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Selected Miscellany.

The Crittenden Compromise—Would the South have Taken it!

CINCINNATI, June 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

In a discussion with a friend, yesterday, I said that Jefferson Davis and the Southern members who were in Congress last session, voted for the Crittenden Compromise. He said that they did not, and that they were not willing to vote for any compromise. We agree to let you decide which of us is right. Yours, &c.

Our correspondent is right. Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Breckinridge and the whole South, with the exception of South Carolina, were anxious, when Congress met last December, to settle all our difficulties upon the basis of the Crittenden Compromise. A Committee of Thirteen was raised in the Senate to consider a plan of adjustment. The most eminent Senators, North and South, Democrats and Republicans, were on the committee. Among them were Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, now the President and Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Crittenden and Wm. H. Seward, Fessenden and other influential Republican Senators. What was done in that committee was thus alluded to by Mr. Douglas in the last speech which he made in the Senate of the United States, on the 2d of March, 1861, two days before the close of the session. His remarks were thus quoted in the *Congressional Globe* of that date. Mr. Douglas said:

"*I can confirm* the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis, of Mississippi, himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

No Republican or Southern Senator questioned the truth of Mr. Douglas' assertion, which, indeed, was a notorious fact to everybody in Washington. Mr. Breckinridge, a representative of the extreme Southern sentiment, who had received the vote of nearly all the Southern States for President of the United States, wrote a letter to Governor Magoffin, in which he strongly advocated the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. Votes were taken in the Senate and House, which showed the Southern members in a solid column, together with the Northern Democrats, to be in favor of that measure; but the opposition of the Republicans to it defeated it. Only a few months have passed since these memorable events, and yet the belief in the extraordinary untruth that Davis, Toombs, and the Southern men would not accept of that compromise, pervades a large portion of the community. The whole South, save South Carolina, would have accepted the Crittenden compromise.

All the border slave States including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, which have since seceded, would have accepted the Border State Conference Report, or Mr. Douglas' Compromise, or the Peace Conference Report. It is written down in stern and inexorable history that the Republicans in Congress would not accept of these propositions. *No compromise was the motto in that quarter!* They would not even submit the question of a compromise to a direct vote of the people of the United States. This proposition was made by Mr. Crittenden himself, and was afterwards renewed by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. Had the people voted upon it, we have no doubt they would have accepted the Crittenden adjustment. But they were denied the opportunity. They would not even call a National Convention to consider our difficulties. It is but just, in this connection, to say that President Lincoln, when he assumed the robes of office, after Congress had adjourned, did make such a recommendation, but Congress was not there practically to act upon it. Had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted, not a State would have been out of the Union now, and everything would have gone on smoothly and peaceably. Had the other Compromises to which we have alluded been accepted, the Southern rebellion would have been confined to the Cotton States, and could have been quickly subdued.

Indeed it is probable we should have had no war, and that now we should have been in the midst of prosperous times. Never in the history of the world was there a greater and more fatal mistake than upon the part of those who rejected these compromises. All can see it now! The true and wise Union men were overruled in their counsels, and lo! what a result has been produced by ignorance and folly. How ridiculous and absurd in the view of history, of reason, of common sense, is the pretension put forth by those who opposed these compromises, of being as good or better Union men than those of us at the North who favored them! If they were for the Union, Providence had not given them much wisdom to act in its behalf.

It is only for the purpose of vindicating the truth of history that we allude to these reminiscences, for the past is gone never to return, and we stand prepared to act shoulder to shoulder with all those who labor for the restoration of the Union, without regard to past differences. We are willing to concede to those who differ with us honesty and patriotism, and will meet them now as Americans, upon Union and Constitutional grounds. It is due to truth to say that we have seen no occasion to change our views of public policy. At the risk of offending fools and bigots, and of being called traitors, we declare our willingness to accept the Crittenden Compromise *now* as a panacea for all our troubles, and we are satisfied that our national interests would be subserved by it immediately.—*Cin. Enq.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

War Movements.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The military parade this morning was, by far, the most magnificent one we have ever had in this city, and will long be remembered. It is the more to be remembered, for the reason that it immediately precedes the long-expected battle on the Alexandria side of the Potomac. The troops forming this body consisted entirely of the New York regiments under the command of Gen. Sandford, remaining on this side of the Potomac, and numbering about twenty-three thousand. They passed in review before the President, Lt. General Scott, Gen. Dix, Gen. Mansfield, the Attorney General, and others. Gen. Scott was in full regimentals, and looked very well. Some of these fine regiments may have an opportunity to take part in the forward movement which Gen. Scott is expected to make this week.

It appears to be well settled that the Northern people, or all of those at least who support the Administration, have, through their Republican Governors and their Senators and Representatives in Congress, demanded an immediate advance of the federal troops upon the enemy. They will listen no longer to any suggestions in favor of a delay. They say they will no longer brook the presence of a hostile army of rebels in the immediate neighborhood of the capital, and even now menacing its destruction, and affording a standing evidence of the weakness of the federal arm, and inability to crush out the rebellion.

The consequence is, that Gen. Scott and the Administration have yielded to the clamor. Still, I can hardly think that Gen. Scott will move before he obtains an ample supply of army wagons and horses. Napoleon carried no tents in his expeditions, but he marched, in most of his campaigns, in a country of villages, and at short distances could find quarters for his troops. Very different is the case with Virginia. Between this and Richmond the Federal troops will find no such accommodations as villages and towns in Belgium, Italy, Germany and France afford for quartering troops. Therefore they must be sheltered with tents.

Besides, they can not expect to find in the whole Commonwealth of Virginia—that is, in Eastern and middle Virginia, a meal of victuals. The troops there monopolize whatever surplus may be accessible. The army of invasion must, therefore, be well provided with bread and meat, and besides, they must be able to keep open their communications with Alexandria and this City, as the base of their operations, and the chief source of their supplies, and also their place of retreat if they should sustain a check.

General Beauregard is probably stronger now than he will be again; and he is very desirous that Scott should attack him in his entrenchments.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends a reduction of twenty per cent. from all civil list salaries.

Democratic Convention in Spencer County.

The following resolutions were adopted in the county convention of Owen county, which met at Spencer, July the 4th, 1861:

WHEREAS, When the Democracy of this county one year since met in convention, the country was at peace and in a prosperous condition; and, whereas, in the last canvass, both State and national, we spent our time, labor, money and means freely to warn the people of the impending dangers of the triumph of sectionalism; and whereas, notwithstanding our efforts, sectionalism triumphed, the magazine of disunion has exploded, commerce destroyed, the Government nearly broken up, and the people will soon be reduced to bankruptcy, confidence destroyed, and ruin, anarchy, civil war and desolation staring us in the face; Therefore,

Resolved, That we are still as heretofore in favor of the Federal Constitution, the union of all the States, both North and South upon the principles inculcated and agreed to by our forefathers of the revolution, the maintainance of the Constitution in its purity, the enforcement of the laws by the legally authorized agents, and the defense of our common flag by the strong arm of the military against foes from without or traitors within.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy, aid or comfort for secession and rebellion, for the reason that if the Southern people have any grievances, the better place to remedy them is in the Government and not out of it; for had they remained true to the Government and the great Democratic principles that a majority shall rule, and not have seceded from the Charleston Convention and divided the Democratic party, Mr. Lincoln would not have been elected President, and Northern sectionalism would not have succeeded in gaining power and later, had they remained in Congress they could have successfully prevented the least injury from Northern fanaticism; they therefore are the authors of their own real injury, and now seek to destroy the Government to redress wrongs which they could have prevented.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy, aid or comfort for Northern abolitionists or their fanatical sympathizers, for the reason that the principles inculcated by them of no more Union with slaveholders, the admission of no more slave States into the Union, the prohibition by Congress of slavery from the Territories, their irrepressible conflict, that these States can no longer live together in peace a part slave and a part free, but must all become one or the other, are principles as much subversive of the true principles of the Constitution as disunion itself.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the good faith and efficiency of many of the present self-constituted, par excellence Union savers who have heretofore acted in such a fanatical sectional manner as to destroy confidence in the different sections, engender strife, hatred and ill will between the people and States, and who are now denouncing every person who does not join in the hue and cry in favor of the present Administration's war policy and bow down at the shrine of the Chicago Platform, as traitors to their country. Such men are not safe lights to look to for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony to our distracted but once glorious and happy Union.

Resolved, That we are now, as we always have been, opposed to sectionalism and fanaticism be it either North or South, and that we hold all men and party organizations propogating such doctrines as enemies to our common country, and the quicker all such men and party organizations are hurled out of power, and the more strictly the guard is kept against placing any more such in power the better it will be for the country.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of defending the flag of our country and maintaining the supremacy of our Government, we are opposed to the prosecution of this war for the purpose of freeing the slaves or in any way to interfere with the constitutional rights of any of the people or States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity and great military skill of the distinguished veteran and hero, Gen. Scott, and believe that the nation may repose with confidence in his plans for suppressing the present rebellion.

Resolved, That we prefer peace to war, and that we are in favor of the present Congress that meets to-day, using all honorable means to settle our present difficulties, and to show themselves willing and anxious to do what is fair and honorable in the spirit of compromise and settlement. And if nothing else but war will do, let that be the last, and not the first resort. And when all but fighting has failed, let our soldiers march on to the battle field with the sword in one hand and the olive-banch of peace in the other, proclaiming to the world the supremacy of our government, peaceably, if they can; forcibly, if they must.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of rooting out fanatical sectionalism in the South, in any form, we are in favor also of rooting it out in the North, and that we are in favor of opening a recruiting office at every precinct in every township, and calling upon all conservative men to enlist as soldiers to the ballot-box during the war, and that we commence a vigorous campaign to hurl from power and forever put to rout the entire forces of Northern sectional abolitionism, with all their sympathizers.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Owen County *Journal*, *State Sentinel*, and other Democratic papers, and that a copy of them be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress.

Uphold the Constitution and the Union.

The New York *Observer*, the leading journal of the Old School Presbyterians, which sustained the recent action of the General Synod of that body in passing resolutions to sustain the Government in its determination to put down rebellion, had recently an excellent editorial with the above heading, and which the reader will find below. We commend it to the thoughtful, the considerate and the patriotic:

The Constitution is of more value than all the Presidents, from Washington to Lincoln; of more value than fifty Souths or Norths; of more value than millions of lives or money. And when the daily newspapers speak of setting aside the Constitution because its provisions make the work of war too slow, they are preparing the way for another revolution.

If this war can not be carried on under the Constitution, then it is a wicked war, and the men who are waging it are tyrants and despots, whose feet are on the necks of the people already. One of the daily papers of this city, a leading journal, high in the confidence of the Administration, thus prepares the way for the approaching session of Congress:

"'Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument.'

"It may be useless for the friends of the Constitution to raise a voice of remonstrance at this stage of the business, and in the present state of the public mind. But we fear that the men who propose to set aside first the Government, and now the Constitution, are preparing to divide the North, and inaugurate another war, far more tremendous than the one now on our hands. When the American people come to understand that it is seriously contemplated to make this war subversive of the Constitution, they will arise in their majesty, and, in a way not to be misunderstood, rescue and preserve this charter of our liberties. These are perilous times, and the only man fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and permanent Government."

Negro Voting—Returning Sense

Last year, the Republicans in the Connecticut Legislature voted, by a large majority, to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. It is required, that the amendment should be again submitted to the Legislature, and if approved by two-thirds, then to be submitted to the people. It has again been submitted to the Legislature, and was voted down by yeas 44, nays 130.

This is alarming to the "irrepressibles," and would indicate that the people were about taking the "sober second thought."

The revulsion in public sentiment on this negro question will be terrible. The *Journal of Commerce* adds:

"So Sambo's hopes are quashed and his position as a citizen more shady than ever. Perhaps the Republicans never designed to let him vote, but acted favorably to the project last year merely for party effect. Poor Sambo has been extensively used for party purposes for many a year, but we guess this war will about use him up 'for sure.'"

Southern War News.

We copy from the Louisville *Courier* a letter from its army correspondent, which gives the movements and feelings of the Confederate forces in Virginia, under command of Gen. JOHNSTON:

Standing Guard — Mississippians — Skirmish — A Great Battle Wanted — Harvest Times — Fine Crops.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, Friday, June 29.

I seize a few moments afforded by the periodical "relief" from guard duty, to send you a scrawl, though there is such an absolute poverty in the matter of interesting news that it is difficult now to write *currente calamo*. Last evening it was the pleasant fortune of your correspondent to be detailed as guard, and our post chanced to be on the line of sentinels stationed about the wagons of the Commissary. In a drenching rain, with no company save the chattering negro teamsters who were huddled about their camp fires, and the restless horses that neighed, and snorted, and snored, the long night passed, its gloom relieved only by the flashes of slow, heat lightning, and the coruscations of the fire flies.

But this is only a chance stave in the poetry of war—a tune in the music of all campaigns that we must needs play. One soon gets accustomed to sleeping upon the ground, treading lone sentry lines, and feeding upon what we used to consider prison fare. In fact, it was induration to the toils and fatigues and privations of soldier life that we most required, and that hardihood we have been rapidly acquiring since leaving Harper's Ferry.

Last night, Colonel Faulkner's Mississippi Regiment returned from its jaunt towards the Potomac. They went in pursuit of the enemy, but the Yankees were again too adroit. They mizzled before a gun could be fired, and secreted among the hills of Maryland. Was ever a foe so braggart, and yet so dastardly? They will not afford us a fair field fight, and then when we do overtake and chastise their reconnoitering parties, they bloviate through the Abolition papers of their wonderful prowess.

The little skirmish at Spring Point, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a few days since, resulted more successfully to our arms than first reported. A squad of fourteen of our cavalry were hemmed in by over sixty Northerners. Our commander, Capt. Ashby, a gallant and accomplished dragoon officer, led his brave men through their enemies. Unfortunately Captain A. was almost overpowered, his horse being shot from under him, and he received five severe wounds. He did not leave the field, however, before killing six of the Hessians, which was glory and satisfaction sufficient. His men were equally successful in performing acts of heroism.

But we are tiring of these small actions, although indicative in the highest degree of the daring and efficiency of our brave soldiers. Victory, it is true, crowns the efforts of the right in every encounter, but why not have a grand battle, where the great issue of the day may be decided? We well know upon whose side the fortunes of war will shine, and we long for the day when the Vandals of Lincoln will be so signally discomfitted that there can be no longer any doubt as to who in this contest possess both the might and the right. God speed the coming day, and then and there send us a good deliverance.

We are now in the midst of high harvest in this beautiful and fertile valley of Virginia. From all sides we hear the voices of the reapers as they whet their sythes, and all the air is laden with the delicious odors of the new mown hay. There has been an unusually large area of wheat sown, and the crop has never been known to be so abundant. It is no longer a promise, but a reality. And yet the rascals at the North talk of starving us, who are the great producers of the continent.

Gen. Johnson and staff remain here, with the larger portion of the army of the Shenandoah. It may be that we will move soon, and of course suddenly, and that we will take possession of the capital in time to enjoy Independence Day.

SE DE KAY.

Movements of an Army Preliminary to the March.

The commander of an expedition, or of troops on a march, ascertains previous to moving his forces:

The exact character and means of transportation.

The exact quality and quantity of reserved clothing.

The amount of reserved ammunition of all kinds.

The character of the transportation of the sick, and the quantity of hospital stores and medicines.

All of which, of course, influences the cost; so that it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to afford an approximate idea of it.

THE START.

All the preliminary arrangements for the march having been carefully made, the "order of march" is communicated to the several commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, but not published in orders. The troops are distributed according to the character of the country. In a very open country, a large proportion of cavalry would be at the head of the column; but generally it is distributed throughout the line. The artillery should be at the rear of the first foot regiment. An advance or rear guard of mounted troops—one or two companies—should be detailed each day; and the regiment that has the right of the line one day should be next day in the rear. In a woody or mountainous country, detachments of flankers and skirmishers are thrown out to the right and left of a column, at a distance of one or two hundred paces, to keep a sharp look-out and prevent any such disastrous and gratuitous experiences as those painfully and recently familiar to us in connection with the ambuscade on the road to Vienna.

The column having been formed at half or quarter distance, and the baggage train assembled in the rear, protected by a guard selected from each regiment for its own baggage, the column is put in motion and the march commences with the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment moving in or out of a garrison town, the bands playing, the light infantry with arms sloped, and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, exact wheeling distances preserved, and perfect silence observed.

ON ROUTE.

After having proceeded a short distance in this manner, the word of command, "route step," is given by the General at the head of the leading battalion, and passed quickly to the rear. The captains, instead of continuing at the head of their companies, draw back to the rear of them, that they may see any men of their respective companies who may attempt to quit the ranks without leave. The soldiers then march and carry their arms in any manner convenient to them, conversation and smoking being ordinarily allowed.

Mrs. Douglas.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I ask the privilege of making your paper the medium to convey Mrs. Douglas' and my own thanks to the friends of Judge Douglas for the generous sympathy they manifest toward her in the overwhelming calamity which has befallen her. It is true that owing to the great depreciation of lands, the estate of Judge Douglas will scarcely pay the mortgages upon the property; but Mrs. Douglas is anxious that her husband's creditors should receive to the extent of the estate their just dues.

There are but few small debts otherwise due. These I shall endeavor to meet as soon as possible. So long as God spares my life my daughter and the children have command of such means as my unwearied exertions can procure for them. Mrs. Douglas is unwilling in these embarrassed times that the widow of Judge Douglas should claim more of his friends than the same true and tried devotion to his memory they have ever manifested to him in life.

I must apologize for thus claiming attention, but I have been induced to do so from my daughter's distress at observing the numerous generous and patriotic appeals in behalf of the family of Judge Douglas. Yours very truly,

J. MADISON CUTTS.

Will he do It!

General (?) ASHLEY, member of Congress from the Lucas (Ohio) District, puts forth the following in a recent communication to the *Ohio Blade*:

"*I will never consent to take the Southern States back into the Union only on condition that* SLAVERY SHALL BE ABOLISHED."

Suppose Mr. Ashley moves a resolution in Congress—or, what would be more appropriate, suppose he move as a preamble to the loan bill of $400,000,000, or the bill to increase the army—that it is the sense of Congress that peace shall not be made, nor the seceded States be taken back into the Union, "only on condition that slavery shall be abolished?" We should then know where the Republican party really stands. If the object of this war is the abolition of slavery there are thousands on thousands of patriotic citizens, who now support it at the North, will oppose it. We hope General Ashley will not be backward, but endeavor to get an expression of Congress on the views he has presented as above quoted.—*Cin. Enq.*

UNITED STATES COURT.—This tribunal, Judge Huntington presiding, will meet this afternoon, in order to close up the business of the present term, entering final decrees, &c. It will probably continue in session to-morrow as we are informed.

The case of Dunham, Trustee, *vs.* The Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Co. and Walker, decided during this term, is of such unusual interest to the legal profession and those connected with railroads, as to demand an extended notice of the facts of the case and the principles upon which the court decided it.

Dunham as mortgagee filed his bill against the Railroad Co., Walker, *et al.*, to foreclose a mortgage upon the right-of-way, road, &c., of the company to satisfy the interest due and unpaid on the first mortgage bonds. Walker in his answer alleges that, after the mortgage was made, and 300 bonds had been issued, and while the road was but partially graded, say one fourth of the cost of construction had been expended, the company being otherwise unable to construct the road, agreed with him to construct it.

That the company agreed to pay him therefor a certain amount of its bonds, and also agreed that Walker should retain possession of the road and its earnings until the company paid him what it might be owing him therefor.

That he completed the road in July, '56, and has ever since retained possession of it. That the company was then owing him of principal and interest, over and above the bonds he had received from the company, $154,800 00, for which amount he claimed *priority* of payment in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

The court decided such priority in his favor. The court held:

1. That the *road* not being in existence when the mortgage was made, the mortgage *at law* did not cover it. That by the terms of the mortgage it appears to have been the *intention* of the parties that the *road when built* should be covered by the mortgage, and was consequently enforceable in *equity* and only there, and that, therefore, the doctrine of *industrial annexations to the soil* did not cause the superstruction made by Walker to pass under the mortgage, to the exclusion of Walker's rights under the agreement.

2. That the large expenditure of Walker in completing the road, and the company's inability to otherwise do so, than by agreeing to leave Walker in possession until the company paid him what it might owe him therefor, presented so manifest and superior an equity to priority of payment from the proceeds of the sale of the road, that no court of equity would deprive Walker of the road and its earnings without awarding and enforcing that *priority*; and to uphold that priority, the court would presume that the trustee and bond-holders assented to the agreement between Walker and the company giving that priority, if such presumption were necessary, to overcome any technicality of the law militating against such a manifest equity. Attorneys for Walker: Major of Indianapolis and McLean of Cincinnati.

The Message.

The New York *Times*, a radical Republican and war journal, considers the message of President LINCOLN a document of but little importance. It holds that he could not have done more or asked less than he has done, and suggests the inquiry how the $400,000,000 are to be raised? Such is the judgment of an able Republican organ upon the character of the message. The President says: "The course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say that it will be his purpose, then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he *probably* will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address." Has any President since the days of WASHINGTON used such language as this? "*Probably*," says the President, "I will have no different understanding" of the constitutional functions of the Government than that expressed in his carefully considered inaugural message. Why this doubt, if he seriously "desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it." Is this Jacksonian? Did VAN BUREN, with all the non-commitalism charged upon him, ever make such a qualification in avowing his determination to administer the Government as it was by those who made it? Well has the New York *Times* remarked that the message is of but little importance, and in it the President has not done more or asked less than he should have done.

The practical and really important part of the President's message is contained in a nut shell. He is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and for that object he recommends the employment of four hundred thousand men and the appropriation of four hundred millions of dollars.

Sensation Items.

The New York *Tribune's* special Washington dispatches of Monday, contain the following items, which look rather sensational:

The Hon. Henry May, member of Congress from Baltimore, is said to be in Richmond. How he got there, and what is his business, we are unable to explain. "The man is yet to be seen in Washington" who knows anything about his journey or its purposes. It is singular how he could get through our lines, and quite as singular that a passport should have been granted him with his skin-deep Unionism, to visit the capital of secession.

The Baltimore dispatches to the same paper, dated Sunday, say:

The Hon. Henry May left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond, Virginia, where he now is. Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his visit. Previous to his starting he had an interview with President Lincoln, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said to-day that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis, and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

Here is a hit at General SCOTT from the same source:

Lieutenant-General Scott entertained Mr. Crittenden and six Kentucky members at a dinner party on the evening of Mr. C's arrival. Whether Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Burnett, and Gen. Buckner were of the party, we can not inform the impertinent public.

☞ THE MESSAGE.—We give the message in full this morning. It is a document which, in sentiment and substance, will, we are inclined to think, be generally satisfactory. In respect to style, there may be differences of opinion. It is evidently the work of the President: in construction not highly polished, and in manner not up to the standard of red tape official dignity. In spite of the gravity of the subject, a faint flash of Uncle Abraham humor now and then peeps out in the turning of a sentence, or the winding up of an argument, all the more acceptable as it appears to be involuntary. The President seems to take an honest pride in that he has been able to keep strictly within the limits laid down in his Inaugural: evidently unconscious all the while that the aforesaid Inaugural was capable of different interpretations enough to entitle it, a thousand years hence, when the circumstances which called it into existence shall be forgotten, to be numbered among the books of prophetic Scripture, by the side of Job and the Songs of Solomon.—*Cin. Press.*

A CHICKEN COME HOME TO ROOST.—The New York *World*, all over Republican, hits the *Tribune* the following hard lick:

"Had Washington's Farewell Address appeared as an original document any time during the last ten years, the *Tribune* would have scouted its Union-loving sentiments, and have made them the butt of its jeers. It has attacked the Union with arguments; it has attacked it with statistics, with jokes, with every weapon, in short, in its well-stocked armory of abuse."

The Imperial Appearance of the White House.

The Washington correspondent of Willis' *Home Journal* makes an item in one of his letters about the appearance of the White House, which we transfer to our columns as follows:

Until now, the Presidential mansion has always seemed to me slenderly served—the one or two shabby coated servants who were to be seen occasionally in the lonely corridors, not being enough for the proper stateliness of the dwelling of the Chief Magistrate. But it is surprising what an improvement is made by the multiplying of uniforms and sentries. The noble gates seem for the first time suitably attended, and the thick sprinkling of officers among the crowds in the halls and avenues, accord rightly with the architecture and associations. With the playing of the red-coated Marine Band in the grounds, the other afternoon—the gay crowd of ladies and soldiers, and the President's family in the half circle of the balcony—it was really difficult not to believe one's self in Vienna, the White House, for once, looking sumptuously imperial.

Such is the gorgeous description of the surroundings of the White House, as it appears under the occupancy of "Honest Old ABE LINCOLN," the rail-splitter. Formerly it was plainly served and but few servants appeared within the edifice. The Chief Magistrate had no body guard; no platoon of soldiers infested the avenues to the dwelling of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. It was in fact the paragon of Republican simplicity. But how changed since ABRAHAM, the Illinois rail-splitter became its occupant. It now looks "sumptuously imperial," and reminds the bewildered beholder of scenes in Vienna. What a change! How soon, alas how soon will this imperiel display give way to the former simplicity of the Executive mansion. May the time speedily come.

Reports of the Secretaries of Treasury and War.

We publish this morning abstracts from the reports of the Secretaries of Treasury and War. They give an expose of the financial condition of the country, the measures to be used to raise the means required by the Government, and the agencies to be employed in the prosecution of the war. These documents have an interest, or should have, for every citizen.

Violations of the Constitution.

The Chicago *Post*, in commenting upon the proposition of Senator CHANDLER to introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts and all military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid and abet treason; all such individuals to be forever disqualified from holding office, &c., under the United States; and such property confiscated to be applied to restore to Union men in rebel States any losses they may have suffered, remarks:

We can say to those who are for conducting this war upon a system of terror, that they may step too far. There is a lurking devil of hostility to the war, and its traces can be discovered in every village in the broad land. Let those entrusted with the conduct of the war change its avowed purpose and object, and instead of being the especial guardians of the law and the Constitution, become their most unscrupulous violators, and that devil will come forth from its kennel attended with such a numerous progeny, and all so deep mouthed in their opposition, that the war may be adjourned from Richmond to points nearer home. Do not let the men entrusted with the destinies of the Union, arm by their misconduct, and high handed outrages upon the Constitution, the now latent treason at home. Let the Government act in strict obedience to the Constitution, and it will be backed to the last by the people; but let it rival the rebels in a war upon the Constitution, and it will call and call in vain for succor upon a people betrayed by their own chosen ministers.

Scientific Regina Mundi.

Our readers will doubtless be hysterically glad to know that the science of ballooning has been perfected to the extent indicated in the following telegraphic dispatch from

MID-AIR, (10 miles below heaven,) July 1.

DEAR WINFIELD—There are 74,999 troops in Richmond, and not 75,000, as erroneously stated by the New York *Herald* and *The Flag of our Union*.

As near as I can ascertain from my present altitude, the rebels are provisioned as follows: Five bales of cotton, four plates of vanilla ice cream, six of strawberry ditto, five barrels of flour, five bushels of buckwheat cakes, one plate of ham and eggs, one barrel of pork, two barrels of gin cocktails, twenty bottles of brandy smashes, three mint juleps, four whisky punches, two lemonades, one sherry cobbler, and a good deal of molasses candy.

Gen. Beauregard and staff are now holding a consultation as to the propriety of taking their liquor straight. In the way of ammunition they are well provided. In addition to their field pieces, they have the Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondence, and other weapons of equally great bore and small caliber.

A letter has just been received from Jeff. Davis, which I am hardly able to read, owing to the density of the atmosphere beneath me, the troops having lately loaded their pipes.

Ben. McCullough is playing seven-up with the officers of the day. Trumps appear to be Benjamin's portion.

Gen. Pillow's body guard are going through a change of shirts.

A man has just been detected in the act of writing to his wife. He is now on his way to the guard-house as a spy.

Yours, LOWLY.

[Here the wire attached to the balloon broke.]

Washington Items.

The Washington dispatches to the New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday, contain the following item in reference to the visit of Congressman MAY to Richmond:

Mr. Henry May, whom we spoke of yesterday as being in Richmond, went by the way of Manassas Junction, under the protection of a pass, as we are informed, signed by the President, and countersigned by General Scott. Of his purposes in visiting Richmond, and of the propriety of permitting him to penetrate our lines, no opinion need be expressed.

The dispatches to the *Herald* of the same date, thus notices the visit of Mr. MAY:

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER TO RICHMOND.

I am informed that a member of the present Congress left here some days ago for Richmond, on highly important business, and that he had the necessary documents from the military authorities here to pass through our lines. The object of his visit has not transpired, but it is said to be known to several persons in this city.

DISPATCHES FROM JEFF. DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To-day, about noon, Lieut. Col. Taylor, of Caroline, Virginia, an officer in the rebel army, presented himself with a flag of truce to Colonel Porter, who the latter, attended by an escort, was reconnoitering for a camp for his brigade, about six miles from Arlington. Col. Taylor stated that he was the bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to the President of the United States. He was taken to Gen. McDowell's headquarters at Arlington, where he was detained until late this evening, when Gen. Scott dispatched an escort to bring him to headquarters.

Nothing has transpired of what may be the nature of these dispatches, and, as may be imagined, speculation runs high as to what is the precise object of Col. Taylor's mission. Some say it has grown out of the present visit to Richmond of Mr. May, the member of Congress alluded to in a previous dispatch. Mr. May, it is said, has visited Richmond with a full knowledge of and pass from President Lincoln. Whether this is true, it is a positive fact—and I have the highest authority for asserting it—that President Lincoln discountenanced the visit of Mr. May, and would not consent to hear any proposition from him in regard to his visit, except that he desired a pass from the President, which was given with no more belief that it would be of benefit than Dr. Richards was recently benefitted by a Federal pass.

A CORPS OF YOUNG SOLDIERS.—It is reported that the *enfants de troupe* of the French army, of whom there are between 6,000 and 7,000 are, after they have passed ten years of age, to be supplied with light muskets and bayonets, for the purpose of being instructed in their use, with a view to the formation of a corps, from which the non commissioned officers are to be selected for the army. At seventeen years of age they are to be admitted into the ranks, so that their military education will have been completed on entering into the service.

Report of the Secretary of War.

We quote from this important document:

Notwithstanding the refusal of disloyal Governors to respond, instead of having been furnished with only the number of troops called for under your proclamation of the 15th April last, has received, and has now in service, under that call, in round numbers, at least eighty thousand men.

Under your second proclamation, of the 4th of May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service with in a specified time, the limitation of which has in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted, all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry, have, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments partly made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153 in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war		235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service,	50,000	
Add new regiments of regular army	25,000	
		75,000
Total force now at command of Government		310,000
Deduct the three months' volunteers		80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men		230,000

It will be perceived that after the discharge of the three month's troops there will still be an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force.

The extraordinary exigencies which have called this great army into being have rendered necessary also a very considerable augmentation of the regular arm of the service. The demoralization of the regular army, caused by the treasonable conduct of many of its officers, the distant posts at which a greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion, convinced those high in command in the service, as well as this department, that an increase in the regular army was indispensible. The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after a careful examination an increase was authorized by your proclamation issued on the 4th of May last.

This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry of twelve companies, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4th for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war.

At least two regiment of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the Western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General in Chief recommended as being most efficient.

* * * * * * * *

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	$70,289,200 21
Subsistence Department	27,278,780 50
Ordnance Department	7,468,172 00
Pay Department	68,402,590 08
Adjutant General's Department	408,000 00
Engineer Department	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer Department	50,000 00
Surgeon General's Department	1,271,841 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of the War Department	8,230,000 00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000 00
Total	185,935,884 79

* * * * * * * *

In making the selections of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open, viz: To make the appointments from the regular service, by seniority or by selection. The first appeared liable to the grave objection that old, and in some instances, inefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled with younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the General-in-Chief, to appoint one half of them from the regular army, and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point, or have served with distinction in the field; and of the Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and First Lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the Second Lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meretorious Sergeants from the regular service.

* * * * * * * *

As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity, to be met by the department. I would therefore, recommend the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

The importance of enforcing the strictest discipline where active army operations are carried on in the rebellious States, can not be too strongly urged. Public confidence is for the time being destroyed, and the nice moral distinctions which obtain among men in well-ordered communities are apt to be lost sight of. The Federal Courts being suspended, grave offences may be committed, over which our military courts as now organized, have no authorized jurisdiction. It would seem only consistent with a just regard for the interests of the Government and the people that some properly organized military tribunal should be empowered to take cognizance of criminal offences, and to punish the offenders when found guilty. Such tribunal should not have any jurisdiction when the functions of the Federal courts are uninterrupted. I therefore recommend that the subject be referred to the consideration of Congress.

The subsistence of the troops now in the service is a matter of the highest importance. Rations, proper in quantity and quality, are quite as essential to the efficiency of an army as valor or discipline. It is desirable, therefore, that the quantity of rations distributed to the troops should, as far as possible, be adapted to their previous dietary habits. While it can not be expected that the luxuries to which many have been accustomed should be provided by the Commissariat, a just regard to comfort and health imposes upon the Government the duty of furnishing sound, healthful and palatable food. A larger proportion of vegetables and of fresh meats, when they can be procured, than can now be furnished under the army regulations, would undoubtedly diminish the danger of epidemics among the troops. I, therefore, submit the question whether it would not be expedient for Congress to enlarge the powers of the Commissariat, so as to enable it the better to carry into practice the views here suggested.

As all requisitions for camp equipage, for the means of its transportation, and for supplies, are made upon the Quartermaster General's Department, it is highly essential that every facility should be afforded its chief for meeting all such requisitions with promptness. At present, the power of that beaureau is limited. For instance, it seems very desirable that the troops in the field should be supplied with water-proof capes and blankets to serve as a protection against the effects of the climate. As the army regulations do not recognize such an item of clothing, and as no discretion has been lodged with the Department to act in the matter, many of the troops, for the lack of this essential outfit, have suffered much incovenience. Some of the States of New England have sent their quotas forward equipped most admirably in this respect. I would recommend that this subject be commended to Congress for its favorable consideration.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—How the Money for Carrying on the War is to be Raised.

We make the following extracts from the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, embodying his suggestions as to how the money for the support of the war is to be raised:

The additional estimate herewith submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of $6,298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations.

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous objects, $831,496 90; for the Interior Department, $431,525 75; for the War Department, $185,296,397 19; for the Navy Department, $30,609,520 29; in the aggregate, $217,168,850 15. In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes due and maturing, to the amount of $12,629,861 64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at $9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862, may, therefore, be stated at $318,519,581,87.

The Secretary has given this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference, and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that $80,000,000, should be provided by taxation, and that $240,000,000 should be sought through loans.

HEAVY TAXES TO BE LEVIED ON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR ANE MOLASSES.

The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½c. per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3c. per pound on clayed sugar, of 4c. per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½c. per pound on the sirup of sugar-canes, of 6c. per pound on candy, of 6c. per gallon on molasses, and of 4c. per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5c. per pound be imposed on coffee, 15c. per pound on black tea, and 20c. per pound on green tea.

From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than $20,000,000 annually may be raised, while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be to some considerable degree mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers. Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in general that from the proposed duties on articles now exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue, to the amount of $7,000,000, may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short of $30,000,000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at $57,000,000, to which may be added the sum of $3,000,000, to be derived from the sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, making the total revenue for the year $60,000,000. While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than $80,000,000, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of $20,000,000 for the current year, at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

* * * The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is $16,102,942,116, or omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of real property is estimated at $11,272,053,881, and the value of personal property at $4,830,880,225. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is $10,900,750,009, of which sum $7,630,530,603 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and $3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property; a rate of one eighth of one per cent. *advalorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country, would produce a sum of $20,126,667. A rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection, would produce the sum of $21,800,056; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent, on the real property alone, in these States, would produce $22,891,590—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

INTERNAL DUTIES UPON LUXURIES TO BE TAXED.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents and with less interference with the financiers of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them. It has been already shown that a light direct tax, from which the Secretary ventures to suggest very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the needful sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silverware and jewelry and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionately diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionately enlarged and strengthened, whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies or only one of them, the Secretary will but illy perform his duty to Congress or to the people if he omits to urge the great importance, the absolute necessity, indeed, of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

A REDUCTION OF THE SALARIES OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of forty per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the National Government, in cases were such reduction will not interfere with the existing contracts; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and reduction of postal expenses and retrenchment in other directions, will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress, and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectually made.

For the State Sentinel.

Our Army Correspondence—The 15th and 17th Indiana Regiments in Virginia.

CAMP HASCALL, Near Parkersburg, Va., July 6, 1861.

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq—*Dear Sir:* In obedience to your kind request and my promise, I take a few minutes to let you know how we have gotten along since we left your pleasant city. On the 1st inst. the 15th and 17th regiments left for Lawrenceburg, where we took steamboat for the "Queen City." We arrived at the latter place about 8½ o'clock A. M., July 2d; at about 11 o'clock both regiments were well feasted at the lower market house on the very choicest food. The boys were all quite hungry and did great justice to the sumptuous repast set before them. After our noble volunteers had partaken of their feast, three loud and hearty cheers were given for the good and free-hearted citizens of Cincinnati for their kindness to us Indiana boys. After the repast and cheering was over, we were marched to Camp Clay, which is situated about four and a half miles from the city, on the north bank of the Ohio river, at which place we arrived about four P. M. Camp Clay is not a desirable place by any means, hence all were quite anxious for marching orders. We spent the night of the 2d at this camp, also the 3d. On Thursday morning early we received orders to report ourselves to Colonel Smith at Parkersburg, Virginia. On the 4th, about 8 o'clock A. M., we commenced "packing up" for our march, and got ready in a few hours, but when we were ready the Railroad was not ready as usual, hence we had to lie around in the hot sunshine till about 5 P. M., when we marched into some very indifferent cars and off we rolled for Parkersburg, at which place we arrived on Friday, July 5th, at 5 P. M., all well and in good spirits. We were quartered in the Railroad Depot near the landing for the night. This morning (July 6th) at 9 o'clock, we took up our march to our new camp, which is called Camp Hascall, in honor of our Colonel, where we arrived in due time. This camp is about one and a half miles from Parkersburg, within twenty feet of the railroad track leading to Grafton, Virginia, and also near the north bank of the Kanawha river. We have a very pleasant place. How long we shall remain here I can not tell. We are ready and willing to march whenever the word comes. The men of our regiment (the 17th) are in good spirits; our officers are all with us, and wide awake for breakers; we all feel safe in Col. Hascall's hands.

Col. Wagner's regiment (the 15th) left this morning for Clarksburg, near Grafton. The 17th would have been glad of the chance of accompanying the 15th boys, but you know we must bide our time. The friends of the officers and soldiers comprising the 17th regiment will no doubt be glad to learn that it was the general remark that this was and is the finest regiment which the noble State of Indiana has sent into the service. You will recollect that we were the first to enlist for the three years service, and, sir, I hope we will hold the first position in the service.

This evening we had the first dress parade in the "Old Dominion. I know that every man in our regiment was glad and proud that he belonged to the SEVENTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT. Col. Hascall and Lieut. Col. Wilder are quite energetic and do all they can for the welfare, safety and comfort of the men under their charge. Their efforts are kindly appreciated by us, one and all. We are kindly used here by the boys. Virginians. Parkersburg is the county seat of Wood county, Virginia, contains about 3,000 inhabitants—not more I think. The late vote here on the secession ordinance was about twelve to one against secession; in the county about nine to one; so you will see that this locality is about right. We are about 210 miles from Cincinnati, and about 320 miles from Indianapolis. This whole distance was traveled by the 15th and 17th regiments without the least accident to men or horses, hence you will see that great care was taken by those in command. I can not close this letter, though rather long, without stating that our march from your city to this place was one continued ovation. We were greeted on all hands. Our treatment at Cincinnati was such that we are bound ever to remember the kind and noble Cincinnatians with the fondest pleasure. We would and could do some good fighting for the homes of the generous men and fair women of that city if necessary.

At Chillicothe we were well received and feasted, though we arrived there at one o'clock at night. When we left our boys gave three loud cheers for Chillicothe, and declared that the *town was a half brother to Cincinnati.* I think the boys were right in their conclusions.

Our Captains are as follows: Rigby, Thomson, Allison, Mastin, Vail, Jordan, Stougle, Kelsonie, Reed and Huffman—all on duty. The companies are in fine health and spirits.

We hope to see some more of our Indiana boys along soon, especially my old friend Capt. B... en of the "Rangers." There is still room.

I close by assuring you that Indiana's 17th regiment will give an account of itself worthy the gallant "Hoosier State," a State we all feel proud of at all times. More anon.

I am, sir, yours very truly, M. D. J. B.

Democratic Convention in Madison County — 1,200 Democrats in Council.

A Convention of the Democracy of Madison county was held on the 29th of June. The *Standard* thus refers to the character of the meeting and its proceedings:

Last Saturday was a proud day for the Democracy of Madison county. No occasion since we have been in Madison county has called together so large a number of the true and tried men of the party. It seemed to be a general uprising of the true Union men of the county—men who have opposed the fanatical and disunion course of the abolitionists since the demon first reared its hydra head.

No notice was issued for this meeting until late on Monday; consequently the notice was short, and could hardly have been general; yet the Democracy seemed to be electrified by the thought that an opportunity was to offer itself for them to demonstrate that the party is not yet dead, but is still alive, and prepared to do battle for the Union.

Early in the day the people commenced arriving, and before noon our streets were crowded. The democracy seemed determined to set at rest, and that, too, forever, the base slander that they were secessionists and disunionists.

Immediately after dinner, a procession was formed under the marshalship of Col. Berry, which proceeded to the beautiful grove of Hon. A. Jackson, just west of town. Here the convention was organized by electing Dr. Hunt president, with other officers. Rev. Wm. Parris invoked Divine blessing, in one of the most eloquent, patriotic and effective prayers we have seldom listened to.

The convention then proceeded to business, by appointing a committee on resolutions. While this committee was preparing an address and resolutions, Mr. J. W. Sansberry was called upon, and made a powerful and withering speech, which fell with crushing force upon those who have been traducing the democracy and some of its members. Language would fail us in doing justice to this most excellent speech.

The report of the committee will be found in the proceedings. It was received with unanimity and deep expression of approbation. It will commend itself to the Democracy everywhere.

We have never witnessed a meeting anywhere that had such a good effect. The traducers of the Democracy have dropped their heads in shame, while the Democrats are exultant. They will long remember this triumph of theirs—and a glorious triumph it was, too. Old Madison is all right.

A well written address and the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the committee:

WHEREAS, In the midst of the dangers that threaten our country and her institutions, and the welfare of society, it is of the highest importance that the influence of political parties and of every citizen be exerted for the right, and that such useful influence be not impaired. And

WHEREAS, Efforts have been made in our midst for partisan, personal, selfish and bad purposes to misrepresent the position and purposes of Democrats and of the Democratic party, it is right and proper that the Democracy of Madison county in accordance with usage, now assembled in mass convention for that purpose, make known their views upon the subjects of public concern; therefore,

Resolved, That, with pride and satisfaction, we contemplate the history and achievements of the Democratic party, its intimate connection with every important movement of the Government, its powerful influence in shaping public policy and controlling legislative and executive measures—and that, during the long period of the ascendancy of that party, the richest blessings of heaven and of a good government were enjoyed by us as a people—respected abroad, and united, happy, and prosperous at home—our advancement in everything that constitutes national greatness, was without a parallel in the history of man.

Resolved, That the memories of the past and the calamities of the present unite in calling us to the discharge of the highest duties that can devolve upon the citizen; and admonish us that reason, patriotism, and the spirit of our religion should govern us, and not passion, selfishness and hatred.

Resolved, That subordination to the Constitutional authorities of the Government, and obedience to the laws is a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, and that in accordance therewith, we will respect the authority of the present Federal Administration, however much we may regret the calamities which befal the country in consequence of a sectional triumph; and that we will give it our support in the prosecution of the present war, while the same is carried on for the purpose of suppressing rebellion against the constituted authorities only, and not for the purpose of overturning local or domestic institutions, until by some proper adjustment of our troubles, peace may be restored, with all its attendant blessings, for which we will hope and pray.

Resolved, That it is a high duty to maintain our institutions, as they came from the hands of the revolutionary fathers, and that we will resist, by every proper means, and with all our power, the efforts of designing and ambitious men to subvert the same, and in their stead to establish central despotism.

Resolved, That the liberty and safety of the citizen depend upon the supremacy of the law, whereby the rich and the poor, the powerful and the feeble, are alike governed and protected—the shield of us all—and that the efforts of mischievous and designing persons to substitute mob violence and a reign of terror for the law and the authority of the courts, will be condemned by all good citizens, and as we would guard our property and our liberties, ought, must and will be resisted.

Resolved, That it is both the interest and duty of the people to watch the conduct of those men who do not themselves go to fight the battles, but to make personal gain out of the cause of the country, seek popularity by pretending great patriotism, and attacking the fidelity and patriotism of others.

Resolved, That we will stand by the laws—that we will maintain our rights and privileges, as guarantied by the Constitution and the laws, that we will hold all men as public enemies who attempt to trample upon the laws and to destroy the rights, privileges and liberties of the people; and that for the good of our country we will maintain and manifest a spirit of our religion which is gentle and easy to be entreated, which is not easily provoked, and which commands that we be charitable and kind, and that we do unto others as we would that they would do unto us, and that we will hope that the God of Providence will return and again bless our country.

On motion of N. Berry, the report was unanimously adopted amid the shouts of the multitude.

The Anderson *Standard* and *Republican*, and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* were requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention.