VINDICATION OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH SEGAR.

The following speech was delivered by the Hon. Joseph Segar, Representative from the First Congressional District of Virginia, before the Union meeting in Portsmouth, Va., some time in May last:

When I last trod the streets of Portsmouth, our country was at peace, and the people of this whole land were the most blessed on the fare of the globe. The storm of commercial revulsion which had swept over the land in 1857 had lulled, and under the influence of bountiful crops and the recuperative energies of our people, the country had reached a point of prosperity it had never known before. The whole land bloomed. The plough was sped, the loom rattled, and the anvil rang. Plenty smiled over thirty-two millions of contented and happy people. But, oh second how changed the scene! "Wild war's deadly blast is blowing," and has carried desolation to every interest, and every hearth

and fireside within our State. We are not only involved in war, but in civil war; a war which has ruptured all the ties of kindred and blood, and brought in hostile meeting on the same battle-field father and son, and brother and brother. Our trade is gone; the grass flourishes in the streets of our cities; the millions of trade we once had with the North, and which gave thrift and comfort and even subsistence to so many of our people, has perished; our whole people, from the stripling lad to the hoary head, have gone to the tented field; the price of even the necessaries of life are insufferably high ; and the workingmen and the poor men of every class are at starva-tion's point. Who did all this? Whose mighty sin is it? Our secession friends say it rests upon us, the Union men-that we who have stood by the Stars and Stripes are responsible—that by a certain sacred principle of State rights we ought to have followed our State into secession, or whithersoever else she called us-that we are traitors to our State, because we would do it notand that by not making common cause against the vile Yankees (who, in my judg ment, have done them no wrong,) we were playing into the hands of the enemies of the South, and that we are responsible for this ruinous war. I am here to deny the charge and to disprove it. No part of the mountain load of guilt of breaking up our glorious Union is ours. We are not traitors. I have been so denounced a thousand and twice a thousand times, but I vow I am no traitor. The treason is theirs who, by secession, have thrown down the pillars of the American Union; and their treason is a double onetreason to their State and treason to the Supreme Government of the Union.

We have obeyed our State, they have not. We have been true both to our State and the Union, for we hold that loyally to the Union is no disloyalty to our State. That State herself, when she ratified the Federal Constitution, and became a party to the great compact of Union, bound herself by each and every one of its provisions, and com-manded all her citizens to adopt this Constitution as a rule of political conduct-not only as a rule, but a supreme rule. She said to me, and she said to you :- Here is this Constitution, made by Washington and by FRANKLIN and Madison; take it for your guide-obey it-stand by it, anything in my laws or Constitution to the contrary notwith standing; which, being interpreted, meaneth this, and this only-that when the Constitut tion and laws of the Federal Government come in clash with my Constitution and my laws, mine must give way, and those of the supreme Federal Government prevail. Well, the two did come in conflict, and we Union men, like trained soldiers, obeyed orders.

We took our State at her word. When she brought herself in contact with the Fedtold us to do-recognized the latter as sutreason? If so, "make the most of it."-Again, the State expressly covenanted with her sister States that this matchless instrument should never be altered, save by the assent of three-fourths of all the States. Not an i was to be dotted nor a t to be crossed but by the concurrent stipulation of threetourths of the States; and a wise provision was it. It had been framed under circum stances the most auspicious, with a ligh beaming bright from the failure of the old Confederation. It had emanated from matchless wisdom; from the wisest heads and the purest hearts ever brought to think and to feel for human affairs. No wonder, then, it was provided, in the instrument itself, that it-should not be a bandied thing o' change, but remain in all its glory and vigor, until its detects should become so manifest as to bring three-fourths of the States to the conviction that it needed amendment. Now, having agreed that three-fourths of the ratifying parties should alone change its provisions, how can Virginia claim, of her own separate will and act, to change it in any regard, much less destroy it altogether? Is not secession a change of the constitution, and a change in the most vital particular? By what authority, then, can Virginia herself, wanting the power to alter the constitution in the slightest respect, command her sons to submit to alterations not agreed on by the constitutional majority of three-fourths? But a State, say the secessionists, acting in convention, is put upon her own sovereignty, and being put upon her a vereign powers, it makes secession legal and right-overrules the supreme law of the Union. Immortal doctrine, fellow citizens. Does the formality of a convention make lawful that which was unlawful before? Does the mere going into convention relieve a State of her solemn obligations? Does it wipe out the sin of her broken pledges and violated faith? Besides, is any State sovereign?

State sovereignty, gentlemen, under our system, is an outspeaking absurdity. The idea is stupidity's self. Virginia could not coin a copper cent nor a silver dime. She could not declare war, nor raise an army, nor maintain a navy, nor lay an impost duty, nor establish a post road. These, and many other sovereign attributes, she surrendered to the Federal Government for the common good, and with the express understanding that there should be no alteration of the system, no addition to or subtraction from it, except by the concurrent act of thre - fourths of her sister States. And yet, this abourd pretension of absolute State sovereignty, this airy myth, has been the false light held up by demagogues and politicians to mislead the honest masses, and which has led more thousands to the bog of disunion than any other igniis fatuus of the day!-We, then, who have clung to the Federal Union, against our State, have not been disloyal to that State-have committed no treason against her, no rebéllion against her government and laws and so no part of Compromise, and the South was so tickled the responsibility of this wicked Rebellion is

And we Union men have the proud consolation that the position we stand on is the position on which every great and distin-

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man to justify their madness, that is Lyttle-ton Waller Tazewell, a great mind, truly, but one, like Mr. Calhoun's, misled by too many vagaries to deal rightly with the practical affairs of human government. Gov. Tazewell, with his truth-distorting powers, was with them. The great and good Washington was with us. Old Ben. Franklin, the sage philosopher and statesman, was with us. James Madison, the father of the Constitution, whose master hand, more than any other, fashioned the great work, was with us. John Marshall, America's Mansfield and Cato of Utica, the cloudless light of whose luminous mind ever made truth's pathway clear, was with us. Patrick Henry, liberty thunderer in revolutionary times, was with us. Spencer Roane, the brightest Virginia jurist of his day, and a State rights man of the straightest sect, was with us. John Taylor, of Carolina, the strictest construer of all construers, he was with us. And all the prominent jurists of other States, the Kents and Storys, and Waynes and Catrons, and Mclacars, and Douglases, and Reverdy Johnsons, all, all are on our side. All these and many more of our emment legal men, 'too tedrous to mention," have declared it as their opinion, that separate State Secession is not only illegal, unconstitutional, but treasonable; and Thomas Ritchie, the great Demoeratic expounder of his time, who gave his law to the State rights Democracy, who ever and anon held up State-rights to his followers as their guide and Shiloh, even he denounced secession as treason, "treason to all intents and pu poses." Now, if you and I, fellow citizens, who refused to pull up and tear down that glorious ensign of power and glory, the Stars and Stripes, are traiters, so were Washington, and Henry, and Madison, and Franklin, and Marshall, and Roane, and John Taylor, and Kent, and Story, and last, though not least, Mr. Ritchie. If we are traitors, we are in good company-better company, by a thousand-fold, than that of Jeff. Davis, and Toombs, and the Rhetts, and Cobb, and Iverson, and Bonjamin, and Slidell, and Keitt, and Pickens, and the smaller-fry s cessionists who have dared to rush in where angels fear to tread," and whose folly, or infatuation, or madness, or unhallowed ambition, or some other false principle or metive, has impelled them to the infamous work of breaking down that ever-precious Government which was was dom's chiefest contrivance, and freedom's noblest boast-the Constitution of the United States, and the unmatched Union it created. Stand firm, then, my Union friends of Portsmouth. You are in the best of company.-You are in the right, and God is with the right. Stand by the Stars and Stripes, now and forever. Nail the Union colors to the mast, and if the Union ship must sink, let it go down, as the ship Cumb rlind did a short time since, in Hampton Roads, with the American ensign streaming above the

sinking hulk. The Southern secessionists have also ap pealed to us to go with our State into secesion, because of the insufferable wrongs the eral Government, we did exactly what she North has done us. We are ground into dust, say they. We have not a right left, Is this they declare, and they appeal quit our peaceful vocations and our happy homes to go forth to the battle-field and lay low the wicked Yankees who have dared to trample upon Southern rights. Well, what's the wrong, where is the aggression? I call upon you, one and all, and particularly any secessionist, if there be one here, to tell me what we are now fighting for. So help me God, I do not know. I want information. I know well enough what the Northern people are fighting for. They heard the great bell Roland toll. They saw the Proclamation of President Liscols, summoning them to patriot's work, and they rushed down to vindicate the authority of the Supreme Government, and to preserve the best Govern ment on God's green earth; to restore the ancient Union, to keep the Stars and Stripes affoat. I can well conceive how our Northern brothsen and our Western brothren have come, legion upon legion, to the camp and the battle-ground; but I have never been informed, and I have never been able to perceive, why it is that the South has become involved in this deplorable conflict .-What aggression has been perpetrated by this so-hated Federal Government, upon the rights of the South? The United States have a statute-book, and there is written down in it each and every one of its laws. Now let any secessionist, or any man else, take up this statute-book, and point me to the statute which has hurt the hair of the head of any Southern man, woman, or child! There is no such statute there. The much abused and much-hated North has put no such statute there. And not only has the Federal Government done us no practical wrong, but I aver that it has been to the South the kindest Government that ever a people had. If I have been always kind to you, my old friend Stores (addressing an old friend and neighbor from his county,) and have granted now this favor and that, and this request and that, and done for you all that you asked, would you not regard me as a kind sort of somebody, as a friend? ("I would," responded Mr. Stores.) Well, just so it was with the Federal Government and the South. | slave, because, if your slave escaped, he was All that the latter asked -no matter what it got. In 1793 it asked for a fugitive slave law, to recover their slaves escaping to the. Free States, and the North said -Yes, you are entitled to this law, of constitutional right, and you shall have it. And so we got it. But in the course of time, this law of 1793 was found ineffectual, and the South said to the North-the Federal Government -give us'a better fugitive slave law, one more stringent in its provisions, one that will more effectually protect our slave property. And the North said-You shall have And they not only accorded it, but the drafting of the law was left to a Southern Scuator, James M. Mason, of Virginia; so that if the fugitive slave law of 1850 was not

a good law, it was the fault of a Southern

man, Mr. Mason. Again: In 1820 we

made a bargain, usually called the Missouri

with it that every Southern Senator voted

for it, and nearly every Southern member of

we said to the Federal Congress-alias the North-"Break up this old bargain; though we liked it at first, we don't like it now, in this year, Anno Domini 1850; so make a new bargain with us, in lieu of the old compromise of 1820." And the Federal Governnent-this much abused and unparental Federal Government, as the Southern people term it—again took us at our word, abrogated the old Compromise, made a new bargain. abolished the old Missouri Comprom se, and gave us the Kansas Nebraska act, which threw to the winds the once vaunted, but afterwards contemned Comprom se of 1820. In a word, they gave us all we asked, and if they have ever refused us aught, I know it not. I repeat, then, that this unholy war has been commenced, and to this hour has been carried on without the slightest necessity. There was no more necessity for it, so far as Southern rights were concerned, than there is that one of you should this moment

stab me to the heart. And we were safe. We had all the security we could ask of God or man. We were far out of harm's way. We had, when Mr. Lincoln was elected, a majority of twentyone in one House of Congress, afterwards increased to twenty five-and of six in the other. What had we to fear? With these controlling majorities, how could a law ever have been passed inimic d to Southern rights? Take an illustration. A short time since a hill passed both Houses of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia-a law affecting the interests, more or less, of every slaveholder in the South. Could this bill have become a law if the secoded States had kept in the Union and maintained this majority of twenty-five in one house and six in the other? Besides, we had the Supreme Court upon our side. Then we were, at the time Secession threw its dark shadow upon us, impregnably safe." We were behind the ramparts of a fortification which could neither be shelled nor battered down. All the abolition artillery of the earth would have been as impotent upon its outer walls as were the Rebel balls of the Merrimac upon athe dentless turret of the Monitor. But we of the Seath did, what? Why we opened wide the doors of the fortification, and let the enemy in to take quiet passession .--Whom can we blame but ourselves? Whom but the Seceding States? And if by opening the gateways of their otherwise impregnable fortress they are made the sufferers. on whose shoulders rests the horm, on ours, the Union men, or on yours, the Seceders? But the institution of slavery, argued the disunionists, is unsafe to the Union, and all

good and true Southern men must rally to

Constitution does for slave property what it

Secession to make slavery safer. Though the

does not for any other species of property whatsoever -throws around it the agis of its special protection-and though the Federal tegislature has recognized its obligation to grant it projection, as in the payments for the slaves of the Creak and those taken by the British in the war of 1812, we were invied to change the war for the Union into one for the Secession to put up more props to sustain the aboutton of slavery? The Southern people institution of slavery. True, we had ender them.e'v a - the socoding States. Had they our beneficient Union, a pollar here a pollar stayed in, could we have ever had an Aboli there, and yet there and there again, to up tion Congress? And are we to make allowhold the fabric. But we want more pillars ance for the present exasperation of the yet, said the Secessionists, to hold on and North? For one, I do not wonder at it. The make stronger this great basis of Southern institutions. Well, how has it turned out? --Slavery has been struck a blow from which it will never recover. If peace be made forth with the Southern monopoly of the cotton production may be maintained, and some of the rank antagonisms of slavery now striking at its vitals, or sharpening their fangs for a more deadly assault, may be propitiated, and the institution rescued from destruction. But delay in pacific arrangement will be absolutely fatal to slavery. On this point I shall not enlarge; but let us enter into a practical consideration and estimate with our Secession autagonists. How is it with the value of slave property, and the security of it, under Seces sion and the Union comparatively? I will illustrate by an argument I used in the county of Northampton, when, in a late canvass, was seeking a seat in Congress. I appealed to the people present to tell me what a likely young negro man would then bring for cash. I was answered, " Not more than two hunired and fifty dollars." What would such a negro slave have brought before the passage of the Virginia Secession ordinance? . From seventeen hundred and fifty dollars to two thousand dollars." was the reply. Then, said 1, here is the crithmetical result: in the happy hours of the Union you could get seventeer hundred and fifty dollars for your slave, and now, in Secession's hour, you can get only two hundred and fifty-just one seventh of what you could have obtained in those blessed hours when the Stars and Stripes waved over an undismembered land! A loss, said I, of just fifteen hundred dollars on each likely slave! Now give me. I continued, the number of likely slaves in your county, and I will tell you, in figures, what the people of Northhampton have lost, by Secession, in this single item of slaves. Multiply that number by 1500, and you have. Figure it up when you will, you will find that while you were striving, by Secession to have your slave property maintained at its old value, you have alendy lost some twenty or thirty millions of dollars in slave property alone! And as to the matter of safety, how is it? In the blessed days of the Union you rarely lost a delivered back to you under the fugitive slave law. But how is it now, in Secession's reign ? Let (said 1) the eighteen slaves captured just on the Maryland line, and brought back to their owners here, this morning, let the bills before Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to emancipate nearly all the slaves in the South, answer my question, whether slavery was safer under the

ruinous ascendancy of Secession? And I propound the inquiry to you, men of Portsmouth, here, to-day, when was your slave property the more valuable, and safer—in Union's hour or Secession's hour? See, then, the delusion of our fellow citizens of the South in rushing into Secession to save their slave property! Oh, fatal mistake!

blessed auspices of the Union, or under the

And here I submit one more arithmetical view. Virginia, by the late census, lost, in 1860, 117 slaves as fugitives. Put down the average value \$1000 each (which is most lib. eral,) and all the loss we have, by fugitive spirit of compromise and peace, assented. - not "put our foot into it?"

what shall it be? what, really, is it? I shudder to strike the balance. Virginia's share of the Confederate debt cannot be less, at this moment, than fifty millions. I believe it to be far more. A sum which would pay for her loss by fugitive slaves for near five hun. dred years to come! Or, in the light of annual interest, a tax of \$3,000,000 per annum on the people, to avoid an annual loss of \$117,000. If the war lasts two years, it will be a tax upon the people of \$6.000,000 per year, to save \$117,000 per year. And so on, if the war should last five years, the people of Virginia, to save \$117,000 per annum, will find themselves borne down by a public debt which would not leave a morsel of bread to their starving families, and which no people on earth could endure. And the next item, the numerous millions we shall have lost by the prostration of our once great system of international improvements, and our incalculable loss in production and trade, and the balance against us is terriffe. And when we come to take into the estimate the agonized bosoms which have been wrung by this deplorable conflict-the widowed wives it shall have mado-the sonless fathers and mothers -the brotherless sisters -the orphaned children-the ruptured ties in all the sweet relations of life-the desolution, physical and social-embitterment and undying hates-the want and suffering-the streaming blood and gaping wounds, and the griof and wailing, which have come of this accursed Rebellion. I say when we come to bring all these items into the dark account, how insignificant becomes that little amount of \$117,000, compared with that astounding aggregate of tax ation ruin and wee, which bears down the other side of the account. Had we not far better have lost five hundred, or even one thousand slaves a year, than to have brought these wors unnumbered, these appalling ills, upon the people of our State!

Such, my friends, is the result of the efforts of those who would allure you to Secession, to make slavery safer. Here is the feast to which you have been invited. Oh! how fatal the mistake - how strange the infatuation : Thank heaven, you and I have had no part or lot in the matter. And I tell our deluded countrymen of the South that they can rescue the institution of slavery in but one way, They must come once more under those Stars and Stripes which protect all they float above They must fall down and worship once more at the altars of the Union, and vowing repentance there, bring themselves back within that blessed Union which has proved heretofore adequate, and which hereafter, when restoration comes, will continue to be adequate to protect them and all their institutions, of whatever kind. Let them put up the fallen pillars of the Union they have pulled down, and they put up the pillars that sustain the institution of slavery, not before

But I hear it said that, though up to the time of Mr Lincoln's election the Federal Government had done us no wrong, it has since shown a purpose to convert the war from a war for the Union into a war for emandifection. But whose firely is it if it be so? Who put it in the power of Congress to North? For one, I do not wonder at it. The North had done us no wrong but to talk abo lition, which hurts nobody, and which ought to scare nobody. It had been kind and forbearing to us; and when, without cause, we have involved them in a rash and consuming debt to last for ages to come and prostrated their flourishing industry, and poisoned the fountains of their social happiness, we ought to expect embitterment and resentment in return. I don't advise it. I would rather conjure them to be generous yet; to forgive and torget; to forbear all extreme measures: above all things to let slavery alone; to keep the pledges they have so often made; to main min honestly the original aim and character of the war-the preservation of the Government, the enforcement of the laws and the restoration of the Union. If this be done, I entreat them to do it, reconstruction may yet take place; a potent Union sentiment may yet arise in the South, and the star gemmed banner of the Union wave once more over an undivided and happy country. Yet, come whatever results may, we, the Union

men, are not responsible; the Secessionists are, and they must take the consequences of tlreir folly. And now to a few practical views in conclusion: You are in this war (this twenty years' war promised you by JEFF. DAVIS,) and you know and feel what it is; do you not? Are you as happy as you were under the Union of our fathers? Have you as much bread and meat for your wives and children as you used to have? Have you employment, as you had under the Union? Does the hard fisted mechanic, whose chief property is the sinewy arms his God has given him, go to his workshop daily, as he was wont to do? Are your wives and daughters decked off with the handsome calicoes and plain silks that once adorned and made comfortable their persons? Did you pay, under the Union, one dollar per pound for coffee, and forty cents for sugar, and seven dollars per pound for tea, and seventy-five cents per yard for ninepence calico, as you now do in these hard times of Secession? (A voice in the crowd -" We don't have coffee, we use parched corn)." Oh, yes; then, in the blessed hours of the Union, you had coffee at 12 cents per pound, and now, in Secession's reign, you have parched corn and burnt wheat in the place of that luxury alike of rich people and poor people—coffee. I pity you from my heart, for I love the beverage, but would not like to drink it at the Secession, price of a dollar a pound. But to proceed a are your wives as happy, or your children? Do not your wives tremble and your children start when gathered at night around the once happy hearth and fireside? Are you not, many of you, awaiting every hour painful tidings from the battle field of fratricidal war? Are you not hourly expecting to see some husband, or father, or brother, or nephew, borne a crippled or a dead body from the gory field? This is your experience, ag it is of us all, of this deplorable war. Then what are you to do?

(A voice- " Hang the Secessionists.)" Well, I have no objection to that, so far as the leaders are concerned. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and Robert Toombs, and BARNWELL RHETT, and WILLIAM L YANGEY, and HOWELL COBB. guished Virginian has stood save one. Our But we of the South, when party politics ran der the Union, \$117,000. Per contra. Oh, by men; and who have deceived and misled to the Union. Let not this fallacy keep you

their ruin the honest masses who have no time to think of political affairs, and a large portion of whom cannot even read or write - such men. I say, who know better, ought to be hanged not the deceived innocent masses; and this war will be without its moral unless example be made of these wicked foremen in a nation's ruin. The Federal Government must before this great fray ends, demonstrate to all the world not only its ability to put down treason and rebellion, but the will and the determinaton to punish traitors and rebels; for with out these admonitory lessons, treason and rebellion may rise up at any hour to disturb the national peace, and to shake the founda-tions of society. I repeat, what are you to do? You must put an end to the war. If you stand in the mire, will you not sink deeper and deeper into it the longer you stand? - Just so it is with the war. The longer you stay in it, the deeper will you sink into the mire of its troubles, and miseries and desolations; so get out of it, and as soon as you can; and one reason ought to be conclusive with you and Secessionists too-the South cannot win in this contest. It can never establish its independence. The odds are too strong against it. We of the South have eight millions of white men to twenty millions against us. In the nature of things, we cannot overcome this vast superiority in the great material of any war. We started in the war, I know, with the absurd notion that one Southern man was equal, in battle, to five Northern mon, but I presume that delusion is now well cleared up. We hugged that other delusion that Northern men would not fight, and I presume this hallucination has also passed away. The "cursed Yankees, ' to-use Dixie's parlance, will not fight duels, and in that they show their good sense. But put them to fighting for principle—for the Stars and Stripes, for example-and they will fight as hard as any people on earth. And look, too, at the spirit now exhibiting on the second call upon the North for troops. Legion after legion is rushing down to the battle place, resolved, at all hazards, to maintain the Gov ernment, and fling back again to the breeze

the glorious Stars and Stripes. The spirit of twenly millions of such men
is not to be resisted. Besides, the South wants all the elements of successful warfare. It wants even powder. It wants heavy artillery, the great instrumentality of modern warfaro-that instrumentality which Napo LEON said God Almighty was always on the side of. It wants the great essentials of commerce and manafactures. It wants the woolen clothing to keep the soldier's limbs warm, and the shoes to protect his feet from the lacerating tread. Wanting both commerce and manufactures, it has no hoarded millions of excess cash to draw upon for the necessites of war. About ten millions of loan was all it could rake and scrape from the cliests of its capitalists. The result is that the Federal Government has unlimited credit, while the Confederate States have none. Tacy have even to legislate their worthless paper issues into currency.

Men take it by complusion only. Patriot

ism will not take it at par. I know the fact that a bady of Norfolk sent a twenty dollar gold piece to Richmond and got for itsthirty three dollars in Confederate notes, a discount on the latter of sixty-five per cent. Now, when the Confederate currency shall have settled down to this rate of depreciation, how worthless will it be for carrying on a great war? The South has no navy, and can get none; the Federal Government, in six months, can build and equip any number of ships it needs. The hope, too, of foreign interven-tion, is blasted. The opening of the ports of New Orleans and other Southern cities opens to France and England supplies of cotton, and so these nations have lost all inducement to intefere in our quarrels. And we have an other greater strength. We have a just cause to fight for. We are fighting to save the best Government known to men. We are tighting for Washington's Union, and we are fighting for principles which Washington, in his part ing counsels, gave us in charge We are defending ourselves from war, actually and wickedly waged upon us -not a war of our making. It is loyalty struggling with treason In such a cause, the God of nations and of battles will help us as He did our fathers -He will give us the victory. So help me Heaven, fellow citizens, one reason why I ed: Resolved, That the thanks of the Incould not and would not participate in this stitute be tendered to Mr. Murray for the unnecessary and heartless Rebellion, is that active part he took in the discussion of the I have believed in my soul that the God of justice and right could prosper no such cause as that which the Seceding States are engaged in. Besides, there is an old saying, that the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," and let the Secessionists take warning from the adage. They have been defeated in every important engagement save one, though the masses of the Southern people are still kept in the dark and made to believe that the South has won all the battles but one. The Federal army have re taken nearly every lost fort .--We have New Orleans, and with it the whole valley of the Mississippi. We can augment the Union army to two millions of men if it need be, and I solumly believe that if the whole North were left out of the fight altogether, the Western men alone would put down the Robellion. I repeat, the South cannot conquer. If it persist, extermination is the only victory it can conquer. In naked truth⇒you had as well call on me to thrash this large crowd of stalwart men, or upon the puny youngster to take down the brawny giant, as to expect the Confederate States of America to wrestle with the giant power of the United States, I say, then, get out of this horrible war as best you can, and you can best do that by striving for, and returning to that Union under whose elevating auspices our country has grown in a brief space to be among the mightiest of the nations of the earth, and under which you, and I, and all the people of the United States have been the happiest that ever God's sun sent down his rays upon. Speak out for the Union. Be not afraid. Fear not, as some do, that the Confederate troops will again possess Norfolk. No danger of that. You are now once more, thank God, under the protecting folds of the Star spangled Banner, and if your

and the old Union. the House of Representatives, while the North, though grumbling and surly, in a point of compressions and without of compressions and without of compressions and without of the members and citizens present at this about the formula loss less—and have we sayed, for selfish considerations and without of the members and citizens present at this about the people of Virginia should do meeting of the Association. Adjourned to Above all, do not allow vourselves to be any earthly cause, to tumble into fragments | nothing, make no move, until a convention of the noblest fabric of government ever reared the people shall have again sent her back to 21, at 10 A. M.

hearts yearn towards the union of your fa-

the wavering. If you don't plant a nucleus

here and a nucleus there, as our fathers did

in the Revolution, you may never reach peace

back. The government of our State must be, necessarily, for some time, chiefly a military nocessarily, for some time, chiefly a militaryone. In the meantime, let the voice of the
Union men be heard loud and strong; and
when, by the general speaking out of the
Union men, it shall be found that they are
strong to save, there will be no difficulty in
making the arrangements for restoring the
State to ber position in the Union. Let your
present efforts look to the expression and
devolopment of the Union sentiment—details
will follow

BE CONTENTED WITH YOUR BUSINESS. -The supposed capabilities of a man for another employment should never have the effect of making him despise or neglect his present one, humble as it may be. If it is worth our while to do a thing at all, it is surely worth our while to do it well. If there be any false shame on the subject it ought to be banished by the reflection, that there are a great number of men of worth and talent superior to ours, laboring and laboring cheerfully, at still meaner employments. Besides, it should ever be borne in mind that even in comparatively obscure situations in life, there may be, and is, the greatest earthly happiness. By a due culture of the faculties, by refining the sentiments, a common blacksmith may enjoy a satisfaction of mind equal to that of the greatest man in the parish.

One who values genius merely as a means of advancement in the world, cannot know or feel what genius is. Yet on this false estimate are based a great proportion of the dreams which disturb the existence and fritter away the energies of youth. It is not spiritual, but temporal glory for which the common visionary pants. It is not the souls of men he desires to take captive, but merely their pockets; the paradise which opens to his mind's eye beyond the counter, is composed of fine houses, gay dresses, and uxurious meals. The meanness of such aspirations, enables us to say without compunction, that he who indulges them. no more possesses the intellectual capabilities he fancies, than he is likely to enoy the substantial rewards of industry and perseverence.

Educational.

Teachers' Institutes.

According to adjournment the Middlesex Teacher's Institute met on the evening of the 6th inst, at Mr. Ruhl's School. The President called the house to order and called the roll. Singing, the first exercise in order, was performed by a class of Mr. Ruhl's scholars, after which prayer was made by Mr. Swiler. After prayer an opportunity was extended to persons wishing to become members of the Institute to do so, upon which Mr. Keiffer and Mr. Swiler became members. The answering and proposing of questions was next disposed of, after which Mr. McGonigal read an Essay on Education. Mr. O'Hara was next called upon. He said he had selected for his subject Music-he strengly urged its introduction in all our Common Schools-spoke of its moral tendoncy, and finally gave his method of teaching it. Mr. Ruhl next exhibited one of his classes on Grammar, and through it gave his method of teaching said branch. Mr. Stock and Mr. O'Hara also offered some remarks on Grammar. After which Mr. Stock took up the subject of Parental Co-operation .-He expressed his views on the subject fully and able, advancing some important ideas. The subject was open for discussion and was participated in by Messrs. McGonigal, O'Hara and Swiler. Singing, the clo was performed by a class of Mr. Ruhl's schol.rs. On motion, the Institute adjourned to meet again at Middlesex in two weeks. GEORGE O'HARA, Sect'y.

South Middleton Institute convened at Centre School House, Feb. 7, the President in the chair. Miss S. E. Adams and Mr. L. Gleim read selections. Miss S. E. Fleming read an Essay, and Mr. W. B. Butler delivored an Address. Geography was discussed by teachers and others. The Institute adsurned at 12 M. to meet at 1 P. M. In the afternoon session Mental Arithmetic was taken up and discussed. The next meeting will be held at Myers' School House, Feb. 21. Programme for next meeting: Selections, Miss F. Henderson and Mr. J. Stuart; Essay, Miss L. M. Anderson; Address, Mr. H. Burn; Critic, Elias Mountz; Subjects for discussion, Penmanship and School Government. The following resolutions were passactive part he took in the discussion of the different subjects. Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Messrs. Wm. L. Craighead, J. W. Craighead, A. Bradley, and S. Lehman, for their hospitalities to the members. H. M. CRIDER, Sect'y.

The Monroe Teacher's Association met pursuant to adjournment at School House No, 12, on Feb. 7th. House called to order by the President. Roll called, all present. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. The committee on books reported the Massachusetts Teacher, which was accepted. An amendment to the constitution providing for the election of a Librarian was adopted. The Association then proceeded to elect a Librarian, which resulted in the choice of Mr. G. W. Titzel. The returning and distributing of books was next gone through with. Selections were read by Miss Culbert-son and Mr. Plank, after which Penmanship was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Eberly, Richwine, Plank, Kline, Clark, Bingaman, Titzel, Cain, and Goodyear. Adjourned till 1 o'clock. Afternoon Session .- An Essay, subject, Teacher's Duty, was read by Miss Enck. Geography was then discussed by the teachers. It was thought that schools should be furnished with globes and out-line maps, and that some of our text books should be thrown out of the schools. The propriety of making physical culture one of the regular branches of instruction in our common schools was discussed by a few of the teach ers. Parental Co-operation was next brought before the Association by Mr. Titzel, and he was followed on the same subject by Messrs. Eberly, Goodyear and Cain. On motion, it was agreed that Arithmetic, Algebra, and are public school examinations and exhibithers, speak out your sentiments like men and l tions advisable, be the subjects for discusike freemen. Don't hide your light under a bushel. Let it shine out and it may lead others into the path of right and duty. Your example may encourage the weak and confirm wine, Oration. The following resolution was passed: Resolved That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Messrs. J. Leidig, Dr. Hoover, G. Stambaugh, J. Sierer, H. Zerger and H. Yohn, for their hospitalities meet at School House No. 4, (Line's) Feb.

S. P. GOOEYEAR, Sect'y.