is rumored that Thomas L. Kane, a brother of the celebrated Dr. E. K. Kane, is to be Colonel of one of the Regiments—perhaps the "wild cat." He is a talented and clever gentleman, and his appointment would be a good one in all respects. Yours, R.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE. The Clearfield Republican of May 15th, says: "As for ourselves, we have been laboring for 'that flag' and the 'whole Union' all our lives; the proof of which honest man to be found in almost every line we have written as such." Not at all on the subject. No all. To do so in either a denunciation or a commendation, is to give rise to escaped our lips or to suspicion."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gen. Scott is about to remodel the United States army upon the French system, so as to give it more efficiency and perfection. The old hero works with astonishing zeal, and his mind operates as actively as many a man at fifty-five. It is undoubtedly that he contemplates a long campaign, that Washington is to be the base of operations, that a large force will be kept permanently stationed there, and that all demonstrations in support of the loyal men of the South, and in furtherance of the determination to retake stolen public property, will move from that point.

The most significant offer yet made to our Government is that just received from Scotland. Certain prominent Scotch merchants, doing business in this country, are responsible for a tender of ten regiments of unequipped, but well-built, hardy, active men, who are not earning \$11 per month above their living, and who are ready and willing to enter the service of the United States for the war, on the long or short, on condition that, at the expiration of the war, Government will grant them each a bounty of land.

It is not at all surprising that the President and members of the Cabinet should feel gratified at the confidence manifested in them by the people. Had Mr. Lincoln been an absolute monarch, whose command of the mustering of 100,000 men was issued, he could not have been more instantly and with alacrity obeyed than he has now been, when, as the chosen President, he requests his fellow countrymen to aid him in the maintenance of his position.

The Montgomery "Advertiser" of the 7th inst says that Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky, the mother-in-law of Lincoln passed through that city, en route for Salem. She was accompanied by one of her daughters. It is said that she very decidedly refused to accept the proffered hospitality of the "White House" at Washington, not admiring the tenets of the political faith of the hybrid "head of the families." Her sympathies are with the South."

The secession forces in and around Harper's Ferry, are said to be—At Harper's Ferry two thousand men; at Hallsport twenty-five hundred; at Point of Rocks eight hundred. The latter are entirely composed of Marylanders—the rabble that left Baltimore and its vicinity. The force at Harper's Ferry is poorly equipped and not fully armed; but it has nine howitzers and eight thirty-two pounders.

Evidence that cannot be contradicted, is proving to the administration, that treasonable operations are going on among the citizens of Baltimore. The government will without doubt be compelled to take decisive measures to execute its authority, in that city. Treason must be baffled, the Union men must be sustained, and Baltimore must be kept loyal to the government.

Wm. P. Thomason, of Kentucky, formerly member of Congress from Louisville, and a strong Union man, had a long interview with the President. He wants permission to raise a brigade in Kentucky, which shall not be called beyond her borders; yet which will see that no Southern troops march unmolested, through that State, bound North.

The Maysville "Eagle" says that men went to the polls there and gave a vote for their country who had taken no interest in parties and politics for more than twenty years. One gentleman remarked that there was not so great a unanimity for even the Christian religion as for the Union.

A worthy sister of Gov. Magoffin has sent to the Legislature a petition for the Union signed by eight hundred ladies of Mercer county. God bless her for her patriotism. Would to Heaven she were Governor of Kentucky, and that her brother Beriah were at home in petticoats.

It is reported that two culverts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Harper's Ferry, have been blown up and the rails removed, by the secessionists, to prevent United States troops from being sent to that place. They anticipate an attack.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that the rifled cannon, which have lately been sent to the Providence Marines, were made to the order of the State of Alabama, last October, but were not delivered, because the State Seceded.

A despatch from Charleston to the Savannah Republican says: "Wagner's improved rifle cannon has been tested and found to throw a shell seven miles. Preparations are on foot to compliment the Niagara with a few."

A number of secessionists, arrived at Wheeling from below, report the temporary detention of a party of Virginians, including Judge Brockenborough, a member of the Montgomery Congress, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

In Marchester, Mass. on May 10th a child of Francis Chilton accidentally set fire to a dild lamp. Both the child and its mother were enveloped in the flames and burned to death before assistance could be rendered.

Marshal Fisher for the Eastern District of Virginia is the only Judicial officer of that State who has not resigned. Those for North Carolina have separated their connection with the United States.

The steam gun captured by General Butler was not only made in Boston, but Dickinson, who had charge of the gun when captured, is a Boston man, and had it made under his own superintendence.

The Charleston Courier says that on Sunday a week Gen. Beauregard went to visit the different parts on the coast of South Carolina, to make locations for batteries.

It was remarked on Thursday evening, at Mr. Seward's, where General Scott was an honored guest, that, for a sick man, he seemed in remarkably fine trim.

Ben McCulloch, with some of his Texas Rangers, is said to be in Richmond, and proposes grand exploits against the Federal forces.

The references to American affairs in the late European news, have produced a good feeling at Washington in Government circles.

As private correspondence is tampered with, it is believed, that some of the mails to the South will be discontinued.

Brigadier General Butler has been promoted to Major General and is ordered to report himself at Washington.

News from the South.—Two gentlemen, connected with telegraph lines in the South, arrived here to-night, having been furnished with passes by Gov. Pickens. They confirm all the reports relative to military preparations in Virginia and North Carolina. In South Carolina it was comparatively quiet. General Beauregard was there last week. He had not been to Richmond, and to Montgomery only for a short time. The prevailing sentiment is that an attack must and will be made on Washington. Davis, it was believed, would take the field on the border when his military preparations were completed. All the confederate forces in Virginia are now under the command of Gen. Lee, by order of Jeff Davis. Gov. Letcher has issued an order prohibiting the military authorities in that State from giving passes to persons desiring to leave the State. Governor Letcher has also issued orders prohibiting flour, bacon, grain and beef, or provisions of any kind from being transported beyond the limits of Virginia.

STATE RIGHTS.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what is flippantly called State Rights, there is not a Northern statesman who will not disregard her counsels and laugh at her example. Our understanding of the Rights of a State is a far different one. When the Federal Government ceases to protect the interests of all the States, and discriminates in favor of one to the exclusion of another member of the Confederacy, then it is well to fall back upon our reserved franchises, and to assert our independence at every hazard. But no such complaint can justly be made by the South. As Judge Douglas said in his splendid speech at Chicago, on the first of May, "there has not been a day, from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day." And yet we see officers of the army and the navy, and other branches of the public service, throwing up their commissions, and taking arms against a Government they were sworn to support, because South Carolina, and a few other Commonwealths, insist upon asserting that the South has been interfered with by the Federal Government.

The most mischievous doctrine of the present day is the famous Calhoun theory of State Rights. It has misled more Southern men from the flag of the country, and induced more resignations among army and navy officers hailing from the slave States, than all the preaching of all the orators on the wrong side of the question. The unanimity of the twenty loyal States in supporting the Government is a proud assurance that this perverted idea of the doctrine of State Rights has effectually perished, at least so far as they are concerned. Until South Carolina can establish her sense of the alleged injuries received by the South at the hands of the majority of the American people, into an invasion of what