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THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR MANASSAS. DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

We have gathered the following particulars of the battle of the 21st July, near Manassas Junction. It seems that our loss is comparatively small; first reports having exaggerated the number of killed and wounded. The Rebel loss can only be conjectured. SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

Centreville is a small village about four miles from Bull's Run, and within seven or eight miles of Manassas Gap Junction, the centre of General Beauregard's position as commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. It commands a magnificent view-one seldom seen in the eastern part of Virginia. The approach from Fairfax Court House is through a succession of hills, covered in many parts with dense forests of timber, and occasionally showing evidences of civilization in large wheat fields, small, aristocratic mansions, and ungathered crops of new mown hay. The plain beyond Centreville is an extensive one, and will be memorable in history as the scene of the greatest battle ever fought on the American continent. It is bounded by the Blue Ridge, whose shelving and uneven summit faintly lines the horizon: It is watered by streams which rise in the mountain and flow into the Potomac, and is divided into fields of grain, pasture, and meadow. At almost regular intervals the plain itself ascends into gradually-sloping hillocks, most of which are covered with tumber. Towards Occoquan especially the country is densely wooded, and we can but occasionally see a road or a field, even with the aid of the most powerful glass.

In this romantic and beautiful district, the rebels had determined to show their first organized opposition to the Federal Government. Fairfax, Alexandria, and the intervening points were but mere picket stations, as it were, intended only as a menace and a monitor. Their occupation by the Government forces was but weakly contested, and they were illy defended. The great body of the S outhern levies have been centered at Manassas, skirting Bull's Run, Brentsville, Butler's Ford, Centreville, and the Occoquan River. Nature has been lavish in strengthening this district as a defensive position. Immediately passable to an army only at two points, and those two, gorges which a company of men could almost defend against a whole army. Months of preparation have enabled General Beauregard to add to these natural detences others of a more important nature. These defences were said, by Southern journals, to be a line of forts, two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates, and everything properly belonging to the art of fortifications. In addition to this, the country is admirably adapted to the subsistence and entrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manœuverd

To drive the rebels from this position has been the intention of the Government in all its operations along the Potemac shore. Such a course has been a necessity, as at Manssas the commanding officer holds the key to the surrounding country, and so long as the rebel flag is floating over it, the flag of the Union could never be respected in Western Virginia. The duty of driving these traitors from this position had been assigned to General McDowell; and, in pursuance of this purpose, General McDowell has extended his base line of operations to Centreville. The assault on Bull's Run was a part of his plan, and a prelude to the great engagement of Sunday. Bull's Run is nothing more than a small stream which crosses the road from Centreville, constituting a kind of ravine, and is buried between dense masses of forest and shrubbery. In this woodland a powerful battery had been constructed to oppose any attempt of the Government forces to threaten Manassas. It was the advanced battery of the great line of rebel batteries extending to the Junction. The action oneFriday did not succeed in its capture, and in order to avoid the great and unnecessary loss of life which the success of such an effort would entail, it was determined, in the operations of Sunday, to avoid it as much as possible-to extend the line against Manassas by a more abandon his position.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK. It appears that on Saturday night a council of war was held, when it was determined to Bull's Run on Sunday morning. In accorin motion at 2 o'clock A. M. from about Centreville, where they had all previously concentrated. This point appears to be seven miles to the northward from Manassas Junction, with Bull's Run, a narrow and shallow stream, coursing through a deep ravine, almost parallel to the railroad, lying about half way between it and the entrenchments of the enemy at the Junction. The routs of our army lay across this stream and ravine, all the crossings, whether by bridge or by ford, being obstructed by the destruction of the bridges, or by concealed batteries, so posted as to enfilade and rake all the approaches. But it had to be passed in order to attack or turn the fortified osition of the Rebels at Manassas. This was the work to be done : now for the plan. The army was ordered forward in three divisions--General Tyler's to advance straight along the Warrenton turnpike to the bridge by which that road crossed Bull's Run-Col. Heintzleman's to move somewhat to the left of this, directly towards Manassas Junction-and Colonel Hunter's division was to move by flank to the right to cross the run about three miles railroad. The first two of these movements were feints to engage the attention of the enemy while Colonel Hunter, who was command-ing the real attack, should get far enough forward to attack the Bull's Run batteries in the ear, so as to enable both Tyler and Heintzleman to cross. All three divisions were then o unite and march down between the Run and the railroad, sweeping the field before them as they advanced. This plan seems to have been laid in ignorance of the fact that

flanked the left wing of the enemy, and drove him back towards Manassas until he arrived at the Warrenton Road, at a point about two miles south of the Run. In the meantime General Tyler had moved forward on the Warrenton Road until he got to the bridge over the Run, where he was informed of the existence of the concealed batteries. He threw some shells to uncover them, without getting a response, but he prudently held back for a more favorable moment. Not so, however, with General Schenck, who was in command of a brigade of this division. He was order- I am most thankful for this distinguished and ed forward, but a little to the left of the War- flattering welcome, and for every one of the renton road, and arriving at Bull's Run, he also threw a few shells to discover any conceal- lips, as I am for the hearty response they have ed batteries, and getting no response, conclu- received. Spoken by anybody and anywhere, ded-none were there, when he rushed forward, these words would have been cherished by but only to fall into an ambuscade as he did

Colonel Hunter's division, having successful- ship I have ever labored to deserve, and in ly turned the left of the enemy's position, was | whose fortunes I have ever felt the liveliest driving him before him towards Manassas, and sympathy, they are doubly grateful to my when Tyler, under cover of this manœuver, feelings. I take no credit to myself for lovwas to cross to the south of Bull's Run by the | ing and being faithful to such a government Warrenton road to join Hunter. To do this as this, or for uttering, as I do, with every he was obliged to storm the batteries guarding | throb of my existence, a prayer for its preserthe pass at this point. Here it was that the vation. In regard to my official conduct, to gallant charges were made by the New York | which you have alluded with such earnest and Sixty-ninth, Seventy-nineth, Seventy-first and generous commendation, I must say that no Thirteenth. The batteries were taken. Hunter was sweeping on, and every part of the order of battle appeared to be in successfull progress, and triumph certain. This was about two or three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and viewing what is past, I have and shall ever it was at this time that the couriers of the have a bitter sorrow, that, while I was enabled press correspondents were sent to Washing- to accomplish so little in behalf of our beon, announcing the victory at Bull's Run.

Now, however, the tide of battle turned. Gen. Johnston-though this is not absolutely do me exceeding honor in associating me in clear-seems to have come out from his posi- your remembrance with the hero of Fort Sumtion on the railroad, still further west than ter. There is about his name an atmosphere Hunter had gone, and attacked that officer's of light that can never grow dim. Surroundvictorious column in the rear. This of course | ed with his little band, by batteries of treason changed the whole face of the conflict, and and by infuriated thousands of traitors, the made it necessary for Hunter to extricate fires upon the altar of patriotism at which he himself, instead of allowing him to open the ministered only waxed the brighter for the way for Tyler and Heintzleman's Divisions.

forced Tyler's troops from the captured batteries, and drove them back-then, also, or a- throughout the length and breadth of the bout the same time, General Schenck fell into land. Brave among the bravest, incorruptithe ambuscade before mentioned, and his ble and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all before Manasas there is a succession of equidistant hills, in front of which there is said to

the ambuscade before mentioned, and his ble and unconquerable in his loyalty, amid all of the South have proved that we were misbrigade being very roughly handled, turned the perplexities and trials and sore humiliataken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. Let no man imagine that because this of arms the office when dragging him to the pristaken. be a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that be a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that be a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that was the scene of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of the lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of this lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of the lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of the lighting for the independent of the bloodiest work of the lighting for the lighting for the independent of the lighting for the li was the scene of the bloodiest work of this fearful day-here were made those desperate of the people that he now enjoys; and while charges which Russell, the correspondent of none have had better opportunities of knowthe London Times, says surpassed anything | ing this than myself, so I am sure that none he saw at Solterino or in the Crimea-and here, (the pen almost refuses to do its office as we write it,) victory was turned with disaster and defeat. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

By daybreak Bull's Run was reached. The batteries were placed in position, and our guns opened on the enemy's works. The firing was responded to by three batteries, and was kept up on both sides till 11 A. M. The enemy's fire then slackened, and afterwards entirely ceased. It was supposed, therefore, that their guns had been silenced, and a charge was ordered to carry the batteries. The charge was made at a run. There was a little, though not much, resistance made by the musketry of the foe, and, in a few minutes the batteries were ours, the few gunners were bayoneted at their guns, the Confederate rag torn down, and the Stars and Stripes raised. It was then that M'-Dowell sent the despatch to Gen. Scott announcing a glorious victory and the batteries in our possession. But our triumph was of short duration. The enemy had abandoned these batteries in order to lead us into a snare. In half an hour after we had taken the batteries, and while the men were resting from their fatigue, a terrific fire was opened upon them with musketry and cannon. The latter were in other masked batteries, the very existence of which was unknown. The riflemen who were firing at us were also unseen.

The fire was so hot that our men found it impossible to stand it, and were compelled reluctantly to abandon the batteries. They retired in good order, however, under cover of the United States had committed some great our artillery, which now again began to open crime against its people, and that this upriupon the enemy, throwing shells towards their masked batteries, but without effect. Colonel Cameron and Col. Slocum had been killed, General Schenck and Col. Hunter wounded. northerly route from Centreville, and to take it | Many other of our officers had been killed and by a flank movement, or compel the enemy to regiments decimated. The enemy had not faithful to its constitutional obligations. For of our free institutions? once showed himself up to this time. At eighty years it has maintained the national three, however, having silenced many of our honor at home and abroad, and by its prowguns, the enemy charged upon us in an overwhelming force. The troops stood gallantly, the title of an American citizen an elevation make a combined attack on the Rebel lines at | but the charge was irresistible, and we were among the nations of the earth which the citcompelled to retire. The artillerists spiked dance with this decision, the troops were put their guns. Our troops retreated to Centreville, pursued by the enemy. At Centreville the army made a stand, the pursuit ceased, and the enemy retired out of range. The rebels had most decidedly the advantage in position and guns, and they used it with fearful effect. The bravery of our troops was superhuman, but what bravery could meet the unerring and unceasing cannon which came sweeping from almost every tree or heap of brush? Our men unmasked them, battery upon battery, only to find their lessened ranks were unequal to the task. A retreat was commenced by a New York regiment, and very soon became general. In vain Gen. McDowell endeavored to rally his forces. They retreated up the Centreville road in good order until charged upon by the Secession cavalry and artillery, when they broke their lines and pushed towards Fairfax Court House in a disorderly column.

The disaster was not near so great as reportported at first. Our loss is estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 killed and wounded; in fact, some say it will not reach 1,000. The number of Union troops, actually in the battle, was only about 30,000, whilst the rebels had at it falls upon the ears of the next generation, the Rebel batteries, and between them and the odds, it is surprising that the result was not stand to-night, has come upon us because, in still more disastrous to the Union forces.

> Four months since the sloop of war Wyoming left the Pacific station for the east. Since her departure nothing has been heard

> It has been decided by government that no fugitive slaves be allowed in our camp.

Howell Cobb is organizing a regiment in

Another Broadside for the Union.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT, (MR. BUCHANAN'S SECRETARY-OF-WAR.) Delivered at Louisville, Ky., on July 13th, 1861.

A welcome was extended to Mr. Holt on his arrival at Louisville. Judge Pirtle in a few brief, pithy and pointed remarks, greeted Mr. H. in the name of Kentncky, who then arose and addressed his neighbors as follows:

JUDGE PIRTLE: I beg you to be assured that kind words which have just fallen from your me; but spoken by yourself, and in the presence and on behalf of those in whose midst I We have now arrived at the point where commenced the battle of life, whose friendmerit can be accorded to me beyond that of having humbly but sincerely struggled to perform a public duty, amid embarrassments which the world can never fully know. In retrayed and suffering country, others were enabled to accomplish so much against it. You gloom that enveloped him, and history will Then reinforcements from the Junction never forget that it was from these fires that was kindled that conflagration that now blazes alted position in the affections and confidence could have a prouder joy in bearing testimony to it than I have to-night.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A few weeks since, in another form, I ventured freely to express my views upon those tragic events which have brought sorrow to every hearthstone and to every heart in our distracted country, and it is now my purpose on this occasion to repeat these views, or to engage in any extended discusion of the questions then examined. It is not necessary that I should do so, since the argument is exhausted, and the pupular mind is perfectly familiar with it in all its bearings. I will, however, with your permission, submit a few brief observations upon the absorbing topics of the day, and if I do so with an earnestness and emphasis due alike to the sincerity of my convictions and to the magnitude of the interests involved, it is trusted that none will be offended, not even those who may most widely differ from me.

Could one, an entire stranger to our history, now look down upon the South and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threatening the capture of the Capital, and the dismemberment of the territory of the Republic; and could he look again and see that this army is marshaled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country, and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast, seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of sing was in resistance to wrongs and outrages which had been borne until their endurance was no longer possible. And yet, no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been was mistress of the world. Under its administration the national domain has stretched which announced our birth as a people has expanded from thirteen to thirty-four stars, all, until recently moving undisturbed and undimmed in their orbs of light and grandeur. man's property has been despoiled, no man's lic and private property have swelled into rivthe flowers and grass of the gardens and fields.

Whence, then, this revolutionary outbreak? spiracy, which, like some huge boa, had completely coiled itself around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange, and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when the national tragedy in whose shadow we November last, John C. Breckinridge was not | deserted; the courts of justice closed, public | elected President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was. This is the whole sto- nihilated; debts repudiated; confiscations ry. And I would pray now to know on what and spoliations everywhere prevailing; every was John C. Breckinridge fed that he has cheek blanched with fear, and every heart grown so great, that a Republic founded by frozen with despair; and all over that desola-

volved in it. This great crime, then, with which we are grappling, sprang from that "sin in the dust. My prayer is for victory, comby which the angels fell"-an unmastered and | plete, enduring, and overwhelming, to the arprofligate ambition-an ambition that "would | mies of the Republic over all its enemies. I rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"that would rather rule supremely over a shattered fragment of the Republic than run the of the rebels, while at the same time I am dechances of sharing with others the honors of

The conspirators of the South read in the election of Mr. Lincoln a declaration that the Democratic party has been prostrated, if not finally destroyed, by the selfish intrigues and corruptions of its leaders; they read, too, that the vicious, emaciated, and spavined hobby of the Slavery agitation, on which they had so them beyond a given geographical line of our territory, and that in truth this factions and would have to prepare for retirement to private life, so far at least as the highest offices of the country were concerned. Under the influence of these grim discouragements, they resolved to consummate at once-what our political history shows to have been with them a long cherished purpose—the dismemberment of the Government. They said to themselves: "Since we can no longer monopolize the great offices of the Republic as we have been accustomed to do, we will destroy it, and build upon its ruins an empire that shall be all our own, and whose spoils neither the North nor the East nor the West shall share with us." Deplorable and humiliating as this certainty is, it is but a rehearsal of the sad, sad story of the past. We had, indeed, supposed that under our Christian civilization we fore the less guilty or the less courageously to | clared and advocated; and such is the condihave ever existed. The purest spirits that have lived in the tide of times, the noblest institutions that have arisen to bless our race, have found among those in whom they had most honored, men wicked enough, either secretly to betray them unto death, or openly to seek their overthrow by lawless violence. The republic of England had its Monk; the republic of France had its Bonaparte : the republic of Rome had its Cæsar and its Cataline, and the Savior of the world had his Judas Iscariot. It cannot be necessary that I should declare to you, for you know them well, who they are whose parricidal swords are now unsheathed against the republic of the United States. Their names are inscribed upon a scroll of infamy that can never perish. The most distinguished of them were educated by the charity of the Government on which they are now making war. For long years they were fed from its table, and clothed from its wardrobe, and had their brows garlanded by its honors. They are the ungrateful sons of a fond mother who dandled them upon her knee, who lavished upon them the gushing love of her noble and devoted nature, and who nurtured them from the very bosom of her life; and now, in the frenzied excesses of a licentious and baffled ambition, they are stabbing at that bosom with the ferocity with which the tiger springs upon his prey. The President of the United States is heroically and patriotically struggling to baffle the machinations of these most wicked men. I have unbounded gratification in knowing that he

If this rebellion succeeds it will involve necessarily the destruction of our nationality, ess, its wisdom, and its justice, has given to the division of our territory, the permanent disruption of the Republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, izens of no republic has enjoyed since Rome | and year by year we shall grow more impoverished, more and more revolutionary, enfeebled, and debased. Each returning election will away to the Pacific, and that constellation bring with it grounds for new civil commotions, and traitors, prepared to strike at the country that has rejected their claims to power, will spring up on every side. Disunion once begun will go on and on indefinitely, and under the The rights of no State have been invaded; no influence of the fatal doctrine of Secession not only will States secede from States, but liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively counties will secede from States also, and towns eopardized by the action of this Government. and cities from counties, until universal an-Under its benign influences the rills of pub- archy will be consummated in each individual who can make good his position by force of ulets and from rivulets into rivers ever brim- arms, claiming the right to defy the power of fallen as gently on the Beople of the United ons with their moated castles and marauding States as do the dews of a Summer's night on retainers. This doctrine, when analyzed, is ons with their moated castles and marauding shall ever be employed in executing the laws ment into whose practical administration such | think of plundering from our neighbor half a continue to exist than a man could live with an angered cobra in his bosom. If you would know what are the legitimate fruits of Secession, look at Virginia and Tennessee, which have so lately given themselves up to the embrace of this monster. There the schools are and private credit destroyed; commerce an-

has the courage to look traitors in the face,

and that, in discharging the duties of his

great office, he takes no counsel of his fears.

He is entitled to the zealous support of the

whole country, and, may I not add without

offense, that he will receive the support of all

who justly appreciate the boundless blessings

other kindred spirit, would be the successor | and every cost of blood and treasure against gainst the Government would not have been be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between set on foot. So much for the principle in- that glorious flag which now floats over us and am against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns cidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of Southern institutions which the honest convictions of the people-not the conspirators-of the South may demand, whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then. The arbitrament of the sword has been defiantly thrust into the face of the Government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All often rode into power, could no longer carry guaranties and all attempts at adjustment by amendments to the Constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the retreasonable agitation, on which so many of bellion openly proclaim that they are fighting them had grown great by debauching and de- for their independence. In this contemptunationalizing the mind of a people naturally ous rejection of guaranties, and in this avowal generous and patriotic, had run its course, and of the objects of the rebellion now so audanence that from the national disgust for this ciously made, we have a complete exposure of demagoging, and from the inexorable law of that fraud which through the Slavery agitapopulation, the time had come when all those tion has been practiced upon the public crewho had no other political capital than this dulity for the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation, we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless dream our apprehensions have been, and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims. They are fighting for their independence! Independence of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting; independence of that Constitution which their fathers framed, and to which they are parties and subject by inheritance; independence of that beneficent Government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious. When a man commits a robbery on the highway, or a murder in the dark, he thereby declares his independence of the laws under which he lives, and of the society of which he had reached a point in human progress, when is a member. Should be when arraigned aa republic could exist without having its life vow and justify the offence, he thereby besought by its own offspring; but the Catalines | comes the advocate of the independence he of the South have proved that we were mis- has thus declared; and, if he resists by force be resisted. It is precisely this class of men tion of the South at this moment. It is no who have subverted the best governments that longer a question of Southern rights, which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions, which we know perfectthis terrible issues which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms-ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into the contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation, in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible. It is hoped that we shall soon see in the field half a million of patriotic volunteers, marching in columns which will be perfectly irresistible, and borne in their hands for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but of protection only-we may expect within nine months to see the Stars and Stripes floating in every Southern breeze, and hear despotism by which they are now tormented and oppressed. The war, conducted on such a scale will not cost exceeding four or five startled at the vastness of this expenditure. The debt thus created will press but slightly upon us; it will be paid and gladly paid by posterity, who will make the best bargain which has been made since the world began if they can secure to themselves in its integribe dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against tory will be closed and sealed up forever, and

fields which commemorate alike their heroism, their loyalty, and their glory. But with the curled lip of scorn we are told by the disunionists, that in supporting a Reuphold the Constitution and laws, we are Well, let it be confessed; we are "submissionists," and weak and spiritless as it may be deemed by some, we glory in the position we ming in their fullness, and everywhere, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have brought back to us the days of the robber Bar-shalt not steal;" we submit to this law, and would not for the world's worth rob our neighbors. occupy. For example: the law says "Thou would not for the world's worth rob our neighbor of his forts, his arsenals, his munitions of simply a declaration that no physical force war, his hospital stores, or anything that is his. Indeed so impressed are we with the ob-Whence the secret spring of this gigantic con- or upholding the Government, and a Govern- ligations of this law, that we would no more a principle has been introduced, could no more | million of dollars because found in one of his unprotected mints, than, we would think of thoroughfare. Write us down therefore "submissionists." Again: The law says "thou law, and while in the civil or military service of the country, with an oath to support the Constitution of the United States resting upon our consciences, we would not for any earthly consideration engage in the formation

that those who shall survive this national hu-

er name-some name having no relation to

the past, no relation to our great ancestors,

what the platform on which he stood during of Mr. Lincoln, I presume, we hazard nothing all its assailants. I know no neutrality be- the Presidential canvass; we believe we fulfill in assuming that this atrocious movement a- tween my country and its foes, whether they in sight of earth and heaven our highest obligations to our country, in giving to him an earnest and loyal support in the struggle in which he is engaged.

Nor are all disturbed by the flippant faunt that in thus submitting to the authority of our Government we are necessarily cowards. We know whence this taunt comes, and we estimate it at its true value. We hold that there is a higher courage in the performance of duty than in the commission of clime. The tiger of the jungle and the cannibal of the South Sea Islands have that courage in which the revolutionists of the day make their especial boast; the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect have had, and have that courage which submits to the laws. Lucifer was a non-submissionist, and the first secessionist of whom history has given any account, and the chains which he wears fitly express the fate due to all who openly defy the laws of their Creator and of their country. He rebelled because the Almighty would not yield to him the throne of Heaven; the principle of the Southern rebellion is the same. Indeed, in this submission to the laws is found the chief distinction between good men and devils. A good man obeys the laws of truth, of honesty, of morality, and all those laws which have been enacted by competent authority for the government and protection of the country in which he lives; a devil obeys only his own feroucious and profligate passions. The principle on which this rebellion proceeds, that laws have in themselves no sanctions, no binding force upon the conscience, and that every man, under the promptings of interest, or passion, or caprice, may at will, and honorably, too, strike at the Government that shelters him, is one of utter demoralization, and should be trodden out, as you would tread out a spark that has fallen on the roof of your dwelling. Its unchecked prevalence would resolve society into chaos, and leave you without the slightest guaranty for life, liberty, or property. It is time that, in their majesty, the people of the United States should make known to the world that this government, in its dignity and power, is something more than a moot court, and that the citizen who makes war upon it is a traitor, not only in theory but in fact, and should have meted out to him a traitor's doom.

Before closing, I desire to say a few we

on the relations of Kentucky to the pending

rebellion; and, as we are all Kentuckians here

together to-night, and as this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all, I hope we may be permitted to speak to each ly well have never been interfered with by the other upon it with entire freedom. I shall General Government, but it is purely with us not detain you with observations on the hosa question of national existence. In meeting | tile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished Lis own history, his epitaph included; and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what his Excellency may propose to do, or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a burning blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed a crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her, by her own chief magistrate, a page of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that during the presgoing up, wild as the storm, the exultant ent unhappy war the attitude of the State shall shout of that emancipated people over their | be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this deliverance from the revolutionary terror and determination that I wish respectfully, but frankly to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arhundred million of dollars; and none need be | rived at cannot be condemned as dishonorable; still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I cannot but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which may have fatal consequences. Strictly and legally speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she ty and blessings such a government as this at | is necessarily either faithful to the Governsuch a cost. But if, in this anticipation we are ment of the United States, or she is disloyal doomed to disappointment; if the people of to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which the U. States have already becmae so degenerate her well meaning but ill-judging politicians -may I not say so craven-in the presence of are halting, can find any middle ground on their foes as to surrender up this Republic to | which to rest, it has escaped my researches, though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion. and those who hardle it will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who spake as man miliation will take unto themselves some othnever spake, "he who is not with us is against us;" and of none of the conflicts which have no relation to those monuments and battlearisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of that in which we are now involved. Neutrality necessarily implies indifference. Is Kentucky indifferent to the issues of this contest? Has she, indeed, nothing at stake? Has she no compact with her sister States to keep, no "submissionists," and when they have pro- plighted faith to uphold, no renown to susnounced this word they suppose they have | tain, no glory to win ? Has she no horror of that crime of crimes now being committed against us by that stupendous rebellion which has arisen like a tempest cloud in the South? We rejoice to know that she is still a member of this Union, and as such she has the same interest in resisting this rebellion, that each limb of the body has in resisting a poignard whose point is aimed at the heart. It is her house that is on fire; has she no interest in extinguishing the conflagration? Will she stand aloof and announce herself neutral between the raging flames and the brave men who are periling their lives to subdue them ? Hundreds of thousands of citizens of other filching a purse from his pocket in a crowded | States-men of culture and character, of thought and of toil; men who have a deep stake in life and an intense appreciation of its shalt not swear falsely;" we submit to this duties and responsibilities; who know the worth of this blessed Government of ours, and do not prize even their own blood above it-I say, hundreds of thousands of such men havo left their homes, their workshops, their offices, their counting-houses, and their fields, and or execution of a conspiracy to subvert that | are now rallying about our flag, freely offering very constitution, and with it the Government | their all to sustain it, and, since the days that Washington, and cemented by the best blood that has ever coursed in human veins, is to be overthrown because, forsooth, he cannot be its President? Had he been chosen, we well know that we should not have heard of this referred to Kentucky.

Indicate with despair; and all over that desolated passion and the hand of infuriated passion and to which it has given birth. Write us down the therefore "submissionists." But again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the forms and spirit of the Constitution, and has been regularly installed accordance when it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down therefore "submissionists." But again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the forms and spirit of the Constitution, and has been regularly installed accordance when it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down therefore "submissionists." But again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the forms and spirit of the Constitution, and has been regularly installed accordance when it has given birth. Write us down the therefore "submissionists." But again: Constitution, and with it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the therefore "submissionists." But again: When a President has been elected in strict accordance with the forms and spirit of the Constitution, and when it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the therefore "submissionists." But again: Constitution, and with it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the transfer of the constitution, and with it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the transfer of the constitution, and with it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the transfer of the constitution, and with it the Government to which it has given birth. Write us down the transfer of the constitution, and with it has given birth. Write us down to which it has given birth. Write us down to which it has given birth. Wri Howell Cobb is organizing a regiment in Account of the Early of the Execution of the order of the Georgia for the Confederate army.

In execution of the order of the day, Colfold Hunter's Division moved to the right, Crossed Bull's Run about three miles to the Warrenten Road—completely out.

Howell Cobb is organizing a regiment in Georgia for the Confederate army.

Howell Cobb is organizing a regiment in Georgia for the Confederate army.

Its President? Had he been chosen, we well know that we should not have been guaranteed by this disconstitution, and has been regularly installed know that we should not have been guaranteed by the Kernetten of the Konstitution, and has been regularly installed know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that we should not have been guaranteed by the know that is being mighty masses whose gleaming banners are the know that is being moved would have been guaranteed by the know that the form the know that the form the know that the form the know that have been guaranteed by the know that the organization of the know that the form the know that