TERMS.

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OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"Comples Printing Office" on the sign.

The Muse.

I WUD KNOT DYE IN WINTUR.

- I wud knot dye in wintue, When whiskey punches flo-When pooty gals are skating Oar fealds of ise & sno. When sassadge meet is phrying,
- & hickery knuts is thick; Oh! who cud think ov dyeing
- Or even gettin sick. Nary time.
- I wed knot dyb in spring time, & miss the manip greans, & the pooty song ov the leetle frawgs, & the sky-larks airly skreams: When the burds begin thar wobbling
- & taters 'gir to sprout-
- When turkeys go to gobbeling,
 I would not then peg out.
 Knot by a jugg ful.
- I wad knot dye in summer, & leve the garden sass— The roste lamiand buttermilk—
- The kool place in the grass;
 I wad knot dye in summer,
 When everything's so hott,
 & leve the whiskey jeleps—
 Oh! kno, I d rayther knot.
- As I knoes on.
- I wad knot dye in ortum.
- With peeches fit fur ceting,
 When the way korn is getting wripe,
 & kandyd less is treeting.
 Phor this & other weasons,
- I'de knot die in the phall, & sense l've hort it over,
 I wud knot dye at all. By no manner of means.

Mistellaneous.

· Contraband Goods.

What are contraband goods? "Contraand goods are sich as are prohibited to be stirring men up to conflict. He has proving imported or experted, either by the laws of ded other means for that. Governments imported or experted, either by the laws of a particular kindom or State, or by the laws of nations, by by special treaties. In times of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one of the beligerents to be transported to the other, but are held to be correctant nand. Hable to capture and condemnation." Contraband arould of war mass be personal property and by suggesting the duties of the Christian.

Sometime since, a number of fugitive slaves were captured, and others took refuge rlaves were captured, and others took refuge blessing pronounced on the maker of peace, with General Butler, the commander at The Pre-byterian church, which stands on Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler took them record as the unflinehing enemy of any and held them as pontraband of war. This union with the State, whose wide spread act of his was endorsed by the President arms enfold subjects of Great Britain in the and his Cabinet, and even by the New York Tribuc. and other radical Republican papers. By thus endorsing General Butler, they acknowled that slaves are chattles, and in doing this they uproof the whole of the Republican detrine on the question of slavery. It was beretofore held by them that there was no property in slaves: and the Constitution has been violently assailed. Presbyterians have done whose faith was that there was no property in slaves; and the Constitution has been violently assailed the Constitution has been violently assailed by them because it recognizes property in by them because it recognizes property in slaves. What a change, just think of it, slaves. What a change, just think of it, slaves, and the church of coll was one in the puter of the nation. The one is above Wm. Karnes, slaves. What a change, just think of it, slaves and on earth, and that its hosts all, and over all, and the other is but John Davis, were armies of the living fool, their only the creation of their breath. I cream here C. D. Gloningel Absham Lincolf and his Cabinet, and the were arines of the hist have crossed the most fanatical of all the Republican papers acknowledging slaves as personal property, and taking them as contraband of war!—

If they always held to this doctrine, and faithfully carried out the fugitive slave law, which provides for the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution. The world carried by the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution. The world carried by the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution. The world carried by the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution. The world carried by the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution. The world carried by the returning of slaves a pioor, straggling, earthy and local institution.

Now, after the doctrine has done all the injury it can, they turn from it and acknowle but as a General Assembly of the Church

edge their error. of the Democratic party, which always held, that, under the Constitution, the slave was lave law should be faithfully, execuparty, even at this late day, confess their error; and it will require but a few more years to clearly demonstrate to the people, that the Democracy were right on all the issues of the day .- Spmerset Democrat.

The Siege of the War Office.

The N. Y. World gives a description of the hordes of contractors and office-seekers who besiege the office of Secretary Cameron: But O, that crowd of applicants without! O, that patient, présisting throng of place-seekers, contractors, pensioners, jobbers, would-be captains and colonels! Rich and poor, schemers and honest men, all mingled together, each insisting that his business is of special importance to the Department, and vainly entreating the Cerberus in the entry to present his card and request an interview with the Secretary of War.-How the speculators swarm! What hundreds are ready to make patriotic sacrifices to supply for a consideration, beef, pork flour, and Pennsylvania uniforms, in any amount which the army may require. The March influx of western office-seekers upon the White House was not half so dreadful. And then the nationce of the men! Many are suitors in that entry for half a dozen successive weeks, from 8 a. m., till 4 p. m., daily pacing to and fro-without getting a word with the Secretary, yet neve their beat except to buy a lunch from the old black lady below, when noontide reminds them of their humanity. "The many fail; the one succeeds;" and his dwelling place, on investigation of Willard's register, will not unfrequently be found in some rural village of the Keystone State.

To Stop Bleeding .- Asa Kemper, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist that bleeding from a wound on litations of the Federal compact are disreman or beast may be stopped by a mixture garded and trampled under foot by the of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for mous sentiment and heartfelt desire of the hours or even days, if necessary. In this political organization which we represent, manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the primary elections all men, by whatever application. It was left on three days, posed to this unboly civil war, and in favor of the immediate restoration of Peace by bleeding ceased in five minutes after the n it worked loose, was easily removed, and the wound soon healed.

cident the shroud in which the corpse of a sey Regiment, at Washington, were paid off young lady was dressed, took fire at the last week: and the men, instead of squanresidence of Mr. William Wigging, in Loudering their money in riot and licentiousness isville, on Friday evening. One of the sent it home to their families. It is said watchers, the sister of Mrs. Wigging, made that no man sent home less than fifteen an attempt to extinguish the flames, in dollars. The State of New Jersey allowed which attempt her own clothes ignited, and in the war of 1812, a bounty of \$3 per she was so severely burned that she is not month to all volunteers in the State withexpected to recover.

We perceive that some of the Bos are complaining about gross ing in the uniforms and equipments of their volunteers.

Sponge Cake .- One pound sugar, three quarters of flour, ten eggs.





DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

No. 44.

The Church and the War.

If there is anything more painful than another in the present aspect of our unhappy country, it is the position of the clergy, who have joined in the public clamor for war. We make no distinction between the North and South in this respect. The awful responsibilities which rest upon the acknowledged guides of the consciences of men will be felt hereafter when calmer noments of reflection come over them .-That in too many instances it has proceeded from motives of personal ambition rather than mistaken patriotism, cannot be doubted. The opportunity afforded by a pulpit and an audience to become a leader in a great public demonstration, presents temptations difficult to resist and temptation once yielded to, the unhappy victim loses reason and judgment. The facility with which old and holy truths are forgotten or explained away, the eagerness with which texts are hunted up in the Old Testament by way of justification of violence, the terrible ingenuity with which the words of the Saviour and His apostles are distorted into phrases of warlike encouragement, the blessings which are poured upon the war-makers, the profound silence or the bitter denunciation which is visited on the peacemakers,-all these things are characteristic of the course of too many of the clergy in

all sections of the land.

Had a different course been pursued by the elergy generally, what an amount of good the church might have performed in these dismal times. Its holy mission of peace was designed for just such days as these. God never charged it with the duty of stirring room are the stirring room. goods of war must be personal property and must be such as can be used by the beligerent in carryingion the war. tending parties and receive on itself the

to their masters because they are their proption. The world cantains no more loyal erty, we never would have had any division, men than Presbyterians, and such an act as or any difficulty, and the country would to this was not needed to declare it. Why or any difficulty, and the country would to day be happy and prosperous.

But these persons who now acknowledge got, in the storm of human enthusiasm, slaves as property held that there was a that they as men might high the battles of that man could have no property in slaves.

Now after the destrine has done all the incover allegisted to declare it. Why then was not needed to declare it. Why then was it done? Because the clergy for got, in the storm of human enthusiasm, that they as men might had but spiritual but spiritual but they as men might had but spiritual but sp owed allegiance to human governments, lgo their error. they owed allegiance to no potentate or This is but another evidence of the wisdom power except such as Paul and Luther and Chalmers & Alexander ne knowledge to day that, under the Constitution, the slave was the property of his master, and that the fusion. It cannot be but that the men

ted. We are glad to see the Republican have forgotten the words of peace so long, party over at this late day, confe-s their will, when the excitement passes, find their own consolation in returning to them-For the present we have had too much of the style of Comwell times, when every deed of violence was justified by some flaming passage from God's denunciations of Egypt and Chaldea, or the prophetic prayers of David. A very remarkable suggestion was made

by a friend some days since on the present style of pulpit prayers in the churches of the belligerent clergy. It was this, that almost all the prayers which we hear, reating to the condition of the country, are addressed to the God of Battles, while the Prince of Peace is almost wholly ignored. Were the clergy to address their petitions to Him, we should be led in calmer and more peaceful paths and perhaps we might once in a while get in a petition for peace, even at the sacrifice of human feelings of passion and anger. Journal of Commerce.

Maine Democratic State Convention. A Delegate Convention of the Democrats of Maine will be holden in Bangor, on Thursday, the 15th day of August next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to take such other action as the welfare of the

State and country may demand.

The Committee, in their call for the meet ing. sav : While party organizations should be re garded, at all times, as having no other end in view than to secure a just and economical administration of Government, in strict conformity to the spirit and letter of our written Constitutions, both National and State, yet especially should that be the case In this hour of our country's peril, when a fearful civil war is raging within our borders, when many of the restraints and limgarded and trampled under foot by the

we cordially invite to participate in our

party name heretofore known, who are op-

negotiation and compromise. Singular Accident at a Wake.—By some ac- A Good Example.—The Fourth New Jer out regard to their place of residence, and to single and married alike.

From the Patriot & Union. The Northern Rebellion.

Are our readers aware that a rebellion rearing its ugly head in the midst of the very party that professes the most determination in putting down the rebellion at the South? It is even so. Daily attempts are now being made to array the army against the Government, and to set up the military above the civil authorities. Daily threats are made that if the war is not pushed forward with more vigor, the army will act upon its own responsibility: and that if a compromise isjeffected three hunwill act upon its own responsibility: and that if a compromise isjeffected three hundred thousand men in arms will not disband without administering Isw according to the code of Judge Lynch. After all the beautiful practice, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and the enforcement of the laws, coming from those who have spent years in trampling upon the Constitution, deriding the Union and violating the laws, the old lawdefying instincts have once more gained the mastery, and revolution is now the watchword. The Government must plunge headlong into the vortex of civil war or be

held to justice in any other way, they can Mt. Vernon, from the sequichre at Montiswing from limbs of trees in the convicted cello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, crime which needs no judge or jury. Genhave ceased to the regarded, then we are themen! this is not a chase after fallow deer. It is not a woodcock shooting or a wolf hunt. It is not a dress parado nor a hollday review. You had better under George Plitt, stand and estimate its true purpose, and if Wm. Rice, you cannot lead, let it go on without impediment. George Williams, Thomas S. Fernon, meat. Uncounted memaric even now ask. ment. Uncounted meniare even now ask-ing themselves, in meditations on the Gov- Edward W. Pow ernment and its late atter inadequacy, "Cin these dry-bones are They are Jesse Johnson, praying men, and loyal. They believe in A. H. Tupin,

On Monday evening there was a seronade G. H. Bucker, at Washington to some of the Abolition George White, members of Congress, Blair, of Missouri, H. L. Dieffenbach, first responded in a blood and thunder war R. W. Weaver, speeds. After him came the brave and Asar Lathrop. valiant Hickman, who thus far in life has Julius Sherwood only been bold in words and always tame in W. S. Garvin,

action. The papers Must report him: Joseph Douglass,
"The Hon. John Hickman then stepped James M. Bredin,
forward and announced himself in favor of Samuel B. Wilson, marching the army immediately southward, M. J. Stewart, whether they were fully prepared or not, as Charles A. Black Congress would not sanction requisitions for men or money, unless both were used Charles Lamberton, A. S. Wilson, forthwith."

orthwith."
What could be more despicable than this? tributed, by his ultra sectional course, to involve the country in trouble, basely ments of the Northern forces, and would have our soldiers rushed into the deadly conflict whether prepared or not." a notorious coward as he has proved himself to be, on several occasions, should be silent on this subject, especially when he nouncing, are prominent in the field in the country? support of their cause. Can it be that this miserable demagogue is inxious to have the Northern soldiers hurried into battle, in order that hundreds and thousands of Democrats, who he knows constitute the great body of the army, may be killed off?

West Chester Jeffersman.

The End of our Government.

The Hon. N. P. Banks, a Major General in the United States army, recently standing upon Arlington Heights in company with distinguished military officers, said, as he waved his hand toward Washington:—
"This is the end of this government as it now exists. There will be a reconstruction

on different principles."

It is not difficult to imagine the exultation with which N. P. Banks, the Republican ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and the eneny of our Constitutional Union, must have uttered the remark above ascribed to him. This is the same Banks, who, in a speech delivered a few years, since, declared that he was willing to "let the Union slide."-These are the kind of Black Republicar fanatics who are now in the confidence of the Administration at Washington .- Easton

Applying the Gag.

Sentinel.

The unusual and unjustifiable sentence imposed upon a private in the Rochester Regiment, stationed at Arlington Heights has excited the utmost indignation. tleman connected with a regiment kindly consented to correspond during his absence t the seat of war with the Rochester Express. His letters were interesting, and were eagerly looked for, as each letter served as a medium between the absent volunteers and their friends; but some of the whole ome truths contained therein were not pal atable to the officers, and probably to the Department. In one of the letters he criticised the manner in which the men in his egiment were treated, and the article being shown to the commanding officer, the un-fortunate cerrespondent, who dared to complain of the conduct of his superiors, was sentenced to carry fifty pounds on his back, six hours each day for twelve consecutive days, besides doing regular duty. Such seere punishment for an imaginary offence against propriety, is not recognized by the

From the West Chester Jeffersonian. Prediction in the Course of Fulfillment.

In the campaign of 1856, the Democratic against the authority of the Government is organizing at the North—that treason is an Address, from which the following is an rearing its ugly head in the midst of the extract:

and the enforcement of the laws, coming from those who have spent years in trampling upon the Constitution, deriding the laws, the old law-defying instincts have obecome gained the mastery, and revolution is now the mastery of the federal government in and near these broaden under the iron held of military despites the following from the Tribmen, and see how boild treated how the trouble of military despites the following from the trouble of the federal government in and near these strates are consequence?

Secret communications, are being held with the leading reliefs. Necotiations, which are so near treation that the technical are in case of definition only make it doubtful, are how being carried on with emissive or definition only make it doubtful, are how being carried on with emissive or the form of the federal grades and included as one of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the receipt make and the holdic revenue lying within a remaining in the work, at the North:

The party that arow expendence of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the problement of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the receipt make it doubtful, are how being carried on with emissions. The first dadger of the section of a sectional candidate must be regarded as in itself a great public within the leading reliefs. The first dadger of the same proposition and the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the problement of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the problement of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the problement of the federal plankets and rilles had somelow the problement seifie. Who can be so insane as to suppose man who loves his country or desires to be that three hundred thousand men, with a faithful to its government. The greatest, million more behind them who would take the wisest, and the best men this country up arms if it were needful, can be made to disband and go home on such a cowardly ever produced have warned us that the Usaband and go home on such a cowardly nion could not last under the control of a abandonment as this? We have a court geographical party. Need we refer you to which ckes out the short statute of your code. The judicature of half typich will come remind you of the admonitions which Jeff in and take commance where the logal tribunal ferson and Jackson have given? If the story. If they prowding bandits cannot be selemn voices which come from the tombat the character of the "Confederate States," was stops. If these prowling bandits cannot be solemn voices which come from the tomb at held to justice in any other way, they can Mt. Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monti-

Wm. O. Kline, W. V. McGrath, Edward W. Power. Simmons. George Moore, W. T. Morrison Joseph Henrohill, J. Lawrence Getz, Vhntant, Stimbaugh, H. B. Swarr.

Wm. H. Miller, O. Barrett, Henry Omit. W. H. Kurtz, George Stroots J. Richter Jo<mark>nes</mark>, W. G. Murray, Dr. B. H. Thropp,

W. M. Piatt, R. P. Cochran. B. F. Sloan, J. M. Kuster David Lynch. Wm. Workman F. W. Bowman, J. B. Sansom, Thomas Bower,

What could be more despicable than this? Such were the sentiments, such the opin-The cowardly braggart, after having con- ion, such the prediction of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in '50. The danger to the Union, of which they then solemnly stands aloof from the battle-field himself, warned the people—the election of a sec-and yet complains of the delay in the move—tional Presidential candidate by a sectional party-lins since taken place, and its fearful consequences are upon the country. Verily, is it not time for the people to awake to the magnitude of the dangers that surround them, and to plant themselves at once firmly and fearlessly upon the doctrines of conreflects that Southern Senators and mem ciliation, compromise and peace between bers whom he has been vilifying and det the two sections, as the only salvation of

Swear Him In!

We insist upon it that Horace Greeley shall be compelled to take the oath of all legiance to the United States, or else remove himself and his old white coat, and all his personal effects, including his pestiferous newspaper, out of the limits of the country covered by the Star Spangled Banner. As a loval citizen of the United States. and as a faithful adherent to the glorious stars and stripes, we demand that the gov-ernment compel Greeley to leave or to take the oath of allegiance at once. Our reason for making this demand is because Greeley published the following infamous and traiforous assault on our flag in the Tribing in 1854, and to this day he has never retracted t. We say again, let Greeley be sworn in r let him be run out—one or the other.— Meanwhile, let the treason-hunters who are wasting their time here in watching imaginary traitors, set a sharp watch on Greeley. Readina Gazette. ALL HAIL THE STARS AND STRIPES.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

All hail the flaunting Lie! The stars grow pale and dim; The stripes are bloody scars A Lie, the vaunting bymn. t shields a Pirate's deck, It binds a man in chains, It yokes the captive's neck, And wipes the bloody stains. Tear down the flaunting Lie!-Half mast the starry flag? Insult no sunny sky With hate's polluted rag! Destroy it ye who can! Deep sink it in the waves! It bears a fellow man To groan with fellow slaves Furl the boasted Lie! Till Freedom lives again, To rule once more in truth Among untrammelled men. Roll up the starry sheen, Conceal its bloody stains; For in its folds are seen The stamp of rustling chains !

What are we fighting for .- The New York Times says, in answer to this question:—
Most people have found out what we are

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Chisens of the Senate & House of Representatives Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject

f legislation. term, four months ago, the functions of the federal government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South corolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Postoffice Department. Within these States all the forts, argenals, dock-yards, custom liguses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Tay-lor and Jefferson, near the Florida coast, and

Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Caro-The forts thus seized had been put in imral army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the government. Simultaneously and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these states declaring the character of the "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, sid, and interven-tion from foreign powers. Finding this condi-tion of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the inau-gural address. The policy chosen looked to the sort to any stronger ones. It sought only to haps the most remarkable, per-haps the most important. A convention, elected wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the most consider this very wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-hox. It promised a continuance of the mails, at government expense, to the very people who were resisting the government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people, or any of their rights, of all that which a President might constitution ally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the government on foot. lieved possible to keep the government on foot. first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sunter, written on the 28th of February and received at the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the ordinance for the definitely known. Although they submitted of more, and as much of devotion to law and order, and as much of levotion to law and order, and as much of love or in the distory, and Government of their common country as any other civilization and order, and as much of love or in the listory, and Government of the bearing or the history, and Government of the interior or in the listory, and Government of their common country as any other civilization.

The series of the state, not neglect the proper or the history, and government of the bearing or the listory, and governm good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and then memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in his opinion. On reflection, however, the same and the major and flection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the army and the navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as He also stated, at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration, in the case, to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necesity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad; that,

in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed .-Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached. Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been trans ferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi-armistice of the late administration, and of the existence of which the present adminisration, up to the time the order was dispatched. had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to ble, rendered so by the near exhaustion of pro-visions in the latter named fort. In precaution and also for large additions to the regular all of the original thirteen, in the Articles polved to send it forward, as had been intended. In this contingency it was also resolved to notify the governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in It is thus seen that the assault upon and re-

Fraudulent Small Notes.—Beware of one, two and three dollar bills on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Greene county. That bank, has, as yet, issued no small bills, and all that are in circulation are forgeries.

An English paper says that Mr. and are forgeries.

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An English paper says that Mr. and all that the giving of bread to the few braus and to the few based upon. The whole of the laws which on the code upon. The whole of the laws which on the tend upon. The belief that it is to each upon. The whole of the laws which on the fighting for—those who have not many settle down into the belief that it is to each upon. The write and the fighting for—those who have not many settle down into the belief that it is to ea

to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot box for final adjustment, and they assailed and reduced the

At the beginning of the present presidential

fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well undering yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so far from ingenious sophistry as that the world should not misunderstand it.
By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the govern-ment hegan the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue: immediate dissolution or blood; and this issue viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most grati-

people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this government has no choice left but to less to regret, as the loyal citizens have in due form claimed its protection. Those loyal citi-sens this government is bound to recognize and protect as being in Virginia. In the border States, so-called, in fact the middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality. That is an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one

way, or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the huilding of an impassable wall along the line of separation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the supremacy pertaining to a State—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists which it could not do, as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except been a State out of the Union. The original only what proceeds from the external blockade.
It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and and the new ones each came into the Union give them disunion without a struggle of their directly from a condition of dependence, own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution: no obligation to maintain the Union: and while very many who have favored it are, doubt-less, loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect. Recurring to the action of the government, it may be stated that first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this, a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far, all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of

against such a conjuncture the government had army and navy. These measures, whether a few days before commenced preparing an ex- strictly legal or not, were ventured upon unpedition, as well adapted as might be, to re- der what appeared to be a popular demand ieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was inten- and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, ded to be ultimately used, or not, according to that Congress would readily ratify them. circumstances. The strongest anticipated case It is believed that nothing has been done befor using it was now presented, and it was re- youd the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the com manding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of to his disc the writ of habeas corpus; or, in other words to arrest and detain, without resort to the ormen, arms or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort.

This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, eithout even awaiting the arrival of the provisional even awaiting the arrival attention of the country has been called to duction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a mat-ter of self-defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort care that the laws be faithfully executed, could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them: they knew, they were expressly notified, that the giving of bread to the few brave and of power and propriety before this matter was The whole of the laws which

f the citizen's liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated? To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the government itself to go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case would not the official oath be broken if the government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend t) preserve it. But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of habers corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress and not the executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous cmergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now afforced, this was their object the Executive well understood, and having said to them in the inaugural as an opinion at some length will probably address: "You can have no conflict without be be presented by the attorney-general. Whathing yourselves the aggressors," he took pains, or there shall be any legislation on the subject, and if so, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress. The forbearance of this government had been so ex-traordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our national Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country

neans necessary to their execution, some ingle law made in such extreme tenderness

value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now, is a less sum per hend than was the debt of our Revolution sand the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the
most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the
most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the
states, commonly called Slave States, except Dela greater proportion to what it was then than ware, gave a regiment through regular State does the population. Surely, each man has organization. A few regiments have been or as strong a motive now to preserve our liberganized within some others states by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course, the seconded States,
so-called, and to which Texas had been joined
and ten times the money. The evidence

about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops, reaching us from the country leaves no to the cause of the Union. The border States, doubt that the material, for the work is to the cause of the Union. The border States, so-called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost for the Union, while ingothers, as in Virginia. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, per-

wrought by their great appropal of the assault treason to any respectable magnitude by upon Sumter or their great resentment at the government's resistance to that assault, is not. They knew their people possessed as much definitely known. Although they submitted of moral sense, as much of devotion to law ed and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the warine appointments, from the so-called second States. They formally entered into a nion may, consistently with the national Contrast of temporary alliance with the so-called stitution, and therefore lawfully and peaceful Confederate States, and sent members to their by, withdraw from the Union without, the Congress at Montgamery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary government to be. The little disguise that the supposed right mitted the insurrectionary government to be The little disguise that the supposed right transferred to their capital at Richmond. The is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is

too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they deal with it where it finds it: and it has the have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years; and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enneted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

> supremacy pertaining to a State—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British colonial dependence: directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas. And even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the "United Col-onies" were declared to be "free and independent States;" but, even then, the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show .--Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union, -1 whence this magical omnipotence of "Btate rights," asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the "sovereignty" of the States; but the word even is not in the National Constitution; nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a "sovereignty," in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty. And even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union; by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be, for her, the supreme law of the land. The States have their states in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution. The U-