THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 2. LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861. NO. 17.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE

Tallmadge Block—Third Story—to the Left at the Head of the Stairs.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Gazette will be published every Thursday, on the following terms:

One year in advance $1 50
After the expiration of 6 months 2 00
For less time than one year, at the rate of ..... 1 50 per annum, but invariable in advance.

☞ No discontinuance until arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

A square of 10 lines, or less, one insertion			$0 50
Three insertions			1 00
For each additional insertion			0 25

All advertisements running less than three months, charged at the above rates.

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months
One square	$3 00	$5 50	$8 00
Two "	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three "	7 00	9 00	12 00
Four "	9 00	11 00	15 00
One-fourth column	10 00	15 00	20 00
One-third "	12 00	17 00	22 00
One-half "	14 00	19 00	25 00
One column	18 00	25 00	40 00

☞ Business cards of about 6 lines, by the year, $5 00

☞ Advertisements, not marked on the manuscript, will be continued at our terms until forbid.

☞ Legal advertisements, Administrator's notices, &c., must be paid for in advance, for reasons which, we will explain at the time.

☞ The above terms strictly observed in all cases.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all descriptions of JOB WORK; such as CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BALL TICKETS, and every other variety of PLAIN AND FANCY JOBBING, with new and superior type, and on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Fairfield Common Pleas Court—HENRY C. WHITMAN, residence Lancaster, Ohio.
Probate Judge—JESSE LEONNER, Office in Public Building.
Prosecuting Attorney—WM. T. WISE.
Sheriff—JAMES MILLER, Office at Jail.
Clerk of Court—JOHN C. RAINEY, Office Public Building.
Auditor—WILLIAM ROBINSON, Office Public Building.
Treasurer—P. C. BENADUM, Office Public Building
Recorder—J. SYFERT, Office Public Building.
Surveyor—S. S. HANNUM, Office, Public Building.
Coroner—L. SHAEFFER, residence, Madison tp.
Commissioners—JOSEPH SHARP, of Bern Township, JONAS A. BAKER, of Walnut Township, and JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Hocking Township.
School Examiners—WM. WHITNEY, JOHN WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

Business Cards.

TALL SLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
☞ OFFICE with Stinchcomb & Clarke.
March 22, 1860—47tf

DR. A. C. BARLOW
STILL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE ON THE
HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM,
and will attend to the duties of his profession both in the city and country. Office on Main Street, in the New Giesy Building.

DR. J. G. HAMILL,
Dentist.
OFFICE and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. H. Seo on Broadway, one square South of Market House.
Lancaster, April 5, 1860—1tf

H. L. CRIDER. G. J. INGMAN.
CRIDER & INGMAN,
RESIDENT DENTISTS,
LANASTER, OHIO.
TENDER their professional services to the public. Pulling, Plugging, and Plate work done in the neatest and most durable manner.
☞ OFFICE—In the Giesy Building.
Lancaster, april 12, 1860—2tf

STINCHCOMB & CLARKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Block—Second Story—First door to the right at the head of the Stairs.

VIRGIL E. SHAW
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—On Main Street, over Slocum's Drug Store. May 6, 1858—1

H. H. HUNTER. J. A. HUNTER
H. H. HUNTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE—Sheffer House, up stairs. Entrance West Market House.
Lancaster, april 19, 1860—3tf

S. WELDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Building, Main Street.
Lancaster, April 12, 1860—2tf

H. H. GIESY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections. ☜
Office in the Giesy Buildings, West of Hocking Valley Bank.
October 27, 1859—26tf

H. SPRINGER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Tallmadge Block, Main Street,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
ALWAYS on hand a heavy stock of GOODS, of the best qualities, which he manufactures to order by experienced workmen. Also, a large supply of Ready Made Clothing. april 12, 1860—2tf

BRENNAMAN'S
IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP!
I HAVE REMOVED MY SHOP from my former stand on Broadway in Lancaster, to my residence one and a half mile East of town, on the pike, where I am manufacturing my improved chain pump, and will fill orders on short notice, and warrant satisfaction. ISAAC BRENNAMAN.
May 3, 1860—4tf

J. W. LEWIS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has permanently located in the city of Lancaster,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Corner of Broadway and Wheeling, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Wagenhals, and where he will be found day or night, unless absent on professional business.
Reference—Dr. Boerstler.
Lancaster, April 11, 1861.—2-1y

S. C. HARDY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
—ALSO—
GRAINING, GLAZING AND PAPERING,
DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
☞ OFFICE.—In the Sheffer Block, on Broadway.
Lancaster, Ohio, April 4, 1861—1y1

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT AT LOUSVILLE.

The Union without Conditions.

* * * * * *

Could one, an entire, stranger to our history, now look down upon the South and see there a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men marching in hostile array, threating the capture of the Capital, and the dismemberment of the Territory of the Republic, and could he look again and see that this army is marshaled and directed by officers recently occupying distinguished places in the civil and military service of the country, and further, that the States from which this army has been drawn appear to be one vast, seething cauldron of ferocious passion, he would very naturally conclude that the Government of the United States had committed some great crime against its people, and that this uprising was in resistance to wrongs and outrages which had been borne until their endurance was no longer possible. And yet, no conclusion could be further from the truth than this. The Government of the United States has been faithful to all its constitutional obligation. For eighty years it has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, and by its prowess, its wisdom, and its justice, has given to the title of an American citizen an elevation among the nations of the earth which the citizen of no republic has enjoyed, since Rome was mistress of the world. Under its administration the national domain has stretched away to the Pacific, and the constellation which announced our birth as a people has expanded from thirteen to thirty-four stars, all, until recently, moving undisturbed and undimmed in their orbs of light and grandeur. The rights of no State have been invaded; no man's property has been despoiled, no man's liberty abridged, no man's life oppressively jeopardized, by the action of this Government. Under its benign influences the rills of public and private prosperity have swelled into rivulets, and from rivulets into rivers ever brimming in their fullness, and everywhere, and at all periods of its history, its ministrations have fallen as gently on the people of the United States as do the dews of a summer's night on the flowers and grass of the gardens and fields.

Whence, then, this revolutionary outbreak? Whence the secret spring of this gigantic conspiracy, which, like some huge boa, had completely coiled itself around the limbs and body of the Republic, before a single hand was lifted to resist it? Strange and indeed startling as the announcement must appear when it falls upon the ears of the next generation, the national tragedy in whose shadow we stand to-night has come upon us because, in November last John C. Breckinridge was not elected President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln was. This is the whole story. And I would pray now to know on what was John C. Breckinridge fed that he has grown so great, that a republic founded by Washington and cemented by the best blood that has ever coursed in human veins, is to be overthrown because forsooth he cannot be its President? Had he been chosen, we well know that we should not have heard of this rebellion, for the lever with which it is being moved would have been wanting to the hands of the conspirators. Even after his defeat, could it have been guaranteed, beyond all peradventure that Jefferson Davis or some other kindred spirit would be the successor of Mr. Lincoln, I presume we hazard, nothing in assuming that this atrocious movement against the Government would not have been set on foot. So much for the principle involved in it. This great crime, then with which we are grappling, sprang from that "sin by which the angels fell"—an unmastered and profligate ambition—an ambition that "would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—that would rather rule supremely over a shattered fragment of the Republic than run the chances of sharing with others the honors of the whole.

* * * * * *

If this rebellion succeeds it will involve necessarily the destruction of our nationality the division of our territory, the permanent disruption of the republic. It must rapidly dry up the sources of our material prosperity, and year by year we shall grow more and more impoverished and debased. Each returning election will bring with it grounds for new civil commotion, and traitors, prepared to strike at the country that has rejected their claims to power, will spring up on every side. Disunion once begun will go on and on indefinitely, and under the influence of the fatal doctrine of Secession not only will States secede from States, but counties will until secede from States also, and towns and cities from counties, universal anarchy will be consummated in each individual who can make good his position by force of arms, claiming the right to defy the power of the Government. Thus we should have brought back to us the days of the robber Barons with their moated castles and marauding retainers. This doctrine when analyzed is simply a declaration that no physical force shall ever be employed in executing the laws or upholding the Government, and a Government into whose practical administration such a principle has been introduced could no more continue to exist than a man could live with an angered cobra in his bosom. If you would know what are the legitimate fruits of Secession, look at Virginia and Tennessee, which have so lately given themselves up to the embrace of this monster. There the schools are deserted, the Courts of justice closed; public and private credit destroyed, commerce annihilated; debts repudiated, confiscations and spoliations everywhere prevailing, every cheek blanched with fear, and every heart frozen with despair; and all over that desolated land the hand of infuriated passion and crime is waving, with a vulture's scream for blood, the sword, of civil war. And this is the Pandemonium which some would have transferred to Kentucky.

But I am not here to discuss this proposition to-night. I wish solemnly to declare before you and the world, that I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasury against all its assailants. I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us, and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust. My prayer is for victory, complete, enduring, and overwhelming, to the armies of the republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of Southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the South may demand, *whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then.*

The arbitrament of the sword has been defiantly thrust into the face of the Government and country, and there is no honorable escape from it. All guarantees and all attempt at adjustment by amendments to the Constitution are now scornfully rejected, and the leaders of the rebellion openly proclaim that they are fighting for their independence. In this contemptuous rejection of guartees, and in this avowal as the objects of the rebellion now so audaciously made, we have a complete exposure of that fraud which through the slavery agitation has been practiced upon the public credulity for the last fifteen or twenty years. In the light of this revelation, we feel as one awakened from the suffocating tortures of a nightmare, and realize what a baseless cream our apprehensions have been and of what a traitorous swindle we have been made the victims. They are fighting for their independence! Independence of what? Independence of those laws which they themselves have aided in enacting; independence of that Constitution which their fathers framed and to which they are parties, and subject by inheritance; independence of that beneficent Government on whose treasury and honors they have grown strong and illustrious. When a man commits a robbery on the highway, or a murder in the dark, he thereby declares his independence of the laws under which he lives, and of the society of which he is a member. Should he when arranged avow and justify the offense, he thereby becomes the advocate of the independence he has thus declared and, if he resists by force of arms the officer, when dragging him to the prison, the penitentiary, or the gallows, he is thereby fighting for the independence he has thus declared and advocated; and such is the condition of the conspirators of the South at this moment. It is no longer a question of Southern rights, which have never been violated, nor of security of Southern institutions which we know perfectly well have never been interfered with by the General Government, but it is purely with us a question of national existence. In meeting this terrible issue which rebellion has made up with the loyal men of the country, we stand upon ground infinitely above all party lines and party platforms—ground as sublime as that on which our fathers stood when they fought the battles of the Revolution. I am for throwing into this contest thus forced upon us all the material and moral resources and energies of the nation in order that the struggle may be brief and as little sanguinary as possible. It is hoped that we shall soon see in the field half a million of patriotic volunteers, marching in column which will be perfectly irresistible, and borne in their hands—for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but of protection only—we may expect within nine months to see the stars and stripes floating in every Southern breeze, and hear going up, wild as the storm, the exultant shout of that emancipated people over their deliverance from the revolutionary terror and despotism, by which they are now tormented and oppressed. The war, conducted on such a scale, will not cost exceeding four or five hundred millions of dollars; and none need be startled at the vastness of this expenditure. The debt thus created will press but slightly upon us; it will be paid and gladly paid by posterity, who will make the best bargain which has been made since the world began if they can secure to themselves, in its integrity and blessings such a government as this, at such a cost. But if in this anticipation we are doomed to disappointment; if the people of the United States have already become so degenerate—may I not say so craven—in the presence of their foes as to surrender up this Republic to be dismembered and subverted by the traitors who have reared the standard of revolt against it, then I trust the volume of American history will be closed and sealed up forever, and that those who shall survive this national humiliation will take unto themselves some other name, some name no relation to the past, no relation to our great ancestors no relation to those monuments and battle-fields which commemorate alike their heroism, their loyalty, and their glory.

* * * * * *

Before closing I desire to say a few words on the relations of Kentucky to the pending rebellion, and, as we are all Kentuckians here together to night, and as this is purely a family matter, which concerns the honor of us all, I hope we may be permitted to speak to each other upon it with entire freedom. I shall not detain you with observations on the hostile and defiant position assumed by the Governor of your State. In his reply to the requisition made upon him for volunteers under the proclamation of the President, he has, in my judgment, written and finished his own history, his epitaph included, and it is probable that in future the world will little concern itself as to what his excellency may propose to do, or as to what he may propose not to do. That response has made for Kentucky a record that has already brought a burning blush to the cheek of many of her sons, and is destined to bring it to the cheek of many more in the years which are to come. It is a shame, indeed a crying shame, that a State with so illustrious a past should have written for her by her own chief magistrate, a page of history so utterly humiliating as this. But your Legislature have determined that the present unhappy war the attitude of the State shall be that of strict neutrality, and it is upon this determination that I wish respectfully, but frankly to comment. As the motives which governed the Legislature were doubtless patriotic and conservative, the conclusion arrived at cannot be condemned as dishonorable, still, in view of the manifest duty of the State and of possible results, I cannot but regard it as mistaken and false, and one which may have fatal consequences. Strictly and legally speaking, Kentucky must go out of the Union before she can be neutral. Within it she is necessarily either faithful to the Government of the United States, or she is disloyal to it. If this crutch of neutrality upon which her well-meaning but ill-judging politicians are halting, can find any middle ground on which to rest, it has escaped my researches though I have diligently sought it. Neutrality, in the sense of those who now use the term, however patriotically designed, is, in effect, but a snake in the grass of rebellion and those who handle it, will sooner or later feel its fangs. Said one who spake as man never spake, "he who is not with us is against us;" and of none of the conflicts which have arisen between men or between nations, could this be more truthfully said, than of which we are now involved. Neutrality necessarily implies indifference. Is Kentucky indifferent to the issues of this contest? Has she, indeed nothing at stake? Has she no compact with her sister States to keep, no plighted faith to uphold, no renown to sustain, no glory to win? Has she no horror of that crime of crimes now committed against us by that stupendous rebellion which has arisen like a tempest cloud in the South! We rejoice to know that she is still a member of this Union, and as such she has the same interest in resisting this rebellion, that each limb of the body has in resisting a poignard whose point is aimed at the heart. It is her house that is on fire; has she no interest in distinguishing the conflagration? Will she stand aloof and announce herself neutral between the raging flames and the brave men who are periling their lives to subdue them? Hundreds of thousands of citizens of other States—men of culture and character, of thought and of toil; men who have a deep stake in life & an intense appreciation of its duties and responsibilities; who know the worth of this blessed Government of ours, and do not prize even their own blood above it—I say, hundreds of thousands of such men have left their homes, their workshops, their offices, their counting-houses, and their fields, and are now rallying about our flag, freely offering their all to sustain it, and, since the days that crusading Europe threw its hosts upon the embattled plains of Asia, no deeper or more earnest or grander spirit has stirred the souls of men, than that which now sways those mighty masses whose gleaming banners are destined ere long to make bright again the earth and sky of the distracted South. Can Kentucky look upon this sublime spectacle of patriotism unmoved, and then say to herself: "I will spend neither blood nor treasure, but I will shrink away while the battle rages, and after it has been fought and won, I will return to the camp, well assured that if I cannot claim the laurels, I will at least enjoy the blessings of the victory?" Is this all that remains of her chivalry?—of the chivalry of the land of Shelbys, the Johnsons, the Allens, the Clays, the Adairs, and the Davisses? Is there a Kentuckian within the sound of my voice to-night, who can hear the anguished cry of his country, as she wrestles and writhes in the folds of this gigantic treason, and then lay himself down upon his pillow with this thought of neutrality, without feeling that he has something in his bosom which stings him worse than would and adder? Have we, within the brief period of eighty years, descended so far from the mountain hights on which our fathers stood, that already, in our degeneracy, we proclaim our blood too precious, our treasure too valuable to be devoted to the preservation of such a Government as this? They fought through a seven years' war with the greatest power on earth for the hope, for the bare hope of being able to found this Republic, and now that it is no longer a hope nor an experiment, but a glorious reality which has excited the admiration and the homage of the nations, and has covered us with blessings as "the waters cover the channels of the sea," have we, their children, no years of toil, of sacrifice, and of battle even, if need be, to give to save it from absolute destruction at the hands of men who, steeped in guilt, are perpetrating against us and humanity a crime, for which, I verily believe, the blackest page of the history of the world's darkest period furnishes no parallel? Can it be possible that in the history of the American people, we have already reached a point of degeneracy so low, that the work of Washington and Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, of Hancock and Henry, is to be overthrown by the morally begrimed and pigmied conspirators who are now tugging at its foundations? It would be the overturning of the Andes by the miserable reptiles that are crawling in the sands at their base.

But our neutral fellow citizens in the tenderness of their hearts say: "This effusion of blood sickens us." Then do all in your power to bring it to an end.—Let the whole strength of this Commonwealth be put in support of the Government, in order that the war may be terminated by a prompt suppression of the rebellion. The longer the struggle continues, the fiercer will be its spirit, and the more fearful the waste of life attending it. You, therefore, only aggravate the calamity you deplore, by standing aloof from the combat. But again they say, "we cannot fight our brethren." Indeed! But your brethren can fight you and with a good will too. Wickedly and wantonly have they commenced this war against you and your institutions, and ferociously are they prosecuting it. They take no account of the fact that the massacre with which they hope their swords will ere long be clogged, must be the massacre of their brethren. However much we may now bow our heads at the confession, it is nevertheless true that every free people that have existed, have been obliged at one period or other of their history to fight for their liberties against traitors within their own bosoms, and that people who have not the greatness of the soul thus to fight, cannot long continue to be free, nor do they deserve to be so.

There is not and there cannot be any neutrality ground for a loyal people between their own Government and those who at the head of armies are menacing its destruction. Your inaction is not neutrality, though you may delude yourselves with the belief that it is so. With this rebellion confronting you, when you refuse to co-operate actively with your government in subduing it, you thereby condemn the government and assume toward it an attitude of antagonism. Your inaction is a virtual endorsement of the rebellion, and if you do not thereby give to the rebels precisely that "aid and comfort" spoken of in the Constitution, you certainly afford them a most powerful encouragement and support. That they regard your present position as friendly to them, is proved by the fact, that, in a recent enactment of the Confederate Congress confiscating the debts due from their own citizens to those of loyal States, the debts due to the people of Kentucky are expressly excepted. Is not this significant? Does it leave any room for doubt that the Confederate Congress suppose they have discovered under the guise of your neutrality a lurking sympathy for their cause which entitles you to be treated as friends if not as active allies? Patriotic as was the purpose of her apprehensive statesmen in placing her in the anomalous position she now occupies, it cannot be denied that Kentucky, by her present attitude, is exerting a potent influence in strengthening the rebellion, and is therefore false alike to her loyalty and to her fame. You may rest well assured that this estimate of your neutrality is entertained by the true men of the country in all the States which are sustaining the Government. Within the last few weeks, how many of those gallant volunteers, who have left home and kindred and all that is dear to them, and are now under a Southern sun, exposing themselves to death from disease and to death from battle, and are accounting their lives as nothing in the effort they are making for the deliverance of your Government and theirs; how many of them have said to me in sadness and in longing, "Will not Kentucky help me?" How my soul would have leaped could I have answered promptly, confidently, exultingly, "Yes she will." But when I thought of this neutrality, my heart sank within me, and I did not and I could not look these brave men in the face. And yet I could not answer "no." I could not crush myself to the earth under the self-abasement of such a reply. I therefore said—and may my country sustain me—"I hope, I trust, I pray, nay, I believe, Kentucky will yet do her duty."

If this Goveanment is to be destroyed, ask yourselves: are you willing it shall be recorded in history that Kentucky stood by in the greatness of her strength and lifted not a hand to stay the catastrophe? If it is to be saved—as I verily believe it is—are you willing that it shall be written that in the immeasurable glory which must attend the achievement Kentucky had no part?

I will only add, if Kentucky wishes the waters of her beautiful Ohio to be dyed in blood; if she wishes her harvest fields now waving in their abundance, to be trampled under the feet of hostile soldiery as a flower-garden is trampled beneath the threshings of the tempest; if she wishes the homes where her loved ones are now gathered in peace, invaded by the proscriptive fury of a military despotism, sparing neither life nor property; if she wishes the streets of her towns and cities grown with grass, and the steamboats of her rivers to lie rotting at her wharves, then let her join the Southern Confederacy. But if she would have the bright waters of that river flow on in their gladness; if she would have her harvests peacefully gathered to her garners; if she would have the lullaspies of her cradle and the songs of her homes uninvaded by the cries and terrors of battle, if she would have the streets of her towns and cities again filled with the hum and throngs of busy trade, and her rivers and their shores once more vocal with the steamer's whistle—that anthem of free and prosperous commerce—then let her stand fast to the Stars and Stripes, and do her duty and her whole duty as a member of this Union. Let her brave people say to the President of the United States, "You are our Chief Magistrate; the Government you have in charge and are trying to save from dishonor and dismemberment is our Government; your cause is indeed our cause; your battles are our battles; make room for us thereof re in the ranks of your armies, that your triumph may be our triumph also."

Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, aye for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the traitor's knife now at the throat of the republic is to do this work, and this government is ated to add yet another to that long line of sepulchres which whiten the highway of the past, then my heart-felt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky.

SUBSTANCE OF FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH

Delivered in Portsmouth,

BY J. H. CREIGHTON.

The history of nations show that nearly all governments that have been set up have been bad; most of them very bad, and yet, they are better than none at all. A civil government cannot be set up in a day, and when once established, is to bless or curse whole generations. Most governments have had their origin in human ambition, and while they give some protection, the people have dearly paid for it, a great portion of it being wasted in war and the rest taxed to their utmost ability.

Our government had a most honorable origin which we are pleased to set forth by reading our "*declaration*" every fourth of July.

At the beginning of every great government we generally find some master mind giving direction, or elementary order to the constitution or laws. Such was Confucius to China, Alfred to England and Peter the Great to Russia.

In this country, this honor will forever belong to Thomas Jefferson who with a few patriot compeers layed the foundation of a government that has surpassed all others. It has been called the great experiment. It has up to a recent period accomplished what was supposed to be impossible—to have the people to be sovereign and the rulers to be servants. During the last half century this government has truly been the wonder of the world, and the hope of the philanthropist throughout the earth, with peace at home and profound respect abroad. No direct tax or standing army or religious establishment. When the framers of that instrument commenced their work they found the country in a most critical condition. It was thought by many good men that if the old confederacy was touched it would fall and with it would go down all hopes of liberty. The Colonies were only lengued together, and formed a very imperfect government. The old doctrine that Republics were dangerous and that monarchies were necessary for safety had to be met—and we must admit that the past history of the world furnished no good argument against it. Our patriot founders started out as Columbus when looking for a new continent, with no map nor chart, nor precident to direct. But they finished their bold attempt A. D. 1789.

The dark and disturbing question of slavery existed as it does now. They simply let alone, not even using the word slave, or slavery which according to Mr. Madison, was so made out purposely.—They did provide for the return of fugitives and give the slave States some advantage in representation, but with the understanding that slavery was to be gradually done away. Of this fact there can be no doubt for those framers were all opposed to the institution, wrote and spoke against it—and set their own slaves free, and that in some cases not a few in number. John Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, &c., for example.—If however any one should dispute the fact that they were strongly opposed to slavery, I refer to their own words—see Jefferson Notes on Virginia, page 270.—Also, see Washington's writings, Vol. 9, page 156. Also his letter to Lafayette, page 159. If any further proof is wanting, I refer to a late speech of Mr. A. H. Stevens made in Savanna, Georgia, in which these words occur: "The prevailing ideas entertained by him (Jefferson) and most of the leading statesman at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature,—that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was some how or other in the order of providence the institution would be evanescent and pass-away." (Then follows Mr. Stevens new idea which he calls the "corner stone" of the Southern Confederacy.)

As a still further and if possible more overwhelming evidence of the wide spread opinions of the people six of the States afterwards abolished slavery. No prominent statesman or minister of the Gospel advocated it then. It was almost universally deplored, and only asked time to die. I do not make this statement to argue the question but to prepare the way for refuting some positions now taken by the enemies of our Constitution and laws when I come to speak of these new measures.

Even two years before the Constitution was made Mr. Jefferson's ordinance of 87 was passed which excluded slavery from territory which now constitutes four or five great, rich powerful States—including our own was the Ordinance.

The next important occurrence touching these matters was the compromise of 1820 which did not alter the fixed principle localizing slavery, which according to Mr. Benton was the greatest measure to make free soil of any that had yet passed. Next followed the very noted Compromise of 1850. Next comes the measures so identified with the late Mr. Douglas in the shape of Nebraska bill and Kansas matters and whatever retrograde movement may have been in it, it is sufficient for my argument to state that the old principles of the Constitution were not disturbed by it at least nothing approaching the new measures advocated by the cotton States.

The next great event touching these these matters comes up in the shape of a convention, the greatest in many respects that ever met on this continent—the great Charleston convention of the old Democratic party—the result is soon told. The new doctrine of *protection to slavery* raised its ugly head in this convention, made a most positive demand for a *slave code* at the same time threatening to divide the Union if they were refused. To the honor of the old party let it be spoken they refused. Then followed a scene that will make a pivot in the history of this nation. State after State by delegations went out, Alabama taking the lead.

The sequel is well known. The convention adjourned to another city. Mr. Douglas was nominated by the North and Mr. Breckinridge by the South.

Then their threats began to be carried out for they saw that their power and prestige was to be speedily removed from their hands. They could not rule, they began to ruin. If they are wronged in matters of rights was it the Constitution in 89? or the ordinance of 87 or the compromise of 20? or that of 50? or that of Mr. Douglas, for which most of them voted or lastly was it because the national Democratic convention would not let them have a slave code.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Full Particulars of the Fight at Bull's Run.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—News from Centerville to the 18th is received, with full particulars of the engagement at Bulls Run.

These are but few additional items of interest. Three companies of the Massachusetts Fist were the first engaged, and were crossing a ravine, when they received a raking fire, killing a number.

They gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon and Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan, Second and New York Twelfth.

The Federal forces then took position on a hill. Two rifled cannon were planted in front, supported by Capt. Brackett, Company D, Second Cavalry, with a line of Infantry composed of the Second Regiment of Michigan, and the 12th Regiment of New York in the rear.

A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well.

They did not reply to our return fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements.

While we were again advancing we were met with a rakidg fire.

Our guns were again put in position, and we poured grape and cannester among the enemy till the supply was exhausted.

Capt. Ayres, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, and several of his pieces were disabled. The New York Twelfth suffered most, and the Massachusetts First next. Total loss on our side estimated at 30 killed and 40 wounded.

At 4½ o'clock, General Tyler ordered the troops to return. Day excessively hot, and horses suffering for water. Only about 1000 of our forces were at one time engaged. Rebels estimated at 4000.

Col. Wilcox's division, including the Fire Zouaves, moved from Halifax station to-night, to flank the enemy. This battery is thought to be one of the batteries from Acbotin Creek to Manassas.

Our troops did not retreat, as reported in some quarters, but only retired for a more effectual engagement.

More Proclamation.

St Louis, July 19.—The following proclamation has just been received from Brig. Gen. Pope:

ST. CHARLES, Mo., July 19.

To the People of Northern Missouri:

By virtue of the proper authority, I have assumed command in Northern Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Government, and too strong to be resisted by any means in your possession, usual in warfare. Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States, and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent into your section of country. The occurrences of the last ten days, however, have plainly exhibited that you lack either the power or inclination to fulfill your pledges and the Government has, therefore, found it necessary to occupy North Missouri with a force powerful enough to compel obedience to the laws. So soon as it is manifest that you will respect its authority, and put down the unlawful combinations against it, you will be relieved of the presence of the forces under my command, but not until then. I therefore warn all persons taken in arms against the Federal authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens, that they will be dealt with in the most summary manner, without awaiting civil process.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.

FORCE OF THE MINIE RIFLE.—Dr. McCook of Pittsburg was at the McLure House last evening, on his return from the seat of war. He had in his possession a number of interesting trophies. Among other things he has a musket with a clean hole through the barrel, made by a minie rifle ball. The musket was in the hands of a Federal soldier, who was about raising it to fire upon the rebels, when one of the latter fired upon him, and strange as it may seem, the ball struck and passed through the barrel of the musket, making a round clean hole, as if the barrel had been mud.—*Wheeling Intel.*