WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE

SENTINEL BUILDINGS,

Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20,

East Washington Street.

BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors,

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy one year	$1 00
Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club	10 00
Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club	20 00
Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the WEEKLY and one of the DAILY, to the maker of the club	30 00
Fifty copies to one address, and two copies of the WEEKLY and two of the DAILY	50 00

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POSTAGE.

The postage on the *Weekly State Sentinel*, and mailed for one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	25 cents.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XX. NO 51. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,141.

Selected Miscellany.

Constitutional Obligations.

The present attitude of our Government is, that the Union, legally and constitutionally, is unbroken—that the Constitution of the United States is still equally binding in every State—and that to enforce this principle, all the power of the Federal authorities should be exercised. In support of this theory armies are being raised, military preparations made, and the voice of the people is heard in trumpet tones, demanding that the constitutional provision shall be enforced over the entire country—that portion which has declared its independence, as well as that which still acknowledges the authority of the Government at Washington.

A part of this zeal in behalf of constitutional obligations is genuine; a part, also, we fear, imaginary or insincere. It is difficult to give full credit to the extraordinary professions of love for the Union and the Constitution, by those who for years have been at best but nominal supporters of the one, and habitual revilers and violators of the other. But if their present pretensions are sincere, and their apparent reverence not a sham, they will consistently yield obedience to all its provisions, and give no countenance to the schemes entertained by some at the present time, of overrunning the Southern States for the purpose of creating negro insurrections, and of changing the present relation of master and slave. If the Constitution is binding upon the Southern States, who are made traitors and rebels by denying its authority, is it not binding also upon the Northern States, which claim the right to reduce the seceders to obedience to its provisions?

It is painful to hear the language held in quarters ordinarily entitled to respect and consideration, of encouragement to the most flagitious disregard of all constitutional authority, as well as the plainest laws of humanity, in the prosecution of the war between the sections. Primarily produced by the slavery question, with which too many Northern men have seemed to consider it a duty to interfere, to the extent of violating the common courtesy due from the people of one State to those of the other States, if not positively to the point of a direct violation of the constitutional rights of the slave States, there seems to be a disposition, now that the people of the North have patriotically united in defense of their flag, notwithstanding that many of them believed the South had been injured and oppressed, to take advantage of the war thus inaugurated, in order to overthrow the domestic institutions of the States in rebellion, and compel them to return not only against their will to a government which they detest, but to signalize such return by the utmost humiliation, and a sacrifice of their social and domestic institutions.

There is reason to believe that however it may be concealed under the guise of patriotism, the true sentiment with many now is, that the war should be made the means of accomplishing what has all along been their open or secret wish, viz., the abolition of slavery in the States. Denied the power to interfere with the subject in the plainest constitutional provisions, the antagonism to slavery has been hitherto carried on by private raids and secret emissaries, supported by the funds and countenanced by the approval of many who dare not claim the constitutional right to meddle with the institution in the States, but whose moral perceptions do not revolt at doing or procuring to be done clandestinely, what their outward show of respect for the Constitution forbade them to do publicly and as of right. Now that these violations of right and of neighborly courtesy have, along with other causes, produced a resort to arms, the same disturbers of national unity see in this war the occasion for giving the death blow to slavery, and openly avow the purpose to make it a war of devastation and destruction to the pecuniary and social interests of the slave States. They declare that it shall carry with it freedom to the slave in every State invaded by our army; thus adding to the usual evils of war, the social degradation and domestic misery which must follow the sudden emancipation of the African race.

It matters not that such a policy involves a "trampling under foot of the Constitution of the United States." It matters not that it reverses the pretended principle for which the war is undertaken—the vindication of the Constitution and of its rightful supremacy in all parts of the Union. The end, with many ardent advocates of negro emancipation, justifies the means, and they do not scruple to propose its accomplishment through the violation of the fundamental chart of government, whose majesty the war is ostensibly designed to preserve.

The seceding States by their action have placed themselves beyond the power to make any claims under the Constitution, or to demand of the Government of the United States anything whatever, except either a recognition of their independence, or that the war shall be carried on in accordance with the code of civilized nations. Repudiating all allegiance to the Constitution, and denying that it is in any manner binding upon their citizens, they can set up no claim to its strict observance. With us, however, the case is different. The Administration holds that the Constitution is of binding force, not only upon the adhering, but upon the seceded States; and thus holding, it would be, to say the least, illogical, to attempt the justification of a policy which involves a direct and palpable disregard of constitutional provisions.

It may be said that the Southern States are in rebellion, and therefore in dealing with them as rebels against the Government, we are not bound to observe as applicable to them, the forms of the Constitution which they have rejected. To what extent this reasoning may be received by those learned in questions of this character, we are not prepared to judge; but since the avowed purpose of the Government is to reduce the South to obedience to the Constitution, and to compel them to resume their position in the Union subject to its provisions, it may be well asked how this is to be done, if in the mean time such action has been taken as absolutely to prevent them from enjoying the rights guaranteed to them by that instrument, and by them deemed essential to their interests, their domestic comfort and happiness. If slavery shall have been destroyed, and four millions of blacks set free by the arbitrary hand of power, how can we offer to the Southern States their original position in the Union? And shall they be forced to accept a position different from that guaranteed to every State, with the institutions existing among them when they became parties to the original Union, and accepted the Constitution as the law for them and for us?

These are questions of deep import to all supporters of constitutional government, and deserve to be well considered before accepting a policy which forever destroys the power to reconstruct the Union upon its original basis. We purposely omit in this article the great question respecting the effect upon the social condition of the country—upon both the white and the African race—of the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States. That is a topic of fearful importance, and may at no distant day demand a thorough examination.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY.—Secession in Kentucky received a staggering blow on Saturday, and Louisville covered herself with imperishable honor. There were 8,112 votes cast for the Union delegate ticket, when the aggregate vote of the city at the Presidential election was only 7,453. The largest vote ever cast before in Louisville was in the Gubernatorial race between Magoffin and Bell, the aggregate of which was 7,845. So that when Louisville gave 8,112 votes for the Union ticket, she exceeded by four hundred and sixty votes the largest aggregate vote ever before polled. Of the 7,453 votes for President, Breckinridge received but 860, and many of the latter doubtless voted the Crittenden-Guthrie ticket on Saturday, so that the secessionists proper do not constitute a corporal's guard.—*Louisville Journal.*

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—Every day brings with it new failures of principal merchants. Wendell Phillips expressed the hope, some six weeks ago, that "four out of five of those engaged in the Southern trade, would become bankrupts." His wish is rapidly being gratified. Unless there is relief within sixty days, there will not, we fear, remain a dozen dry goods houses standing in New York, whose business is dependent upon the South. *New York News.*

Through War, to What!

We would not be good Christians were our prayer not *pro pace*, "for peace." Not, of course, "peace at any price," which is a spaniel cry, but for an honorable and a just peace. We would not be a man, either, were we not to acknowledge that, whatever the evils of war, they are not the worst evils that happen to man. Still more; it is not truer that "peace hath her victories," (it was the *devil* into whose mouth Milton put it,) "no less renowned than war," than that war has its compensations and consolations no less remarkable than peace. We read in the romances of the rough times of former ages, about deeds of chivalry. They occurred now and then, no doubt. The spirit of Christian civilization was at work then, and advanced characters caught sight of its bearings, and acted upon them.

But we doubt if any age has seen a nobler display of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice for a great idea, than the last two weeks have witnessed in this country. The flag of the United States has been fired on. The Capital of the United States has been threatened by the excited leaders of the bogus Confederation of the South. What has been the effect of these outrages? The people of this country, who have been proclaimed as mere *dollar-hunters*, as incapable of any lofty sentiment, have risen up as one man to resent the insult, and to atone for the wrong. Public institutions, private citizens, men and women have come forward offering *millions* for the defense of the honor of their country. We are just, and we will not deny that every section of the country—the South as well as the North—has shown the same spirit of self-sacrifice, for what each believes to be threatened honor. The intense energies of this country have thus developed of a sudden, in a direction very opposite to what superficial observers have attributed to the people as their prevailing passion.

And so the whole country stands now, arrayed and arraying, on one side and on the other, a nation of warriors. This is the aspect, but what is the object? War! War for what? Surely not for the sake of war! What is sought for by this war? On the side of the South we forbear to speak. From first to last—from the *bolt* in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, last April, down to the despicable act of Jefferson Davis and Major Beauregard in opening fire on the United States flag in Charleston harbor, in September—we have had but one sentiment, and one expression, of condemnation and execration for the conspirators who pretend to have set up, over the heads of the Southern people, and without consulting them, a Revolutionary Confederacy.

But, for what is the *North* in arms? Why is it that all our Northern cities are turned into military encampments, and that those who have not enlisted, and are capable of bearing arms, are but waiting the *call* for their services? It is highly important that there should be at once a distinct understanding of this matter.

It is not to sustain a party, but to vindicate an outraged country. It is not to uphold an Administration, but the Government. Lincoln and his surroundings are endured—no longer because anybody cares for them—but because they are temporary fixtures which can not be abolished without revolutionizing our Government. Largely circulated papers which did their part to elect Lincoln, may now, like the New York *Daily Times*, call for "superseding" him by some military Dictator; but the call, though echoed in chorus by other organs of that despicable party, falls dead and finds no echo in the American heart. We knew, and predicted, the unfitness of the nomination while he was a candidate. The majority of the people of the United States voted against him, but the divisions of the majority permitted him to run in on a minority vote. Now he is fastened on the country for four years—too long, it is true—but still only a moment in the life of a nation. We endure Lincoln and his surroundings, in order that we may sustain the *Government*. Therefore we sustain the call to arms that turns our peaceful country into one vast military encampment.

What is sought in this war? Is it the *subjugation* of any portion of the country? The thing is as impossible as the intention is atrocious. Is it to *change* any of the local institutions of any of the States? God forbid! For the principle that gives value to the American system is its respect for, and maintenance of, the right of *Local Self-Government*. This war is for maintaining the existence of the country on the old and recognized basis. If we have forces in Maryland, it is to maintain the laws of Maryland and the constitution of Maryland. If we have forces in Virginia, it will be to uphold the people of Virginia in the enjoyment of the constitution and laws of Virginia.

It may be that passions are too excited to heed these declarations. Perhaps the honest and the loyal in those States will persevere in considering this war as one of aggression on Southern institutions. They may point to the howlings of the *Tribune* as evidence that this is to be a war of demoniacal violence, of confiscation, of arson, robbery and devastation. Let us remind Southern readers that those of the *Tribune* school shed nothing but ink in their contests, and scatter nothing more powerful than evil words. The men that have gone from the North, with arms in their hands, the fighting men of the North, have never been the assailants of Southern institutions. They have shown their patriotic spirit in their conduct all the way from Annapolis to Washington. It is not to interfere with the South, but to prevent the shameful interference of the South with the government and good fame of the United States, that these brave and gallant men are in arms.—*New York Freeman's Journal.*

Progress of the Rebellion.

It is evident that Virginia is to be the battle field of the coming struggle. Maryland, whatever her feelings may be, will not declare herself otherwise than as friendly to the Union, while Washington remains to the North uncaptured. But it is also equally clear that were the slightest reverse to happen to our arms in Washington, Baltimore would issue the men who would intercept our supplies and cut off our retreat. We want, therefore, to know who are our friends and who are foes, at least in the seat of Government. Yet this is not so easy a matter as might be imagined. Of those supposed to be most loyal citizens, men who have taken every oath, there must have been some mean enough to load the cannon with saw dust instead of powder and ball. Sand cartridges were attempted to be served out to troops by a man who was shot. Spies are everywhere. It is only by the force of an impregnable strength that the Administration can succeed.

It is equally clear that the treacherous enemies of the Government in Virginia are keeping dark. Instead of exaggerating their forces, they purposely make them appear far less than they really are. General Harney, for instance, could see or pretends that he did see no considerable body of troops at all. Nor have we ever been able to get any authentic tidings of five thousand men concentrated at any one spot, either at Norfolk or Harper's Ferry, or even at Richmond. But we do find Georgia and Alabama troops being sent aside to Lynchburg. There are rumors, too, of a camp being formed at Dumfries, on the Potomac, half way between Acquia Creek and Alexandria. One paper, too, speaks of seventy thousand men having responded to Governor Letcher's call. If only half that number have actually enrolled, it would seem that there should be a body of fifty thousand men under arms in Virginia and there might easily be a hundred thousand with the known enthusiasm of the Southerners along every line of railroad. Possibly the difficulty of securing depots of provisions may prevent their formation, but we heard of none scattering or being refused on that account.

The probability is, that there is a profound and very able effort on the part of their generals to conceal their forces until the moment at which they are ready to strike. They have, no doubt, officers of the greatest brilliancy, with youth and vigor on their side, while we are greatly lacking in these, and but for General Scott, should be still more so. Even he is about to remove his head-quarters and that of the army to Philadelphia, it is said. This is probably on account of the difficulty of keeping up sufficiently rapid and reliable communications with the main body of the army. It is now well known that for about two days General Scott's messages for troops were read and kept in Baltimore by the rebels, and yet it was telegraphed back to him that they had been forwarded.

Thus far Providence has been better to us than we have been to ourselves, unless it be that, by some means yet unexplained, the arms at Harper's Ferry were not blown up nor destroyed, and very large and important portions of those of the small arms, cannons and other warlike stores, have escaped destruction at the Norfolk Navy Yard. How all this has happened will be matter for future investigation, and whether any officers have been treacherous in the discharge of their duties. Probably no nation before ever so long survived such wholesale treachery and treason on the part of so many of its superior officers. It is upon the honesty and strength of our own volunteers that we must now rely.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, who resides in Alabama, has sent in his resignation. He is a Unionist, but feels bound to adhere to the fortunes of his State.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Response.

From all sections of the State we are beginning to receive responses to the articles which we have thought it our duty, and which suited our inclination, to address to the people of Missouri. These responses are very gratifying to us, for they show that the People are in a temper to receive suggestions from any quarter, to give them deliberate reflection, and to decide understandingly. More than this could not be desired. When, just after the capture of Fort Sumter by the army of the Confederate States, President Lincoln took upon himself to call for 75,000 volunteers from States yet remaining in the Union, including in that call a quota from each of the slave States, it was not surprising that there was resentment and indignation expressed throughout the State. But that paroxysm of passion subsided. Missouri was content to leave to the Governor a proper response to the official requisition, and that answer has been endorsed everywhere. Time, the condition of affairs in the State, the want of military organization and preparation, have served to convince the people that, with that answer, it became them to look carefully to the next step before involving themselves in a sea of troubles. They have done so. Demagogues everywhere have been repulsed when they have sought to commit the people to "immediate secession," and in no instance has it been better exemplified than in the defeat of Thomas. L. Anderson, who was put forward, in Marion county, as the peculiar representative of the secessionists, and who was fairly beaten on the issue presented by them. That county formed part of the District represented by Judge Redd, who, if he was not a secessionist in the Convention, soon proclaimed himself one after he returned home, backed by Anderson and others, and having the advantage of all the excitement created by Lincoln's proclamation. This election gives us a flood of light as to the real sentiments of the people of this State. If that county could not be carried by secession under the pressure brought to bear upon it, there is not a county in the State that can be relied upon in support of disunion. It is for this reason that we attach unusual significance to this election, and beg the people to bear it in mind when discussing the chances of secession.

All our information, public and private, is to the same effect. Whenever the issue is made, even under most unfavorable circumstances, secession is beaten out of sight. It cannot stand investigation. If advocated at all, it is by demagogues who have nothing to lose, and who are satisfied that nothing they can say or do can render their projects more desperate. The public voice is settling down under the conviction that the first duty of the State is to organize the militia for self-defense, and to arm them in good style, so that they may do effective service—and then await the conflict. We hope the people of each county in the State will avail themselves of every occasion to make known their wishes, and their commands, to their servants. Secession in our present condition, is an evidence of madness, of folly, of disregard of all the best interests of the State, which is not to be tolerated in any man, and least of all any man who, from his position, seeks to direct public opinion. Neutrality, a calm waiting of events, the protection of the public credit, the husbanding of all the resources of the State, a closer and better understanding of the wishes of the people, so as to bind them together as a unit in any line of policy: this course will do more to sustain Missouri and to relieve her of her present disabilities than any attempt to connect our destiny with that of either of the rival Governments, with one of which—the North—we can never have any sympathy or co-operation.

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The message of Governor Jackson is so brief that it is not necessary to attempt an analysis of it. In the present temper of the people every one will read it. As will be seen, it contains but one recommendation, in the following words:

In the meantime, in my judgment, it is indispensable to our safety that we should emulate the policy of all the other States in arming our people and placing our State in a proper attitude for defense.

The militia law should be revised and rendered more efficient. A good system of drill and discipline should also be adopted, in order to place ourselves in a position where our rights can be defended with strong arms and willing hearts.

Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute. It is not her policy to make aggressions on any State or people; but, in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and recreant in her duty were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants.

I therefore respectfully recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State at the earliest practicable moment in a complete state of defense.

From the Chicago Times.

How to Escape Volunteering.

A new method of escaping the dangers of becoming a patriot in the field, has been discovered by certain worthies of Chicago, that deserves the unqualified approbation of every dirty coward in the land. These men, without either patriotism, moral honesty, common decency, or even brute courage, stay at home themselves and make it their business to go round and taunt and threaten Democrats, and tell them that they are "spotted" and "marked," notwithstanding it is a well known fact that an overwhelming majority of our city volunteers are Democrats. These base cowards would cover up the color of their own white livers by this species of cheap but dirty terrorism. Too craven to volunteer themselves, or to risk their worthless carcasses in the field, they compensate their country and satisfy their patriotism with frothy talk and insolence to our own loyal citizens at home. Even meaner motives than these are apparent in the conduct of these insolents. In many instances it is apparent that the object is to harrass and injure Democrats who are their rivals in business, or to coerce them by sowing suspicions of their loyalty to leave their business and volunteer, and thus end their competition. Others take this means of wreaking vengeance for old political and party spite. In fact there are as many mean motives as there are instances of threats and "spotting."

This thing ought not and must not be continued. In a city where the Democracy of all classes have so nobly responded to the call of their country, and have generously let sleep their party feelings for the sake of their country's flag, it is a simple infamy to permit these things to be done. It is calculated to breed trouble and injury to the cause of the country. The Republicans especially should take this matter in hand. It is an injury to the honorable Republicans who are honestly endeavoring to serve their country to have the hearts of Democrats soured by these selfish and cowardly scamps. The Democrats of Chicago are not only loyal, but are above just suspicion, and to permit them to be snubbed and threatened by men of the opposite party can not but tend to alienate them from the cause. Democrats here are determined to adhere loyally to the Government in this fight, but they do not expect while they do so, to be the subjects of malignant insolence and personal insult, from men of the opposite party who dare not go themselves and fight the common enemy. Those who have the ear of these men should whisper in it very loudly to stop such insolence at once. We have had many bitter complaints made to us upon this subject from our Democratic friends, and we have but one advice to give them, and that is this: These men are not in sympathy with the genuine patriots of the Republican party, nor will their insolence be sanctioned by any party—when, therefore, these self-constituted censors insult you by their hints of your being a traitor and of "spotting" you, just treat it as you would any other personal insult, and spot them.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Our city was honored, on Saturday, with a visit from Brigadier-Major Love, Colonel Reynolds and Captain Haskell, Aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Morris. Everybody was anxious to ascertain the object of this most unexpected visit, but we presume everybody's curiosity was unsatisfied. Some insisted that the gentlemen were here for the purpose of selecting ground for a military camp, and quoted some mysterious "steppings" and "tape-measuring," as evidence that their suspicions were correct. Others thought they designed selecting ground for the location of a battery of artillery. The military gentlemen left for Indianapolis yesterday morning, without, so far as we know, making known what they intend to do.—*Evansville Journal.*

NO PARTIES NOW.—It has been supposed by all the public journals and speakers that there are no longer any parties in the country. An incredulous wag yesterday on the street corner suggested that this was a decided mistake, that there were still two parties—one to fight the battles and the other to hold the offices and make the money. Whether the scamp was a Democrat or not, we were unable to learn.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ The Hon. Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, spoke at Cleveland, in that State, on Friday, the 27th. It was, says the Chattanooga *Advertiser*, a bold and able effort. He declared that though he perished in the attempt he would maintain the principles upon which the Government was formed.

From the New Harmony Advertiser.

The Approaching Campaign.

William H. Seward has written, under date of April 22, to the Governor of Maryland, an official letter, in which he informs that magistrate, that the force now sought to be brought through Maryland "is intended for nothing but the defense of the capital."

This has been construed by some newspapers into an intimation that the policy of the Administration, in carrying on this war, will be purely defensive. In strictness, however, it amounts to no more than this, that, for the present, the Government will restrict itself to the defense of Washington. The question whether the Government, at some future time, will or will not invade the South, is not determined by any such declaration.

But the declaration itself has called forth from certain ultra journals, whose editors look rather to the satisfaction of excited feeling than to the calm dictates of prudence, considerable animadversion. They declare it to be injudicious, "a vain attempt to compromise with the rebellion in Maryland," and so on. And they urge that nothing will satisfy the North but to carry the war into every seceded State; "to attack the enemy everywhere, and to subdue them by the most vigorous means."

No Government, entering upon a war, can be properly expected to declare aloud, except in general terms, what its policy will or will not be, under contingencies that may change every 24 hours. To say that, throughout the present contest, the Federal Government will always act on the defensive, or to proclaim that it will act on the offensive, would be equally imprudent. Circumstances must, to a very considerable extent, determine its course. But there are things which may be said, and which ought to be said, in advance; because no circumstances can influence an opinion as to their propriety or their impropriety.

It may, for example, properly be said, in advance, as by the President it has been said, that the war shall be conducted with humanity and with the strictest regard to the safety of the lives and the property of non-combatants.

Just as properly might it be said, that the recommendation by these hot headed journalists to overrun and subjugate the entire disaffected South is a course, which, supposing it possible, would be certain to result in injury redeemed by no corresponding benefit, and in disaster alike to the assailants and assailed.

A monarchy, especially a despotic monarchy, may subdue, by force of arms, revolted provinces. Having subdued them, it may proceed to maintain its authority there by the sword; to hold them in subjection by troops permanently stationed among them. But a republic cannot do this and remain a republic. The danger of such a position, supposing it possible that the entire slave States could be subdued, would be as fatal to the liberties of the controllers as of the controlled.

Let us say nothing of the proverbial dangers to freedom of a standing army; let us pass by that imminent peril. And let us ask ourselves whether these revolted provinces, thus held, by the quartering of troops among them, to a forced allegiance, are to have representatives and votes in Congress or not. If they *are* to be represented in the Federal Legislature, what sort of votes may we expect from men degraded to a position scarcely better than that of their own slaves? If they are *not* to be represented; if they are to be taxed without their consent; if they are to be made to obey laws in enacting which they had no share; with what a mockery of republicanism would we be replacing those glorious principles of independence for which, eighty-four years ago, patriots from North and South pledged alike their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor!

The endeavor, by those who are not on the spot—who can not possibly know all the facts which the President and the Cabinet have before them—to precipitate the country into a war of invasion, is equally to be lamented and to be reprehended. None but madmen, (madmen for the time being, as angry men always are,) would urge a line of policy without looking through the present and the gratification of its momentary feelings of animosity, to the future and its certain miseries and calamities.

This is the view of the case, under the supposition, that if we attempt to overrun the whole of the seceding States—one may say the *slave* States, for such an invasion of the South will, in all probability, determine the border States against us—we shall succeed in subduing them. The probability is that it is as impossible for us to subdue them as for them to subdue us, *except in one terrible contingency*. The extreme probability is, that the ten millions occupying the slave States can never be reduced to subjection unless five millions of their number—the African portion—rise in insurrection; re-enacting among them the same demoniac scenes of wholesale murder which once dyed the rich fields of St. Domingo with the blood, not of men alone, but of helpless women and children. He who can contemplate, without unmittigated horror, the possibility of such a catastrophe is unworthy to live where civilization prevails or Christianity is professed. None such, we hope and believe, are to be found amongst us.

What we may expect reasonably to do by warfare is to bring the seceding States into such a frame of mind that we can treat on reasonable terms; as the President has reminded us we shall have to do, before war or after it. The unanimity shown by the North at the present moment must have its effect. But one decisive battle, at least, may be necessary before we can begin to talk of accommodation.

In the meantime those who, sitting at home, talk lightly of sweeping the entire South from Charleston to New Orleans, and who seem disposed to twit the Government with their inefficiency if any thing less than this enters into the plan of the present campaign, would do well to remember that old General Scott knows a good deal more about the matter than they do; and that the first object of every faithful citizen ought be, not to ruin any part of our common country, but if practicable, to bring all portions of it to reason and to re-union, at the least possible expense of suffering and of lives. R. D. O.

Memorandum.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

The undersigned, on all the responsibilities of a Kentuckian, a patriot, and a man desiring the perpetuation of the Union, and the liberties of the people—opposed always to aggressive war, believing that civilization cannot be advanced by arms, but that only pre-existing ideas can be so fixed—in favor of *peaceful* emancipation by the will of the sovereignties, and against servile war and insurrections—asserts upon his own responsibility the policy of the Administration to be *peace*, if consistent with honor.

1. He re-asserts the avowals of President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address and late proclamation to make war upon no State, much less upon Virginia or the Border States, whose Union men he would conciliate and save as friends. For this reason he retires from Harper's Ferry as he did from Sumter, acting clearly on the defensive, that he might stand before mankind guiltless of this great fraternal suicide. For the same reason, he refuses to avenge the blood of American citizens shed in Baltimore in the peaceful passage to the seat of the common Government.

2. But the President will not, when pressed to the wall, fail to assert to his full ability the power and safety of the National Government, *unless the people, whose servant he is, shall otherwise decree.*

3. Any attack on the national forces or property in the District of Columbia will be regarded as a declaration of war and a fatal blow at all hope of peace.

4. He will not deceive Maryland or Virginia, or any State, by false professions; he will continue to strengthen his position in this place of national exclusive jurisdiction, at all hazards, and by all the defensive means in his power, and this he feels abundantly able to do.

5. Virginia and Maryland may keep the peace and give *time for the passions of men to cool* by avoiding the invasion of the District or obstructing our movements. *Virginia must confine herself to her own soil.*

[Signed.] C. M. CLAY.

Action of the Illinois Legislature.

The Springfield *Register* gives the following summary of the action of the Legislature of Illinois at the special session just held:

The amount of appropriations made by these bills for war purposes is three and a half millions. One million is for the equipment of the ten regiments of infantry, half a million for the establishment of an arsenal and the purchase of arms and two millions for general war purposes.

In addition to the six regiments organized under the Government requisition, ten regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, comprising four companies, are to be organized and equipped at once.

The entire militia of the State, embracing all men between eighteen and forty five, are to be organized, to be ready for service if occasion requires.

These constitute the leading measures of the session, placing the State in proper position for defense, in case of need, and enabling our authorities to respond to the call of the Government for such aid as may be deemed necessary as Illinois' share in any emergency that may arise.

Law and its Defenders.

If one word, at this time, is pre-eminent over another word it is that word Law. Since its coinage it was never so much of value as a thing as it is now and here; and as here, so elsewhere all over this land; South, North, East and West. A command that seems to be as from God, is, stand by the constituted authorities as they bear on the flag of the country, from that symbol of law, the badge of the constable that is in our streets, upward to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and because law is to be vindicated. Now the import, its full import, is seen, is realized, of "Hooker's great Eulogy of Law," that her seal is the bosom of God; her voice the harmony of the world; and why all things in heaven and earth should do her homage; and what the very least had when they were feeling her and how the greatest were not exempted from her power. It is one of the most simple, common-place, every day of sayings, that, on our soil, a respect for law makes part of our character; but when before was it so terrifically demonstrated that both angels and men, and creatures of whatever condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet with all uniform consent, ought to admire her as the mother of their peace and joy. When the cloud has passed, the new world will have learned the justice of not only admiring the law as the mother of peace and joy, as Hooker magnificently has it, but of venerating her as their savior. The time has come like the revolutionary time, when united countrymen will welcome ministers in the sacred desks, not to say one word that might even so much as tend to bring servile insurrection on our betrayed, unhappy countrymen,—on the beauty of the South,—but to urge support always of the laws of the land; to tell what weeping and wailing there are to wring the heart because a portion of the children that once called Washington the common Father have elected to go out from the pale of Law.

If unmindful before of the wealth of law, the sublime rising of men in arms demonstrates that the people are mindful of it now. Magnificent is the energy! It seems to be an age in organizing, but still the organization is going on rapidly; in history it will be a marvel that this organization was so efficient so soon. The power of man over the elements of destruction is well nigh marvelous, and which side has the most of this will do the most work; and now is demanded and commanded for the country its tremendous business capacity, which must stand behind the citizen soldiery. This the Union cause has got. How loud the wail of England, in the terrible Crimean struggle, because its offices were filled too much by nepotism and not by merit; by nepotism, too, of the feeble sort. How the London *Times* thundered it over the heads of men in power because of the misery that this absence of business capacity brought on her noble men in arms. Here as it rises in its magnificence see the difference. Political America, here at the North, is based on her business capacity; the men who do the private business do the public business; and in the great issue opened upon us, nothing will be more wonderful than this promptness. And it must be, to ensure success, a steady, long tug with which the business energy of the North will supply modern enginery of destruction. Here is the money; and soon, not too soon, however, American built law, in a peculiar degree the mother of our peace and joy, as our savior, will have about it the requisite strength to restore to our land the priceless boon of security; and this simply by maintaining the supremacy of the law.

How glorious is the rising for such a noble, a Divine cause as the Law! How like the ball to the bull's eye, are the burning words that Stephen A. Douglas just uttered with a giant's force; as though he had gathered up the whole energy of the mighty North West, and driven it against this most unnatural rebellion. Standing on the border, between Virginia and Ohio, he uttered the proclamation, that the Divine Law, which united the great valley of the Mississippi, must never be broken! These are the words that now are things. Here is a reading of law that came from the bosom of God. "The Almighty," are his words, has so arranged the mountain and the plain and water courses, as to show that it is His will and design that this valley in all time shall remain one and indissoluble. Let no man attempt to sunder what Divine Providence has rendered indivisible. ["Amen," and cheers.] The nerves of this great valley center in unity. We are bound to have the right of travel, of intercourse, of transit *free* to all the ports of the Atlantic, and to all the ports of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, without having custom houses, or passports, or tax-gatherers, or bayonets to impede us." Plain talk that! And here is another death-dealing stroke at secession: "It is a question of order; of the stability of the Government; of the peace of communities. The whole social system is threatened with destruction and disruption." Truer words never fell from human lips. And what response the noble North-west will give to the regular Rhoderick Dhu: "Unite as a band of brothers and rescue your Government and its Capital."—*Boston Post.*

From the London Herald, of April 22d.

The Impending Conflict in the United States.

Public opinion throughout the North is almost unanimous in the determination that the "Union must and shall be maintained;" the representatives of the people in Congress have voted down every attempt at compromise; the Republican journals become daily more beligerent in tone, and however much we may lament the fact, it is useless to deny that civil war is almost unavoidable. The doctrine of peaceable secession has not yet taken root in Europe, and the chances of its establishment in America, are much less probable than in the Old World. Every civilized person must desire that the horrors of a fratricidal war should be avoided, but it is not, therefore, necessary to deny the right of the President to enforce the Federal laws, and if blood should flow in consequence, Mr. Lincoln will be justified in declaring that it is the fault of the South and not his own. Nor is it necessary for us to close our eyes to the fact that the chief magistrate of the Republic, the different leaders of his party, the Legislatures of the free States and the majority of Northern citizens, regard this resort to arms as inevitable, and the seceders themselves evidently consider such a result as probable by the warlike preparations they are making to oppose coercion. We may differ with them as to the necessity of such measures, and assert that union and reconciliation are impossible through civil war; we may question whether the Federal Government, backed, or rather pushed on by the citizens of the North, is sufficiently powerful to determine the result in its favor, and believe that victory in such a contest will be as bad if not worse than defeat; but it is not, therefore, necessary to ignore the facts which may be adduced against our opinions. "One country, one people, one destiny," is a cardinal principle of American politics, and the vast majority of the citizens of the North and West believe, not merely that the independence of the South is inimical to their interests, but that should the Federal Government fail in what they consider its duty toward the seceders, the latter must, ere long, commence hostilities against themselves. The institution of slavery must extend or die, and it is easy to predict the period when the soil in the seven seceded States shall become exhausted, and the planters will be compelled to emigrate with their negroes to new ground. Where can they go into the territory of the United States, which they look upon as the common property of all the citizens? Here they are met by the veto of the North, and however powerful they may be in defense of their own confines against invasion, they will be comparatively weak when assuming the *role* of conquerors. Yet they must undertake such a conflict eventually, for it is not to be supposed that the North will willingly give up a single foot of territory to men whom it regards as rebels against properly constituted authority, and whose grand object is to perpetuate and extend the system of slavery to the exclusion of free labor.

It is now almost certain that President Lincoln has resolved upon the most active measures of coercion, and we may hereafter learn that he never thought of pursuing any other policy. * * When the first blow is struck, events are likely to follow each other in quick succession; but we nevertheless continue to hope, although we are hardly justified in believing, that the sword will remain in its sheath. We yield to no man in detestation of slavery, and feel convinced that the peculiar institution upon which the Southern Confederation is based is false, both morally and politically. We are satisfied that no two principles can be more adverse and antagonistic than free and slave labor, and that peace will not be assured to the Republic until one is supreme over the other; but we trust the question will be decided by other means than a resort to arms, and that the sober second thought of the citizens in either section will coerce the rival Governments, and compel them to arrange their difficulties without plunging the country into the horrors of civil war. We do not despair of the result if the decision be transferred from the party leaders to the citizens themselves.

☞ As we predicted at the outset, Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties of the late Postmaster Fowler, have beaten the Government. A perpetual injunction has been issued, restraining the United States authorities from levying upon the property of the defendants for the amount of their bonds.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Object of the War.

Amidst the generally correct notions which prevail concerning the necessity and purpose of the existing war, it can not be denied that some very erroneous views as to its object are entertained, and in some quarters rather covertly than openly, advocated. There are those whose sympathies are with the present military movement, because they hope it is to be converted into a crusade against African slavery—that our troops are to become a liberating army, to set all the negroes free, and, indeed, to mark its march southward, by promoting and sustaining servile insurrections.

Those who seek to give the present movement such a direction, at least give color and plausibility to the charges heretofore made against them—of purposes and acts hostile to the Constitutional rights of the slave States. The only lawful design of the present war is to sustain the constitutional authority of the Federal Government — and that certainly does not comprehend the power to interfere with the relation of master and slave. Those who seek to appropriate the present feeling of loyalty to the Government, to a negro crusade, do not less mistake the popular impulse than their own duties as good citizens. We are not to be betrayed, under the patriotic excitement of the present time, into propagandists, seeking by fire and sword, insurrection and murder, to impose unacceptable institutions upon independent States. If the Slave States continue this rebellion against the Union and the Constitution, and the result of a legitimate exercise of Federal power shall be to break the back of slavery, we shall not regret it, and they will only have occasion to complain of themselves. But, while preparing military arguments to sustain the Constitution, it is hypocritical and treasonable to avow the design of using them, for a purpose entirely in defiance of that instrument. We trust that the unity and enthusiasm of our people in upholding the legitimate power of the Federal Government are not to be marred by the preaching of a negro crusade.—*Albany Argus.*

Strategical Policy of the Southern Confederacy.

Without stopping to inquire further into the nature of the extraordinary rumors in circulation for some time past, in reference to a threatened invasion of the District of Columbia, it is at least safe to suggest as a possible truth, that it has been the persistent policy of the Confederate States, since the first alarm of war, *to tempt the North into an enormous scale of expenditure for military purposes, and thus to produce a more speedy exhaustion.* It would appear as though no means had been neglected—no artifice unemployed—which might tend to this result. The announced intention of the Confederacy to grant letters of marque, for aught that appears to the contrary, is not likely to be carried into execution; embargoes laid upon commerce at Southern ports have been raised; and Northern vessels seized have been released, in many instances, by direction of the authorities at Montgomery. Nevertheless, these varied acts of hostility may have answered a purpose, by precipitating events in the North, and hastening the final issue. Meanwhile, the Southern States seem to be husbanding their resources in every possible way. Individuals serve in the ranks as common soldiers gratuitously. Not unfrequently, as the newspapers state, whole companies are put on a war footing, with no other expense to the General Government than the providing of muskets; and railways do the necessary transportation without indemnity.

Reviewing the events of the last two weeks, it may well be doubted whether there has ever been any settled purpose to invade the National capital. Jefferson Davis evidently prefers to act on the defensive, rather than employ aggressive measures. But even if we accept this as a solution of certain rumors and proceedings otherwise difficult of explanation, it can not be said that the extensive preparations for the defense of Washington are ill-advised. Without them the political attitude of two or three of the border States might have given much more reason for concern; and besides the concentration of a large force at some convenient point is absolutely necessary.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Whereas, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my Proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year appears to be indispensably necessary; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for a period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrolment and organization will be made known through the Department of War; and I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War; and I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of 18,000 seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy. The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Excellent Fooling.

Some of the journals are reiterating the assertion that the Government is about to act vigorously against the traitors, but will not invade the seceding States! Is it not time to have done with this delusive nonsense? There is not a foot of ground within the boundaries of the United States which the Government has a perfect right to occupy when such occupation shall be essential to the vindication of its constitutional authority; and of the necessity it is its own judge. Federal forces are always marched into land through the States when the Government sees fit, without asking leave of the State authorities. And if the Government should see fit to send an army of one hundred thousand men to the relief of Fort Pickens, that army might march through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, without invading one of them, even though it should be obliged to crush out half a dozen separate nests of rebellion and treason on the way.

Let us have an end forever of all talk about the Federal Government *invading* any of the United States. It might invade Cuba, Mexico, or Canada, but these States never. And let there be no more definitions and limitations of the area wherein it is to grapple with armed treason. "Wherever you see a head, hit it," was the Irishman's injunction to his son bound for Donnybrook, and the spirit of that injunction should govern the Government's dealings with treason.—*New York Tribune.*

Negroes in the Field.

A letter from a friend in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, dated the 3d, says:

John Brown, Jr., has raised a company of negroes. They are encamped on Beaver River, midway between Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, about twenty miles from here. They are from Canada, and are now about four hundred in number, but expect to be joined by about fifteen hundred more very soon.

A BREATHING SPELL.—The Administration has found time to remove twenty-eight Democratic Postmasters in Oneida county, and appoint an equal number of Republicans to the vacancies. The President has no objection to the enlistment of these decapitated officials in the service of the army, as there is but one party now-a-days. Mr. Lincoln is evidently of the opinion that all the Democrats are good for, is to fight.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 8.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

A better feeling pervaded the money market during the greater portion of the week; the Kentucky currency was handled with more confidence, exchange being obtained for it upon more favorable terms in Louisville, and during the last three days it was fully 1 per cent. better as compared with Ohio and Indiana paper. Still bankers are cautious, and continue to pay out the Kentucky paper exclusively, and there is hardly anything else in circulation. Merchants and farmers from the interior refuse to take it, so that its circulation is confined chiefly to the city. The paper continues to be returned to the banks rapidly, and as they withdraw it as it is sent home, the circulation of these banks is greatly reduced. The result of the election which took place in Kentucky Saturday, has restored confidence in the State somewhat, and at the close the feeling was better.

In the discount line there is not much doing. There is but a small amount of really first class paper offering; and such is taken at 10@12 per cent. Quite a large amount of collection paper went to protest last Saturday, a portion of it owing to the fact of the owners of it having given orders that it should be paid in Ohio and Indiana currency, which the payers refused to do.

Collections are slow and unsatisfactory, and hence there is a good deal of embarrassment, and among merchants who have large outstanding indebtedness, which necessarily leads to an extension of credits, but as there has been great caution used for some time back, and a general preparation made for this storm, there is no doubt that our business community are in as good a trim as they could be to meet it. The demand for Exchange has been fair, and for Ohio and Indiana currency the rates are unchanged, but for Kentucky they are 1 per cent. lower. We quote:

	For Ohio and Indiana.	For Kentucky
Sight New York	½ prem.	2½ prem.
Coin	1 prem.	3@4 prem.

The buying rates are for Ohio and Indiana currency ⅜ prem., and Kentucky at 2 prem. Were it not for the hope that the Kentucky bankers will make arrangements soon to furnish exchange at lower rates, so as to put the rates of their banks on an equal footing with that of this State and Indiana, the paper would have been thrown out three weeks ago; and if they do not soon do so, its rejection is but simply a question of time, because this unnatural state of things can not long continue to exist. The market for uncurrent money has been better. Exchange declined in St. Louis and Chicago, which produced a corresponding decline in rates of discount of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa currency, and several of the Illinois banks which were on the insolvent list have been placed among those called solvent. The decline in the rates of discount has been about five per cent.

The following are the quotations:

Missouri	10 dis.
Illinois, solvent	15 dis.
" " except discredited banks	60@70 dis.
Wisconsin	25 dis.
" except discredited banks	60@70 dis.
Iowa	5 dis.
Virginia (Eastern)	20 dis.
Wheeling	15 dis.
Branches	20 dis.
Charleston	15 dis.
Maryland.	
Baltimore City	10 dis.
Interior	10 dis.
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia	par.
Pittsburg, except Bk of Pittsburgh.. par	5 dis.
Interior	5 dis.
Tennessee.	
Old	10 dis.
Stock	20 dis.
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia	50@75 dis.
Indiana.	
Stock Banks	1 dis.
Except discredited banks	10@20 dis.
Canada	3 dis.
Louisiana	7 dis.
Michigan	3 dis.

The weather has been very changeable during the week. An immense quantity of rain fell, and the temperature has been quite chilly. In the forepart of the week there was a smart frost, which has injured the early fruit, but to what extent is not known. It is stated that the peaches were killed in the vicinity of this city. Vegetation has not progressed much, owing to the ungenial weather. This rain has been general all over the country, extending to the East. The Western rivers are all high and rising rapidly. The advices from the growing crops are favorable; wheat promises well, with but little exception, throughout the Western States. Grass is forward and abundant, but the farmers, spring work has been retarded by the unusual wet weather of April, and the great war excitement which has drawn such an immense number from agricultural pursuits, and fears are entertained that the quantity of corn planted will be short this spring, owing to this cause.

The business of the week has been greatly circumscribed. There is hardly anything doing in Dry Goods, except war material. In Groceries the business has been confined to a limited jobbing trade. Manufacturing business of all kinds is greatly depressed, and very little doing. Hardly anything done in Provisions, and prices ruled irregular and nominal.

There has been a good local and export demand for Flour, and prices further advanced 25c. per barrel, superfine closing at $4 75@4 80. Wheat sold quite freely, and is higher, prime red bringing $1 05 and white $1 12. The receipts of both flour and wheat have been light, but increased toward the close. Corn unchanged; the receipts are light, and ear brings 34c. Oats advanced to 28c., and in good demand. Rye and Barley unchanged.

The market for whisky remains in the position noticed in our last. Distillers supplying the demand, which is quite light, at 12½c., and storing any left over. Some 1,200 barrels, held by speculators, were forced upon the market at 12c. The receipts and shipments of this article are about one-fourth the average of last year. The alcohol distillers are doing little or nothing, and not a barrel going South.

Butter has declined 2c and is in good supply, the very best selling at 12@13c.

Eggs have declined to 5@5½c per dozen, and in large supply, about 900 packages having arrived during the week.

In the grocery market there has been no change; a moderate demand exists in the regular way, and prices remain as quoted in our last.

The heavy war expenditures are already being felt, and many departments of trade are being greatly benefitted, and in this way employment is being given to mechanics and others, and money being circulated freely, and this is but the beginning, because when all the troops called out by the President's proclamation are in the field, the expenditures will be ten times greater than they are now.

There has been hardly anything done in Provisions, and the market has been quite unsettled, and prices irregular and nominal. Of Mess Pork, 600 bbls. sold on Saturday at $16 50, and 1,000 bbls. at $17, to be delivered during this month at the buyers' option. Nothing worth naming done in Bacon or Bulk Meat. The former has been offered at 6, 8, and 9¼c. for shoulders, sides, and clear sides; the latter at 5 and 7¼c. The offerings have been light, as there are none willing to sell at these prices except such as cannot hold. Lard is nominal at 8¾@9c., which are the rates asked. There is no demand. The embargo upon shipments of all kinds of Provisions or Breadstuffs to the Southern States continues. Nothing in that line is permitted to leave here by river or railway, destined for any point south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi.

Rice is selling at 6¾@7c. It is selling at 6½c in New York. The stock of this article in New York on the 1st May was as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tierces	12,331	6,871
East India, bags		3,100

Linseed oil very dull and prices nominal. It was sold as low as 53c within the week, but in the small way, from store, 58c is the rate obtained.

The news from England reports a continued dull and heavy market for breadstuffs, and prices declining. The weather was quite favorable and the agricultural prospects good.

Mr. Douglas and Free Trade.

Mr. Russel, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in his last letter, alludes thus to Mr. Douglas. He says:

"Mr. Douglas, whose mental capacity is a splendid justification of his enormous political activity, and of a high political rank 'unattached,' is understood to be engaged on a vast system for establishing duties all over the North American Continent in the nature of a Zollverein.

"It is his opinion that the North, in case of separation, must fight the South on the arena of free trade—that the tariff must be completely altered, and that the duties must be lowered from point to point, in proportion as the South bids against the North for the commerce of Europe, till the reduction reaches such a point that the South, forced to raise revenue for the actual expenses of Government, and unable to struggle against the superior wealth of the North in such a contest, is obliged to come to an understanding with its powerful competitor, and to submit to a treaty of commerce which shall include all the States of the North American Continent, from the Isthmus of Panama to the ice of the Arctic Seas. The Canadas are, of course, included in such a project; indeed, it is difficult to say where the means of escaping from their present embarrassment will not be sought by the leading statesmen of America."

The Policy of the Administration.

The instructions of the Department of State to Mr. DAYTON, the new Minister to France, are the best indications of the policy of the Administration in reference to the present crisis in our public affairs. Mr. SEWARD, in his official note to Mr. DAYTON, dated May the 4th, referring to a dispatch received from Mr. FAULKNER detailing the conversation at an interview with M. TOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the anticipated application of the Confederated States for a recognition of their independence by the French Government, thus discusses the questions at issue:

In the former conversation M. Touvenel asked Mr. Faulkner whether there is not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturb the relations of the States and the General Government. Mr. Faulkner, in reply, said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desirable that there be no misapprehension of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may, therefore, recall that conversation to M. Touvenel's memory, and then assure him explicitly that there is no difference of opinion whatever between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy which has been pursued and which is now prosecuted by the Administration in regard to the unhappy disturbances existing in the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too plainly marked out by stern necessity to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency, and the responsibility it involved, have extinguished in the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end at all, much less for want of harmony in devotion to the country. M. Touvenel's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning general principles applicable to cases that need not now be discussed. In the unofficial conversation Mr. Faulkner says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty. The time when these questions had any pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and insidious preparations, willing to hope that mediation, offered on all sides, would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind, but the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority and to save the Union from danger.

You can not be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been nor will there be any—the least—idea existing in this Government of suffering the dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have survived a dozen national changes and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen, on the eve of your departure, the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Touvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid states man here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

War Items.

The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, contains the following information in reference to the war:

An army of occupation will shortly move upon Baltimore in four columns—one from Perryville, one from Harrisburg, a third from Annapolis, and a fourth from Washington. The city will be held by a sufficient garrison to keep down the rebels and protect the Unionists. This measure will deprive the South of the important resources of the largest and richest of our slaveholding cities, the only one, in fact, which can furnish any considerable amount of means for clothing, equipping, and provisioning an army.

—There is no truth in the report that more men are not wanted at Washington. The transport of troops thither will not cease till the force is raised to fifty thousand.

—To make up the 30,000 men demanded of New York State by the United States Government, 380 companies are wanted. Up to yesterday 415 companies had been entered at Albany. This shows the spirit of the people.

—Connecticut is doing nobly for the war. Her Legislature yesterday voted $2,000,000 and ten regiments of volunteers. The same proportion of men from all the free States would give us an army 300,000 strong.

—There are 1,300 men in Fort Monroe, and 550 in Fort McHenry.

—Western Virginia, it is said, has already enrolled 2,600 men for the service of the United States.

—A decisive military movement may be looked for on the Mississippi below Cairo.

—Gov. Morgan of this State telegraphed to Mr. Seward on April 30, asking if there was to be a requisition for more troops from New York, and telling him that 100 regiments could be mustered into service easier than they could be repressed. Mr. Seward replied that probably no more would be required for three months' service, but that 40,000 more volunteers would be accepted for three years, or during the war.

What War has Cost the World.

There was a time when Americans were in the habit of estimating the enormous cost of war. They did so for two reasons; first to show the foolish nations that met in mortal combat to slaughter each other, what an expensive pastime they indulged in; secondly, to flatter themselves, whose "empire was peace." Now the case is different. In the whole country, there are not three newspapers that touch the pecuniary side of war matters. It is too suggestive. Materials are in it to establish the fact that the United States, whose greatness was founded on peace, is about to commence one of the costliest struggles ever made in the world. Be it the task of the *Daily News* to enlighten people, then. Let us see what expense wars have hitherto incurred.

The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, cost $130,000,000.

The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Aix-la-Chapelle, cost $270,000,000.

The war of the Spanish Succession cost $311,000,000.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended a bloody struggle, which cost $560,000,000.

The war of American Independence cost England and this country $930,000,000.

The war of ten years, which is known as "the French Revolution of 1793," cost $230,000,000.

The war against the First Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of $5,800,000,000.

The Crimean war cost $84,000,000.

The last Italian war (not including the hostilities between Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Bomba, &c.) cost $45,000,000.

The last war in India cost England $38,000,000.

The list might be doubled. It includes wars only of which definite statistics are on record. The cost of the present war here no statistician can estimate, because the loss to commerce, industry and trade which it will involve is beyond the reach of calculating powers.—*N. Y. News.*

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Washington dispatches thus refers to Col. TERRELL'S Kentucky Volunteers:

The tender of two regiments of Kentucky volunteers for the maintenance of the Union is received by the Government with great satisfaction. Forty thousand dollars are allowed by the Secretary of War for their equipment with uniforms, and in addition, Col. Terrell yesterday obtained an order for Minie rifles for the whole force. He leaves for New York to-night to contract for uniform. Maj. Anderson was moved to tears by the offer of the command of the Kentucky brigade. He expressed his hearty willingness to accept if the consent of the War Department can be obtained.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THE STATE ARSENAL.—There are now in the State Arsenal in this city, 22,000 cap lock United States muskets; 1,000 Sharpe's carbines; 1,000 Enfield rifles, and 1,000,000 rounds fixed ammunition.—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞ A large meeting was held at Frankfort on Thursday, and a new and beautiful flag was raised over the Capitol. Addresses were made by Gen. Combs, John L. Scott, and R. T. Jacobs.—*Lou. Democrat.*